

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1850.

SUNDAY.....	SATURDAY...	FRIDAY.....	THURSDAY...	WEDNESDAY.	TUESDAY.....	MONDAY.....	SUNDAY.....	SATURDAY...	FRIDAY.....	THURSDAY...	WEDNESDAY.	TUESDAY.....	MONDAY.....
JANUARY...1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY..1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
28	29	30	31				29	30	31				
FEBR'Y.....				1	2	3	AUGUST.....			1	2	3	4
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
25	26	27	28				26	27	28	29	30	31	
MARCH.....				1	2	3	SEPTEMBER.....						1
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
APRIL..1	2	3	4	5	6	7	30						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	OCTOBER..1	2	3	4	5	6	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29	30						21	22	23	24	25	26	27
MAY.....		1	2	3	4	5	28	29	30	31			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NOVEMBER.....				1	2	3
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
27	28	29	30	31			18	19	20	21	22	23	24
JUNE.....					1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	DECEMBER.....						1
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	31					

1 January 1850, 3

SECOND ANNIVERSARY
OF
"THE TRUTH."

Two years of the existence of this periodical are now completed; and in mentioning this to our readers with the satisfaction of having performed, as far as our feeble abilities have permitted it, the task which we have assumed, we are affected only by one unpleasant feeling, which is, that these two years have elapsed Cuba being still unreached by "LA VERDAD," and the banners of our country's Liberty still unfurled.

And what is the cause of these events? The answer to this question is to be found in the preceding document.

Now, whenever asked, why is not our country yet free? we shall answer by showing that sentence of death, which has prostrated the work which the Cubans had just finished.

However, in lamenting the past misfortune, we have still the comfort, that in the union of the efforts of the Cubans and Americans bent on driving from Cuba the expiring Spanish dominion, we have been confirmed in our conviction, that a fraternity and mutual sympathies are existing; and we are consequently animated by well grounded hopes, that only a supernatural power will be able to oppose a new concert and a repeated effort of united and persevering patriotism.

That fallacious policy, or that misconceived duty which dictating the fatal proclamation, occasioned the embargo of the vessels, opened the disgraceful campaign of Round Island, and interrupted the march of our glorious undertaking, has been not only the trumpet-tongued messenger, which has con- voked to our assistance the whole American people, and enlisted it under our standard, but has given to the undertaking a prodigious moral impulsion, which will undoubtedly carry it triumphant to its intended end.

On this conviction we ground our founded hopes. Our cause has not lost anything. The same wave which has passed over our heads, has drawn us nearer to the shore of salvation; and when the storm subsides, the propitious breeze of public opinion excited by our very distress, will waft us safely into the harbour.

Let us be permitted to say, that to this happy result "LA VERDAD" has contributed not a little, by supplying the facts on which justice is founded, as well as the importance of Cuba, by disseminating in the very idiom of the

country, true and reasonable ideas relative to our present and future political condition, and by obtaining the approbation of the statesmen, and liberal thinkers of this or any other country. That "LA VERDAD" has met with favour among this people is evident, by the adhesion of many of the most respectable organs of the American press, a long list of which we might exhibit, while on the other hand, there is hardly one which has declared itself hostile to our mission. What judgment has generally been pronounced by the periodicals of the Union upon the ill-fated proclamation of the actual administration? The Washington cabinet acting in accordance with its laws of political conduct, sufficiently scrupulous, and, indeed, not very independent, thought it was bound to strike this deadly blow against us, the arm raised over the undefended Cuba, has only awaked the attention of the noble sons of Washington to her misfortune, and excited the lively sympathies that a free and great people naturally feels towards a brotherly people groaning in chains.

In our distress, we repeat it, Heaven has offered us the way to salvation; in our sufferings we have acquired strength and we sail with favorable winds.

Meantime the day is drawing near of another assault in favor of our social and political rights; we shall exert without the least intermission all our ardor and vigor in fitting out "THE TRUTH" for the combat.

We cannot do otherwise, when from day to day we hear of new acts of oppression and cruelty, perpetrated by the vile Colonial Government against the Cuban people, when at every hour the bitter lamentations reach our ears, of our brothers outraged and vilified by the lash of the Bashaw of the Island, when finally, the bold and degrading hand of the despots has carried its audacity so far as to inflict disgrace upon the weak and beautiful sex of Cuba.

Shall we wait until our mothers, our wives, our daughters, and our sisters suffer martyrdom by the hands of the insolent tyrant?

We say no—we say no a thousand times!—If in the enslaved country there is no organ to give utterance to her immense suffering, here in the land of free-men, the voice of "THE TRUTH" will be raised without ceasing, and be re-echoed with increasing strength, until the melancholy sound of its lamentations be converted into the overturning and formidable cry of the *Liberty of Cuba!*—
EDITORS.

1 January 1850, 3

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with an intention to invade the island of Cuba or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this government to observe the faith of treaties and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this Proclamation, to warn all Citizens of the United States, who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons may expect the interference of this government in any form on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent by all lawful means any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, and the seventy-fourth of the independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President:

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.



1 January 1850, 3

Después de estar en tipos las observaciones que preceden hemos leído, en diferentes periódicos lo que copiamos á continuación. Ello corrobora nuestro juicio sobre la complicidad del Cónsul de S. M. C. en el caso de Rey, y por consiguiente que solo obrando el Señor Cónsul de concierto con el partido anexionista pueden estos estar complicados en un asunto que tanto honra á Roncali y á sus dignos agentes.

El Cónsul Español.

..... " Si la decisión del gran jurado fuera una prueba concluyente de su inocencia [habla de Don Carlos de España] tendrían razón sus amigos para felicitarle. Pero de veinte y dos individuos que componían el jurado once opinaron que *había lugar á la formación de causa*. Las declaraciones de los testigos principales fueron traducidas del español al inglés por miembros del mismo jurado que no poseían bien el inglés: los Estados Unidos no han sido representados, y todos los miembros del jurado que entendían las declaraciones de Rey, Morante y otros españoles sin necesidad de traductor, son amigos del Cónsul. Uno de los miembros es socio del ama del Cónsul, la Reina de España (Reina madre debió decir) en el gigantesco establecimiento del depósito de Gas en la Habana.

El Cónsul no tiene fundamento ni para congratularse, ni para admitir congratulaciones de sus amigos, excepto aquello que es permitido á un criminal que, por algún defecto de la ley, se escape del merecido castigo.

Le Courrier de la Louisiane,

EL CASO DE REY.

..... La acusación se sometió á un jurado compuesto de los ciudadanos siguientes:

H. W. R. Hill, J. W. Laville, H. G. Hetson, John G. Cocks, Wm. Henderson, Wm. Laughlin, James D. Dameron, H. Dufáho,

Joseph Lallande, L. E. Forstall, Samuel Hermann, A. Van Ribber, H. M. Baudoin, James Robb, A. Miltenberger, Henry Hopkins, Charles de Blanc, J. M. Lapayre, N. C. Folger, Zalmon Taylor, Charles Gardner, Hipolite Gully, Lewis Bernard, [redacted]midt.

Este jurado empleó tres días en la averiguación del asunto. Los testigos examinados fueron: Juan Francisco Rey (individuo que se dice extraído), José Morantes (persona en cuya casa vivía Rey antes de su partida), y [redacted] Trescases, un oficial de policía, que juró que España le había ofrecido una larga suma por la abducción de cierta persona.

Estos fueron los únicos testigos presentados ante el jurado, aunque habían sido examinados gran número ante la corte, de cuyo examen analizado se formaba una serie de sucesos fuertes y evidentes contra España. El jurado, según estamos informados tuvo una larga y acalorada discusión sobre el particular, por estar divididos exactamente, once contra once, sobre si había ó nó lugar á causa, pues un miembro se abstuvo de votar por no haber asistido desde el principio. La ley exige que doce jurados declaren haber lugar a formación de causa, y habiendo solamente once se devolvió la acusación á la corte.— *Esta decisión no ha concluido el negocio y sera otra vez tratado en la misma ó en otra corte. Mientras no poseamos exactamente las declaraciones presentadas al jurado nos abstenemos de todo comentario.*—[Delta de N. Orleans.]

Las declaraciones de la investigación preliminar en el negocio de Rey, están claras y terminantes: todas ellas se hallan recopiladas con la mayor exactitud en un volumen de 150 páginas, que ha de ver la luz pública dentro de pocos días. *Las declaraciones ante el gran jurado se hallan envueltas con el manto del misterio: desdórrase el velo, sepamos lo que ha ocurrido, y entónces veremos quien tiene razón.*—[Patria, de N. Orleans.]

Member of the New Orleans Grand Jury investigating the Rey Kidnapping.

1 January 1850, 1

LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office, Washington,
January 1, 1850.*

Persons inquiring for Letters in the following list will please say they are advertised.

Alvey, mrs Mary	Anderson, Wm F	Adams, Greenfield 3
Adler, S 4	Atocha, A J	Anderson, John S
Allen, S P	Appelius, Albert	Allen, rev John W
Alexander, Sandy A	Abrams, miss Cath	Ashmead, John W
Attridge, Wm	Acker, miss Caroline	Ayres, Guilem M 2
Addison, Wm	Ainslie, George	Ashly & Herbert
Adams, W		

B.	
Bryne, Allen	Bransbury, Henry
Butler, Anthony	Butler, miss Ann A
Berry, miss Ann F.	Butler, rev H H
Bryan, Abraham I.	Braunman, Henry
Bennett, Alexander	Bradley, Jane
Bell, B B	Boyle, John
Brown, Chas J	Barrow, emm James
Rhinehard, Claude	Bowie, miss Mart M
Boyd, miss Catherine	Benton, John B
Blank, miss Cath	Browder, I
Borland, Charles C	Buone, miss Jane E
Beavens, David F	Berry, James
Boyle, Dennis	Boyer, James A
Barthdy, D P	Brown, miss Lucy
Bliss, rev Edwin E	Bowling, Saml J
Beaulont, Edward	Butler, miss Mar A
Burk, mrs Elizabeth	Brown, mrs M S
Harbour, mrs Eliza	Byrne, miss Mary A
Hates, miss Eliza	Barry, mrs
Brown, miss Edmond	Bacee, Martin
Brown, G	Borland, miss Maria
Hates, Geo C	Ball, mrs Mary C
Hogdemon, G W	Brown, mrs A F
Briggs, Geo 2	Brown, Nelson
Boynton, Henry	Boyer, Neal
Butler, H H	Bogge, Philip V
	Boyle, Richd J
	Ball, Richd D
	Burr, Robert
	Baker, Stephen M
	Barton, Seth
	Biddle, Thos & Co
	or S P Hutchinson
	Brown, Thos
	Burt, Thomas
	Burham, miss Vir
	Bishop, Wm
	Bradley, Wm Thos
	Brooke, W of N Y
	Ball, hett Wm H
	Garden, capt Wm
	Brown, John T
	Brown, Wm
	Burns, Wm
	Bush, William
	Brient, Wm
	Brent, Wm of Va
	Brown, Willis A
	Baker, W B
	Barrett, Wm B
	Brown, Wm T
	Baxard, Wm

C.		
Childs, A D	Cole, H G	Colbert, Pitman
Cook, Alfred	Campbell, Ht capt R	Calvin, P G
Clarke, Ben F	Caton, John	Crosby, P
Carroll, miss Brigs	Cole, Jas L	Cook, Icy Robert
Couleman, Ch	Cannon, Iles	Campbell, Mrs S C
Church, Charles	Chimny, John	Cooke, S S
Cissell, C G	Clarke, Monson	Clark, miss Susan
Carter, C H	Conway, John J	Chadwick, Jr. Sam
Chamberlin, Daniel	Crandall, John	Crough, Sam
Callan, Edward	Caldwell, miss Vir	Carter, capt Wm
Carpenter, Dr F A	Cooper, miss May F	Corcoran, Wm J
Cain, miss Car K	Carr, Mrs	Chapin & Co W B
Cary, F F	Courtney, Mrs	Cunningham, Gen
Chase, George D	Caldwell, miss Mary	Campbell, Wm
Caevat, George	Clements, Mrs Maria	Grieg, Wm
Carriss, Charles	Collins, Norton S	Chater, W E

D.	
Dallas, mid A G	Drummond, miss H C Dwyne, Rufus
De Witt, B M	Dudley, Joseph
Davis, Charles A	Dunbar, ed John
Davison	Duval, Gen John P
Dawney, Chas H	Dix, John A
Deas, first Charles	Dix, John F
Dulany, Mrs Eliza C	Dunmore, Michael
Ducrin, Geo J	Dick, Moses
Dunlop, George W	Dulany, Susan T.

Enos, A W	Effner, Elijah D	Ely, Seneca N
Edwards, Dr D S	Esparza, Francisco	Evans, W L
Elliott, Ellen W	Ernings, Mrs	

Frazier, Anthony R	Fleurney, J J	Ferguson, Mrs M A
Fobes, Alphus S	Foster, John W 2	Fletcher, Mrs Mary
Foster, A Lawrence	Fegan, John	French, Judge R
Fletcher, Enoch	Fugitt, Joe	Foot, Solomon A
Frenb, B, Edward	Freudrick, John H	Fowler, Sam'l
Foot, E	French, Luther	Fossett, J S
Fitch, Geo W	Fullmer, Mary Ann	French, Wm
Fitzgerald, John	Fisher, Matthias	Franklin, H G

Gregg, Andrew J	Galbraith, rev Geo	Garnett, maj R S 3
Gorel, A C	Grinnell, G	Gritzner, mr
Goddard, Chas E	Grier, G	Gough, miss Mary
Geaner, Dr	Giesler, Henry	Gordon, Richard
Gibson, mrs Emily	Goode, John W	Grimes, Thomas
Grimes, miss E	Greenhow, Jas C	Gordon, miss Va
Garland, Edward	Gaines, J P	Gordon, Win H
Green, E B	Gibson, Lyman	Grant, W W

Gwathney, Geo W	II.	
Harper, miss Ava	Harship, H	Harper, miss of Be
Harper, A H	Howard, Henry W	Handy, mrs Mary
Hurdle, Albion	Harris, Thos P	Hurley, mrs
Hall, miss Cornelia	Harris, James S	Howell, m
Hartley, miss Corne	Hatton, Jas K	Hyes, Major
Hubbard, miss C C	Holmes, Ira	Holland, Bridget
Hopkins, Chas F	Hill, John	Hazel, mrs Polly
Hipson, D	Hildebrand, Gen Jas	Harris, mrs Sarah
Hewitt, Daniel C	Hogan, John S	Hamilton, capt S
Hoffman, Eugene A	Hallam, J	Hagarty, col S M
Hamilton, miss Elz	Holbrook, James	Harris, mrs S J
Hise, E	Hamilton, John	Hellen, Thos I
Handy, miss F E	Hucom, John	Hoagen, Thomas
Harrover, Geo	Howard, Gus	Hayward, Wm H
Hoffman, Geo L	Hall, John H	Hall, W A
Hollingsworth, G	Hoxie, jr Joseph	Hill, Wm P
Hood, M	Hipkins, Lewis 2	Harris, miss M V
Hunt, mrs H J		

J.

Johnson, Dr R P	Jeffers, Columbus	Jones, miss Harriet
Johnson, miss Sar J	Jones, C S M A Mc	Johnson, Jas M
Jordan, capt Thos	Judd, Dr G P	Jones, John B
Jones, Wm	Johnson, miss Eliza	Jones, J W
Johnson, Wm R	Johnson, mrs Eva	Jones, J H
Johnson, miss Maria	Johnson, miss E	Jenkins, John
Johnson, mrs Mary	Jacobi, miss F	Jordan, J
Isenwood, Benj	Johnson, miss Geo	Jones, mrs Lucy A
James, Chas A & F	Jackson, miss H	

Keese, Augustus	Kirkpatrick, F H 5	Knex, Dr John R
Klock, miss Lucy A	Koebel, Geo	Kessler, Lawrence
Klock, Ben	Kent, James 2	Knollawark, mr
King, Charles	Kaklaser, John	Kintner, col P S
Kerns, Edward	Koebel, Jacob	Kellogg, Sanford R

Leggett, Aaron L	Layman, Geo	Little, M
Lehman, Anthony	Lee, Geo	Laramour, Mrs M I
Leonard Biram	Livingston, Jose	Lee, Richard
Leech, Bridget	Leavens, Jesse	Lee, Col Robt E
Lancaster, Miss Lu	Lee, J or J Philips	Lahn, Sam T
Lancaster, Miss Cath	Little, J D Bart	Lugler, Mrs S J
Laibey, Fred E	Landores, Miss Lu	Legare, Dr Thos
Long, G W	Lyne, passmid L H	Lafitte, T S
Leach, Geo C	Ludlow, Mrs	Lee, Wm
Law, Geo	Lewis, Mrs	Little, Wm H

M.		
Mann, Alex	Merriman, H O	Murray, Mrs M T
Morris, C	Milligan, Rev J 2	Melvin, Dr McC I
Mainman, Louis C	Murlock, Jas H 1/2	Morse, O S
Morgan, Christo	Marab, Jas A B	Morrison, Robt M
Mann, Chas A	Marshall, John V	Mason, Col R B 4
Matthew, D 2	Martins, John	Mitchell, Mrs S A
Mattingly, Miss E	Muler, Jas H	Martin, Miss Susan
Moulton, F 5	Marshall, James	Mills, Thomas J 2
Manvett, F	Mattimore, I	Maxwell, Thos
Martin, G T	May, Capt John	Molden, Wm
Murlock, G W	Moore, Capt Jas M	Martin, Wm
Mickel, Greenbury	Martin, Jas E	Muse, Lt. Wm T
Mahn, H H 2		

		Me.	
McMurtrie, W B		McPherson, miss	McCarty, Francis
McClay, W B 3		Mary A	McCann, Edward
McNorton, Wm 2		Macgill, miss M L	McCauley, Mrs C 2
McAboy, miss V J		McCall, mr	McGonigle, A 3
McKelden, Tho 2		McClarie, Wm 1	Magruder, miss A
Mcguire, M R		McDowell, capt I	McClary, James

N.		
Neal, Benjamin	Niles, John M	Nicholson, com W
Newton, Benj	Norris, John E	N. Jerusalem Lodg
Neal, Henry	Nelson, miss Marg	

Olds, Geo H	Ottinger, col Jas	O'Hare, mr
O'Neal, James	O'Donnell, J	O'Donnell, W J

P.		
Packard, Alanson	Pickett, Thos B	Paine, miss Sarah
Page, B	Polk, col James	Pratt, Thos J
Prentiss, miss E A	Pickett, J	Peters, Thomas 2
Price, Dr Edward B	Peck, William	Perry, Thos J
Parr, mr Francis	Powers, James	Phoenix, Thomas
Parker, Geo F	Pope, capt J	Prall, miss Vir L 3
Per-onette, Geo	Pierce, John R	Porter, Wm
Putnam, Sam'l P	Partons, L E	Payne, Wm H
Poisal, rev John	Piatt, maj Robert	Parrish, Wm
Podesta, Mrs Cath	Potter, Robert B	Patterson, W R
Pike, James S	Patterson, Robt J	Posey, Wm
Plattenburg, Jas S	Proctor, Sam'l	

Roberts, miss Anna	Roberts, Or H F	Rockwell, Rev J E
Reed, miss Ann M	Russell, Henry	Ratcliff, Mrs M A
Rice, A G	Rupp, J D	Richmond, miss M V
Ross, miss C	Richards, John N	Richardson, Newall
Robertson, Lt B H	Rice, John R	Reld, Oliver H
Reilly, B C	Robinson, J	Rebb, O D
Rogers, Chas M	Rainey, Mid J D	Reed, R R
Rosier, Mrs Cath	Robertson, Dr J J	Respers, Thos
Robins, Mrs Car E	Robbins, Mrs Har	Ringgold, Mrs S
Reese, Frederick	Royle, John	Riley, Thos
Robinson, G B	Ringgold, Lt T L	Rogers, Capt W F
Roshe, G R		

Steen, Alex	Smith, J. T.	Smith, Mrs M V
Spangler, A M	Smith, John	Soule, M R 3
Swift, Miss A	Smith, Rev Jos C	Solomon, Miss N
Shrieve, Benj	Sturme, Mrs J W	Shirley, Paul Capt 2
Smith, Mrs M R	Shets, John	Skinner, Price V
Smith, B P	Snead, John C	Saunders, R M
Stewart, Chas 3	Schell, Jos	Stambaugh, Col S C 2
Sheridan, Miss C	Selden, Maj J	Simple, Robt
Storer, Edw Capt	Stewart, James	Smith, Miss S W 2
Smith, Elizabeth	Snyder, J	Seeler, Mrs S A
Strother, Frank	Scott & Co, Leon	Smith, S Lale
Schmidt, Fred	Selby, Mary Louisa	Sangster, Thos
Salmon, Dr F A	Smart, Saml	St veng, T W, of
Selmer, Fred	Schubmann, M	London
Stouck, Geo	Steward, Mrs Mar	Simons, Thos J
Searle, Geo W	Sewall, Mrs Maria	Snyder, W H
Smith, II A 4	Smith, Mrs M E	Shepherd, Wm B
Southard, Henry I	Smith, Rev M H	Shaw, Capt Wm C
Staples, Henry		

T.		
Thomas, Amos L.	Todd, James H	Turpin, W G
Triplett, Austin	Tellison, Joshua	Thomas, Wm H 2
Tattnall, Com	Turner, mr	Truxton, Pass Mic
Thornton, H J 2	Toombs, miss M L	Wm T
Tuohy, Hugh	Turner, miss M E	Throckmorton, mr
Twedy, J H	Taylor, Gen S G	Mary
Taylor, John		

U.
Upson, Stephen

Valentine, Wm 2	Van Dyke, H	Van Slyke, Tunis N
Valentine, Rev mr	Valette, Francis	Van Trump, John
Vannessen, John P	Valentine, Chas	

W:		
Ward, Gen Aaron	Williams, Wm A	White, Norvel W
Walters, Mrs Ann	White, Mrs Jas C	Wilkinson, N B
Woolston, Cap C M	Woodbury, Jas A	White, Philo
Wheat, Chancery	Willis, John	Wacker, Philip
Weirman, Chas	Walker, Joel	Wood, Mrs R C
Wood, Dr	Wyman, James	Webb, S B
Whitney, Daniel	Winn, John C	Williams, Mrs S B
Williams, Mrs E	Will, James	Ward, Samuel
Whitney, Mrs E	Weaver, James	Waters, Miss Sarah
Williana, F H	Wiley, L H	Watson, Thos
White, Col Geo W	Wilson, Louis E	Wetmore, Theo R
Wood, Geo W	Walker, Mrs L B	Willis, W
Williams, Geo 2	Wilson, Mathew	Warren, Col W B
Wait, Jr G	Williams, Miss M	Williams, W E
Wyer, Henry H	Watkins, Mary M	Whiting, Wm
Whaley, Henry 2	Wilson, M C	Walker, S W
Wadsworth, Dr H	Wheller, Miss M A	Williamson, Mrs
Ward, Henry		W

Young, W
Young, John A
Jan 4-31

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

2 January 1850, 3

LOCAL MATTERS.

The New Year's Levee.—The annual levee at the President's house was attended yesterday by the largest concourse of persons ever present on a similar occasion. From 12, m., to 2, p. m., the stream of visitors arriving and departing was kept up, and, notwithstanding the immense throng, the best order was maintained. The President received his guests in the happiest manner, as they were presented by the Marshal of the District, Mr. Richard Wallace. Among those present were the Foreign Legations, Senators and Representatives, Judges of the courts, Government officials, strangers from all parts of the world, and a charming display of the fair portion of the community—the ladies. Mr. Clay was present, and the distinguished statesman, with difficulty, made his way through the crowded rooms, so great was the desire of those present to offer him their respects. The company were enlivened from time to time with admirable music from the Marine Band, stationed in the antechamber.

During the day, a number of other citizens received visitors, and we are glad to see this established custom of other cities obtaining in this community.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel.

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Hamilton Fani, Mo	W N Staples, Taunton
J L O'Sullivan, N Y	Mr Howison, Md
Hon E Twissleton, Eng	G Bwayne, San Francisco
Edw'd B Laurence, do	Albert Roberts and lady, Philadelphia
Geo S Schlen, Pa	Wm Edwards, Va
D G Fannagat, U S N	

Brown's Hotel.

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

J J Heckart, Md	Lewis Marshall, Phila
Dr Bismann, N C	Wm Norris, do
R F Meade, Philadelphia	A R Jeffries, Baltimore
Gen Matthews, Md	Chas H Brown, Va
S A Cramlin, Phila	Geo B Laird, Pa
A E Burge, Petersburg	E L Norfolk, Mass
L B Willis, Va	T Tyler, Boston
A A Tatum and ladies, Mississippi	Col J Polk, Baltimore
	T Russell Dawson, Va

National Hotel.

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Robert Bowie, Md	W Lockwood, New York
W H Baldwin, Jr, Balt	Dr and Mrs A J Ward, California
X Dwinell, Maine	Mr and Mrs C L Ward, Pennsylvania
R Triplett, Kentucky	Dr H Carver, Phila
James Atwood, Ala	Eugene A Hoffman, N Y
Chas W Russell, Va	Mr France and lady, Va
C Parriott, do	
John P Adams, Balt	
James E Ford, Va	

United States Hotel.

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

Charles Naylor, Pa	J Davison, Missouri
O Hull, New York	G A D Clark, Md
P Greely Degraw, N Y	John O'Hara, New York
F H Hicks, Missouri	A G Allen, Washington

Gadsby's Hotel.

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Geo W Houbes, N Y	Mr and Mrs A L Holgate, New York
H F Bowling and servant, Charles co, Md	E Schoolfield, Del
Jos Reed, U S C Survey	Mr Anderson, Baltimore
A Christy, St Louis, Mo	

Irving Hotel.

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Benj F Gay, Baltimore	Benj Colenden, Bridgeport
J R Coleman, Scotland	

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
2 January 1850, 3

The Key Case.

Since our article touching the discharge of the Spanish consul at New Orleans was published, we have received the following memorial, which we learn will be signed and forwarded to the Senate. Our correspondent writes us that the belief is general in New Orleans that the proceedings against the consul were not fairly conducted, and that his discharge, under the circumstances, is regarded as evidence that the administration was determined to get rid of the affair on any terms. We know that a rumor has been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Mr. Clayton and the Spanish minister, relative to certain assurances said to have been given by the former that the Spanish consul would not be punished if Rey was delivered up. We have mentioned the existence of this rumor before, but neither of the organs of the administration denied its truth; and we are therefore led to fear that the administration of justice has been interfered with by the government. General Taylor authoritatively declared in his message that there was no law by which the offence charged on the Spanish consul could be punished. We had been led to think differently; but we have no space to discuss that point at present. We publish the following memorial as an item of news, for the information of our readers:

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The memorial of the undersigned, residents of New Orleans and citizens of Louisiana, without distinction of party, respectfully shows:

That in the month of July of the present year, certain parties conspired together for the purpose of removing from the protection of our laws one JUAN FRANCISCO REY, a fugitive Spaniard, and returning him, the said Rey, to the jurisdiction of Spain, in the island of Cuba:

That in an investigation had before Justice Bright and United States Commissioner Cohen, in the month of August, of this year, it did appear to the satisfaction of said court, that, among the parties charged as aiding and abetting in the misdemeanor, Carlos de España, consul of the Queen of Spain, was the chief instigator; and said court did accordingly take bonds for the appearance of said Carlos de España before the United States district court for the eastern district of Louisiana, there to answer for said misdemeanor:

That the case of the said Carlos de España came before the grand jury of the United States district court, on Monday, the 10th instant, in an indictment from the district attorney, wherein the said Carlos de España was charged as an accessory before the fact, in the abduction of the man Rey, and that said bill was ignored by reason of the fact that only eleven jurors voted for a true bill, while eleven voted contrariwise, one declining to vote on the ground that he had not heard the whole testimony, and another being absent:

That one or more of the jurors, anxious to relieve themselves from the odium of a transaction in which no bill was found, in flagrant conflict with the clearest and most convincing testimony, did reveal, as we believe they had a right to do, the names of the jurors and the votes they gave on the question of true bill or no bill; and that among the names of the parties who voted no bill are found several so connected with Spain, and her colony of Cuba, as to excite grave doubts in the minds of your memorialists as to the purity that characterized the selection of this jury, to try the issue between the United States and Carlos de España, consul of Spain:

That your memorialists do not charge any juror with corruption, nor of having been actuated by corrupt motives, but they feel it impossible to resist the conclusion that, in the selection of the jury, influences, incomprehensible to them, have been at work; otherwise, a partner of the Queen of Spain, a party directly interested, one or more of the personal friends of the consul, Carlos de España, and several persons engaged in the commerce of Havana, could not have found a place on said jury:

That the honor of the country and the safety of the citizen are disregarded, that the laws are a delusion and a snare, if the fountain of justice be troubled at its source, by the unfaithful or negligent discharge of their sworn and sacred duties by the federal officers appointed for that purpose:

That your memorialists rely with confidence on your honorable body that no action will be taken on the nominations of United States district attorney and United States marshal of the eastern district of Louisiana, until such times as satisfactory evidence is furnished, that in voluntarily abandoning the prosecution, the district attorney was justified by legal precedent, and that in the selection of the jury the United States marshal was actuated by no improper motive or reprehensible tampering, but did, without fear, favor, or affection, faithfully and truly select good and honest men to try the true issue.

3 January 1850, 2

At a Meeting of Solomon's Lodge,
No. 20, of Ancient York Masons, held on
the eve of the Festival of St. John the Evan-
gelist, the following named gentlemen were
installed officers for the ensuing year:

JAMES W. BRYANT, Worshipful Master.

PHILIP COX, Senior Warden.

H. D. HOLLAND, Junior Warden.

EPHRAIM L. HARRISON, Secretary.

JOHN S. SAMMIS, Treasurer.

T. P. ANDREU, Tyler.

C. M. COOPER, Senior Deacon.

SAMUEL SPENCER, Junior Deacon.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

3 January 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.
 J M Scott and lady, N Y
 Miss M. Herbert, do
 George Wood, do
 Theo Romeyn, do
 J G Loomis, do
 Hon R S Baldwin, Conn
 Mrs Baldwin, do
 Miss Baldwin, do
 J E Boileau, England
 Maj R Anderson, U S A
 R W Henderson, Penn
 J B Gluck, U S C S
 Mrs Gluck,
 Rich M Cuyler, U S N
 Maj Beale, Washington
 J Crutchett, do
 Hon A Ramsey, Milne's
 Henry C Bond, Phila
 David Warren, do
 Wm B Fetterman, D C
 Lieut Bagges, U S N
 Hon J H Clark, R I
 G Porter and lady, Mo
 J W Furich, do
 H W Junot, Taunton
 Mich'l Allen, Philadel'a
 Mr and Mrs Jones, do
 T Eames, N Y

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.
 W King, Boston
 S L Bird, Baltimore
 A F Davidson, Col Col'ge
 T Betts, do
 D Nippes, Philadelphia
 A Hunter, Virginia
 John F Wall, do
 E L Faunt, Baltimore
 J Goodwin, do
 C Moore, N Y
 J H Hyman, N C
 R W Donnivan, Va
 J W Brown, do
 R A Downman, do
 J C Ward, do
 G H Flagg, do
 A Maddox, do
 D Blaukhart, do
 J B Hilliard, Col Coll'ge
 J C Wood, do
 T Becka, Col College
 H Radcliff, Kingston
 Alex Jones, Virginia
 J B Campbell, Balt
 E W Collier, Md
 Wm P Stump, Va
 J B Clarke, do
 Mr. Constable, Md
 J Harvey, Geo'town Col
 E Nelins, Virginia
 Wm J Caver, do
 T C Anderson, do
 John C Meed, do
 R H Criger, Alexandria
 G Foster, Boston
 W. Mansdon, do
 J M Clarke, Richmond
 W W Newman, Balt
 H W Hook, do

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.
 Gen King, Conn
 Mr Duvall, Md
 L C Everett, Alexand'a
 G J F Bryant and lady,
 Boston
 Dr E Gage, Boston
 G D Rogers, Balt
 J E Tothunter, do
 Wm Hamilton, Phila
 T P Shallock, Va
 R M Henderson, Carlisle
 Hon Mr Wales, Del
 Mr Ward and daughter
 Mr Kane, Philadelphia
 T C Webber and lady,
 Troy
 Judge Greer and family
 R W Harper, Geo'n Col
 Wm W Campbell and
 son, N Y
 R W Barton, Va
 J S Littell, Penn
 J Stewart, Baltimore
 R C Nichols, Richmond
 W G Atkinson and three
 ladies, Alexandria
 R Rogers, daughter and
 servant, S C
 J A Seddon, Virginia
 A A Lyle, do
 J H Diehl, Philadelphia
 Fred Leibbrandt, do
 J G Abbott, do
 George Forbes, Md
 D M Rogers & lady, Ga
 James Stone, S C
 H Stringfellow, Va
 Hon Mr Dixon, R I
 John Duff, Mass
 J Gonder, jr, and lady,
 Pennsylvania
 Miss E A Gonder, Penn
 H Capron, Md

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.
 A M Jones, Ohio
 J W Smith, jr, Va
 A R Smith, do
 E M Punderson, Balt
 Hon A R Halladay, Va
 G W Hopkins, do
 E L Reynolds, lady and
 child, Va
 Hon A G Brown, Miss
 Rev J H Kennard, Balt
 John Eckstein, jr, Phila
 Sainl A Black, do
 Hon A R Hay, N J
 Hon W A Newall, lady
 and child, N J
 Hon C S Morehead and
 family, Ky
 H Gilman, Maine

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.
 H H McGuire, Va
 J H Eustace, Richmond
 E Slaughter, La
 A L Botta, N Y
 Wm H Bayly, do
 J H Merryman, Ill
 S T Dodge, New Boston
 T C Upham, Maine
 Asa Whitney, N Y
 C F Sullivan, Ind
 Mr Radcliffe, N Y
 J L Thompson, N J
 Dr W E Horner, Phil
 Howard Lapsley, do
 A Horner, do
 T Newman and brother,
 Virginia
 T F Perego, Va
 J D Chichester, N Y
 S E Banvar, jr, do
 Dr Jas Ferguson, do
 J B Eskridge, Phila
 J L Sewell, N J
 Jos Blount, N C
 E B Pendleton, Phil
 Thos H Turner, N C
 J Barclay, N J
 John Pierie, Philadel'a
 David Miller, N Y
 Edward Kimball, Boston
 W Armatrang, Ky
 J A Kasson, St Louis
 Geo d Chason, Phila
 E Vansyckel, N Y

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.
 C Villaverde, Cuba
 N Ewing, Nashville
 Mrs Ewing and servt, do
 T S Faxton, Utica
 W Mageus, Delaware
 H H Davidson, Boston
 D C Barton, Boston
 R B Dutcher, Salem
 R A Watson, Utica
 H Phenix, Baltimore
 Mr Vredenburgh, N J
 Hon W L Dayton, do
 Master Dayton, do
 W Grandin, Washing'n
 H Watson, N Y
 J H Hopkins, do
 Capt Fish, New Bedford
 Mrs Fish, do
 J Byron, N Y
 J M Fitzhugh, Va

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

4 January 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Chas F Hopkins, Fla	Miss Wickham, Va
J H Miller, do	Wm M Overton, Wash
R H Mosley, Md	A D Osbourne, Conn
Jno Willis, Va	N Shipman, N Haven
C Gilbert, N York	Sam'l Robbins, S C
Jno L Aspinwall, N Y	J Madigan, U S N
Archibald Gracie, do	Alex S Martin, N Y
Geo Draper, do	Geo M Taylor, Md
Hon E Stanly, N C	Harry Ingoldsby, Md
G H Pendleton, Va	

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue; between 6th and 7th streets.

J M M Allan, Va	M A Thomson, Va
E B Powell, Alexandria	R Sutton, Wash
E Nelson, Va	A P Knox and lady, Pa
S T West, Georgetown	Gen Geo Rust, Va
Geo R Howell, do	Sam'l Barron, St Louis
B F Harrison, Va	Jno A Cobb, Balt
W J Marable, jr, Va	C G McCheaney, N J
Hon L C Levin, Philad	Z B Beall, Md
H McElfresh, Md	T R Dawson, Norfolk
C M McElfresh, Md	W L Shepherd, Ga
F A Schley, do	Jno W Grow, Va
F P Sawyer, Vt	Wm K McClaute, Va
Henry E Lacy, Balt	

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

A M Marbury, Md	Miss Hyatt, Md
Jno W Boyd, Balt	Miss Jenks, Md
Randolph Harrison, Va	Hon R K Meade, Va
F P Wellford, do	Hon Jno Robbins, jr, Pa
R G Crouch, do	Rich'd T Davis, Balt
G S Wallace, do	W P Gaheagan, George-
Jno P Adams, Balt	town
H B Kinney and lady, Va	E W Collier, Md
Mrs Goodwin, Balt	E B Harp, N Y
Wm Schnierle, S C	Wm W Warren, Boston
Jas G Adams, Philad	Wm S B Chase, Ohio
G H Blake, Bangor	Mr & Mrs J H Bell, N Y
H S Porter, Philad	Thos Crawford, Rome,
Geo T Green, N Y	Italy
Sam'l M Sutherland and	Dr Chas D Smithe, N Y
lady, N Y	T S Marr, Va
Jno W Forney, Philad	R Levick & lady, Philad
Wm D Lewis, do	R Simms, Md
De Witt C Butler, Boston	Jno B Wagner, Pa
Wentworth S Butler, do	W Peter, H B M consu)
Henry Hoyte, Md	Pa
Homer Caswell, N Y	F W Risque, Geo'town
Rice Price, Md	J M Gordon, Balt
F Heileman, Wisconsin	

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

M Rowe, Philad	Dr Robt McKee, Va
Jno Montgomery, Philad	Mr and Mrs Bell, N Y
Jno Fitzgerald, Mo	Thos Galligan, Wash
Joseph Keefe, Philad	

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Hon Harry Hibbard, N Y	Peter Mood, N Y
Dr Womble and lady, Balt	A C Harris, N C
Miss Chappell, Balt	Wm M Baggott, Va
Miss Womble, Va	Wm Campbell, Fla
G D Chappell, Balt	H D Kellogg, N Y
W T Jenkins, Va	L H Cone, Richmond
Hon Judge Wayne, Ga	Jno Dixon, S C
Chas Whittlesey, Ohio	Nat Eaves, Md
Chas Brodhead, Pa	J S Hosley, Pa
Capt McCann, England	Jas S Carpenter, Va
Win F Bowling, Md	C H Bank, Ga
H Hasey, do	M Charles, S C
H Stoddard, S C	R Dyson, Md
N Stockdale, Balt	J Cadwalader, Philad
L Locke, Boston	H L Currier & lady, Ga
	M L Domeroy, N C

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Fred'k Wissman, N Y	Mr and Mrs Thorn, R I
Hon D S Dickinson, do	J D Farnsworth, Fredonia
Wm Magens, Philad	C C Fielding, Lawrence-
Lieut T H Heck, U S A	ville
Sam'l Story, Halifax, NS	A D Hartley, Canada
D H Merrick, Davenport	G A Garliner, Wash
Wm B Davis, do	Capt Webster, N Y

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

9 January 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.
G J Martinez del Rio, Pedro Ysaaga, Havana
New York
José A Portocarrero, do
Lep De St André, N Y
Robert Smith, Illinois
L G Mickler, do
Dr Southgate, West P't
Miss C J Mickler, do
D T Hawke, N Y
Miss M G Mickler, do
R J D Price, U S N
Chas A Selg, Prussia
Alex'r Cross, Valparaiso
Count de Senzac and ser.
Gen Childs, U S A
vant, Paris
M N Scott, Florida
Jno H Blake, Boston
A Patterson, Key West
Rich G Duckett, Balt
W D Rice, S C
Geo W Oyaton, do
R B Pearson, Richmond
H Campbell, Phila
G Donningus, N Y
Mr Potter, do
W C Templeton, N O
Miss Potter & serv't, do
David Hayden, do
J Dixon, England
B S Bryan, S C
Antonio M Yznaga del
Capt J McDowell, U S A
Valle, La
J B Yates, Washington
H de Redepond, Paris
Archibald Russell, N Y
G M Billings, N Y
Chas Moorhead, do
Mr Bayard, do
O H Tillinghast, U S A
J Richardson, do
Roland Reeves and lady,
Geo Wells, do
Nashville
F Rites, New Grenada

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.
J S Fletcher, Phila
H P Howard, Wash'ton
R Hough, Baltimore
J W Ashmead, Phila
Wm G Bishop, N Y
John Bennett, do
J A Beckwith, Vt
A Pollock, N Y
Mrs A Wainwright, Vt
Thos Symington, Balt
Chas E Cammond, Pa
Wm Duncan, Balt-co
B W Mason, N Y
T Fortune, do
Dr T S Mercer, Va
T D Cockey, do
E L Bently, do
J W Rice, Georgetown
D D Wagner, Penn
College
J H Beck, Virginia
J H Brooks, Florida
Oscar Turner, Ky
John W Binghey, Va
L M Flournoy, do
Wm Daughton, N J
J W Jones, do
W H Bushy, do
F Pulvermacher, Balt
E Hurst, Alexan'a, Va

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.
M Wise, N Y
Henry J Rogers, Balt
G Law, do
Robert L Bahn, Va
S E Smyth, Richmond
P B Hockaday, St Louis
Hon D Stewart, Balt
M Harmony, N Y
Mr Chew, Md
G C Thomas, N J
R W Chow, Balt
E K Kane, U S N
Dr Hawks, N Y
John Brelford, Phila
Jas B Taylor, Va
A Cummings, do
D W Dox, Geneva, N Y
James M White, N Y
G Ad Scheidt, Germany
E H Osgood, Boston
M Finkle, Utica
H M Bash, Baltimore
P C Van Wyck, N Y
F Fowler, do
M L Cobb, Sing Sing
H N Shannon, N Y
Geo N Saunders, N Y
Albert Fuller, Boston
Dr N Pinkney, U S N
John A Hook, Penn
Robt Campbell, St Louis
J Zeigler, do
Chas S Matthews, N Y
J McLaughlin, do
W M Robinson, Ky
John Knapp and lady,
R A Robinson, do
St Louis
W M Clarke, Balt
M McKean, N Y
Alex Sharp, Philad
J Crutchett and friend,
C M Fletcher and lady,
Washington
Vermont

United States Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.
Chas Arenthal, N Y
M Williams & lady, Va
Leonard Paulson, do
W F Berry, Md
H Gallaher, Lynchburg
Jas Yates, U S N
Thos D Shultz, Balt
J Hopkins, Md
S F Gould, do
O Phelps, jr, Washing-
J M Johnson, Va
ton, D C
A H Kelly, U S N

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.
C Moritt, Philadelphia
Chauncey Walton, Va
David Wright, Mass
Hon M P Gentry and
J B Hyde, N Y
lady, Tenn
H Geyer, St Louis
O Brown, do
Mrs A Chase, Tampico
Geo Rogers, Balt
P M Hall, N C
Christ'r Falcon, Phila
Mrs Andrew Turnbull,
John Trevdebaugh, Balt
daughter, & serv't, NC
R Crawford, N Albany
Hon S Borland, Ark
Rev J B Pinney, N Y
W M Robinson, Va
H T Taber, N Y
G W Farrington, Va
Jas D Arnold, Phila

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.
M Stryker, Phila
S E Henson, Washing'n
R B Hamilton, N Y
J McDaniel, Wilming'n
Wm Magens, Phila
N P Tillinghast, Ga
Chas Rising, N Y
R B Ironside, Pittstown
Henry Benton, do
W B Chambers, Albany
B H Davis, Balt
CC Davis, Adams
E G Chaplain, Boston
A Davison, Danvers
C Storrs, Yale College
A B Matthews, N O
Frank H Tenny & lady,
M G Read, N Y
Hartford, Ct
J P Espy, Washington
Geo W Mercer, Wash'n
S Stevenson, N Y
L C Forsyth, Michigan
J Daiger, Baltimore
Sam E Sheldon, N Y
W A Wentz, do
E B Greene, do
R R Darrow, Boston
J C Comstock, Mass
W Darrow, do
C Parker, Boston
Mrs Moncrieff, N Y
Miss More, Phila
R M Hooper, Phila
W H Martin, Dover
J R Bateman, Andover
R E Rankin, N Y
Mrs Campbell, Wash'n
John Magruder, Md
Misses Moore, do
Chas R Bailey, N Y
H Anderson, Phila
M D James, do
A Hart, Portsmouth
A M Gibson, do
Gen Churchill, U S A

9 January 1850, 3

To the Editors.

GENTLEMEN: I have read in your daily Union, of the 2d instant, the article that you have published on the subject of the Rey case. Interested as you must be in the purpose of a good administration, and in the cause of justice, and being convinced that some persons must have been bribed, I enclose to you the letter published on the 13th December, 1849, in *La Verdad*, proving the guilt of the Spanish government of Cuba.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1850.

THE ANSWER OF THE SPANISH CONSUL IN NEW YORK TO THE EXHORTATION OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA — We have received from Havana a copy of the answer which the Spanish consul of this city gave to the exhortation of the captain general of the island of Cuba, Don Frederick Roncali, claiming the person of Don Cirilo Villaverde, who had just escaped from the jail of Havana, where he was shut up for six months on account of political matters.

We are very well convinced that the document which we now publish, besides its appearing rather late, is deprived of those requisites which give authenticity to documents of this sort; but, nevertheless, it is not less entitled to our credence, and we are not afraid lest the only person who can divest it of credit will publicly do so, so great is the opinion which we entertain of the veracity of the person who remits to us the copy from Havana.

We clearly perceive therefrom that a similar exhortation must have been sent to Don Carlos de España, consul of New Orleans; and, from the history of the abduction of Garcia, it clearly follows that the employee of her Catholic Majesty at that place thought and acted very differently from this. Such a difference speaks highly in favor of the morality and honor of Mr. Stoughton. The laws relative to refugees are the same in all the States of the confederacy: the consul of New Orleans was not ignorant of the fact; so that, although there is no comparison between Mr. Garcia and Mr. Villaverde, we do not doubt that, if as the latter succeeded in reaching New York, he had arrived at New Orleans, the same snares would have been laid against him which have been laid to seize on and send Garcia to Havana. There is no room to doubt it. Here is the document:

"The undersigned, consul of her Catholic Majesty at New York, in compliance with the requirements of the annexed exhortation, notifies that, from instituted inquiries, it results that Don Cirilo Villaverde, one of the named accused persons, appeared in Savannah, and it is believed he arrived there from the Havana; that from Savannah he came to New York on the steamer 'Cherokee' ten days ago, and is at present in the same city; that by the laws of these States the entrance of passengers in these territories is altogether free, and without necessity of any document; that, by virtue of the same laws, there is no power nor means of exacting a passport, and that even the consul of her Catholic Majesty has no right to claim it, and that therefore it is impossible to effect what is recommended by the aforesaid exhortation on the subject; that it has not been possible to ascertain with exactness in what manner said Villaverde arrived at Savannah, nor acquire other information about the escape and accomplices of this person; that as to the others mentioned in the said exhortation, to wit: Don Vincent Fernandez and Don John Garcia, it is not known yet that they have appeared in New York. All which is made known as the result of the inquiries made in compliance with the aforesaid exhortation, which is returned hereunto annexed.

"FRANCIS STOUGHTON,

"Consul of her Catholic Majesty.

"New York, May 25, 1849"

10 January 1850, 1

From the Tallahassee Sentinel.
Claims of the Florida Volunteers, &c.

Letter from the Governor of Florida to the President of the United States.

— EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Tallahassee, Nov. 29, 1849.

To His Excellency Gen. Z. TAYLOR,
President of the United States.

Sir—It appears from returns made to the office of the Quartermaster General of this State, that the following companies of volunteers were called into service on the Indian frontier in this State, by the order of my predecessor, Gov. Mosely, on the occasion of recent Indian disturbances:

From the County of Leon.—Capt. Fisher's Company of mounted men, mustered in 30th July. Capt. Johnson's Company of infantry, mustered in 4th August.

From the County of Alachua.—Capt. Dill's Company of mounted men, mustered in 2nd August.

From the County of Duval.—Capt. Ledwith's company of mounted men, mustered in 7th August.

From the County of Columbia.—Captain Knight's company of mounted men, mustered in 7th August. Capt. Ellis' company of mounted men, mustered in 8th August.

From the County of Hillsborough.—Capt. Clark's company were not mustered in, but drew forage and provisions for 26 horses and men.

Having received satisfactory information from the Secretary of War and from the commanding General in Florida, that a sufficient force of United States troops had been ordered to the frontier of Florida and were in the field for the defence of the settlements and the protection of its inhabitants, and that the State volunteers would not be mustered into the United States' service, I issued my General Order of the first of October, directing them to be mustered out of the State service, copies of which I transmitted to the Secretary of War at Washington, and to the General commanding at Tampa Bay.

It will be seen that these troops were ordered into service by Gov. Mosely, immediately on the intelligence reaching the Capitol of the State, of the murders committed on some of our fellow-citizens at their homes, whilst in the peaceable pursuit of their accustomed occupations, by parties of Seminole Indians, at Indian River on the 13th, and at Pease Creek on the 17th of July last: and upon the urgent call and advice of some of the most intelligent, observing and reliable men in the Eastern and Southern portions of this State—men well acquainted with Indian character and habits, and who considered these acts of outrage as indicating a spirit of determined hostility which would soon manifest itself in a general destruction of the lives and property of our citizens upon the whole line of our exposed and defenceless frontier, and would soon extend to the more densely populated settlements, and that great and irreparable injury would be done, unless the most prompt and efficient measures were taken by the authorities of this State to place upon the frontier a sufficient force to repel the incursions of these marauding savages, and keep them in check until the Government of the United States could order into this State and on the exposed and unprotected Indian frontier of Florida, a military force sufficient to insure the safety and protection of the border settlements.

So sudden and unexpected were these outbreaks, occurring within a few days of each other, at very distant points on the Atlantic and the Gulf, that a general panic was created. The people were flying from their homes to hastily thrown-up defences, or escaping as best they could from the impending danger. The inhabitants of one settlement, including men, women, and children, who had the advantage of escaping by water, reached the city of St. Augustine in the most distressing and pitiable condition, which called forth the commiseration of the citizens in a general town meeting, and after a full investigation, had before the United States Judge for the Northern District of Florida, it was determined to communicate the facts and call upon the Executive of the State for a force which would insure immediate protection to the exposed and defenceless frontier.

Judge Bronson says in a letter to Governor Mosely, "all this seems to me to be beyond question, that the rising is general, and that all the Indians are engaged in the hostilities; hence the most vigorous and prompt measures seem necessary. How large a force should be called out, is a point which I do not feel myself competent to decide; but I apprehend, that from five hundred to a thousand men would by no means be too many." And Mr. Senator Yulee says in a letter written to Gov. Mosely on the same occasion, "my advice to you is, to throw into the field at once a Regiment of Infantry, and one of Horsemen, to afford a complete cover to the settlements."

Such are the circumstances under which my predecessor called the State volunteers into service on the Indian frontier, with instructions to the officers not to penetrate into the Indian Reserve, but to afford protection to the settlements until a sufficient force of United States troops could be brought to their relief. It was expected that the volunteers of this State, called out under such circumstances, would have been mustered into the United States' service. But such not having been the case, it became my duty, upon receiving information that the United States had a sufficient military force on the frontier for the protection of the settlements, to order them out of service. And it becomes equally now my duty to urge upon the Government of the United States, the obligation which it is under, not only to make provision for the pay and subsistence of the volunteers thus ordered into service to perform a duty, and render a protection to the frontier settlements, which the General Government had stipulated to perform—but to make also that adequate provision may be made for all losses sustained by our citizens from Indian disturbances in Florida, and compensation and support for the inhabitants on the frontier, who have been driven from their homes by the recent Indian outbreak, and forced to seek shelter and protection in forts and stockades, which they have been compelled to build and defend; and that all those who performed such duties may be considered in service and allowed pay, in accordance with the militia law of this State, which provides that "If a sudden invasion or insurrection shall take place or be made or threatened on any portion of the State, the commanding officer of the militia, or any portion thereof, adjacent thereto, shall be and he is hereby authorized and enjoined to order out the militia under his command to repel or suppress the same, and troops thus ordered into service shall be

"subject to and governed by the rules and articles of war of the Government of the United States, and shall be entitled to all the pay and emoluments of the same while 'so in service.'"

These are believed to be just demands, which I consider it my duty to urge upon the attention of Congress, and I engage in the performance of this duty the more cheerfully and confidently from the persuasion that your Excellency understands all the circumstances in relation to the continuance of this remnant of the Seminole tribe of Indians in Florida, and the obligation on the part of the Federal Government to keep them under proper restraint and control—which places them in a position, in regard to the State of Florida, differing from the relations of any of the other tribes of Indians in regard to the other States of this Union—and will cordially co-operate with me in pressing upon Congress the necessity, on principles of humanity and justice, of making some immediate provision for these objects.

By the treaty of Payne's Landing, concluded 9th May, 1832, it was stipulated that the Seminole Indians relinquish to the United States all claim to the lands they at present occupy in the Territory of Florida, "and agree to emigrate to the country assigned to the Creeks west of the Mississippi river," and that they "will remove in three years after the ratification of this agreement." Therefore their removal, by the provisions of that treaty, should have been accomplished by the month of May, 1835. But some difficulty occurring in regard to their removal, Gen. Clinch agreed to a postponement until the month of November of that year, and finally they refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty and the war ensued and continued under various circumstances, greatly to the injury of the people of Florida, until the pacification entered into by General Worth, in 1842. It should be taken into consideration that, in all these arrangements, the people of Florida had no voice or agency, although the party most deeply interested in their consequences and results. Living under a territorial form of government, they could look only to the United States for protection and justice.—The treaty for the removal of the Indians, which resulted in a bloody and destructive war, long to be remembered by the settlers and purchasers of the public lands in Florida, was a measure of the general government, dictated as well by considerations of pecuniary benefits, as of general policy, by the emigration which the removal of the Indians from Florida was calculated to encourage, and consequently the demand which it would create for, and the enhanced value which it would give to the lands of the United States in Florida, and therefore became to these pioneers and purchasers of the public domain in the wilderness an important consideration in the contract, which they had and have a right to call upon the general government in good faith and justice to fulfill. And the cessation of hostilities and temporary arrangement which was made by General Worth for the Indians remaining in Florida, was likewise done for the benefit and convenience of the general government, without consulting the interest of the people of Florida. For it will not be contended that the United States had not the power to compel the whole of the Seminole Indians to comply with their part of the treaty of Payne's Landing.

The Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of

10 January 1850, 1

War, in a letter to Maj. Gen. Scott, dated 10th May, 1842, says: "Anxious to curtail the extraordinary expenses incident to the warfare, and sincerely desirous of promoting peace, the President directs that Col. Worth be authorized, as soon as he shall deem it expedient, to declare that hostilities against the Indians have ceased, and that they will not be renewed unless provoked by new aggressions on their part. But it is deemed advisable that a force equal to at least two regiments be retained to form a cordon or line of protection for the frontier settlements. The action of Congress will be invited to aid in the defence of the Territory by the settlement of our citizens there, and offering to them inducements for such settlements by gratuities of land, by allowing them rations for subsistence, and by the loan of arms."

And accordingly, by a General Order, dated Cedar Keys, 14th August, 1842: "It is hereby announced that hostilities with the Indians within this Territory have ceased." "The lands thus temporarily assigned as their planting and hunting grounds, are within the following boundaries," &c. "The foregoing arrangements are in accordance with the instructions of the President of the United States."

In all these arrangements, the people of Florida, who were more immediately and vitally interested in all the consequences which resulted from them, had no voice.—The petitions and remonstrances of their Territorial Legislature were unheeded—nor were the stipulations of the United States Government ever complied with. The "two Regiments" were not retained. "No cordon or line of protection for the frontier settlements" was ever established. The citizens to whom inducements had been held out to form such settlements, were left in the wilderness to which they had been invited by the Government of the United States, under the most solemn assurances of protection and ample provision for their security and defence, and whose guests they were—unprovided for, by the side of their savage neighbors, who but a short time before had been burning their houses and murdering their wives and children. Had the cordon of posts ever been established at proper points as provided, the settlers would have had places to rally upon, in case of danger or alarm, and greater confidence would have been inspired. But in this they were sadly deceived. No troops were retained for their defence and protection. A company of so were stationed at Tampa and St. Augustine, but too remote from the Indian border to be called a protection; and even those troops, during the Mexican war, were withdrawn from the State, and only one company of Florida Volunteers remained at Tampa Bay; whilst the Indians were permitted to trade at will to that post, and to purchase ammunition without restraint, and, of course, had every opportunity afforded them to see the defenceless condition of the frontier settlements. And moreover the neutral ground, which was to have been provided between the Indian reserve, was not respected, but was run out by parties of United States surveyors down to the Indian border, and in some instances over it, and sales of land were made all of which was well calculated to provoke the Indians to acts of aggression and violence, and to endanger the safety and security of the frontier settlements, which the United States Government was bound to protect and defend. The Territorial Government repeatedly urged the consideration of this state of things upon the General Government, but its complaints and remonstrances were not regarded.

And since the formation of the State Government, not a year has passed that these subjects have not been pressed in the strongest terms upon the consideration of the President of the United States and upon Congress, by the Governor of this State, and by resolutions of the General Assembly. At the first session of the General Assembly as early as the 10th July, 1845, a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, urging upon the President and upon Congress, the unprotected condition of the frontier settlements and their claims for losses sustained by Indian depredations. They say "we regard it as one of the earliest and most important of the duties devolved upon them as an independent member of the Union, to call the attention of Congress to the losses sustained by the inhabitants—during the late cruel and devastating Seminole war—to their just claims for indemnification from the Government for these losses." And Gov. Moseley, in his Message to the General Assembly, in November, 1845, says: "The Government of the United States is surely bound by every consideration of justice and humanity to make early provision for the losses sustained by this unfortunate portion of our citizens. The policy of the Federal Government in heretofore permitting this tribe of Indians to remain in our Territorial limits, not only in violation of the treaty of Payne's Landing, ratified more than ten years ago, but in the face of subsequent engagements solemnly renewed, and treacherously violated on their part, under circumstances of aggravated perfidy and cruelty, is a subject to which my attention has not unfrequently been called since your last adjournment. It is to me a source of unfeigned regret that the policy of the government in regard to the emigration of the Indians, prompted as the measure was not only by dictates of humanity to the people, but as an act of justice, should not have been carried out in regard to the Seminoles."

In October of the same year, Gov. Moseley, in a letter to President Polk, complains of the hostile disposition of the Indians, and the defenceless situation of the frontier settlements. Again, in 1846 and 1847, the subject of the removal of the Indians, and remuneration of our citizens for losses sustained, is strongly urged upon the President and Congress by the Governor, and by resolutions of the General Assembly. And in 1848, the Governor in his message to the General Assembly presses this subject with force, upon the consideration of Congress, and says: "To obtain a speedy as well as peaceable removal of this remnant of that once powerful tribe, is doubtless the anxious desire of the people of this State.—Any measure, however, which shall be adopted, with a view of inducing the Indians to emigrate, may terminate in war, and hence, before any steps are taken towards negotiation, a large and efficient military force should be thrown upon the line dividing the white settlements and the Indian reservation. And should the General Government not immediately attend to our request for their removal, it is believed such a force is now demanded to restrain the Indians within their prescribed boundaries, and from acts of violence, and to afford quiet to the alarms of our citizens, and security to their property." So that it can be clearly and conclusively shown that the people of Florida have at all times looked to the General Government as bound to effect the removal of the Seminole Indians, agreeably to the provisions of the treaty of Payne's Landing, which completed the negotiation, and the subsequent treaty of Fort

Gadsden for their removal, and to furnish a force sufficient for the protection of the frontier settlements, and to keep the Indians under proper subjection until that should be accomplished. But I cannot believe that it will be necessary for me to accumulate authorities and arguments to establish these points. The Government of the United States admits them. The removal of the Indians from Florida has merely been suspended, to suit the convenience of Government, never abandoned; and the most energetic arguments, I am assured, are now in progress for their immediate removal. And as it regards protection to the settlements, the authorities of the Government at Washington had full official information of their weak, defenceless situation from their peculiar position, and planned and promised ample protection, which was never furnished. Gen. Worth, in a letter, dated 17th November, 1843, says: "All have visited Tampa, except a few of the very aged, but in parties of ten or fifteen only. Their apprehension, under the policy pursued, will soon wear away; when, if considered desirable, advantage may be taken of a favorable occasion to send off the whole. Precipitancy will occasion many and vexatious difficulties. When done, it must be thoroughly and effectually done; for if ten of these warriors remained maddened to a spirit of hostility, they would suffice to break up and scatter the entire line of new settlements, although ten-fold their number.—Which, although composed of occupants under the armed occupation bill, have neither weapons, nor the disposition to use them; not one of ten appearing with arms of any description."

With these facts communicated by a distinguished and experienced officer in command, who was well acquainted with the Indians and the nature of the country occupied by the settlers "under the armed occupation bill," who had been induced by the offers and promises of the General Government to settle in the wilderness, nothing was done for their security and protection. No troops were furnished, no posts established on which the sparse settlements could rally for safety in case of danger. And when the evil day came, and they were driven from their homes, they had to build for themselves hastily constructed defences, into which their wives and children were huddled together, without scarcely a cover to shelter them from the impetuosity of the weather, and where, I am assured, many yet remain, under circumstances of suffering and privation of the most heart-rending description. Forced to abandon their crops before they were reaped, or could be secured, and having exhausted the scanty supplies which they were enabled to secure in their flight, many must be reduced to a state bordering on starvation, unless the Federal Government, as it is in duty bound to do, shall afford them immediate relief. And I feel the necessity the more imperiously forced upon me to urge this subject upon the attention of Congress, as, by the system of biennial sessions adopted by this State, there will not be a session of the representatives of the people for a year yet to come, who could more ably vindicate the rights of their immediate constituents than I can hope to do. I trust that your Excellency, impressed with a sense of its importance and justice, will make this communication the subject of a special message to Congress at an early day of the session.

With assurances of my high respect and consideration, I am your most obedient servant,
THO. BROWN.

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

10 January 1850, 1

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 14, 1849.

Sir: Yours of the 29th ultimo, addressed to the President, has been submitted to this Department for an answer.

Its main purpose is to invoke the aid of the Executive in having the State of Florida indemnified for the expenses incurred by the threatened incursions of the Indians, evinced by their acts of violence and outrage committed during the past summer on Indian River and Pease Creek. Without assenting entirely to the inferences of your Excellency, deduced from the past events that have occurred in Florida, or admitting the necessity of the action of your predecessor in calling forth this volunteer force, still it is considered that there were probably grounds of apprehension, which may have required that the Executive of Florida should have interposed a military force for the protection of its frontier. Therefore, in accordance to the views of the President, I am directed to say, that at an early day he will invite the attention of Congress to this subject, and recommend that a reasonable appropriation be made which will indemnify the State of Florida for necessary expenditure made for the military defence of the frontier, since the outbreaks to which I have alluded.

Preliminary to this Message of the President and necessary for the information of Congress, in respect to the amount which may be appropriated, I request that you will forward the muster and pay rolls (or copies thereof) to this Department with such authentication as your Excellency may give or direct to be given.

Within the scope of information that has reached this Department, there is the hope, that the Indians will consent peaceably to emigrate from Florida—an object of great concern not only to the authorities of Florida, but also to those of the Federal Government. I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

Most ob't. servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of War.

His Excellency, THOMAS BROWN,
Governor &c. &c., Tallahassee, Fla.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

10 JANUARY 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Josh Kershaw, N Y	E H Whitewell, lady & child, La
C C Washburne & lady, Wis	M H McAllister, Ga
Hon J B Kerr, Md	G T Cooper, Houston co
Mrs. Kerr, do	Wm F Townsend, Ga
S H Carpenter, Phila	A L Filder, do
A B Corwin, Panama	G W Howe, do
W Blevin, N J	James Willis, Va
A Alden, do	Wm Gallagher, lady & servant, Va
Jno Howarth, Va	

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

Charles Finley, Balt	John Bennett, Phila
Col Grayson & son, Md	H L Harrington, Balt
A W Chapman, Fla	Michael Recse, Va
Oliver S Beers, Ala	John O Price, Balt
D V Helm, Va	N G McWilliam, Ohio
James E Keech, Md	J J Smith, Md
Mr Cook and lady, Md	S M Barker, Ga
T A Sherburn, do	S M Barclay, Pa
J V Coke, Phila	S T Anderson, Balt

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

J J Budd, Va	Mr Robinson, N Y
W G Mims, do	E Myers, Conn
Walter R Staples, Va	H C Scott, Md
Mr Edwards, N Y	H D Maxwell, Pa
Geo J Brooks, Ala	W C Bridges, Phil
N Cabot, do	<u>Edm I Doyle, Cardenas</u>
Chas T Beale, Va	W J Miller and lady, N Y
R J Bradford, N Y	William Jackson, Mass
B Gerhard, Phila	A B Davis, Md
N P Hayward, Balt	J Farran and lady, Bangor
A Lerues, La	W M Robinson, Ky
C P Holcomb, Del	R A Robinson, do
W Gibbes, New London	Henry Johnson, Pa
John P Adams, Balt	John S Walder & lady, N H
John Foley, Pa	C H Carter, Md
Edw Ropes, Balt	
G W Good and servant, Mo	

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4 1/2 streets.

Wm D Newell, N J	N F Burnham and lady, Md
Miss Knox, Md	A Pritchard and lady, Md
Ernestes Schenck, N J	Wm Israel & lady, Md
D H Mount, do	J Phelps and lady, do
L B Hanchett, Texas	
R S Staples, Pa	
J D Thompson, do	

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

D C Collins, Phila	Peter Van Voorhis, N Y
Cadet F A Lovell, Va	John James, Ala
A H Collins, N Y	Jas E Healy, Balt
Jas B Roberts, Phila	Isaac Glass, do
Gard G Hubbard, Bost	

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

J T Power, Balt	B Patterson, N Y
Mrs Power, do	Mr R Baton, Augusta
Judge Savage, N Y	J W Marston, Canada
J W Hogan, Utica	Capt Jenkinson, B Army
M Hogan, do	R Jaume, Scotland
C H S Williams, Buffalo	J S Bosworth, N Y
A R Barker, N Y	W H Addison, L Island
Charles Bates, Bost	L M O'Mahony, Wash
D B Stinson, Rahway	

THE UNION, WASHINGTON
10 January 1850, 3

THE REY CASE.—A number of the eastern papers, in speaking of the termination of the Rey case against the Spanish consul, for alleged abduction, treat the return of Rey from Havana as coerced by the demand of our government, and the demand as made in consequence of the testimony adduced before the investigating court here. Neither of these statements is established by proof, and the second is clearly an anachronism. The dates contradict it. The letter from the Department of State to which the release of Rey is attributed, was dated at Washington city, according to the National Intelligencer, on the 27th July. The investigation did not commence here until the 28th. Rey was released at Havana on the 18th of August, and the investigation did not close here until the 14th, making it barely possible that the result could be known at Washington before Rey was released at Havana. The true history of the whole of the government management of the Rey affair is yet unwritten.

[New Orleans Crescent, Jan. 2.]

Daily Register

Mobile

11 January 1850, 2

Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar.

This distinguished gentleman, who has been passing several weeks in our city, left a few days ago, for New Orleans, on his way to Texas. We are gratified to learn there is some probability that he will hereafter make Mobile the place of his residence. He has always been strongly attached to Alabama. In the early times of our State, he resided at Cahawba, and conducted for a while the editorial department of the Free Press, then published by William Allen. Subsequently he returned to his native State, Georgia, and took a high political stand in the difficulties in which she was involved with the general Government. At the commencement of the Texas Revolution, Gen. Lamar, with the chivalrous enterprise which has always marked his career, at once flew to the succor of the young Republic, and such was the gallantry of his conduct at the battle of San Jacinto, and throughout the struggle, that he was chosen, almost by acclamation, Vice President under Houston, and their second President of the new government. His administration did more to develop the resources, establish the independence, and elevate the character of Texas, than any other which she had during her separate sovereignty. It is true the country was brought into debt, but that was indispensable to the great benefits which were secured.

Gen. Lamar was one of the warmest advocates of annexation, and his voice and pen did much to achieve that great measure so desirable for both countries. His patriotic devotion to the land of his birth was so strong, that he was unwilling to remain under another government,—even one that had bestowed its highest honors upon him.

During the Mexican war, an earnest desire was widely felt throughout the United States, that Gen. Lamar should be appointed to some high command in the American army,—and President Polk was anxious, himself, to bestow upon him the commission of a Brigadier General; but actuated by personal and political antipathies, the Texian Senators were opposed to the appointment; and a deserved—honor was thus prevented, to the detriment of the country. But the gallant soldier was not to be thus kept from the service of his country, and he volunteered as a private, and signalized himself anew, by his chivalrous achievements at Monterey,—where, although without a commission, he actually led the Texian troops, in their celebrated attack upon the plaza of the city.

But Gen. Lamar not only has the highest distinction as a soldier,—he is also a sound and enlightened statesman, an eloquent orator, and a polished and forcible writer. In all these departments, his chief characteristic is his earnest attachment and zealous devotion to the rights and institutions of our people. A more generous and whole-souled patriot never breathed the breath of life. He is the Bayard of the South—the chevalier *sans peur et sans reproche*.

In all the private relations of life, Gen. Lamar is most estimable and respected. Singularly modest and unpretending, he is a firm friend, an agreeable companion, and a public spirited citizen.

For these reasons we are particularly gratified to hear that he designs making his home in our city, and are sure that his many estimable qualities, and his distinguished services he has rendered the country, will be properly appreciated by the citizens of Mobile; and the people of Alabama generally.

13 January 1850, 3

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12—5, p. m.
Arrival of the Hungarian refugees.—Senator Pratt.—Baltimore appointments.—Steamer Canada.—Salisbury Bank.—Counterfeiter.—Professor Webster.—The markets, &c.
A portion of the Hungarian refugees—Gov. Ujhazy, Col. Pragay, Count Wais, Major Damburgh, Capt. Weiss, Capt. Oszoll, and J. R. Breisach—have just arrived here from Philadelphia, and have taken quarters at Barnum's. They will start for Washington on Monday, for the purpose of petitioning Congress to open diplomatic correspondence with Turkey, for the rescue of Kossuth and his companions, and also to grant to the refugees from Hungary a portion of the public lands. The ladies and the remainder of the officers have returned to New York.



15 January 1850, 4

Acabamos de recibir entre nuestra correspondencia de Cuba la siguiente comunicacion:

Habana 3. de Enero de 1850.

"Sírvasse V. tener la bondad de insertar en su apreciable periódico el incluso artículo, en obsequio de nuestra causa y de un individuo injustamente calumniado.

UN CUBANO."

—El artículo que se nos incluye se reduce á vindicar á cierto individuo denunciado (sin nombre) á la opinion pública como agente ó espía del Capitan General de Cuba, en los estados-Unidos.

Nos sorprende que "UN CUBANO" olvide que los Editores de periódicos son hasta cierto punto responsables de las comunicaciones que publican; y que ninguna que los comprometa por el perjuicio de tercero que pudiera resultar, o por la naturaleza de su expresion, debe insertarse sin el requisito de la legitima responsiva de su autor.

De paso, llamamos la atención de los Editores del "DELTA" para observarles que UN CUBANO asevera que "es calumnia la acusacion que en carta de su corresponsal de la Habana, de 7 de Octubre ultimo, se hizo contra el *pequeño espía*." Y aseguraremos tambien de paso á UN CUBANO que si el tal *espía pequeño* es el mismo en cuerpo y alma á que aludimos nosotros, en época contemporánea de la carta del "Delta," con el nombre de "escarabajo," por mas puro, mas candido y cuanto creerlo quiera UN CUBANO, tenemos muchas razones para no estar de acuerdo con su juicio.

EE. DE "LA VERDAD"

15 January 1850, 4

Have the American people an opinion of the Island of Cuba different from that of their Government?

We have frequently been asked the question by persons living in Cuba, what the opinions were of the Government of the United States in respect to a separation of that island from its mother country; and we have always answered, that it is of higher importance to know what the American people think on that topic; adding, that the latter are unanimous in their views in favor of liberty in Cuba, and that whatever opinion the Cabinet may entertain, it will have to yield to the popular voice, and bow to the will of its constituents. For, as we also told our friends, the government of the United States is a creature of its people, and is instituted to serve the people, and to serve that people in the manner that the latter may require, and according to the rules which the people's voice may dictate; rules which, emanating from the deeply rooted republican principles which are professed by the great body of the nation, irresistibly impel and direct its leaders forward in the cause of humanity and liberty, for which this nation is so distinguished, as it has always proved whenever an occasion was presented fairly to test its principles.

In order to corroborate our position—and we feel assured the day of reckoning is near at hand—we will call the attention of our readers in Cuba to the following facts: 1st. That General Taylor and his Cabinet enjoyed popular favor to a high degree at the time they took the reins of government in hand, merely because they were considered as identified with the nation in sentiment and principle. 2nd. That great coolness, not to say a declared disapprobation, has followed that enthusiasm for Taylor; and more, a firm opposition of the people against the conduct of his Cabinet, as soon as the latter proved itself deviating from the path of republicanism and progress which was followed up by his predecessor, guided by that exultant luminary which leads this great people in the way of its glorious mission of redemption, to which it is called by the destiny of nations, and particularly of those nations who yet sigh under the iron rod of slavery in the American hemisphere.

It must not however be understood as if we wanted to say that this government is a mere slave to the caprices of a fickle populace, nor that the government does not possess means to frustrate, as it occasionally has done, the wishes of the people, however just and reasonable the same might be; yet still less would we have it inferred, that caprice and a spirit of self-will, is the great lever of American society.

The government, charged with the responsibility of all consequences, may indeed swerve from its acknowledged duties, ei-

ther misled by error or less excusable causes; but in the end it is sure to pay the penalty, and must rectify itself.

The people of the United States are less liable than any other nation to act unjustly and from mere caprice, or from ignorance or a want of understanding the true bearings of political questions; because it is the nation among whom general illustration is most widely spread, and among whom national principles and ideas are not elaborated in the secrecy of a corrupt and mysterious court—it is essentially "the people of law and justice;" a people among whom every theory and every practice has to pass the crucible of public consideration; a people that concedes to every citizen the right to erect a platform and to address the assembled masses; a people, in fine, which discusses every day, by the instrumentality of public newspapers, to be bought for a mere trifle and read by the poorest citizen, whatever subject of general interest may present doubts for a decision. True, the people may err for a moment, but reason soon operates and secures a just determination.

In proof of what we have just advanced, we will, in order not to tire, cite only one example, of recent date and decided character. The government, in its disposition so much at variance with the duties imposed upon it by the republican spirit of the people, commits itself in an anti-democratic measure, to honor the blood-thirsty and despotic government of Austria by replacing the *Chargé d'Affaires*—who, before the fiendish cruelties lately enacted by the latter in unhappy Hungary, used to represent these United States at that Court—with an Envoy. Well, then, regard the conduct of the American people in this instance, and in how tranquil and deliberate a manner, and yet with what a judicious energy, it manifests the indignation which an act repugnant to the sentiments and derogatory to the honor of the nation had excited.

The act is done; the Cabinet has gone astray, but has received its chastisement at the hands of public opinion, which expresses itself through its mouth-pieces, the public press, and its representatives in the Legislative halls of the States, and in the Congress of the United States. The error will be corrected, and General Taylor and his cabinet have received, with the chastisement they deserved, a wholesome lesson.

Other acts of the present administration are of the same cast, but we believe—venturing nothing in assuring our friends, that they will entail the same results—they will be corrected. And returning to what concerns ourselves nearest, our friends may also rest assured that the squadrons of the United States will not again be sent in pursuit of fractious rebels, or citizens of the United States, who, moved by that same spirit which animated a Washington, a Jefferson, a Jackson and

others—and burning with the same generous enthusiasm which urged a Lafayette to come to these shores and enlist under the banner of the colonies, asserting their freedom—again shall unfurl the standard of the holy cause of Liberty. The American fleets will never again be misused, we do assert, to sustain the oppressive dominion of Spain, whose despotism and arbitrary tyranny find a worthy rival only in Austria, and which at the very doors of the classic land of republicanism, enslaves, cheats, insults, and oppresses a people, who are also sons of America—brothers to the citizens of this Union.

It will be sufficient if mourning Cuba, surrounded by the sympathies which she awakens through her misfortunes, generally engrosses the consideration of the people of the United States; for between conceiving a good idea and putting it into practice we need fear no mere delay than that which is necessary, with the distinguished practical skill of our men, to secure complete success to our undertaking. But we can say more. That consideration has already been more lively and impressive in its progress than it generally happens to be—and the object is no longer a pending question, but is already resolved on, and remains merely a question of time for those who take the least interest in it.

We will therefore conclude this article by asking our brethren in Cuba to cast a retrospective glance upon all the facts that have come to light in respect to our country, which are interwoven with its destiny, and which have taken place within these last few years—they will perceive in them and in their consequences the surprising rapidity with which the decisive hour of a crisis in the affairs of Cuba approaches, which can be staid by no human power. Consider well the importance of the matter, sons of Cuba!—weigh with leisure, and thoroughly, how much all of us may be able to contribute by our co-operation, not only in hastening on that happy moment, but in giving our political revolution a wise and beneficent direction, which will bring us to the goal we all so much desire.

Cubans! have faith in yourselves—take courage! With dignity and determination—let us redouble our efforts—let us work in accord and with circumspection, and we soon will put an end to that ignominious epoch of our history, and soon open the first bright page of liberty and contentment in Cuba.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

15 January 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

J H Wenselow, N O	T H Robbins, Virginia
W J Calcraft, do	H McCandy, Baltimore
J Filch and lady, do	Chas Miller, Georgia
E Newberry, do	A S Kellogg, Detroit
W Jackson, Illinois	R R Robt, Philadelphia
Thomas Lent, do	

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

J De F Wallace, Phila	C S Litchfield, West
E H Derby, Boston, Mass	Point
Michael Reese, Rich.	T S Clinton, Cincinnati
James E. Keech, Md	E H Knight do

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

T Crawford, Rome, Italy	Dr J T Hall, Weverton,
E Y Farquhar, Phila	Maryland
Dr Festus Brashear and	John Hilleary, Frederick-
nephew, Fredericks-	county, Maryland
burg, Virginia	Hon J. Thompson, Penn
E Haskel Derby, Boston	T H Hanson, Virginia
R G Scott, Richmond	B Mason, Maryland
Governor Pratt, Md	S O Davidson, Eckhart
Win H Small, Baltimore	Mines, Maryland
L E Parsons, Alabama	Chas Hinkley, Baltimore
A H Collins, New York	E A Harrison, do
S W Spencer, Maryland	Anson G Phelps and la-
Theodore F Cockey,	dy, New York
Frederick, Maryland	Hon D Stewart, Balt
B Philpot, Weverton,	Wm S Hopkins, Balt
Maryland	

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4 1/2 streets.

J A Whitehurst Balt	W A Thorp, Cincinnati
T J Bell, U S N Norfolk	J G Foster do
J B Judd, do	M Rosenstock, Wash
J Davison, Rochester	Richard Brodhead, and
G G Davison do	lady, Easton, Penn

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Mr Meire, Washington	J C Kutshmen, Penn
W H Bannister, Egg	Dr Kraitzir, Boston
Harbor	Gov Ujhazy, Hungary
D R Stevens, Egg Harbor	Col J Pragay do
O Carr, New York	Maj E H Dainbourghy, do
S G Bogert, do	Capt Vass, do
S R Barrow, Mass	Capt Uznay, do
B H Hamilton, Boston	Capt T Ujhazy, do
A Stanwood, Portsmouth	L R Breisach, do
Miss Stanwood do	H J Fuller, Connecticut
W R Martin, Virginia	W H Balcon, Portland

Exchange Hotel,

C street, between 4 1/2 and 6th streets.

Hon R I Bowie, Md	G S Morrison, do
Thaddeus Norris, Phila	Tilnon Hillary, do
Dr Jas Weeks, Va	B Boon, do
J H Parrott, Va	Robt S Armistead, Va
S F Beach, Alexandria	C F Wright, Va
H C Frazier, Md	William Thomas, Va
H A Johnson, do	

THE UNION, WASHINGTON

15 January 1850, 4

Arrival of the Hungarian Exiles.

The Hungarian patriots arrived here yesterday in the 11 o'clock train from Baltimore, and proceeded to the Irving Hotel, where they will remain during their visit. The party consists of Col. J. Pragay, Gov. Ujhazy, Maj. Danburghy, Capt. Vaiss, Capt. Uznay, Count Wass, Capt. Theodore Ujhazy, and Dr. Kraitzer, with L. R. Breisach and J. C. Kutschman, as interpreters.

We know that the people of Washington will receive these distinguished strangers in a manner becoming the capital of America. Therefore, we will spare any comments upon the occasion; for if we were to make them, some persons might think that it was necessary to do so in order to stimulate our people to their proper duties on this occasion. But they require no such appeals to their generous sentiments.

A few facts in relation to these distinguished individuals, which we take from the Philadelphia Inquirer, will no doubt interest our readers:

Gov. Ujhazy was the civil governor of Comorn from May last to the capitulation. He is about sixty years of age, and is accompanied in this country by his wife and children.

LADISLAS UJHAZY

Major Danburghy served in the Mexican war, and distinguished himself by his gallantry, skill, and bravery. After the war, he returned to Hungary, became a major in the Hungarian army, and distinguished himself in many of the severest battles. He is yet quite a young man, and is unmarried. While Kossuth was in power, he named Major D. as envoy from Hungary to the United States.

Count Wass has been in the United States about five months. He was one of the diplomatic agents for the Danubian provinces to England and France, and his mission was subsequently extended to this country.

VASS

Col. Pragay is the most distinguished military Hungarian leader in the United States. He was adjutant general of the Hungarian army, and commanded the left wing of the army at the glorious sally from Comorn on the third of August. He is quite a young man, and unmarried. He is a scholar and a gentleman.

Mr. L. R. Breisach was one of the earliest of the Hungarians who, while in this country, endeavored to induce our government to recognise the independence of Hungary. He moved upon the subject as early as June last. He is now secretary of the New York American Association of the Friends of Hungary.

Dr. Kraitzer and Captain Vaiss also participated in the recent struggle, and were actively and efficiently employed as military engineers.

16 January 1850, 3

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The Louisville Chronicle publishes a letter from Col. E. B. GAITHER, of Kentucky, defensive of his course in reference to the attempt to revolutionize Cuba. Col. GAITHER states that he enlisted some five hundred young Kentuckians, who were only prevented from embarking by the order of the head of the movement that it had been postponed. Col. GAITHER states that he would not have been prevented from carrying out his design by the Proclamation of the President. He justifies his conduct on the ground that he sympathized with the generous and hospitable people of Cuba. The details of the plans of last summer are given as follows:

"It was at first contemplated to raise but one regiment, and that my own, which was preferred, as from the region of country where it would be raised, a rural, and of course a more moral, honorable, and respectable body of men could be obtained than we could likely get among the population of the cities, and it was a primary consideration among the leaders of the expedition to have such a body as would do nothing to outrage the feelings of those whose wrongs we were going to redress. If I may be allowed to say so, and except myself, the leaders of the American troops were especially select for their high, moral, and honorable standing at home, no less than their military skill as displayed abroad. We were, in raising our men, to avoid as much as possible all warlike display; there was to be no marshalling of soldiers, no beating of drums, no flaunting of banners, no bristling of arms: as quietly and as orderly as was consistent with an efficient organization we were to form our companies, that they might seem to be, as indeed they were, an aggregation of individuals who were going to aid a nation of oppressed brethren to secure their freedom. Arms were to be issued beyond the limits of the United States, so that, as we hoped, the veriest monarchist in the land would hardly call upon us the legions of Government as an armed body. To show how these rules were observed by me, I need only mention that nearly five hundred men were reported to me by the 15th of August, and so quietly had the organization been effected that nothing had transpired beyond the counties immediately adjoining those in which the companies were formed. Soon after I reached home it was known that I was authorized to raise troops for some dangerous, distant, and honorable expedition, and numbers of young men came to know of me the particulars, and to signify their intention of going with me. In no instance did I persuade an individual to do so. I made a fair and kind statement of what each soldier had to expect, and bade him choose. So far, indeed, from persuading men to join me, I dissuaded many whose domestic tastes or habits of body I thought rendered it most proper for them to stay at home. There was nothing in all this, as I fancy, that savored of marauding—we were going to protect the property as well as secure the liberty of the Cubans, and when it came to the plunder of our enemies, mere soldiers as they were, we would be apt to get cold steel or hot lead, and nothing else for our trouble. The pay, though liberal for the private soldier, if it had been increased an hundred fold, "Verus" and men of his complexion of courage, could not thereby have been induced to attempt the perils of the enterprise; and the pay of the officers being the same as in our own army, there are thousands in this Union who know, as I do, that it would barely suffice to maintain us in the decencies of our various grades. Let it be understood that I make no manly professions of disinterestedness. I am neither a Dugald Dalgetty nor a knight of La Mancha, not wholly mercenary nor wholly an errant knight. The motives of those who engaged in the expedition, like all human motives, were mixed. Honorable fame and wealth, both or either, with "our cause," would have induced us to undergo the perils of the enterprise: but neither the fame of Napoleon nor the wealth of the Rothschilds could have tempted one of us to aid in forging the shackles we would peril our lives to loose."

WASHINGTON

16 January 1850, 3

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES.

There arrived in this city on Monday, from Baltimore, the Ex-Governor of Comorn, LADISLAS UJHAZI, Colonel PRAQAY, Major DAMBURGHY, Captain VAISZ, Captain UJHAZI, and Captain UZNAY, accompanied by Dr. KRAITZER, of Boston, and Mr. BREISACH, of New York. They took lodgings at the Irving Hotel.

These interesting strangers yesterday morning, attended by Major Tochman and the Mayor, called on the SECRETARY OF STATE, by whom they were cordially received, and between whom and Governor UJHAZI, for himself and his companions, were interchanged respectful salutations and assurances of sympathy and good-will. Governor U. addressed the Secretary repeatedly, and at some length, in his own language, (interpreted by Dr. Kraitzer,) to whom the Secretary replied in appropriate terms.

The party then proceeded to pay their respects to the PRESIDENT of the United States. They were severally introduced by the Mayor, and were received by the President with the greatest kindness, and with his characteristic frankness and unaffectedness. Governor UJHAZI then made an address to the President in the Hungarian tongue, which was afterwards read to the PRESIDENT by Dr. KRAITZER, as follows :

MR. PRESIDENT : I have attained at last the most desirable moment of my life—the honor of standing before the Chief Magistrate of the freest and most glorious of nations ; before its elect one, whose majesty is not radiating from a jewelled crown, but in whom, by the confidence of his fellow-citizens, the power, the honor, the humanity of that great nation are centered ; for one hour of your efficiency for the good of mankind surpasses that of a whole life of the so-called rulers of other nations.

Behold me, sir, in your presence, with some of my unfortunate fellow-refugees, a fragment of the Hungarian struggle for liberty, nationality, and progress. We present our-

selves to you with the more confidence of a kind reception, as you had the benevolence of expressing in your reply to my letter that you “but speak the universal sentiments of ‘your countrymen in bidding me and my associates a cordial ‘welcome to your soil, the natural asylum of the oppressed ‘from every clime.” You offer us “protection and a free participation in the benefits of your institutions and laws, and ‘trust that we may find in America a second home.”

Please to receive our warmest thanks for the hospitality of these United States thus offered to us.

We have already been cheered with many and great acts of sympathy from your fellow-citizens. Corporations and societies, as well as individuals, have vied with each other in tokens of brotherly love towards us. They have poured a healing balm in the wounds of our hearts ; although the simple grasp of the hand of an American freeman be in itself more worth than many favors that are bestowed in the Old World.

We came hither prompted to do so by a presentiment of cordial welcome, and with the intention of paying to you, and through you to the whole people of these United States, the homage of our deepest respect and admiration.

Mr. President, be pleased to receive for yourself and for your great and noble country the assurance that we are unable to utter in words all that we feel of love and gratitude.

We beg leave, at the same time, to put ourselves, and all our fellow-sufferers who may follow us hither, under the broad shield of this powerful Union, for protection and participation in the blessings which Divine Providence has showered upon it.

As a feeble representation of the Hungarian people, and in the name of human liberty, we lay ourselves on the bosom of this free and humane nation, the pulsations of whose heart in favor of humanity at large, and of our cause especially, we have already felt while yet beyond the Atlantic. It is our most ardent desire to render ourselves worthy of the benevolence shown to us.

Our happiness at feeling ourselves surrounded by our American friends is, however, much alloyed by the bitter grief at not seeing all our unhappy countrymen in the enjoyment of the same good fortune. How enviable is our lot compared with theirs ! We, therefore, must humbly pray to God to grant to them a speedy and safe deliverance from their present thralldom. We feel it to be our first duty to raise our feeble voice on their behalf.

16 January 1850, 2
The Cuba Expedition.—The Louisville, Ky., Chronicle publishes a very extraordinary letter from Col. Gaither, in defence of the attempt recently made by a force under his command, to effect a revolution in Cuba.

He states that he enlisted quietly five hundred young Kentuckians. He justifies the enterprise as an honorable effort in behalf of Cuban liberty, but acknowledges that "mixed motives" influenced him and his companions, and for himself, he professes to be "neither a Dugald Dalgetty nor a knight of La Mancha." He compares Com. Randolph's suppression of the expedition to Oudinot's crushing the Roman Republic.

Col. E. B. Gaither

more in
Washington National Intelligencer
16 January 1850, 3.

17 January 1850, 4

From the National Intelligencer.

The Hungarian Exiles.

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bosom of this free and humane nation, the pulsations of whose heart in favor of humanity at large, and of our cause especially, we have already felt while yet beyond the Atlantic. It is our most ardent desire to render ourselves worthy of the benevolence shown to us.

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We trust that we shall be excused for allowing ourselves to make a most humble appeal to the people and government of these United States to use their powerful intercession with the Sublime Porte, in a manner which they may deem proper, in order to obtain the liberation of Kossuth, and of all his fellow-refugees, that they may be able to come to these hospitable shores, and to become partakers in all and every bounty which may be granted to us.

I beg leave, on my own part, to say that the moral death of such a man as Kossuth would be a loss to humanity, to general liberty.

Mr. President, please to allow me the honor of handing to you on this occasion the present letter of introduction, and to accept the expression of the greatest respect from your most humble servants and future fellow-citizens.

THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATION.

To this address the President responded, in substance, as follows:

Governor:—It is with feelings of sincere pleasure that I welcome you and those around you to the capital of these United States. During your noble and valiant struggle for liberty, no people have watched the progress of the Hungarian cause with more solicitude than those of this Union. Wherever the standard of liberty is raised, there will be the aspirations of the American people. They participated in the hopes with which the contest for the national independence of Hungary opened, and to its close your countrymen commanded their whole sympathy.

Though it is no part of the policy of the United States to meddle with the affairs and conflicts of European nations, yet, had Hungary succeeded in establishing her independence, we would have been first to welcome her into the family of nations. As it is, her sons, and the oppressed of every land, will here find the same protection which we ourselves enjoy. Here your rights, and liberties, and religion, will be respected and maintained.

I partake of the regret you express because Kossuth and his distinguished associates are not with you. I hope they will yet reach our shores in safety, and that those of your families, relatives, and friends whom you have been compelled to leave behind, will join you in this land of free institutions. Here, I trust, you and they will forget, in the enjoyment of the liberties and blessings of a new home, much of the hardships and trials you have gone through. You are all welcome. I speak the sentiments of our whole people in bidding you God speed!

The party then took their leave of the President, and proceeded to the Capitol, where they were introduced into the privileged seats of the Senate chamber by Senators Clay and Benton, and into the House of Representatives by the Hon. Mr. Baker of Illinois. In each house they spent some time, receiving the introduction of numerous members and other citizens. They next visited the Supreme Court, where they met with and were welcomed by Mr. Senator Webster, to whom they were previously known. After spending some time in the library and other parts of the Capitol, they returned to their lodgings.

18 January 1850, 4

HAVANA AND CUBA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

HAVANA, JAN. 8th, 1850.

I can glean but little in regard to politics—or rather, in relation to the Government.

I am inclined, however, to the opinion, that, bad as it is, and oppressive as it will continue to be, it is not yet a time for hot-headed annexationists to endeavor to conquer Cuba. Invincible as our troops have ever been, it is not a mere handful of men that can take this Island. The soldiers here are not indolent Mexicans—nor men drilled merely for show; they are *all from Old Spain*, and the officers are men of experience and repute, who have, many of them, seen hard service in the wars of Europe. They *will fight*—and so will the soldiers—to sustain the glory of their Queen, and their own name as men of might and daring. From what I can learn, I do not believe there is so strong a feeling as letter writers generally assert for a separation of Cuba from Spain. I have heard several of our American merchants here pronounce the statements of several papers of the United States, in regard to the feelings here, as unfounded in fact, and calculated to mislead the popular mind on a question which must be debated more temperately in order to be successful hereafter.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

18 JANUARY 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Jas T Ames, Mass	Mr & Mrs Hopping, NY
J H Stephens, do	Miss Roosevelt do
Mrs E B Wane, Mass	M Ward and lady, New-
Jno D McCreary, N Y	ark
Mr and Mrs Van Allen,	Miss L G Ward
Miss Steward and two	T B Andrews, Balt
servants, N Y	H M Bostwick, N Y
David Dudley Field, NY	A Shipp, do
Mrs Field, daughter and	O Metcalf, Natchez
son, N Y	Elisha D Smith, R I
G G Howland, N Y	R H Reddick, N C
S Howland, do	W W Swayne and lady,
Miss Howland, do	Brooklyn
Miss Aspinwall, do	H Morton, N Y
W E Robinson, N Y	Lieut Chas Turner, USN

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

J May and lady, Balt	Mrs SC Atwater, Brookl'n
S Engard, Philad	W S Thompson & lady,
D Furster, Va	Hartford, Ct
F P Sawyer, Vt	J J Laughlin, U S N
Jas H Millikin, Balt	Oscar Turner, Ky
D B Taylor, N York	P S Bres, La
H H Byrne, do	George Myser and lady,
C Gibbons, Del	Pa
P P Mayo, Va	Edward Higgins, Balt
Joseph Crookes, Pa	J T Mason, La
G W Graffin, Balt	Capt Duperue, La
Dr T S Mercer, Va	Clark and Duvall, Md
G M Atwater, Brooklyn	

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Adams Foster, Boston	A Porter, Savannah
Jno J Haines, N Y	M H Baldwin, Philad
J Willie Rice, Md	Mr Foster, Boston
Richard Rice, do	Knowles Taylor & daugh-
Robt W Harper, Md	ter, N Y
J T Pensc, N Y	Henry H Taylor, N Y
Geo Duffries, S C	R Jansen Huddard, N Y
P B Tyler, Mass	A K Carter, Newark
J M B Dwight, Ct	A Allen, Philad
A H Chisholm, S C	A G Pelham, N Y
R W Barton, Va	Jas Henry, Balt
B T Johnson, Md	W T Purnell, Misa
Saml M Wilson, Va	John Van Vorst & lady,
Jas W Custis, do	Newport
Edwin De Leon, S C	

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4 1/2 streets.

Maj Bruce, Md	Aug E Ashburner, Phil
L H Chew, do	Jas S Crowley, do
Jas Mathews, Pa	Wm A Doane, Balt
Jas M Sollerä, do	Joseph L Wright, N J
C B Adams, Mass	A S Ely, Pa
C P Scovel, N Y	C Stark, do
Commodore Moore and	Thos M Bibigham, Pa
lady, Texas	T Eddy, N Y
Jno M Wyse, Md	

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Rev P Slaughter, Va	F Wilson, Pittsburg
Rev W N Pendleton, Md	Miss Wilson, Wash
Jno Rowlett, Va	Miss Wilson, Philad
Jno P Veeder, N Y	Mr and Mrs N Frazier,
R A Wall, Balt	Philad
Mrs Jackson and son, Va	N Frazier, jr, Philad

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

M L Lee, Oswego	H L Webster, Mass
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18 January 1850, 3

The Hungarian Patriots.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, of a visit from Gov. Ujhazy, the distinguished patriot and exile, from Hungary. He is a man of fine personal appearance, with an open and intelligent brow and venerable beard. His manners are marked with modesty and dignity, and he bears about with him the air of a well-educated and well-bred gentleman. He is evidently among the accomplished men of his country, and he has fallen in the noblest of all causes—the defence of the liberties of his country. He now comes here to seek protection and an asylum for himself and his exiled countrymen, and we rejoice to know that all hearts welcome him. He came to this city for the purpose of petitioning our government to intercede with the government of Turkey for the liberation of the noble Kossuth and his companions, and we are gratified to learn from him that the Executive has already sent instructions to our minister at Constantinople to make all proper efforts to accomplish that most desirable object.

We understand that many of the brave defenders of Hungary, exiled from their own country, will seek a home in this. Let them come, and let them be provided for with land. Give them enough to enable them to live comfortably, and to become independent citizens. They will add to our population, and increase our national wealth and power; and, more than that, they will help, by the influence which they will exert on their countrymen at home, to uproot and overturn the despotisms of Europe. Every one of them, as are the Germans and Poles who have emigrated to this country, will become a propagandist of liberal opinions. Let us, then, welcome them all, and give them land to dwell upon. We have enough and to spare, and we trust that Congress will not hesitate to provide in this manner for this patriotic and persecuted people. We shall recur to this subject again.

Gov. Ujhazy was accompanied by Dr. Kraitzer, also a Hungarian, but now a citizen of the United States, and by Col. Tochman, the Polish patriot, who has long been among us, and who is also a citizen of the United States.

23 January 1850, 3

Council Chamber, }
JANUARY 15, 1850. }

Present—The Mayor.

Ald. H. G. Ross, B. F. Ross, Findlay, Green, Collins, Shinholser and Dibble.

Absent—Ald. Conner.

His Honor, the Mayor, having stated the object of calling the Council together at this time, read the following communication, which had been duly received, but owing to the City election, and organization of the new Council, he could not lay it before them at an earlier day.

"Hon. GEORGE M. LOGAN, Mayor of Macon,

Sir :—"For the purpose of putting an end to all controversy in relation to the Railroads crossing the River, and forming a common Depot in the City, and with a sincere desire to do full justice to the city of Macon, but without yielding any of the rights which we, or any of us, consider ourselves entitled to—we respectfully propose, that the Three Roads shall together, pay to the city of Macon, the sum of (\$25,000) Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars, and which sum shall be in full compensation for the claimed exclusive right of crossing the River within three miles of the Bridge, and also, for the privilege of running the Tracks of the several Roads, through such of the Streets and Town Common, as may be required to run to and from the said Depot, which shall be located South of Third Street, so as not to be in the way of the business part of the City. The Companies to pay damages, to be assessed in the usual way, for all private property which said Road or Depot may touch."

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

R. R. CUYLER,

President of the Central Railroad.

L. O. REYNOLDS,

President S. Western R. Road.

ISAAC SCOTT,

President M. & W. R. R. Co.

Dec. 29, 1849."

On motion of Ald. B. F. Ross,

Resolved, That His Honor, the Mayor, be and he is hereby instructed to answer the communication from the Presidents of the Central, South-Western and Macon & Western Railroad, respectfully declining their proposition, or any other, until the subject of said proposition be withdrawn from the Legislature.

The Resolution was passed unanimously.

On motion of Ald. H. G. Ross,

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets, examine and report to Council, as soon as practicable, on the propriety and probable cost of a Plank Road from the Macon Bridge to the small Bridge near the Railroad Depot in East Macon, or to such other point as they may deem best, near said last named Bridge—Passed.

On motion,

Resolved, That Aldermen Green, Conner and Findlay, be and are hereby appointed a Committee to employ Counsel in cases where the City is a party, now pending in any of the Courts—Passed.

Council then adjourned.

Attest,

A. R. FREEMAN, c. c.

24 January 1850, 2

The "Panama Star" of December 4th
contains the following paragraph:

"MASONS.—The fraternity of Masons,
and the Old Fellows, keep up their organi-
zation in Panama, and hold meetings almost
every evening. Gregory Yale, Esq., goes to
California in the steamer, deputed to organ-
ize a Masonic Lodge in that territory."

24 January 1850, 2

The Hungarian Exiles.

We learn that the distinguished gentlemen now in this city from Hungary dine with the President to-day, on the express invitation of the latter. We are gratified at this mark of a nation's respect, exhibited towards those unfortunate gentlemen whose fidelity to the cause of their country has exposed them to a calamity second only to death itself—exile from their native land and the home of their fathers. We speak of this compliment extended to those gentlemen by the President as the tribute of a nation's respect. It will be so regarded in Europe. The hospitality of the Chief Magistrate of America will there be regarded (as it truly is) as the hospitality of the American nation to those meritorious but unfortunate men. Let this fact, then, go forth to the despots of Europe, now reeking in the blood of down-trodden nations, that America, in the person of her Chief Magistrate, extends the hand of welcome and hospitality to those noble patriots whom they send forth as exiles to seek a home among us. This act of General Taylor is the only one which illuminates the dark line of foreign policy pursued by his administration. All the others have exhibited a discreditable fear of the tyrants and oppressors of Europe, or an equally discreditable sympathy with their cause.

That the voice of America may be made more potent, we trust that Congress will order a suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Austria; and then vote a handsome tract of land to every Hungarian patriot who shall emigrate to this country, take the oath of allegiance, and become an American citizen. Such an act would make the condemnation by America of the Austrian and Russian despots more emphatic. It would be a noble testimony to the cause of freedom and humanity, which would be felt and applauded by the liberal minds of Europe. The United States need not go to war in order to aid the cause of liberty in Europe; but if they will boldly and manfully speak out for that cause, by refusing to shake hands with assassin-kings, who are leagued against it, and who carry on their warfare against it in a manner so bloody and barbarous as to cause the heart of humanity to revolt at their conduct, they would soon make themselves the most potent State of the world. They would thus secure the political alliance of every friend of liberty in Europe, and they will soon embrace one-half of her population. We feel confident that no act could so much increase the power and influence of the United States with the populations of Europe as the suspension of our diplomatic relations with Austria.

And why not do it? Diplomatic intercourse with her is not even necessary to maintain our commercial intercourse with that power. She takes of us about \$1,000,000 of cotton—an article which she must have for her manufacturing factories. If she should refuse to take it directly from us, she must have it through the agency of some other nation, which would be the same thing to us. But suppose that commerce were entirely cut off: it is nothing in comparison to the performance of a great duty which we owe to the cause of liberty and humanity.

There are many nations who hold no diplomatic intercourse with us, although we send ministers to them. Such is the case, at the present moment, with Turkey and China. We do not think of suspending our commercial intercourse with those powers, because they will not reciprocate the compliment which we have paid them by sending to each of them a minister.

The response of the public press to the late speech of Gen. Cass shows that it is the sentiment of the people of the United States, that we should rebuke the crimes and atrocities of Austria, by holding no further intercourse, diplomatically, with her. Such, we believe, is the voice of nine-tenths of the American people at least; and they will rejoice if such a step shall be taken by Congress.

25 January 1850, 4

THE SPANISH CONSUL AT NEW ORLEANS.—A despatch in the Charleston Courier, bearing date New Orleans, January 17th, states that the President of the United States has issued a proclamation revoking the Exequatur of the Spanish Consul in that city. The course of the President meets with general approval.

Mississippi.

General J. A. Quitman was sworn in as governor of this State on the 10th instant, in presence of a large crowd of members of the legislature and citizens, on which occasion he delivered an inaugural address, of which we give the principal part:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. J. A. QUITMAN.—The constitution of the State, to secure individual fidelity in the execution of public trusts, prescribes that every officer, before entering upon his duties, shall take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office. Elected by the people of this State to be their chief executive magistrate, I now come before you, senators, representatives, and fellow-citizens, publicly, in the presence of the guardians of the Commonwealth, to take upon myself the solemn obligation which the constitution enjoins upon me.

I shall enter upon the discharge of my official duties with a firm determination to assume no powers refused, and to shun no responsibilities required by the constitution and laws; and to spare no effort, by a faithful performance of my duty, to deserve the high confidence which the generous people of this State have reposed in me.

Among a free people, addresses from a public servant to his constituents should be frank and without disguise. When his opinions may affect the public welfare, they should not be concealed.

I feel it my duty, therefore, in this first official address to the sovereign people of Mississippi, briefly to express my opinion upon some of the prominent questions which now appear to occupy the public mind. They will furnish the best indication of the course of policy I shall study to pursue in my official action upon all subjects.

In our union of sovereign States, there are few questions, however they may appear strictly federal, which do not sometimes demand the consideration of the respective States of the confederacy.

The members of our national Union consist of equal and co-ordinate sovereignties, whose interest, for good or for evil, may be affected by the action of the federal government. They are not only entitled to exercise a watchful care over its proceedings, but when the constitution, or the reserved rights of the States or the people, are threatened, upon the State governments especially devolves the duty of taking proper measures to defend the one and protect the other. National questions are, therefore, necessarily a part of State politics.

My views of the original structure of our government, and my interpretation of the constitution, are strictly democratic. Regarding the federal constitution as a compact between independent political communities, acting in their character as sovereigns, it follows that the government erected by it is one of delegated powers. Over all political powers not delegated, the States retained an absolute and exclusive control, with all the rights and powers necessary to maintain and preserve their sovereignty. Over these they are as supreme as if the constitution had never been adopted. Various causes—among them national glory, because it feeds our self-esteem—are continually operating to incline the public mind towards centralism and consolidation. This is the tendency of our government; and as our country grows in wealth, power, and importance, the contrast between the State and federal governments will become wider, and increase the danger. A frequent recurrence to the history and character of our federal system is, therefore, essential to the preservation of the State governments. In my opinion, a little jealousy on the part of State officers is commendable. The assumption of power by the federal government has already more than once produced convulsions which have shaken the strong pillars of our political temple. The failure to exercise a doubtful power has never caused alarm. The danger is from assumption, not inactivity. Construing the federal government as one of limited delegated powers, I deny its right to supervise the manufactures or the agriculture of the country, or to take under its charge and control the highways and the harbors of our broad land.

If such power be not delegated, it is a fraud upon the constitution to attempt these objects indirectly, under color of the power granted "to lay and collect duties and imposts," "to establish post offices and post roads," or "to regulate commerce."

I am opposed to the establishment of a United States bank, or to the conversion of the national treasury, by ingenious modifications, into any other similar fiscal agent. The plan of collecting and disbursing the revenue by the simple machinery of the independent treasury seems to me best suited to the simplicity of our republican institutions, and best calculated to preserve honesty and purity in the administration of the public finances. I have thought fit to allude to these questions, because they are again agitated.

Connected with our federal relations is another subject of deep and vital interest to us, in common with a large portion of our sister States of the Union—a question which in the last few years has assumed a momentous and startling aspect.

One half of the sovereign States of this glorious confederacy, in the exercise of the undoubted right of self-government, have chosen to retain, as a part of their elementary social system, the institution of the domestic slavery of an inferior race.

This institution is entwined in our political system, and cannot be separated from it without destruction to our social fabric. It has existed here, since the cavaliers of Jamestown and the puritans of Plymouth Rock first built their pilgrim fire upon the shores of America. It was recognised in the formation of the federal constitution, and to its existence among us, as much as to any other single cause, is attributable the rapid advance of our country in its course of prosperity, greatness, and wealth.

That Supreme Being, whose all-seeing eye looks down upon the nations of the earth, has beheld and tolerated its existence among us for more than two centuries, and has poured out upon us the choicest blessings of his Providence.

We do not regard it as an evil; on the contrary, we think that our prosperity, our happiness, our very political existence, are inseparably connected with it. We have a right to it above and under the constitution of the United States. We cannot give up that right. We will not yield it. We have a right to the quiet enjoyment of our slave property. We cannot and will no longer permit that right to be disputed. It is of those essential rights which cannot be yielded up without dishonor and self-degradation. None who believe that we have inherited the free spirit of our fathers, can doubt our determination at all hazards to maintain these positions so essential to our security.

The statesmen in the non-slaveholding States, who attempt to trample upon our rights, either mistake the intelligence and spirit of the southern people, or knowingly hazard the integrity of the Union. They should know that the South is now aroused to the magnitude of the danger. We are no longer permitted to doubt that a systematic and deliberate crusade against our sacred rights is now in progress, and has assumed a character which requires us to act.

Distinguished northern statesmen have not only avowed their determination to exclude the slave interest from the protection of the constitution, but to use all the powers which, by a broad construction of that instrument, they can assume to effect its ultimate extermination.

Some of the non-slaveholding States have, by resolutions of their legislatures, re-echoed these pernicious doctrines; and many of them, in palpable violation of their constitutional compact, have enacted laws effectually to prevent the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

These insulting and offensive measures have not been confined to individuals or to the State governments. The halls of Congress, where northern and southern men should meet as brethren, have become the theatre of this war upon slavery. Already has the attempt been made, and is threatened to be renewed, I fear with prospects of ultimate success, to exclude the slaveholding States from an equal participation in the common territory of the States, to confine the slaveholder and the slave for all time to come to the States in which the institution now exists, to abolish negro slavery in the Federal District, and to suppress the internal slave trade between the States.

These measures not only threatened, but actually introduced in Congress, too plainly speak the deliberate intention of their instigators, to wage a war of extermination against our most valued rights. Whether they originate in fanaticism, affected philanthropy, or calculations of political power, they can have no other object than the ultimate destruction of our domestic institutions or the dissolution of the Union. The advocates of these destructive measures seek to perpetrate wrongs to which the people of Mississippi of all parties, recently assembled in convention, have solemnly declared that they cannot and will not submit. They cherish the Union, constituted by the wisdom of our fathers; they will defend the constitution which established and alone maintains that Union; but they have no love or veneration for any other union than that which is written and defined in the constitution. They are not to be deceived and robbed of their constitutional rights by men who, uttering hollow professions of attachment to the Union, are deliberately severing the ties that bind us together. Should this glorious Union perish, let the indignant patriot heap curses upon the traitors who, by destroying the compromises of the constitution, sapped the foundations of

— "The realm,
The last and the noblest of time."

I may have dwelt too long upon this subject, but I regard it as the great, the absorbing question of the day—one which must now be met deliberately, calmly, and boldly. The South has long submitted to grievous wrongs. Dishonor, degradation, and ruin await her if she submit further. The people of Mississippi have taken their stand, and, I doubt not, their representatives will maintain it, by providing means to meet every probable contingency. I pledge myself firmly to execute their will, to the extent of my constitutional powers.

27 January 1850, 3

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Baltimore Correspondents.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26-5, p. m.

The election in Caroline.—Departure of the Hungarians.—

The democratic gubernatorial nomination.—A new paper.—The markets, &c,

A letter from Annapolis informs me that the second vacancy in our State senate, caused by the death of Mr. Turner, of Caroline, has been filled by the election of a democrat, Mr. Willis, by a majority of 101 votes over his whig competitor. This will doubtless give one more vote in that body for conventional reform.

Governor Ujazzi and his Hungarian compatriots left this morning for New York, after spending a most agreeable lay in this city. They were present last night at the Hohnstock Concert, and were greeted with great enthusiasm.

28 January 1850, 3

OFFICIAL.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—An Exequatur having been granted to Señor CARLOS DE ESPAÑA, bearing date the 29th October, 1846, recognising him as the Consul of her Catholic Majesty at the Port of New Orleans, and declaring him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations in the United States, these are now to declare that I do no longer recognise the said Carlos de Espana as the Consul of her Catholic Majesty in any part of the United States, nor permit him to exercise and enjoy any of the functions, powers, or privileges allowed to the Consuls of Spain; and I do hereby wholly revoke and annul the said Exequatur, heretofore given, and do declare the same to be absolutely null and void from this day forward.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Given under my hand, this fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-fourth.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President:

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

30 January 1850, 3

The Key Case.—Finale of the Farce.

Probably, no government was ever guilty of such a shameful piece of hypocrisy and treachery as that of which the Taylor cabinet has been guilty, in the affair growing out of the abduction of Key. A recapitulation of the facts will show the hypocrisy and treachery of the cabinet as clear as the light at noon-day.

In the first place, Key was abducted by the Spanish consul at New Orleans, acting in conspiracy with the consul general of Cuba, and carried to Havana. His return was immediately demanded by General Taylor, who at the very same time issued his proclamation for the suppression of the pretended expedition to Cuba. This was followed by sending an American fleet to the waters of Cuba, which invaded Round Island, hovered about the coasts of Cuba, and effectually suppressed the contemplated revolution. Key was returned, on the demand of General Taylor; but the cabinet did not then, nor have they ever, demanded reparation of the Spanish government for the higher and grosser insult and outrage involved in the invasion of our soil—in the violation of our sovereignty for a criminal purpose.

In the mean while, España, the consul, was proceeded against at New Orleans before a commission, and bound over to answer for his crime at the next United States district court. Then came a little interlude between the very respectable and personally very estimable Spanish minister resident here, Mr. Calderon, and Mr. Clayton, respecting the release of España; and the discontinuance of the prosecution against him—Mr. Calderon, as rumor says, demanding the discontinuance of the prosecution as a part of the consideration of the prompt return of Key. As the authentic disclosure of this scene in the farce would be absolutely annihilating to the administration, it will never be permitted to see the light. Nay, the archives of the State Department may be now in such a condition as to authorize its denial, in the event that Congress should call for its production.

The prosecution, however, was stopped. A grand jury of twenty-four persons was empanelled in New Orleans, under the auspices of the officers and agents of the administration, only one of whom was a democrat, and several were partners of the Spanish government in business at Havana, whose duty it became to inquire into the guilt of España. They performed the duty; but Mr. Clayton's district attorney at New Orleans neglected to present the testimony, as he ought to have done, if the statements of the New Orleans press are to be believed; and the jury therefore failed in finding a bill. Eleven of the twenty-four were, however, convinced of his guilt, and voted for his indictment.

Now comes the finale of the farce. General Taylor, who exercises such vigilant protection over the rights of American citizens, and of all others who seek safety upon our soil, and who saw no national insult in the violent outrage of our national jurisdiction for a criminal purpose, is all at once convinced that a man who has come so near being indicted for a crime as España did, is not a proper person to hold the office of consul within our national jurisdiction, and thereupon he revokes his exequatur. But he, or rather Mr. Clayton, who has done all the small business in this affair, takes particular care to apprise España of the coming revocation of the exequatur, and forthwith that worthy leaves New Orleans in haste and embarks for Havana. He goes in the very same vessel that carried back poor Key. And he made his exit, too, before the revocation of the exequatur was published at New Orleans. We again repeat,

that no government was ever guilty of such pitiful hypocrisy and treachery as Mr. Clayton and the cabinet have exhibited throughout in this matter of Key.

The New Orleans papers appear to be surprised at the closing trick of the farce—the suppression of the revocation of the exequatur, until España had escaped, as though any trick of the present cabinet should be deemed matter of surprise; and the True Delta, of that city, thus speaks of the matter. Alluding to the President's proclamation revoking the exequatur, it says:

"We cannot conceal, nor attempt to conceal, our astonishment at this strange and unexpected document, none the less strange from the fact that it bears the date of the 4th, and finds the light on the 16th instant, just leaving sufficient time for Carlos de España, the culprit whom it affects to stigmatize, to place himself on the notorious schooner 'Mary Ellen,' and translate himself and baggage beyond the jurisdiction of the State, whose authority he has been culpably permitted to trample under foot."

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

31 January 1851 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Irryng Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

W Magens, Wilmington	M Spencer and daughter,
S P Freeman, N Y	New York
<u>F De la Cuesta, Wash</u>	W Hawkes, Richmond
S Machnets and lady,	F Castro, do
Newark	F Dimon, New York
W Bandle, Ohio	Miss Dimon do
M Pomeroy, Phila	A M'Cormick, Glasgow
C Radcliffe, do	J G Dundee, Buffalo
T H Stephens, Richmond	L Tastro, Erie
Miss Stephens, do	Geo Waite, Mass
C H Windle, N Y	Rev Mr Daniel, Ohio
<u>W Armentera, Havana</u>	Mrs Andrews, Bristol
Mr Etheridge, N C	S H Randell, Vt
Miss Etheridge, do	P C Hammond, N Y
J H Davison, N O	J T Seal, Delaware
W B Davenport, N O	C H Gordon, do
Mr Andrews, Bristol	

Exchange Hotel,

C street, between 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6th streets.

F B F Burgess, Md	Mrs Bruce, N Y
Jas A Evans, Va	Thos J Marshall, Md
Jas Gliddings, Md	Horace Waters and lady,
Geo B Beall, lady and	Maryland
daughter, Va	Miss Dorsey, Md
L Carter and lady, Md	F Waters, do
Wm B Willis, Va	W Nally, do
Robt Harper, do	T Mabel, Washington
Elias Ayres, Va	Dr A Dolson & lady, Md
R M Lee, Phil	C S Middleton, do
Col C R Dowell, Va	Foelden Suit, do
George Calvert, Va	Charles Clagett, do
Wm Rose and lady, Va	H Tolson, do
Wm Burch, Md	R G Barry, D C
Wm Murray, Va	J N Baden, Md
Wm B Harwood, Md	John L Townshend, Md

1 February 1850, 1

ZACHARY TAYLOR

Presidente de los Estados Unidos,
A TODOS LOS QUE CONCIERNA.

Habiendo concedido a D. Carlos de España, un "exequatur" fechado el 20 de Octubre de 1846, reconociéndolo como Cónsul de Su Majestad Católica en el puerto de Nueva Orleans, y declarándole autorizado para ejercer libremente las funciones, las facultades y privilegios concedidos a los Cónsules de las naciones mas favorecidas en los Estados Unidos, la presente sirve para declarar que no reconozco para lo sucesivo al indicado Carlos de España como Cónsul de Su Majestad Católica en ningún punto de los Estados Unidos, ni le permito gozar ni ejercer ninguna de las funciones, facultades y privilegios concedidos a los demas Cónsules de España; y por la presente revoco y anulo completamente el indicado "exequatur" concedido hasta la presente, y declaro dicho documento en un todo nulo e ineficaz desde esta fecha.

En testimonio de lo cual, hago patente esta disposicion y que se selle con el sello de los Estados Unidos.

Dado bajo mi firma en la ciudad de Washington el cuarto día del mes de Enero del Año del Señor 1850, y a los setenta y cuatro años de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos.

Z. TAYLOR.

el Presidente

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Secretario de Estado.

Llamamos la atencion de los Cubanos hácia los extractos que a continuacion insertamos del Mensaje del Gobernador del Estado de Mississippi y de algunas observaciones del *Delta* de Nueva Orleans, relativo toda a las arbi-

trarias y violentas medidas del Gobierno de la Union por cuyas instrucciones,—segun se cree,—procedieron el Comodoro Randolph y el Teniente Totten, de la marina americana, en su "gloriosa" campaña de isla Redonda, con insulto de la soberania de aquel Estado y manifiesto agravio de los derechos de sus habitantes.

Ya los Senadores del Mississippi, (General Foote y Coronel Davis) han presentado la solicitud indicada por el Gobernador con objeto de que la actual administracion esponga ante el Senado los documentos oficiales concernientes al asunto, y ha sido admitida la mocion.

El resultado no debe ser otro que la presentacion de dichos documentos a ese respetable cuerpo, que, previo examen, fallará sobre si el poder Ejecutivo ha traspasado ó no los limites de sus facultades. Presumimos que se declare lo primero, y en este caso el Gobierno actual recibirá por lo menos una buena leccion para lo venidero.

La demanda del Gobernador del Mississippi contra el Gobierno general y sus agentes: el encargo de dicho Gobernador a los representantes del Estado para que eleven su queja al Senado; la acquiescencia y cumplimiento de esos Senadores y la conducta de la Camara aprobando dicha pretension.—todo prueba el irresistible poder de la bien fundada opinion pública, primer móvil de aquel movimiento, y la obediencia de todos a ese principio, es la muestra mas palpable de lo que en nuestro número anterior y en otras varias ocasiones, hemos dicho acerca de las relaciones entre el pueblo y el gobierno de esta nacion: que "el pueblo es quien manda: el pueblo es el soberano:—que el gobierno es para servir el pueblo subordinado a sus leyes."

1 February 1850, 1

El Cónsul Español

en Nueva Orleans.

Esto es un artículo en inglés sobre el rapto de Juan Francisco García, tal si llega a oírse de recibir la *Proclama* de Nueva Orleans, en que se publica la proclama del Presidente Taylor retirando el exequatur que había concedido al Sr. Carlos de España como Cónsul de S. M. C. en dicha ciudad.

Por las partes telegráficas referentes a las sesiones del Congreso en Washington, comunicadas al *Herald* de esta ciudad, ya hace días que tenemos noticia de la anterior proclama, de modo que en publicación en los periódicos de Nueva Orleans no hace mas que confirmarla. Estamos muy dispuestos de ver en esta medida de la actual administración un cambio de la política típicamente

guir,—no vemos otra cosa que un homenaje de respeto hacia la opinion pública y una prueba mas patente, si alguna duda podía cabernos sobre este particular de la omnipotencia de esa opinion. En efecto, fue inútil que el ora español, de concierto con las miras de cierto partido político salvaran del merecido castigo al delincuente: — la opinion pública lo había condenado ya mucho antes de que su causa pasase al Gran Jurado, y el primer magistrado de la naci6n en señal de respeto no ha podido menos de retirar el exequatur de manos del juzgado aunque no convieto Cónsul de S. M. C. No es posible debilitar ni tener impunemente la justicia ante el pueblo mas libre de la tierra.

Así ha acabado este extraño al mismo tiempo que oñoso asunto. Cuando por primera vez dieron de él cuenta los periódicos de la Union causó en unos duda, en otros sorpresa, en todos indignación. Los paniaguados del Gobierno Colonial, tal como la *Crónica* de New York, negaron al principio redondamente el hecho, aunque para toda Nueva Orleans al menos era tan claro como la luz del medio día. Verdad es que lo admitieron en seguida, cuando no era posible negarlo sin impudencia y descaro, pero entonces para hacer creer que García había ido de propia voluntad con

el fin de hacer delaciones en Cuba, y para descargar sobre los jueces de la investigación tremenda lluvia de dieterios, motejandoles de brutales, de estúpidos y de soccos republicanos porque llamaban á responder ante la ley de un feo crimen que se le imputaba á todo un Cónsul de S. M. C. lleno de cruces, y porque llevaban camino de poner de manifiesto los sucios manejos del agente, el orgulloso Capitan General de la Isla de Cuba, Don Federico Roncali.

Segun el giro de la investigación ó inquisición del caso, y el calor con que los jueces de ella lo tomaron, todo hacia presumir que iba á sacarse en claro la delincuencia de Don Carlos de España y la complicidad escandalosa de las primeras autoridades de Cuba; y de aquí el rudo ataque de los periodistas vendidos á estas contra aquellos jueces. Pero el Gran Jurado dividió su opinion

en dos iguales partes y la ley no pudo aplicarse por el principio de equidad que aconseja perdonar al reo cuando no hay mayoría que condene. Y ya entonces hubo ocasion para los mismos vendidos patrióticos de incensar á los jurados republicanos, hombres de la misma estofa que los d'precados y escarnecidos jueces de la investigación, y aun de contradecirse groseramente y atribuir el rapto violento de García á los anexionistas y cómplices, como ellos dicen, con el proposito de crear un motivo de querrela entre esta Union y España.

Efectivamente, tan impolítica y escandalosa era la sustracción violenta de un hombre libre de un medio de un pueblo entusiasmado por las luchas de la libertad contra el despotismo de Europa, y lleno siempre del vívido deseo de extender aquella por toda la América —y tan ancha es la conciencia de los malvados que perpetraron el hecho, que sin detenerse en consideración de ninguna clase forjaron la calumnia de atribuir su mismo delito al partido republicano anexionista fundandola en aquel aborrecimiento que ese partido tiene á la dominación Europea en América, al brutal despotismo de España en Cuba y en Puerto Rico, y sobre todo al deseo de aumentar el área de los pueblos libres. Mas; cosa estúpida! por mucho que los periódicos venales han gritado

der caso, por muchos que despues han incensado á la mitad del Gran Jurado que estuvo por el perdon, y por mucho que los cómplices del crimen, sus adherentes y paniaguados han recurrido á todo género de artillos para oscurecer la verdad,—no ha aparecido un solo enemigo de España en la escena, siquiera un anexionista; y el entero negocio ha girado solamente entre los empleados, las hechuras, los subditos y naturales de esa monarquía. Así pues, por duro que les sea confesar que las primeras autoridades de la Colonia han bajado hasta el sucio terreno de de los rufianes y aun les han escedido en bajeza, perdiendo el prestigio y la dignidad ante los escandalizados colonos,—no les queda otro remedio que tascar el freno y tragar sangre porque todos los hechos, indicios y circunstancias las condenan, porque tambien las condena la opinion pública de este pueblo libre, morigerado é ilustrado, y porque les ha puesto el sello de la ignominia la expresion de esa opinion omnipotente contenida en la proclama del primer magistrado de la República retirando el exequatur á su instrumento el Cónsul de S. M. C.

Discreto anduvo este buen señor en rehusar la farsa de pláceines que se quiso representar en Nueva Orleans, segun vemos por los papeles de aquella ciudad, porque hubiera sido altamente ridículo que al mismo tiempo que por un lado unos cuantos *compadres* lo felicitaban por su equívoca absolucion, se apareciese por otro la proclama del Presidente Taylor, lo cual esperaba porque se lo había dado aviso desde Wasington, (*) condenandolo al oprobio. Y aunque esta la acaba de publicar sin comentario la *Crónica* de esta ciudad, que goza de libre entrada en nuestra patria y por ella se enterarán muchos aunque á menudo al revés de lo que pasa, queremos darle tambien nosotros un lugar en nuestras columnas como testimonio fehaciente de la delincuencia del Cónsul Carlos de España, y de la debilidad, la cobardía y la estupidez del mas despótico de los gobiernos, que lo empleó como vil instrumento para arrebatár un hombre libre del templo de la Libertad.

(*) Así se aseguró en papeles de Wasington añadiendo que fué medida del Gobierno para que el Cónsul se escapase

1 February 1850, 1, 2

ASUNTO DE ROUND ISLAND

[Delta de N. Orleans.]

El Editor de este periódico se ha visto grosera y personalmente atacado en varios papeles que lejos de aquí se publican, por haber manifestado y denunciado la ilegal y ultrajante violencia empleada por el Comandante Randolph, al invadir el territorio y jurisdicción del Estado soberano del Misisipi.

Hombres empleados á espensas de la Nación, en guardar y defender los derechos de los ciudadanos, encontraron mejor empleo en otras cosas: 1.^o En violar los derechos de la ciudadanía y atropellar la dignidad de un Estado soberano; y 2.^o En un atentado dirigido á cercenar la libertad de la Prensa. Graves acusaciones son éstas contra oficiales de nuestra bizarra armada, y que á los que de su honor se cuidan toca poner en claro.—El siguiente extracto del Mensaje del Gobernador Mathews demuestra que el poder Ejecutivo del gran Estado del Misisipi sostiene plenamente la conducta del Delta:

“ Durante el año pasado se reunió una compañía de unos trescientos hombres en la costa sobre el Golfo en un lugar llamado *Round Island*, dentro de la jurisdicción del Estado del Misisipi. Qué les movió á reunirse allí, ó con qué objeto se reunieron; no se sabía; pero los oficiales de Marina de los Estados Unidos que mandaban las fuerzas navales del Golfo, sospecharon que aquellos hombres meditaban una expedición contra Cuba ó contra alguna Potencia con quien los Estados Unidos estaban en paz. Aunque dichos hombres estaban desarmados, y no manifestaban ninguna organizacion militar; con todo, el Teniente Totten y el Comandante Randolph obrando, según alegaron, bajo instrucciones del Gobierno de Washington, publicaron una proclama en la cual emplearon epítetos oprobiosos contra aquellos hombres, y les notificaron que no se les permitía salir de aquella Isla, sino para que se dispersasen, y que hasta tanto no efectuaran la dispersion se les cortarían los víveres. Varios buques que estaban en la costa y pertenecían á nuestros ciudadanos recibieron órdenes para no hacerse á la vela, so pena de que se les haría fuego; quedando así bloqueadas nuestras costas por muchos meses con graves perjuicios y molestias de nuestros ciudadanos. Ahora bien; ya sea que estos hombres de *Round Island* fuesen ó no objetos dignos de sospecha para esos oficiales de Marina, yo lo ignoro, ni importa á mi propósito saberlo. La Constitucion de Misisipi prevé que: “ Ninguna persona será acusada arrestada ó detenida, sino en casos determinados por la ley, y en la forma que esta hubiere proveído; y ninguna persona será castigada sino en virtud de una ley establecida y promulgada antes del delito y aplicada legalmen-

te; ni podrá persona alguna ser privada de la vida, libertad ó propiedad sino por el curso debido de la ley.” También prevé que: “ el poder militar en todos casos, y en todo tiempo estará estrictamente subordinado al poder civil.” Estas mismas providencias existen sustancialmente en la Constitucion federal. Todas sin embargo han sido abiertamente violadas por los oficiales de Marina; en el arresto, detencion y coartacion de la libertad de nuestros ciudadanos entre la jurisdicción civil del Misisipi, sin juramento ni afirmacion de persona alguna, y sin el curso debido de la ley.—Semanas enteras estuvo nuestra costa bloqueada, y privados nuestros ciudadanos del derecho de hombres libres, en tiempo de paz profunda, por la ley marcial y con total desprecio de las autoridades civiles del Estado.—Si actos ilegales han de servir de precedentes para gobernarnos en lo sucesivo; cuando un ciudadano tenga la desgracia de caer bajo las sospechas de un oficial militar, á despecho de su derecho y la proteccion que lo dan las leyes civiles de su país, podrá ser arrestado, privado de su libertad, perjudicado en su propiedad por el mandato de un oficial militar. Apreciando esto como un ultraje á nuestros derechos, y como un insulto á la soberanía del Estado del Misisipi; para desconfiar de toda coalicion con el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, he dirigido una Nota respetuosa al Ministro de Marina (de la cual acompaño aquí copia) incluyendo copias de la proclama de los S. S. Totten y Randolph, y pidiendo la de las instrucciones bajo que procedieron.— En respuesta á esta comunicacion he recibido una Nota del Ministro negándose á acceder á mi demanda, y á toda explicacion sobre el particular. Someto, pues, á vuestra consideracion estos hechos, para que con madura determinacion adoptéis las medidas que juzgeis convenientes en este caso; y entretanto seame permitido sugerir que se instruya á nuestros Representantes y se requiera á nuestros Senadores para que entablen en el Congreso una investigacion formal de esta transaccion, de la manera que consideren mas propia ó eficaz.”

Las precedentes observaciones son tan verdaderas y profundas cuanto modestamente espresadas, Corroboran completamente la asercion del Delta, (que con tanta impudencia se negó en el *Mohile Advertiser*.) sobre que se habian cortado las comunicaciones con los de la Isla Redonda, negándose al mismo tiempo el permiso de descarga á los buques que allí aportaban. Confiamos en que los bizarros y hábiles senadores,—Generales Foote y Davis,—presentarán inmediatamente este asunto á la Cámara del Senado. Descamos que tal se haga, no solo para vindicar la insultada dignidad del Estado del Misisipi, sino para arreglar tambien una cuestion de veracidad entre nosotros y el Comandante naval de la Escuadrilla de la Isla Redonda.

1 February 1850, 3

Habana, 8 de Enero de 1850.

AMIGOS REDACTORES DE
LA VERDAD.

Déspués de las saluciones de etiqueta y felicitacion de Año nuevo juzgo que nada complacerá tanto á Vds. como las noticias que paso á comunicarles.

El Regente de esta Audiencia pretorial, en el discurso de apertura que leerán Vds. en el Diario que les acompaño, se empeña en demostrar que nosotros los blancos somos unos perdidos, que estamos plagados de crímenes, mientras que los negros poseen la honradez, la pureza y otras virtudes. Esto tiene por objeto atraerse á esta gente, cosa en que trabaja con ardor el Capitan General Roncali, como para hacerles olvidar la época y el trato que tuvieron bajo la Gobernacion de O'Donnell. A fines del mes pasado les concedió Roncali tres dias de fiesta en los cuales los negros *Lucumies* anduvieron por las calles estremeciendo la poblacion con sus ahullidos salvages. Un hacendado se atrevió á decirlo algo á S. E. sobre lo impolitico que era dar alas á esa gente, que solo habian pedido permiso para celebrar la fiesta de Santa Catalina, lo cual no hacian desde que se cerró el Contento de San Francisco, devocion que se reducía solo á una misa. El Gobierno de Alcey, sin embargo de no haberlo pedido los negros, concedió tres dias de festa (en dias de trabajo) y nuestra ciudad presentó durante ese tiempo el espectáculo de una farza completa africana. Nuestro Gran General, que tambien la echó de gran politico, contestó con amable sonrisa al hacendado: "Amigo mio, como V. no es diplomático no estrano que V. no comprenda que esta no es mas que una manifestacion á tiempo." Aunque el hacendado no es tan gran diplomático como S. E. comprendió sin mas explicaciones la politica Maquiavélica que oculta esta medida: no necesito comentarios.

El 5 de Enero han salido de aquí cuatro buques de la escuadra española á cruzar en las costas de Santo Domingo por temor de la guerra de los negros. Malas lenguas dicen que este es un pretesto; pero que la verdad es que las autoridades coloniales tienen mucho miedo de que por las costas se nos des-

cuelguen los Yankees.

Todos los dias tenemos aqui juntas de Generales en Palacio, sin que sepamos para qué se juntan; preparativos y movimientos militares por mar y tierra; una vigilancia extraordinaria y frecuentes brutales castigos en la tropa; y á pesar de esto nuestros periódicos y nuestros mandarines no cesan de repetirnos que en nada se ha alterado la tranquilidad pública; que el Gobierno confia en la lealtad y fidelidad indudables del pueblo y la tropa; y que podemos echarnos á dormir y roncar sin cuidado en los brazos del Gobierno.

Han corrido y circulado entre la tropa ciertas proclamas. No he logrado leer una siquiera, porque los soldados se han mostrado fieles y nada han revelado sobre el particular, prueba de lo desesperada que está aquí la tropa á causa de tanto despotismo y tanto palo como sufren los pobres soldados sobre lo que les zizan y roban sus gefes de su mezquino sueldo. He oido que las proclamas estan escritas al alcance de esta gente; y Vds. conocerán si los movimientos de allá producen efecto aquí cuando los periódicos se atreven á hablar sobre ello y á tocar materias que antes no tocaban; señal clara de que les pica y les duele.

Anda muy valida, aunque circunscrita á un cortísimo número de nuestro *Club* la noticia de que cierto diplomático ingles nos ofrece á nombre de Inglaterra ayudarnos á la Independencia de la Isla siempre que no nos anexem a los Estados Unidos. Hagan Vds. saber esto á los Yankees, por lo que pueda tronar. Aqui devoramos los periódicos del Norte y seguimos los debates de las cámaras esperando ver el momento en que los Estados del Sur elamen por Cuba. Descamos que los oradores mas hábiles y elocuentes del Sur tomen á su cargo nuestra causa y demuestren al pueblo americano la necesidad y conveniencia de apoderarse de esta Isla no solo para defensa y consolidacion de los intereses del Sur, sino de la Union, pues Cuba no debe estar en poder de ninguna monarquía Europea, y mucho menos de una monarquía que por sus tratados, por sus deudas, por la inestabilidad de sus instituciones y por su debilidad está tan ligada y sometida á la Inglaterra.

1 February 1850, 3

A GUAIMACAN,

Con motivo de la lectura de su "Estrella de Cuba."

(Improvisadas.)

La voz valiente del robusto canto
Que allá en las playas de la triste Cuba
Alzaste porque suba

Grito de Libertad y no de llanto,

Acá del Hudson en la margen fría
Sonoro retumbando, nos revela
Que ya romper anhela
Su infanda esclavitud la Patria mía!

Bien es cierto, cantor! Dadas las manos,
Olvidando mezquinas divisiones,
A Cuba corazones
Dan Españoles como dan Cubanos.

Aun la débil Belleza halla en la pira
De la Patria infeliz, fuerza, ardimiento...
Con palpitante acento
Murmura ¡Libertad! llora y suspira!

El letargo pasó. De nobles hijos
Lanzados por el despotismo á otro suelo
Pronto el ardiente anhelo
Y los afares cesarán prolijos.

Alza tu frente magestuosa y bella!
Llama, Cuba, á tus hijos desterrados,
Y ansiosos correrán, nobles soldados,
A vencer ó morir bajo tu Estrella!

LOLA.

N. York, 26 de Enero, 1850.

La Estrella de Cuba.

Pobre Cuba, dormida entre horrores
A la sombra de lóbrega bruma,
Cuyo lecho de fragil espuma
Amenazan las olas del mar:—
Hasta cuando en tu torpe letargo
Yaceras de ti misma olvidada?
Alza Cuba la frente ultrajada
Y no dejes tu estrella eclipsar.

Aspiraban tus ricos ilusos
Al blason de aristócratas fieles,
Y cambiaban por falsos papeles
Sus riquezas, su patria y su honor.
Mas de hecho el prestigio engañoso
Hoy contemplan al fin los euitados
Que sus timbres y necios dictados
Solo sirven de escarnio mayor.

Aspiraron tambien tus prohombres,
Con intento mas noble en su abono,
A servir de sostenes al trono
Por su ciencia ó probado valor.
Mas la España que libre se llama
De los unos mató el ardimiento,

Y en los otros juzgó el pensamiento
Como crimen de lesa nacion.

—o—
¿Cuál encanto á tus hijos ya resta
Que los ligue al feroz despotismo?
¿Que ilusion hallará tu egoismo
Con que puedas tus grillos dorar?
¿Hasta cuando &a.

—o—
Tus hermanos de América un dia
Como tú bajo el yugo gimieron,
Mas cansados al fin sacudieron
De su frente tan torpe baldon.
Ni su ejemplo bastó á despertarlo
Y entro pueblos que libres respiran,
Solo á tí con oprobio te miran
Mas sujeta á la dura opresion.

—o—
Aun los pueblos de Europa que esclavos
Deificaban del trono el derecho,
Hoy batallan con noble despecho
Por salir de su antigua abyeccion.

Libertad, libertad es el grito
Que repiten con eco profundo,
Revolviendo los ojos al mundo,
Que á sér libre enseñó Washington.

—o—
¿Que otro impulso á tus hijos ya falta,
Cuando Europa á la América unida
Con su ejemplo tambien te convida
El festin de la gloria á gozar?
¿Hasta cuando &a.

—o—
Hubo un tiempo que fué ménos grave
La cadena que á España te unia,
Cuando ser mas pesada debia
En la mano arbitraria de un Rey:
Mas dormian los instintos ferozes
De ese pueblo que aun no te mandaba,
Por que entonces á tí lo igualaba
Del Señor absoluto la ley.

—o—
Mas España fanática siempre
Por su antiguo y genial despotismo,
En la forma pensó el servilismo
Que es innato á su raza cambiar.
E invocando palabras sagradas,
Para escarnio mayor de las leyes,
Al poder subrogó de sus reyes
El mas fiero poder militar.

—o—
¿Con qué amparo tus hijos ya cuentan,
Cuando en tí la opresion ha trocado,
Por un Rey un hambriento soldado,
Por un cetro una espada brutal?...
¿Hasta cuando &a.?

—o—
De cambiar tus destinos un dia
En tus manos la gloria tuviste,
Y piadosa ó cobarde temiste
Con la sangre tu suelo manchar.
Bien pagaste la estúpida mengua:
Con tu afrenta medraron traidores,
Y á otros climas tus hijos mejores
Fueron tristes su error á llorar.

Vanamente despues intentaste
Enmendar tus pasados engaños,
Implorando de auxilios estraños
El destino que Dios te entregó.
La política odiosa de entonces
Tus proyectos deshizo inclemente,
Y á los pies del tirano insolente
Su interes maniatada te echó.

—o—
Y qué piensan tus hijos ahora
Que otra vez el destino propicio
Por un pronto y fugaz sacrificio
Con la dicha les viene á brindar?
Hasta cuando &a.?

—o—
¿Aun encierra tu seno aristócratas
Que del trono la sombra sustenten?
¿Aun menguados habrá que alimenten
De reformas la vana ilusion?
¿Aun apuradas tu constancia bastantes
No habrán sido el pasado escarmiento,
Tantos años de cruel sufrimiento,
Tantas pruebas de injusta opresion?

—o—
Ni aun el ídolo vil del dinero,
Que los nobles instintos sofoca,
A tus planes por rémora loca
Los cobardes podrán oponer:
Que a saciar la española rapiña
Ya no basta tu infausta opulencia,
Y por ella la triste existencia
Te amenaza el tirano perder.

—o—
Ningun bien á sus hijos ya queda:
La opresion en su furia creciente,
Ni aun esclava vivir te consiente,
Y ha resuelto tu ruina labrar.
¿Hasta cuando &a.?

—o—
Una sola es la causa de todos;
No hay matices en tí cual un dia,
Que el nivel de la atroz tirania
La opinion en tu suelo igualó.
La eleccion para tí no es dudosa:
Por un lado la infamia y la muerte;
Por el otro te brinda la suerte
Cuantos bienes el hombre creó.

—o—
En tu oido indignado resuene
De los hijos de América el grito,
Porque en ella el estigma maldito
Aun conservas de vil opresion.
Un esfuerzo no mas, y en el cielo
Levantada tu espléndida estrella,
De la Union en la pléyade bella
A dos mundos dará admiracion.

—o—
Tus valientes al trance se aprestan;
Generoso te estiende su mano
El coloso que aterra al tirano;
Todo, todo te impelo á triunfar.
No mas puedes en torpe letargo
De ti misma yacer olvidada:
Alza Cuba, la frente ultrajada
Que tu estrella ya empieza á brillar!

GUAIMACAN.

1 February 1850, 3, 4

Will the annexation of Cuba add to our strength as a Nation?

The reply is written on the map of North America, and in the last ten years of her history. The elements of our outward strength and defence—like the points and possibilities of foreign annoyance—are visible to any capacity that has received the free, broad training of American thought.

With our vast and varied territory and our self-dependent habits, more than to any other nation, it is desirable to us to maintain the freedom of our coast trade beyond every fear of insult or embarrassment. It is desirable that a foreign nation should no longer boast that it can at any time "cut in two the trade between the Gulf and Atlantic States, and break up at pleasure the sea communication between New Orleans and New York." It is desirable that we should ourselves command the outlets and inlets of our own inland seas, and hold open in our own hands the best avenues to our territories and trade, on the Pacific. It is desirable, for the integrity of the Confederation, to protect thoroughly the sea door to the shortest overland route to California on our own soil, which is accessible to the greatest number of States, and also opens to them the not less important though unexplored mineral regions of Centralia.

It is desirable that a negro empire should not be consolidated by a hostile power within a few days sail, by steam, of fifteen hundred or two thousand miles range of our seaboard, and held in leash to cast its ferocious hordes upon that long defenceless line of towns and settlements to burn and slaughter until exterminated. It is desirable also to be more independent of standing armies, with their train of military burthens and privileges above the law. It is not less desirable to escape the charges and bad example of a costly and unrepudican navy, and create in its stead a powerful and self-supporting steam marine.

If on the accession of Cuba turns the gain or loss of all this, it will not be denied that its purchase would be an economy, and its admission a rich gain to our republican strength and majesty.

Without recurring to the importance of Cuba as a Mart of Exchange, at the most accessible crossing-point, to all the thirty partners in our confederation of trade and production; or to her value as a buyer and seller in all our markets, and the cheap supplier of the tropical productions not yet included in our home list; or to her weight as the employer of our ships and mariners to the amount of twenty—or, under the impetus of freedom—thirty millions a year; she would be a tower of strength and a rock of defence to all our coasts. Her

whole seven hundred miles of length is one mighty fortress: each one of her hundred hill-crowned bays is a haven of shelter to our wandering ships, and an outpost to sentinel every movement of offence and to bar out every act of hostile import. Standing like a proud and faithful warder in the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, yet stretching far to the east, so as to overlook and intercept any unfriendly demonstration upon either of the great thoroughfares to South America or the Pacific, she is in a position to overawe the islands around her, and watch and defend all the outside approaches to the Isthmus routes to the Pacific, while she guards the portals of our vast inland sea, the reservoir of the Mississippi and Mexican trade, the rendezvous of California transit, and, what has not yet been duly heeded, the outlet of an immense though new-born mineral wealth which is yet to control the metal markets of Christendom.

Half a dozen steamers would bridge with their cannon the narrow straits between Yucatan and the west point of Cuba, and between Florida and Matanzas on the north, and seal hermetically to every aggressive stranger the entire coast circle of the American Mediterranean. This simple geographical fact constitutes Cuba the key of the Gulf, and it would be felt if it passed into the grasp of a strong and jealous rival. England, firmly resting on Cuba, and with Jamaica and Bahamas to flank her steam operations, would have full retreat and succour for her fleets, and would be able at need to concentrate the force of an empire against our coasting trade. With such a firm and convenient cover as that island, with its self-defended coast and secure harbors, she could face, Janus-like, in every direction. With Canada and the Bermudas—raised for that purpose into a strong naval station—opposite our centre on the Atlantic and half way between those strong extremes, she would present a dangerous front to our northern coasts, while she executed the bold threat of her Minister, to "shut up the Gulf of Mexico, cut in twain the commerce between it and the Atlantic states, and close the mouth of the Mississippi and its hundred tributaries to the trade and assistance of the shipping and manufacturing states." But strike Cuba—its central and noblest jewel—from this diadem of power, and her broken circle of American strongholds is no longer worth the wearing.

England, controlling Cuba on the north as she claims to the Mosquito shore on the south, and mistress of Belize on the west as she is of Jamaica on the east, would be the arbitress of the Caribbean sea—even now almost her own, and well guarded by her long

array of Leeward and Windward Islands from other intrusion.

The same steam fleets that watch, and the same Island Key that locks and unlocks the Gulf of Mexico, with our long chain of rivers and states depending on it, also watches the inlets of the Caribbean and locks or unlocks the gates of the Pacific. Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles, unrolls her long barrier exactly in the path to the Pacific, whether by the Gulf or Isthmus; and whoever holds her, commands the great highway to Mexico and South America, to Oregon, California and the Pacific. If it was ours, we would soon cut asunder the narrow bar of land and turn the revolutionized trade of the world into our seas, where we should know well how to defend its treasures.

The command of the shortest route by sea and by land to our distant territories, is a national necessity only to be computed by our estimation of the value of safety, harmony and progress to the Union. The omission to secure the right of way across the Isthmus of Cortes, and to carry our southern boundary so far south as was needful to open a fair and practicable land route on our own soil to the Pacific, was a stupid and disgraceful lapse in those who signed a peace with Mexico. The only remedy for this dereliction, is in guarding for the future such communications as we do possess between the remote members of the Family Compact, from all chances of hostile interference.

The shortest land routes from the older states to California, Oregon, and the immense but faintly known mineral regions of the great central basin, runs through Texas and touches the Gulf at Corpus Christi; and all the great land routes to the Pacific abut eastwardly on the Mississippi, if not on the Gulf, and are included in the imperial ring of seaboard to which Cuba is the closing diamond. If it comes to the Atlantic states to decide who shall hold this door to the Gulf, to the Pacific, to the mines of California and Centralia, to Oregon and the whale fisheries, with the East India trade—trebled by the use of steam and the Isthmus.—to China, in whose markets our merchants will soon turn to profit a doubled and quadrupled capital by monopolising, through the shortened distance, the sale of our cottons and the purchase of her teas and silks; will they refuse the fifty millions a year which it will pour upon their exhilarated industry, in their fields, factories and shipyards?

At this moment England commands two-thirds of the most valuable commerce of Asia; but the United States gains rapidly upon her, and the entire change in the course of trade, by conducting it across the lower line of North America, instead of around Africa and South America, will transfer to this

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republic the sceptre of commerce, if not of manufacture, within ten years. Let our manufacturing and trading princes estimate if they can the value of Cuba to their interests, as a centre of intelligence and exchange and an advanced post of guard and defence. With Cuba for our watch-tower, the merchant and mail steamers which must naturally be employed in the enormously increasing traffic and emigration that circulates past and around her, would be the cheap and sufficient defence of our coasts. No nation would dream of wresting such a well-fortified possession from the vigorous grasp of the Union; and too powerful to fear, and too just, it is to be hoped, to make aggressions, we could trust the protection of our flag to its known greatness. We could displace fearlessly our unpopular sailing navy for a steam marine, useful and self-supporting in peace, yet capable of becoming, at the slightest warning, a formidable element of war.

When Cuba passes into our constellation, we may dismiss two-thirds of our standing army, and turn three-fourths of our expensive fortifications into Houses of Instruction and Refuge; for England, against whose threats and pretensions they are chiefly maintained, will depart from this continent when the cannon of Moro Castle thunders a republican welcome to the Stars of the Confederation. That salva will destroy her last dream of supremacy on this side of the Atlantic, and at its voice she will leave the shattered remains of her splendid chain of colonies to be gathered in their ruinousness to the embrace of the Union.

In 1845, when the independent press had roused the people, and urged our laggard government into some energy

of action, her power and possessions unfolded on every side like the coil of a serpent—her northern provinces were linked by her steam ships in an unbroken circle, with the Bermudas, Jamaica, the Belize, the Mosquito Shore, and across the Isthmus which she controlled to California, at which she aimed, and Oregon which she partly held until the bands met again, and thus completed a line of circumvallation around our territory. We broke forever her closer and stricter circle, when we annexed Texas, obtained California, and removed her Oregon claims far North of Columbia River. That decisive blow expelled her influence from our South-western border, while we improved our boundaries, and, Cuba excepted, had nothing left to interfere with us in the Gulf. The exclusive acquisition of this noble extent of territory on our Southern line, widened and weakened the vaunted cordon of British power around the Union, but while the hope of Cuba remained, she had still a brilliant and potent line of reserve. She still stretches across the continent on our Northern border, shares with us the empire of the lakes, dominates over our highway to the Pacific, and stands midway in the path of our coast communication. Cuba is the precious clasp that joins or disjoins the Gulf and Pacific with the Atlantic lines, and ruinously opens or nobly closes the disconnected parts of her magnificent American plan. If it falls into our chain, and closes the circle for us, and against her, the matchless band is broken, the fragments become so; and whether Canada or the Islands, without cost or conquest, our confederation will absorb British America, and make the ocean her boundary, and its waves our army of border defence.

1 February 1850, 4

How will Cuba influence Slavery?

It is difficult to steer truly and justly between the Scylla and Charybdis of Northern and Southern prejudices, but we may safely aver this much: if England settles the destiny of Cuba, her lot is read in the story of Jamaica, Hayti and Martinica.

If she becomes really independent, the whites who are but little inferior in numbers to the blacks, will maintain the ascendancy by their superior intelligence, and slavery will probably be abolished by slow degrees.

If the United States receive her, humanity will at least rejoice over the suppression of the slave trade, and a mitigation of the horrors of the Spanish system of servitude, that "deepest hell of cruelty," as an indignant Cr le of the island terms it. The Spanish conquerors, as merciless as they were avaricious, enslaved, and scourged to utter extinction the gentle and confiding Ciboneyes whom they found on the soil, and now annually destroy by brutal treatment more slaves, including free-born Mexicans entrapped into servitude, than all the plantations in all our slave states put together. Their own statisticians calmly account for the horrid mortality among the slaves, by "the severity of their labors and insufficient food," but never hint at redress or remedy. The supply is kept up by an energetic importation from Africa, under the patronage of Queen Christina, who employs in the slave trade much of the \$25,000 a month which she draws from the revenues of Cuba.

In the last twenty years more than 160,000 negroes have been brought in from Africa, 430 slave ships having entered Havana alone, without counting the other ports of the island—and the fees of the Captain-General, at three doubloons a-head, on these importations are no inconsiderable item in his perquisites. England has a right by solemn treaty with Spain in 1817, and re-sealed in 1829, to end this infamous traffic, yet it proceeds vigorously under her eyes. Is it that even by this means she is willing to increase the negro majority, while she awaits the hour in which Cuba can be added to the black empire she is fostering within striking distance of our Southern states?

Not only is this open protection lent to the African slave trade, while white immigration is as openly discouraged, but large bodies of Indians are inveigled out from Yucatan and Mexico, and these men are sunk into the slave gangs, where they are lashed, pillored and chained without pity, like the Africans, under the sanction of the Governor, who has conferred this authority on the masters by a formal decree.

The admission of Cuba would at least set these freemen free, and stop the importation of 8000 slaves every year from Africa, and this would be something saved to humanity and the character of American population. It is open to discussion, whether in a comprehensive view, the colored race would gain or lose by Cuba coming within the range of our institutions; but there can be no doubt, that the condition of the white's half of her population, would be infinitely softened, elevated and improved. It is not the fashion of the day to think of the good or evil resulting to the eighteen millions of white Americans, when a measure touching the supposed interests of our three millions of blacks is in agitation, and still less where races are so nearly balanced as in Cuba, and although the abrupt supremacy of the blacks would drive to ruin, or exile the half million of whites on the island, we must reserve no anxieties for them.

In Hayti the negroes have had unlimited power, as in Jamaica they have had unlimited equality, and what advance have they made in happiness or civilization? In the plenitude of their undisputed sway, they have murdered, insulted it; and driven out the whites in St. Domingo, and no authority prevented; they have governed themselves, and no man has said them nay, yet in the mad, unchecked animality of their untaught, untamed masses, they have heaped upon each other more sufferings, more bloodshed, more tortures, and even in that beautiful island of plenty, more downright want and misery among their population of 780,000, than could be inflicted on our thrice that number of slaves, in the presence of a white community. This is proved by their own official statements of murders, riots, outrages and military punishments. It does not prove that slavery is a good, or that the race is incapable of better things, but it does prove by conclusive evidence of experiment, that hasty emancipation has its evils for the unprepared Africans, even though we refuse to count for anything what befalls the whites.

To those who argue that emancipation is too slow in the States, I will not reply, it can move no faster, but I appeal to the chart of the Union to prove that much has been done—and well done, for the race in freedom, in instruction, and in colonization. In the British, and more lately in the French West Indies, unbounded means of improvement are enjoyed by the blacks, for there the presence and cultivation of the whites, who are in a minority of one-seventh, are made conspicuously subservient to the colored race, yet it is undeniable that their two millions are far worse fed, clad, and taught, than the two millions

of the same lineage now living slave and free, in the "Old Thirteen" States.

This parent band of thirteen, were all of them slave-holding when they joined hands at the altar of Independence, and some of them, Rhode Island and Massachusetts in particular, were deeply engaged in the slave trade. Seven of them are now free soil, and two more, Delaware and Maryland, within a step of it; and to this number of emancipating States have been added eight more, that never were in effect slave-holding. The aggregate of this free soil territory, which includes all the States north of the Ohio, comprises a larger area than the whole original thirteen States, and has unquestionably the preponderance in the national councils.

Our acquisitions of slave territory have failed to increase the comparative number and weight of the Slave States, because they only served to drain that class of labor towards the South, and as it receded, it set free at the North more States and large divisions of the colored classes. Fifteen States are already free, and five more, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Mississippi, are in transition ready to pass over to the side of free labor whenever the reference of such questions to the territories immediately concerned is established as a fixed principle, and they can abandon their posts honorably and without danger to the equipoise of the Union. All the territory now held in common—sufficient in area to make fifty of the largest States, must inevitably come in free as the climate and character of production will make slave labor unprofitable. To balance this wide domain of free soil, there is but a comparatively small band of States along the extreme South, and to which the island of Cuba can make no frightful addition. The emigration from Europe in a single year, amounts to as much as the whole total of her slave inhabitants, and after that last fragment of thralldom is brought within the pale of light and freedom, there can be no farther additions. The eighteen millions of whites will enlarge their ranks by emigration as well as births, and make stronger every year the disproportion of numbers, but the blacks and servitude can draw no recruits from abroad. While State after State supplants and drives out unprofitable slave labor by the low wages of sound, mature, and intelligent white industry, hereditary servitude must contract its limits, until it is compressed into those regions of hot unhealthy marsh in which they thrive, and but the constitution of the white man is unequal to the change of redeeming from jungle and morass, and there slavery will end its mission and expire.

The non-slaveholding States would show a most ungenerous sectional spirit

1 February 1850, 4

if they object to the addition of Cuba to the political weight of the South, for her vote will not give the South an even, much less a controlling voice. Besides the majority in the House of Representatives, and an equal vote of 20 to 30 in the Senate,—the fifteen Free Soil States are confident of taking before 1860 five States more from the opposite scale, and thus changing the present imperfect equilibrium, to an advantage on their side of twenty States to ten. Add to this, the certainty that six new States California, Oregon, Minnesota, New Mexico and Nebraska, will complete their non-age during this period, and must beyond peradventure take their places in the national councils among the non-slaveholders, while but two slave States west of Texas, and possibly Cuba, are all that can be hoped for by the diminishing slave minority. Twenty-six free soil to thirteen slave States is the number and proportion that by every antecedent we may expect to sit in the thirty-fifth Congress. If, as is possible, the number of States exceeds that calculation, still the ratio of one free to two slave States will not vary much, and with this assurance before us, it is nonsense, if it is not a falsehood, to reject Cuba under the plea of giving "too much power to the South."

For the individual States, for the Nation, and for the ultimate good of the races, it seems wisest and kindest to invite Cuba into the Compact of Union, and subject the crude and undeveloped negro family to the crucible of gradual emancipation. The interests of the human family demand that it should not be made the nucleus of a negro—empire watching a European nod to foray our coast villages, while our domestic and foreign policy equally cautions us to win as promptly as we may the key of the Gulf, and hold with firm sovereignty the gates of the Pacific.

IMPRESA DE "LA VERDAD,"

No. 102, Nassau-street.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

1 February 1860, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

D Osborn, Baltimore	W N Spooner and lady,
Mrs Osborn, do	Massachusetts.
Miss Patterson, Phila	H L Stearns, Boston
Jno Long, Lynchburg	Hon J P Phoenix, N Y
Saml A Bayley, do	O M Fauntleroy, U. S N
Joseph Segar, Rich. hotel	Col D H Abell, Albany
A B Patterson, N J	H Chamberlain, Genesee
R O Edwards, N Y	Geo P Thrie, N J
A Wright, Vicksburg	W W Winship and lady,
A B Fanton, do	New York
F E Warner, lady and	Thos J Knox, Va
daughter, N Y	J F Soultter, do
Thos W Ludlow, N Y	John Coleman, Phila
S S Howland, do	Mrs Coleman, do
J L Aspinwall, do	

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

Benj Duvall, Md	W Hendrick, Va
R R Roberts, do	R Bentley, jr, do
W Richards, Phila	J T Stoddard, Md
W H Pile, do	B P Noland, London
James Hooper, Balt	Dr C Minor, Charlotte'sle
T A Abbott, Phila	R W M Noland, do
H D Steerer, do	C F M Noland, Ark
H Cartwright, do	C Sheets, Cumberland
John M Lealie, do	B Shumate, Virginia
W B Brice, Ohio	H T Weaver, do
E Rosenwrig, Balt	C J Stovin, do
J B Eldridge, Phila	J G Catlett, do
C W Reeves, do	

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

D H Jackson, Md	O Hughes, Balt
W Kent Hall, do	O B Hilland, Pa
Geo M Lanman, Pa	W Wright, St Johns,
G L Schuyler, N Y	F W Bird, N C
W E Laight, do	W Irvin Scott, Va
A A Clement, N H	R M Weakley, Md
P Emslie and lady, N Y	H T Weakley, do
Geo H Harman, La	R B Kownsbear, Va
H W Butterworth, Pa	Miss Van Wyck, N Y
A Porter Browne, N Y	M Patterson and lady,
T Collins Lee, Balt	Phila
Joseph Wood, Phila	J Patterson and lady,
John Lindsay, do	Phila
C Delaney, do	Wm Guy, Md
Wm Goodwin, do	A L Hatch, N Y
H M Holbrook, Boston	R W Dryden, Balt
H B Rogers, do	Thos H Kent, do
J B Munroe, do	E G Duvall, Balt

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4 1/2 streets.

John Marsh, N J	John Q Sloan, Balt
Chas Damotte, Mich	E B Harrison, Leesburg
G A Fisher, Me	S K Jackson, do
N C Ogden, Phila	James French, lady and
C R Barnstable, Mass	child, Va
John Hendrickson, Miss	Henry Hazell, Balt
May John Ward, N C	Hugh Hainil, Vermont
James Fleming and fam-	Geo L Clapp and lady,
ily, N Y	Texas
C Kurdiz, Me	B Brown, Balt

Gadaby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Jas H Ashmead, Conn	F H Kingsbury, N Y
Jas A Thompson, Md	J W Lansing, Balt
M C Burt, N Y	N G Norcross & daugh-
J L Colby, do	ter, Mass
M D Benjamin, N Y	A Stevens, N Y
R L Ogle, Md	J R Croskey, N Y
R W Murratt, Balt	Dr Thos Y Serrius, S C
J D Banks, Ala	M R Crusin, Phila

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Señor Canache, Nicag'a	Mrs Wehnert, N Y
Señor Castro, N Y	R Garrigal, do
J L White and daugh-	W Magens, Phila
ters, N Y	A D Ryan, Andover
E W Keyser, Phila	W Drayton, N Y
A A Konigsmacher, Phila	John U Wardwell, N Y
G A Gardiner, Wash'n	John Underner, do
J H Forayth, Ohio	J Emslie and lady, Buff
C W Day, do	A C Hatheway, N O
Dr W Helm, Warrenton	C B Lawton, Rochester
R Davids, Boston	J S Lutz, Balt
C H Taylor, do	Walton Gray, Balt
A Johnston, Richmond	

Exchange Hotel,

C street, between 4 1/2 and 6th streets.

Jno M Millard, Md	Sylvester Cochran, Va
E S Spalding, do	N Carroll Mason, do
L Candler and son, Md	Wm Worthington, do
Benj Berry, do	Jno L Smith, do
Dr Maccubbin & daugh-	Mrs J Jackson, do
ter, Md	Geo B Sullivan, do
W Bentley, Md	N P Catlett, do
A Brown, do	Chas M Castleman, do
Dr R W Bowie, Md	S T Stuart, do

Georgia Journal and Messenger.

MALDEN, GEORGIA

6 February 1850, 1

Cuba Revolutionists.

A despatch from Washington announces that the Cuba Revolutionists are again at work; that they have raised large sums of money; that their expedition is again pretty well under way; that they have plenty of arms, munitions of war, &c., but that now they will act according to law. They will not concentrate their forces in U. S., but assemble at a fixed time—say on the Isthmus of Darien, or it may be in Yucatan, or it may be on some island not yet named.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

6 February 1850. 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

W Wallace Davis, Va	H S Leverick, N Y
J Freeman, N Y	Mrs Lovrick, do
T de Valerio, France	Wm H Traverser, Balt
H Chesery, lady & child,	A L Knott, do
Montague, Mass	Jas H Wood, do
H B Inchee, Boston	J F Norton, N Y
E Payson Darrow, N Y	T P Burgwyn, N C
N O Macrae, U S A	A L Ward and son, N C
Miss E V Macrae, Ky	C W Clements, Pa
Wm T Belden, and lady,	E Q Henderson, do
Mass	Jas Woods, Phila
Henry S Penfield, Buff	Saml Lewis, N Y
Mrs Penfield, do	Mrs Lewis & serv't, N Y

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

Mr Blackwell, Va	O W Thompson, Ohio
A Yeoman, N Y	Lee Roy Kramer, Va
C H Sanders, Tenn	J W Stevenson, Ky
Mrs Walter Booth, Ct	C Doe Espanier, Ohio
H W Booth, do	T D Lincoln, do
J R Clanton, N C	F H Dural, Phila
M S Plummer, Md	W W Davis, Va
J Lebbart, Phila	Thos Smith, Pa
G J Weaver, Phila	Davis Alton, do
S Broadbent, Balt	L Gosnell, Balt
Jas Millikin, jr, Pa	A C Eckfelck, Pa
John Kerr, Va	

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

R F Maynard, Balt	Mr Brady, N Y
A G Newton, Alex	Joe Merrifield, Balt
P Chew, Md	J P Genuny, do
Wm T Frynes, Va	J O Bergen, N Y
Mr Loud, Md	T T Burkakou, N Y
L Thaw, Tenn	Saml Allen, Phila
Mr Bradshaw, Tenn	John S West, Balt
Mr Fair, N C	T Dillard, Phila
C Pullinge, Columbia	J F Carter, Me
John Barnett, N J	J W White, Ct
Wm T Forbes, do	G M Penfield, N Y
H M Bash, Balt	C G Grenold, R I
C D Walcott and lady,	Hon Z Pratt, N Y
New York	W W Woodworth, N Y
B N Cummings, Boston	John Crakling, do
A T Minor, do	J R Gordon, do
S Kirkland, Ala	D Wills, Phila
Robt Fears, do	G H Cooper, N Y
L Jones, Pa	G C Thomas, N J
B M Boyer, Pa	J B Lockwood, N Y
J W Crain, do	Wm B Davis, do
John Miles, Phila	Wm Schley, Md
J S Smith and lady, N Y	D E Bruner & lady, Pa
John Gorgas, Del	Jas Evans & lady, do
J W Duncan, do	Miss A Bruner, do
J Janney & lady, Va	Geo W Foering, do
Dr Freichel and 2 ladies,	Jas R Smith, do
H Merritt, do	M Cooper, do
J S Little and lady, Me	Chas Taylor, England
Dr McDaniel & nephew,	John Powell, Md
Maryland	O H Kyle, do
W M Dorsett, Md	A D Campbell, N Y
Dr Dorsey, do	

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

Jos Harrison, Md	H Cargell, Jamaica
Hon J Morton & family,	J Dickson, Md
Florida	L S Burridge, Md
W H Delany, Va	O H Wilcox, do
J H Chickester, Va	S S Church, do
R Haines, Md	Robt Johnston, do
N Haines, do	W J Reese, do
Asa Lippincott, N J	L Noble, Mass
W S Thomas, do	D L Stocking, Balt
S Spencer, Florida	Rich'd Patten, do
C F Weston, Pa	M McCubbin, Md

Gadaby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

W P Jones, Va	C A Geltzer, Phila
Louis Drep and lady, Ga	D Earnest, jr, Pa
A Hoen, Balt	D Stock, do
Mr Loney, Baltimore	John H Rogers, Balt
Mr Bayne, do	E D Whiting, Phila
Mr Baldwin, do	E L Parker, Md
Mr Kelly, do	O H Bond, N J
J Kinnison and son, Mass	M D Hubbard, N Y
Brooke Hunter, Va	Mrs McFarland, N Y
Owen Brook, Pa	Wm W Rider, do
W G Hoskins, Pa	Aaron Kernoll, do
James Brooke, jr, Pa	Andrew Wylie, jr
D E Small and lady, Pa	Jos S Smith, do
Lewis B Comins, Boston	J Smith, do
Jas Myers, Pa	Miss Letherman, do

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

A J McCarty, Pulaski	Miss Thurston, Boston
M C Hammond, Dayton	Win G Pierce, do
Chas Halsey, N Y	J W Strong, Detroit
J Robb, Balt	Jno Foster, Wilmington
J G Fairlee, Annapolis	W H Ross, N Y
W T Phillips, Mo	E F Newton, Newport
S O Wilson, Bladen's g	O N Cole, N Y
H M Henry, do	J C Bentor, N Y
C Lanman, Georgetown	W Blagena, Del
J W Merryman, Wash	C A Willson, Bristol
A B Young and lady,	Gen Lopez, Cuba
Boston	A B Sanders, N O
Miss Young, Boston	S H Paul, Petersburg
Miss Hubbard, Vt	C H McAllister, Albany
B B Munsey and son, Bost	Miss McAllister, do
L Woodbury, N H	W E Warren, Belleville
E A Raymond, Boston	Ant'o Sierror, Mex leg
Miss Raymond, do	Rev J W Newton, O N N

Exchange Hotel,

C street, between 4th and 6th streets.

James S Morrell, Md	Richard Rust, Virginia
R Sult, do	W F Ficklen, do
J F Gardiner, do	L Fletcher, do
Jas Morris, lady and chil-	William Murray, do
dren, N Y	Geo B Sullivan, do
Benjamin Wood, Va	John W Gover, do
Dr Thos Clagett, do	L B Wright, do
C F Fadely, do	Dr J A Reid, do

NARCISO LOPEZ

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

8 February 1859, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Z Platt, N Y	P H Haywood, N C
John L Aspinwall, N Y	J R Trimble, Del
A Rose, Montrose, Pa	S Pardessus, N Y
D Wheeler, Md	W S Cowles, Ct
Miss Hollowell, do	Benj Rush, Phila
Miss A Hollowell, do	E A Cooper and lady,
Thos G Harris, do	Phila
B F Depew, N Y	J B Lockwood, N Y
Miss Depew, do	R D Weeks, do
A L Washburn, Bost	A Robinson, do
M Burlingham, do	N B Robinson, do
S P Griffin, U S N	Win Clay, do
C F Goldsborough, Md	Jas Stratton, Phila

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

Jas J Bowie, Md	Thos L Blakeman, Va
H H Lee, Va	Chas H Green, do
R L Berkshire, do	H Dorsey, do
Geo S Ray, do	G H Simpson, Md
Mrs D Lee, do	Wm Dawson, N Y
J T Padgett, Md	J E McEachin, N C
S W Padgett, do	C C Jolt, Va
Fred Holliday, Va	Lewis Weeks, do
Geo H Lee, do	Lewis F J Amis, do
B F Willis, Ky	Dr H McG Kent, do
J R Richards, Va	S W Duvall, Balt

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

J Walters and lady, Pa	Walter Steele, SC
Louis Cress and lady, Ga	J T Pitman, Providence
Henry J. Rogers, Md	S McS Murphy, N Y
W Cowles, do	Mr Taylor, do
John C Sanford & lady,	Mr Blydenburg, do
Conn	W M Rogers, Md
Miss S E Sanford, Conn	J R Abbott, do
Miss K Bissell, N Y	Thos E Franklin, Pa
H L Roseville, SC	Mrs Murphy
W S Miller and lady,	Miss Murphy
N Y	Miss Daniels
G W Millor, N Y	Mr Daniels
C Abernethy and lady,	A P Wilcox and lady,
N Y	N Y
John L Brown, Nashville	W Palmer & lady, N Y
Dr H C Spence, do	A Oliver, Bost
T G Morehead, Pa	Thos Gater and lady,
Saml Cartner, do	Phila
M S Norinand, do	J D Bowling, Md
Gen Hamilton, SC	R G Gluestine, do

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4 1/2 streets.

T Prosser, N Y	Alex Johnson, Del
Francis Moore, Va	J Towles lady and child,
Wm Hooper, Md	Bost
H Ridgely, Del	John A Pepper, Balt
J F Sharp, do	

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Geo W Matthews, Md	E Maulo, Phila
Wm Matthews, do	Jos W Sharp, do
G Brute, do	R W Judson, N Y
R B Fasdick, N Y	E A Trump, Md
Jas Quackenboss, do	Miss M E Trump, do
Geo Achenbach, do	T M Trump, do
R Peyton and daughter,	J Lowe, lady and child,
N Y	Bost
Mr Colston, lady, & two	Benj Penn, Md
daughters, Va	Henry P Nugent & lady,
P M Pyfor, Balt	N Y
Mrs McFarland, N Y	Richd W Neily & lady,
John W Veager, Bost	Balt
Thomas Mason, Me	

8 February 1850, 3

ARRIVALS

AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1850.

Mountain Hotel.

Michael Miller, Va	Miss Jones, Md
F T Naylor, Wash	David Jones, Md
David Irvine, Pa	R W Jones, Md
J S Balkauf, Phil	M J Pollard, Pa
J O Shipman, Phil	J Felm, Campanologist
Dr S M Ricard & A, Md	Herr Freederlinger and
J R Scott, St. Louis	son, do
Miss Scott, Md	R J Greenwood, do
W Miller, St. Louis	M I Webster, do
J M Rutledge, Pa	Harwood, Md
E L Bumsford, Va	

Baltimore City Hotel.

J H Ferguson, Balt	D Holmes, Boston
Wm Savary, NJ	Geo R Shrie, NJ
C P Edwards, NY	Nath Green, Boston
A Morrison, NC	U B Depenier, NY
S H Burton, Cin	Jao T Walton, NY
E G Hurton, Va	U I Hitchcock, NY
Wm O Pierce, Boston	Q J Park & J Mass
H L Stearns, do	Gen P S Smith, Phil
Mrs W C Barney, Was	Chas Fanning & A, NY
L M Kenzie, Alexandria	S L Jackson, Wash
Col Simonsen, Wash	Thos Fisher, Ky
C T Myers, Phil	H H Homere, NY
J R Stoner, Phil	E Hart, NY
J P Cooke, Jr, Md	Vietti & NY
A Whittle & NY	Mrs R Ridgely, Md
Jas Keene, NJ	J J Wilson, Md
B Camp, Miss	Jno Dooley, Va
J C Harwood, Miss	J H Chairborn, Va
J Sears, Jr, Miss	Jno Purcell, Va
M Calcholt, St. Louis	R McCandlish, Va
C Maguire, Jr, do	J J Fry, Va
J B Slaughtery, Ky	W B Larife, Ala
E M Menly, Md	A B Estes, NY
Robt Coleman, Phil	Dr Freichel & 2 J, Phil
S C Humes, CN	J F Gonzalez, Cuba
Wm Collier, Md	Jackson Wheeler, NY
K C Reigart, Pa	J Mallett & A, NY
A B Kucker, Va	E Bonick, SC
W A Muir, Va	L Sanford, Va
Jno Dolman, Va	AS Ridgely, Balt
O de Castanara, Cin	W B Suries, Eng

Smith's American Hotel.

E Manning, Md	W P Cropper, Dal
J W Veuste, Boston	Thos M Drake, Ohio
Thos Mason, Me	G Q J Willson, Va
Alfred Riley, Ohio	H Garriquer, NY
J S Campbell, Ind	Wm Collamer, NY
C Willis, Va	Jno L McCoy, Phil
Jerry Weakley, Ind	Dr Jno S Rohrer, Phil
E Lewis, Miss	A Whitlock, NY
D S Thompson, St. Louis	James Feene, NJ
Geo W Pell, Cin	Col Graham & A, Phil
Jos L Reay, NJ	L B Hebee, Wash
C H Hopkins, Mass	F A Harper, Canada
Wm M Rogers, Mo	W Pearce, Md
O H Perry, Phil	T Draper, Jr
B Matekwald, Boston	S McFadden, NY
S J G Curtis, Pa	— McGregor, Pa
C W Clemens, Pa	Jno George, Pa
H A Nichol, Ala	J H Wilson, Pa
T C Ryan, Phil	M Belton, Fla
D B Maginise, Fla	P Buisoni, Texas
Thos Walker, Phil	Mr Walker, do
J B Smith, Phil	Mr Coleman, do
Mr Wilcox, do	Mr Norris, do
Wm Oliver, Ala	J H W Matthews & A, NY
T W House, Texas	J McGrear, NY
Mr Riab, Conn	Capt Maxwell, NY
Jno D Crofton, Ky	Mrs Watts & 3 child, Mass
J B Veddu, Texas	Wm K Coqriney, Boston
D Shamel, Va	J S Campbell, Ohio
Mr Brownie	C S Lemingwell, Ohio
A C Eckhart	H Copple, Phil
Jas N Baffum, Mass	H Murphy, Cin
T M Bell, do	J B Bryson, Va
P C Owens, NY	Miss Mason, N Y
H Gasbary, Phil	G H Russel, Phila
M Swartzwelder, Pa	E Simmons, Phil
H Twigood, Pa	Mr Sanford, Ohio
Geo Standbury, Phil	Mr Thompson, Ohio
W H Coleberry, Del	Mr Scott & Lady, Ohio
D W Stevens, NY	J Odardt, Ohio
G McCullough, Md	Andrew Drumm
B Vardin, Md	L Skinkle, Ill
W E Warrenner, Ill	A Engle, Hungary
J C Barber, NY	Mr. Sample, Pittsburg
L O Cowan, Me	Wm Stevenson, do
L H Aldrick, St. Louis	C E Black, Lancaster
H K Love, Ohio	A Bowers, Va
J Belknap, NY	Mr McKibbin, Md
P Walker, NY	Mr Hughes, do
F Bredle, Pa	Mr Metcalf, do
O Omsby, Md	Mr Blunkky, do
Lt Mason, U S A	Mr Kee, do

Harlem
BALTIMORE
9 February 1850, 3
AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS:
FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1850.

Guy's U. S. Hotel.

B Ferguson, Md	Mr Rozie, Phil
T Stamp, Ind	Mr Mason & Co, Va
G Conzelmann, Mo	Mr Long, Mo
David Clark, NY	Z B Beall, Md
R E Hinton, NO	F M Bowle, Md
Miss Stewart, NY	Dr Gillbalt, USN
W D Wadler, Phil	H H Rogers, NY
J L Armstrong, Phil	Mr & Mrs G Tolson, NY
W Smith, Phil	Miss Winthrop, NY
J E Knapp, NY	Miss Ogden, NY
T W Stone, Pa	Miss Carroll, NY
D L Potter, NY	W Gledhill & Co, NJ
W H Platt, NY	E Co. K, Ohio
Jos H Cox, Phil	R W Beebe, NY
R H Stevens, Va	J Hall, NY
B P Allen, Va	J B Hall, NY
Thos H Williams, Va	Misses Ellicott, Phil
P P Mayo, Va	Mrs Reems, Phil
Jos J Lewis, Wash	Mr and Mrs Van Hoole,
Simon Diger, Mo	sister and niece, NY
R B Bray, Va	G W Goodwin, Mo
G M Baw, Jr & Co, Phil	J T Weaver, Ohio
A Tain, Wash	J R Morgan, Ohio
A W Babbitt, Deseret	Win Caldwell, Cin
Jos L Haywood, do	Henry Lee, Ill
J K Long, Geo	H Van Bell, Mo
W Swift, Jr, Texas	M R Morrison, Ky
David Flanders, Geo	J J Clark, Mo
J L Sanderson, Geo	Mrs Morgan & Co, Ill
A Scott, Pa	Isaac Hamitt, Ill
Dr McClure, NY	David Hawley, NY
W F Misky, Phil	Mc Crabb, Ky
B F Depheu & Co, NY	B H Cadwallader, Ky
Mr Jones, NY	T J Russell, Cin
Mr Maxwell, Phil	

Smith's American Hotel.

D McDaniel, Del	H C Grinia, Ky
A Morrison, Tenn	H C Welch, Md
H T Workman, Phil	J Collins, Jr, Ind
C Crawford, Boston	J C Carter, Tenn
J H Moon, do	T Derake & Co, do
F A Beeler, Pa	T B Smith, Md
A McFadden, Ohio	Mrs Gordon, Wash
D H Lyman, do	Jas Rich
P M Howse, Ill	E H Gosnell, Ky
R K Woods, St Louis	M B Evans, Ky
C R Lawton, do	Thos Coyle, Ky
N Johnston, do	H H Garrard, Pa
N C Downs, Ky	A Avery, wife & Co, Ohio
A C Twining	R Dawson, Ohio
J M Cook, Mass	N Davy, Ohio
J A Brown, Del	J W Peck, Mo
J R Brown, RI	Mr Ross & Co, Ohio
C W Bell, Md	C M Johnston, Ohio
R S Brova, Conn	R Smith, Ohio
P B Shepherd, NY	L H Largeworthy, Iowa
A Noble & Co, Phil	Chas Larew re, Ohio
J Ackermann, NY	W McMartin, Ohio
C Crozel, Va	W X McMartin, Ohio
Mr James, NY	S H Williams, Ill
Mr Thomas, Phil	O W Jackson, Ill
D M McKervor, Va	P E Owens, Ill
H B Darnall, Md	Mr Pope, Ohio
S T Stonestreet, Md	Robt Govers, Mo
J Braddock, Jr, Md	

Barham's City Hotel.

RIBAS T M Gangronig, Havana	Col D D Mitchell, Mo
Z Ribas, do	Col M O Davidson, Md
C Scharfenburg, do	Col T A McKaig, Md
Z C Burnham, do	J M Miller, Mo
P R McGreery, St Louis	Geo Maxwell, Cin
R A Kartsher, Phil	W H McConn, Mo
Geo S Greene, RI	J H Newman, Ky
S Clarke, Ala	C Wood, NO
C Sterns, St Louis	Jas T Birch, NO
Wm Norris, Balt	B C Larew, Ky
Benj Huger, Old Point	Jno Larew, Ky
Mr Drake, Boston	Jas Aikin, Tenn
Isaac Ogden, NY	R B Mager, do
G F Maddox, Md	W B Watson, Tenn
J Carroll, Md	W E Hodge, do
N B Worthington, Mo	J N Smith, Pa
W H Fowler, Va	J K Campbell, Tenn
J G Combs, Cin	J Campbell, Tenn
Col Jno Wade, Boston	N J Brooks, do
A Thompson, do	D Wood, Cin
J A C Gray, NY	D C Bruce, Md
Miss Zabiskie	T W Aikinsou, Ky
Miss Morrell, NY	Miss Brown, Ohio
J H Walcott & Co, NY	Jno Winterbottom, Cin
H C Ronklin, Ky	A H Menkens, Mo
J P Garniss, Cin	

Daily Argus.

BALTIMORE

11 February 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1850.

Guy's U. S. Hotel.

E Edmonston, Wash De
M S Hopper, Cin
A Priestly, Phil
J E Breed, L'ville Ky
H J Harper, Phil
D A Harper, do
V L Livingston, Jr NY
V L Livingston, do
J O Gentry, Rich
W J Williams, Fredk
A Potter, Phil
J B Lockwood, NY
R B Fossale, do
O Ach ubach, do
D A Muir, do
Q D Tallman, do
R H Stants, do
R M Ross, Wash
M A Wingfield, Geo
W S Veranck & L NY
Q S Eaton, Geo
G D Connor, Ala
H S J Hillman, Ga
J M Jones, Del
W G Noble, NY
L O Warren, Aug Geo
M Snellings
Mr Meredith, Phil
Gen Dunham, NY
Mr Bayles, do
T Tweeny, Geo
Mr Tyler, P Ind, Me
Maat Tyler, do
E Ward, NY
Y D Frenchyard, & L.
(Phil
Rev W Potter, Wash
A D Jessup, Phil
E L Beale, & L, USN
Mrs Wymun, NY
H B Edward, Del Pen.
J Brown, Phil
S Brown & Son, Raleigh
[NC
O Col] and L Pot Wip
R Rowley NY
D P Sahitz, St J do Cuba
D C Mustaller, do
T W Christie, Newbg
J Gonder, York Pa
H E Stevenson NY
S D McMillan & L, Ohio
C E Detmold, Lon Md
R F Simonsin, Sta NC
J F Purdy NY
T C Sloma & fam, Nash
J B Schinck do
J M Bludworth, do
J Milliken Jr, L'twn Pa
Mr Davis
O Hall Jr, H'rd Md.

P Wetmore, NY
T J Jeffries, Phil
Mr Bull, Boston
Mrs Clark, do
J H Wolf, Chester
Mr & Mrs Joyce, Alb
H Shankland, NY
V D Boyd & L, Phil
I H Register, Newens
A G Lancaster, Canton
(Miss Del
T W Alber, NY
E G Wall, Lex Va
J P Birthwright, NY
Dr Wm L Bishop, OBA
H Belay, Penn
E J Lorober, NY
J Piper, Elk Md
O M D Park, Wash
H Kneeland, NY
F Wiseman, do
W B Stanley, SC
B Compton, Chaco Md
J H Jamar, Elk Md
T Mc D Bank, Wash
A McCullough, Elk Md
N Biddle, do
G Brown,
E R Newhall, Cin
Mr Ingram,
Mr Hilleard Va
Mr Ellmore, do
Mr Redus, do
Mr Tribune & 3 L, NY
J S Danvers, do
Lieut Adams, USN
Mr Faunce, Alex
Gen Waddy, T'son SC
J Bowen, Was
C H Cooke, Balt
R Hughes, Tenn
W Childs, Cin Ohio
K Doyd, Plymouth
J Rhodes & L, NY
W D Colcore, Nrk
S Thompson, Dist C'bia
W D Gordon
J Ryner, NY
N P Willis, do
A Belmont, NY
N Haio, Bos
J Hunter, Va
A P Woolridge, Mid Va
R H Thayer, NY
Capt Williams, USA
Mr Graham
U Dexter, Troy, NY
G H Jenkins, NC
S Davis, Rich Va
T Mason, Ban Me
Mr Hall

Smith's American Hotel.

Jules Cerf, NY
C A Bontille, St Louis
P Strarnberg, Phil
W M Matthews, N'ville
G S Warner, & L, Pitt
Mr Green, Md
C M Bul, do
Capt Mason, Ohio
C Willison, NY
E Lockwood, Conn
S Blood, St Louis
W R Pindan, Cal
Y R Maglow, Cin
J H Newbold, Phil
E L Rogers, Balt
J S Sult, Md
O Wendell, & 2 L, Was
T E Stewart, D n Md
A P Wilcox & L, NY
O W Hunt, Bos
H Walker, Mass
J Thims, do
W Pratt, Flor
W R Mission, Ohio
G W Wathan, Phil
D Malin, do
A P Scudder, In
M D Hubba d, Was
E W Judson, Og'burgh
T S Backalar, Brook
S Pardesnes, do
A Symmenor, Alb
J Marsh, Geor
J Woodruff, Ky
J W Boots, Va
J H Blake, Bos
Mr Crook, Phil
W Miller, Phil
P M. Story, Ind
T Humphries, do
B F C Lodge, Mad
E Dixon, Paris, Ind
B Phillips, do
Solon Palmer, Cin Ohio
A Storer, Michigan
Dr Clarke & L, Hon.
C Howland, NY
S Winchested, Ph I
W H Harris, NO
E B Boyd, Kan
W Clarke, Chun
F Noad, Milwaukee
D J James, Chicago Ill
W N Courteney, Wash
H Barnes, Va
D Wat s, Lex Ky
N Pettijonle, Va
W Hauser, Was

J W Passen & fam, Bos
T W Mager & Lady, Ky
H Johnson, Ohio
P M Murphy, do
J Jones, Ind
G Somerville, Phil
H A Lollinger & fam do
P B Rogers, & fam, NO
J H Dyley, NY
C H Mussen, Wash
H Thompson,
J Hill, Ky
Dr O A Keeley, B&ORN
J Gordier, Bale
Lyttel n Cooke, Va
C M A Wells, Bos
Mr Donaldson & 2 L.
C Colton & 4 L.
C H Stanley, NY
E Evitt, do
O M Dupuy Jr, do
Miss E L Dupuy, Phil
Matthias Mentzen, Phil
[Va
E Thomas, Phil
J W Hasper, Lex Ky
L W Poston, Hop Phil
I. Swet, St Louis
J P Birthwright, NY
A Lague, do
J V Thomas, Leb Tenn
J Y Clarke Alex do
J Simpson, Phil
O R Smith, Ohio
Mr Berdox, Phil
Z Parker, Mark Ohio
H Chamberlin, Gen NY
J B Sharp Fosayth, Ga
W H S Culloden, do
B T Chapman, C'rt Gen
D Richards, Th Pa
H McCollen, NY
W E Treadwell, do
H W. McCeney Md
J M Atkinson, Elk Ky
R Atkinson, do
E W Barker, do
J W Woodward, NA
J F Punsou, Geo
W W Fayder, Cal SC
R Manning, Geo
J H Baker, do
E Alexander, Ch SA
W uas, Ala
R W Simpson, Yuz Ala
D Nichols, NY
Mr Dobson, Illis

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

11 February 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel, Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.	
V B Dierckx, N Y	Mrs Lewis, New York
J Toy, N J	R L Juice, Albany
D H Carr, Baltimore	Mrs Juice, do
Hon G Polson and lady,	T A Port, Mexico
New York	Chas M Dupuy, jr, N Y
Miss Curville, do	Miss E L Dupuy, do
Miss Winthrop, do	Gen R Armstrong, Tenn
Hon G Reynolds, N Y	W F Newsum, N H
Chas F Winthrop, N Y	Hon Wm M Gwin, Cal
Maj Thos G Harris, Md	Hon G W Wright, do
C Siera Myers, Phila	Mrs Wright, do
Dr Ricard, two ladies and	Hon E Gilbert, do
son, Phila	G H Cornwell, N Y
Mrs John H Clarke, R I	A C Spanie, S C
Mr Bull, do	Mrs Aldrich, Key West
Edward Lewis, N Y	O H Cooley, Springfield
Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.	
R W Marriot, Balt	B Mason, Md
A D Jessup, Phila	T M Barron, Ky
M Potter, jr., N Y	E Barron, do
D Green, do	J H Hoge, Va
Smith Woodruff, do	W Kendrick, do
W H Wootton, Fr Ed'd	J M Olehart, Pa
R R Walton, Mo	P B Sanders, Baltimore
R T Morrison, Ky	T W Kiger, Front Royal
J W Ball & son, Balt	H L Kilpatrick, Va
W Z Ball, Md	J Farrar, Mo
J B Dods & lady, N Y	J Lyon, N Y
Th Shankland, do	P G H Brotherson, N Y
W M Chamberlain, N H	W A Pomeroyneil, jr.,
Q W Thompson, Ohio	Mass
T J Bennice, Phila	S P Dibble, Savannah
T N Cazneau, N Y	H W Hale, N Y
Dr Helin, Va	C J Neale, do
J N Smith, Penna	S D Dakin & lady, do
National Hotel, Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.	
D L Potter, N Y	James H Turner, Ky
Mr and Mrs Lapey, Pa	O Ormsby, Ind
M A Wingfield, Ga	Mr & Mrs Isaac Berger
C T Cunningham, do	D D Mitchell, Mo
L C Warren, do	C M B Allison, Ohio
Thos Swaney, do	A G Redd, Geo
A B Woodridge, Va	J A Harvey, Ala
W G Noble, N Y	Dr A J Woody & lady,
A G Henry & son, Iowa	Pa
W W Buell, Cumberland	T W Kiger, Ft Royal
James Clarke	H L Kilpatrick, Va
Mr & Mrs J A C Gray,	E M P Wells, Ind
N Y	R Gliclin, Md
Miss Zawicko, N Y	J E Wool, do
Miss Morrell, do	E J Plowder, do
N D Strong, Reading	R A Wall, do
J W Ball and son, Md	E F Hunter, Ohio
Dr W W Williamson, do	J G Bennett, N Y
P Whitney, Mass	N Hepburn, do
B Charfenburg, Havana	R Howley, do
J Ribus, do	G H Simmons, Balt
T M Gaugionis, do	A J Smith, N Y
Mr Barnham, do	Dr S G Benlery, do
M O Fenton	Mr and Mrs Munery,
C Van Benthuyzen, N Y	N Y
T C Tounson	Mr & Mrs H Green, N Y
W B Wetmore, N Y	Miss L Thomas, N Y
C J Terrell & lady, do	Mr Donaldson and lady,
E S Gardner, Ten	New York
Mason Tannoy, Ten	Miss Davis, N Y
G B Tannoy, Ten	Walter M Clarke, Md
T Denike & lady, Pecks	D H N Wood, Va
G G Finch, Md	T Jay Smith, Phil
John McCarren, Phil	W G Sherman, Calif
J Winterbottom, Ohio	J A Jamend, do
J H Reed, N Y	P Jamend, do
E Pickens, O nation	C W Wiley, Ga
C Harris, do	Dr Wm S Bishop, U S N
O Colton, Phil	Peter Rambo, Phil
Misses Colton, Phil	C H Carter, Md
Mrs J D Thomas, Phil	

United States Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.	
W E Treadwell, N Y	J E Berger and lady
F H Hichmaniller, Md	Geo A Digges, Md
W Gledule and lady,	R Broadhead, Pa
New Jersey	E Moran, Md
G J Thomas, Alex'a	Hugh Bellas, Pa
Ed'd Bryan, N C	J M Taylor, Boston
W B Hart, N Y	
Grubb's Hotel, Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street	
J Mitchell, Va	Geo C Gordon, Del
Geo S Eaton, Ga	J Smith, Va
H D Snellings, Ga	L H Langworthy, Iowa
R J Hilsman, Ga	Mr Robinson, Va
G D Cormon, Ala	Mr Feun, Md
John Casson, England	Mr Livingston and lady,
John T Colt, S C	New York
J P Cooke, jr., Cambr'e	J B Dods and lady, N Y
C Crozet, Va	J M Causin, Md
E B Grubb, N J	Wash. Bayly, York, Pa
Irving Hotel, Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.	
J A Creighton, N Y	W P Island, Milton
C A Daley, New Orleans	J Wilbeln, Greenacastle
J McGowan, Philad	D Zeigler, do
A Holmes & Sister, N Y	W Mageus, Wilmington
J B Purdy, do	A Mathews, Augusta
R W Beebe, do	R B Davison do
W T Hart, N Y	H H Marvin, Dover
Mr Taylor, Dover	W Chasvener, Md
J G Fairman, N Y	J L White, N Y
Saml Shumway, N J	J H Register, Del
W R Kridler, California	F C Swan and lady, Man-
A Babbett, N Y	chester
A C Pierce, N H	C Mahou, Coast Survey
S Coffin N H	J G Floyd, Iowa
W B McIntosh, Dover	A Beasley, N Y
G B Wilkinson, Gray's L	C H Bailey, Va
O Raymond, Hartford	G Chisholm, S C
C H Stanley, N Y	Dr W Helm, Warrenton
E Eritt, do	R H Farrell, Augusta
Exchange Hotel, C street, between 4th and 6th streets.	
W M Carr, Virginia	Wm Peters, Balt
R H Divine, do	S P M Hanson, Md
E T Shield, do	Wm Nevitt, do
I E Wharton, do	L B Wright, Virginia
Hugh Rogers & lady, Va	Jas W Niedman, do
E M Skinner, Mass	G F Smith, do
Geo Church, do	Rolt G Dale, Md
Isaac Skluner, Ohio	A M Harry, Md
Wm Gardner, do	W T Weaver, Va
A C Davis, Virginia	Jas J Hunter, do
C F Brown, Balt	

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

13 February 1892, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Mr and Mrs Lansing, N Y	L A Jones, N Y
Eng'r J W King, U S N	Philo B Smith, N Y
Jas R Lawrence, N Y	Wm B Howe, lady and
Miss Lawrence, do	child, Ohio
G H Bier, U S N	A N Brown, Mass
Nelson B Brown, N Y	

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

Hon A Stevenson, Va	W G Pomroy, Ind
Robt Ray, La	E Baltzell, Balt
G W Richardson, Alex'n	Jno J Baltzell, Balt
R B Tarlton, Ky	E G Cox, M D, do
R W Wilson, Va	Win D Glenn, Philad
P R Sanders, Md	Wm C Moore, N Y
Thos Symington, Md	J M Barhegdt, N Y
Jno Kettlewell, do	A Baker, N J
A H Coffee, Ohio	Win R Titus, N J
J B Gould, U S N	Jas Brown, do
M Simmons and lady,	Clayton Haines, Philad
St Louis	Geo B Michael, Mo
Henry Major, Philad	

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

J A Gort, Mexico	Mr Taylor
Knowles Taylor	J P Elgie, Pa
Jas B Taylor	H A Taylor, N Y
Jno D McCrate	A Garrison, Pa
Walter M Clarke, Md	Geo S Selden, Pa
Thos J Gardiner, do	Mr Kingsbury, N Y
Mr Humphreys, lady &	H J Brown, Va
daughter	G W Wright, California

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4 1/2 streets.

John C Griswold, Ga	Win Stump, Balt
Elbert Hutchings, do	A H Otis, Boston
W A Taylor, Va	Natalo Develli, Phila
P M Rust, do	Mr Mason, Alex
Mr Lenschow, Baltimore	Mr Mason, do
Mr Ychultze, do	John Hall, Trenton
Mr Sentz, do	Mr Besig, Baltimore
Mr Buckheister, do	Mr Stein, do
Mr Lubde, do	Mr Helmsmuller, Balt
Mr Balcke, do	Mr Kielblock, do
Mr Albrecht, do	Mr Pfeiffer, do
Mr Plagemann, do	Mr Ohlemann, do
Mr Haase, do	Mr Schulz, do
Chas A Jackson, Mobile	Mr Kuertenmacher, do
Richd Bowland, N Y	Mr Bartels, do
A R Cruehgfildh, do	Mr Mann, do
R W Meade, U S N	Mr Morits, do
S T Culbertson, Ga	

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

J H Lacey and lady, Va	R L Rogers, Del
E T Elat, Phila	E A Newton, lady and
T Hightower, Ga	2 daughters, Mass
H C Ware, do	A H Otis, Boston
J S Nicholson, Wash'n	Natalo Develli, Phila
Mr Bruet, Md	A S Marshall and three
J W Osborne, Del	daughters, Va
D S Carr, Balt	

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Miss Watson, Phila	C B Drew, New Orleans
J C Rice, Wilmington	M Trader, Phila
W Jones, do	J Frothingham, Boston
T B Rice, do	O Davis, do
W Magens, do	L H Redfield, N Y
J Hadley, Andover	J B May, do
R Armitage, do	T Ledgerwood, do
A Williamson, Bristol	T de la Cuesta & lady
W C Halsey, N O	

Exchange Hotel,

C street, between 4 1/2 and 6th streets.

James Cloyd, Va	F Dorsey, Ky
D A Obyrne, Ga	B F Turton, Md
Wm M Smith, Phila	Dan'l M'Elhill, Va
Col J Walden, Va	Capt F J Manning, USN
L Spillman, do	P T R Richard, Indiana
J W Fairfax, do	T S Fisher, Alexandria
Dr Clagett, do	Joseph Crown, Md

13 February 1850, 3

TRANSPORTATION.

RELIANCE FIVE DAY LINE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF MERCHANTS AND PASSENGERS
 WITH STEAM AND CARRIAGE, BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.

Goods forwarded by this Line are carried in the
 mail train to Chambersburg, and are immediately
 loaded in Wagon going night and day through to
 Pittsburgh. The Wagon leaves every 4 miles, which
 ensures the prompt delivery of goods within the time
 promised. The Wagon will leave, on Saturdays daily, (Sun-
 days excepted) at 8 o'clock, P. M. Passengers and
 shippers are assured that no more goods will be
 taken, each day than has been previously loaded
 through.

JAMES M. DAVIS & CO.,
 227 Market Street, Philadelphia.
JOHN McFADEN & CO.,
 Canal Basin, Pittsburgh.

JOHN McFADEN & CO., FORWARDERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Canal Basin, Piquette Street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES M. DAVIS & CO., FINEST FLOURS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 227 Market, and 14 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

For freight and other merchandise, forwarded to them for sale.

UNION LINE.

1850.

THE subscribers, having in successful operation an Express Wagon Line between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, are prepared to receive for 6000 lbs. freight daily, each way, deliverable through in six days, Sundays excepted.

HENRY GRAPP & CO.,
 Canal Basin, Pittsburgh.
DUTCHMAN HUMPHREYS & CO.,
 107 Market St., Philadelphia.

EXPRESS WAGON LINE.

1849.

THROUGH IN FIVE DAYS.

THE subscribers are prepared to receive 6000 pounds Freight daily, after Monday, 18th inst., to forward to or from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, by Wagon, through in Five Days. Rates as low as by any other conveyance at this season of the year.

JOHN McFADEN & CO.,
 Canal Basin, Pittsburgh.
JAMES M. DAVIS & CO.,
 No 227 Market St., Philadelphia.

MONONGAHELA ROUTE.

Only 73 Miles Staging.

Via Brownsville and Cumberland to Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

THE morning boat leaves the wharf, above the bridge, daily, at 8 o'clock precisely. Time to Harrisburg, 24 hours; time to Philadelphia, 48 hours. The evening boat leaves daily, (except Sunday evenings) at 4 o'clock. Passengers by leaving on the evening boat, will cross the mountains in stages on 21 day, and thus avoid night travel. Secure your tickets at the Office, Monongahela House, or St. Charles Hotel.

Oct 13-14. J. McFADEN, Agent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1849.

EXPRESS WAGON LINE THROUGH IN FIVE DAYS.

THE subscribers, having suspended their canal operations until the opening of the Spring Navigation, have established an Express Line by Railroad and Wagon between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, by which they are prepared to forward 6000 pounds each day, and receipt for the delivery of the same in 4 days. They beg leave to assure their friends and the public that their arrangements regarding rates, regularity and dispatch, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who favor them with their commands.

TAPPAN & O'CONNOR,
 107 Piquette Street, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS McFARLAND,
 270 Market Street, Philadelphia.

LEE, WOLGEL, WO.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1849.

NEARLY COVERED THE OLD CONTINENTAL.

BINGHAM'S EXPRESS WAGON LINE.

TO AND FROM
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

As the business on the canal is about being closed for the season, we would inform the public that we have again brought the Continental Wagon into requisition, and will be prepared to forward 6000 pounds daily (commencing on Monday, the 18th inst.) A Car leaving Philadelphia daily by the mail train for Chambersburg, and the Wagon traveling day and night, ensures the delivery of Goods in five days. Apply to **WM. BINGHAM,** Pittsburgh.

BINGHAM & DICK, No. 121 Market Street, Philadelphia.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1849.

EXPRESS WAGON LINE

TO AND FROM
PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA.

Time: Five Days, (Sundays excepted) running Day and Night.

THE public is respectfully informed that this Line, which has been in successful operation the two previous winters, will again commence running on Monday, the 18th of November.

A Car will leave Philadelphia and Chambersburg daily each way with the Mail Train, and from Chambersburg will relay of horses running day and night. We are prepared to forward 6000 lbs. freight daily by the above Line. Apply to

D. LIPPIN & CO., Pittsburgh,
 or to **HARRIS & LAMBERT,**
 No 12 Piquette Street, Philadelphia.

14 February 1850, 2

STEAM BOATS
PITTSBURGH AND LOUISVILLE

STEAM PACKET LINE
 ENCOURAGED by the liberal passages extended to all regular and well conducted Lines, the owners of the following fine steamers have arranged them into a Line between Pittsburgh and Louisville.
 One of the boats will positively leave Pittsburgh on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 o'clock, and will arrive at Louisville on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 10 o'clock, full on net toll.
 The first boat of the Line will start on Monday, February 26th.

Steamer Centerville	Captain T. Moore
" E. Taylor	" M. Jones
" N. Smith	" J. Smith
" M. Jones	" W. Jones
" W. Jones	" J. Jones

For freight or passage apply to
 Feb 13 50 O. H. MILTNERBERGER, Agt.

REGULAR SUNDAY PACKET
CINCINNATI
 Captain WILLIAM J. KERR.
 This splendid boat was built by the owners of the steamer lease Newlin, and others, for the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Packet trade, and will commence making her regular trips in the line, on SUNDAY, the 17th inst.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
 Feb 13 50 O. H. MILTNERBERGER, Agt.

Steam Boat for Sale.
 I will sell low for cash the steam boat ARENA, with Engine, Pistons, and furniture, as the boat now lies in the Allegheny river, mouth of Lewis street, Pittsburgh. The boat is stern wheel and light draught, suitable for the Allegheny river, or draw water on the Ohio. Enquire at the Coal Office of A. Leach, Jr. & Co., Fourth street, between Smithfield and Grant, or of the subscriber.
 Feb 13 50 JOHN ROEDERS.

FOR ST. LOUIS.
 The splendid steamer
PENNSYLVANIA,
 B. C. Gray, master, will leave for the Saturday, the 17th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
 For freight or passage apply on board, or to
 Feb 13 50 J. N. JONES, Agt.

Steam Boat Stock for Sale.
 WM will sell, on liberal terms:
 One-eighth of steamer Messenger No. 2.
 One-eighth of steamer Schuykill.
 One-sixth of steamer Pennsylvania.
 Three-sixteenths of steamer Niagara.
 Feb 13 50 WALLINGFORD & CO.

PITTSBURGH AND WHEELING PACKET.
 The splendid fast running steamer
LOUIS McLANE, W. H. Conwell, master, (having undergone a thorough repair,) will run hereafter as a regular packet between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, leaving Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
 Feb 13 50 W. H. WHEELER, Agent.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.
 The splendid steamer
FARMER,
 Benedict, master, will leave for the Saturday, the 17th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
 For freight or passage apply on board, or to
 Feb 13 50 O. H. MILTNERBERGER, Agt.

FOR ST. LOUIS AND ILLINOIS RIVER.
 The splendid fast passenger packet
CONNECTICUT,
 Price, master, will leave for the Saturday, the 17th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
 For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
 Feb 13 50 J. NEWTON JONES, Agt.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.
 The splendid steamer
FAIRBANKS,
 Capt. Klinefelter, will leave for the Saturday, the 17th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
 For freight or passage apply on board, or to
 Feb 13 50 O. H. MILTNERBERGER, Agt.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.
 The fine steamer
PANAMA,
 Smith, master, will leave for the Saturday, the 17th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
 For freight or passage apply on board, or to
 Feb 13 50 J. NEWTON JONES, Agt.

FOR WAHASH RIVER.
 The splendid steamer
CINCINNELLA,
 Capt. James H. Haskell, will leave for the Saturday, the 17th inst, at 10 o'clock, P. M.
 For freight or passage apply on board, or to
 Feb 13 50 J. NEWTON JONES, Agt.

FOR LOUISVILLE.
 The fast passenger steamer
MAYFLOWER,
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15 February 1850, 1, 2

Isla de Cuba.

CONTESTACION A UN Artículo del "Revisor" SOBRE LAS ANEXIONES.

I.

El Revisor ha publicado en su número 20 un artículo sobre las ANEXIONES en que al mismo tiempo que condena las disposiciones manifestadas por algunos políticos de los Estados Unidos á incorporar en esta Confederación toda la América, ó por lo menos desde el Istmo hasta el polo ártico, reprueba el proyecto de los Cubanos que tratan de anexar su Isla á esta República; y dirigiéndose á los que sostienen esta medida como la mas necesaria y eficaz para salvar á Cuba de la ruina que la amenaza, los invita á una decorosa discusion filosófica y política.

No era de esperarse menos de la ilustracion é hidalgua del Revisor. Estamos muy seguros de que los dictorios de piratas, libustieres, traidores y otros tales con que se ha pretendido calificar á los anexionistas de Cuba y á sus amigos, no mancharán las páginas del Revisor. Contra seguridad, y á pesar de reconocer la debilidad de nuestras fuerzas, nos aventuraremos á entrar en todas las cuestiones que tengan relacion con el pasado, presente y porvenir de Cuba, nuestra patria idolatrada. La dignidad de nuestro adversario, la suma importancia de la causa, y el público cubano para quien principalmente escribimos, son las mejores garantías de la moderacion, decoro y buena fe con que procederemos en las discusiones.

Deseando dar el mejor orden á nuestras ideas, nos proponemos contestar punto por punto los argumentos que se han presentado contra las anexiones de territorios á estos Estados Unidos, y muy particularmente contra la propuesta anexión de Cuba. Esto nos aconseja, ó mas bien nos obliga á dividir en artículos la polémica, para que salgan en el periódico "La Verdad" y circulen entre nuestros compatriotas. Empezaremos, pues, examinando el efecto que producirán las anexiones de territorio á esta Confederación.

Desde luego convenimos con el "Revisor" en que las anexiones ó agregaciones de territorio, cualesquiera que sean los títulos de su adquisicion, deberán tener y positivamente tendrán un limite: en las cosas humanas todo es y debe ser limitado. Pero distamos mucho de las ideas del Revisor en cuanto á la demarcacion de límites, ó deslinde naturales entre las diversas naciones que pueblan la tierra. La teoria del Revisor será bellisima, pero los hechos pasados y existentes la anulan completamente; y el Revisor dice que los hechos son cosas y las doctrinas palabras.

Los hechos, pues, demuestran que los límites territoriales han sido y son demarcados por las circunstancias, las conveniencias, las necesidades, la civilizacion y el poder de las razas y naciones que han existido en las diversas épocas del mundo.

Nuestra humilde ignorancia no se atreve á alzar de la tierra el vuelo para elevarse á penetrar los arcanos y explicar los designios del Altísimo ni ha podido comprender que "confundiese las lenguas, que estendiese largos y anchos mares entre tierras y tierras, que elevase alterosas sierras y cordilleras, que trazase profundos y corrientosos rios, zonas y climas tan opuestos" con el designio y objeto de separar los hombres de los hombres, y decir á esta raza ó la otra: de aquí no pasarás! Todo lo contrario creemos nosotros: nos parece ver y comprender que esos mares, lagos y rios; esas sierras, montañas y llanuras; esas zonas y climas diversos los ha preparado la mano de la Providencia para poner á los hombres en la necesidad de atraverse, de aproximarse y facilitarse las producciones de la tierra, de reconocerse, protegerse y amarse como hermanos, como miembros de la gran familia, de la Humanidad. Preferimos dar crédito á la teoria de que Dios creó la tierra y los mares y los rios, y cuanto en ellos existe, ánima viviente, vegetales, minerales, para que el hombre lo poseyese todo, lo dominase todo, lo utilizase todo, haciéndolo concurrir á su desarrollo físico, y al mas alto grado de perfeccion moral e intelectual durante su permanencia en la tierra: "Creced y multiplicaos, y henechid la tierra y sojuzgalla, y tened señorío sobre los peces de la mar, y sobre las aves del Cielo, y sobre todos los animales que se mueven sobre la tierra."

He aquí el título de dominio con que el hombre posee la tierra. Dotado de un alma racional, de conciencia, de sensibilidad, de facultades y de libre albedrío, tiene cuanto necesita para cumplir con el mandato de su Creador, y serle responsable del uso que hiciese de su razon, de sus facultades y de las cosas.

Confesaremos, pues, sin temor que á nosotros no nos parece monstruoso ni chocante que la Confederacion americana compuesta en su origen de trece Estados, cuente hoy treinta, y estienda su territorio desde el Atlántico al Pacífico, y desde los Lagos hasta el Golfo mejicano. Lejos de chocarnos esto como una monstruosidad nos parece un hecho ajustado á la teoría bíblica, puesto que los Anglo-americanos son los que han crecido y multiplicádose con mas rapidez sobre esta tierra; son los únicos hombres en el mundo verdaderamente señores, ó que tienen señorío sobre el suelo en que viven; y finalmente porque

han sabido organizar un gobierno que trabaja con ellos en remover todos los obstáculos y embarazos de cualquier naturaleza que sean para alcanzar el mas alto grado de perfeccion social intelectual y moral de su raza; y de todas las razas que con ellos se cruzan y se enlazan. La anexión de territorios y de gentes que colindan y se rozan con esta Confederación nos parece tan natural, tan en el orden de las cosas y de la asociación humana como que el Padre de los Rios [el Misisipi] reciba en su seno multitud de manantiales, arroyos y rios que por él y con él se encaminan al término que Dios les ha demarcado.

Si el amigo Revisor se toma la molestia de recorrer sobre el mapa mundi los límites ó linderos de las naciones que hoy existen sobre la tierra, verá que no están ajustados á mares ni rios, montañas ni llanuras, zonas ni climas, sino á transacciones y convenios dictados unas veces, forzados otras, por las circunstancias, por las conveniencias, por la civilización y el poder de las razas y naciones que allí se han encontrado. Estos son hechos; y apoyados en hechos, sustentamos que en las cinco grandes divisiones de la tierra existen hoy razas y dominaciones, que pocos siglos ha no existían, y que en algunas partes se han cruzado y confundido de tal modo, que hoy se ignora ó por lo menos se disputa sobre la cepa ó tronco primitivo. Sin salir de este continente ni trasportarnos á tiempos fabulosos; qué nos dicen los hechos! Que estamos separados del continente oriental por dilatados mares y hielos impenetrables; que aquí existían grandes imperios y gobiernos tan regulares, y mas adelantados que algunos de otras razas y naciones de aquel hemisferio. ¿Y qué ha sucedido de tres y medio siglos á esta parte? Los hechos dicen, que á pesar de los mares y hielos, este continente fué invadido, sus grandes imperios derrocados, su raza desalojada, y en algunos puntos aniquilada por otras razas venidas de otro continente. ¿Cómo, pues, quiere nuestro amigo el Revisor que veamos en los mares, sierras y climas, designio alguno de separar los hombres de los hombres, cuando los hechos demuestran que por ellos y á causa de ellos es que los hombres se necesitan, se buscan, se encuentran, se cruzan, se identifican, y llegan á reconocerse, ayudarse y amarse como miembros de una misma familia, como hijos de Dios y herederos de la tierra?

Lo que nuestra razon comprende facilmente es, que una raza ó nacion que se multiplique con rapidez, que haga grandes progresos en la civilización, que alcance un grado de poder superior al de otra raza ó nacion estacionaria, ignorante, débil, no podrá quedarse, no se quedará jamás acorralada tras una sierra, ni contenida por ningún mar ni rio,

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~~La naturaleza multiplicadora, civilizadora,~~
novará su raza, propagará su civiliza-
cion, y estenderá su dominacion hasta
donde pueda y alcance á llevarlas; y
cuando no alcance ni pueda mas, habra
tocado el término ó limite que la Provi-
dencia le tendrá señalado, y desapare-
cerá, dejando otros imperios y naciones
tras sí, que á su turno desaparecerán
tambien; porque esta es ley eterna, ley
de Dios, inflexible é inevitable, que
quiso disponer de las naciones como de
los individuos, y decretarles su infancia,
su adolescencia, su virilidad, su vejez,
su muerte y sus herederos. Estos son
los hechos demostrados por la Historia de
todos los imperios y naciones, y que nos
revelan los designios y objeto del Crea-
dor. Esto nos enseña la filosofia; esto
la politica, esto la religion; y no habrá
imperio ni raza que pueda prolongar
sus dias, ni agregar un cabello á su
existencia mas alla del término que la
voluntad del Altísimo le tenga conce-
didos: escrito está!

Pero si la estension territorial de los
Estados Unidos hasta el Istmo de Pana-
má debiese considerarse como una mons-
truosidad natural y politica, que nos
chocase y horripilase; cuánto mas no
debiera inspirarnos disgusto é indigna-
cion la mayor de todas las monstruosida-
des de este género, la tierra y las na-
ciones repartidas como haciendas y ani-
males entre unas pocas familias ó di-
nastias, en manos de unos cuantos
impostores y usurpadores que contra-
riando los designios del Creador, y vio-
lando todas las leyes de la razon y de la
conciencia humana, han traspasado
límites y barreras, mares y tierras, he-
misferios y zonas para conquistar y ro-
bar, dominar y esclavizar, asolar y ani-
quilar países y naciones que en nada les
perjudicaron ni ofendieron! Cuanta no
deberá ser la indignacion de todo verda-
dero Americano al ver que dos pedazos
de Europa pretendan y esperen todavía
dominar y anexarse todo el continente
de América, con todas sus Islas y gentes,
y toda á beneficio y para provecho de
dos familias, ó de dos mugeres? A fe
que si en politica y en la naturaleza hay
anéxiones monstruosas y chocantes, es-
tas son las que mas deben rebelarnos, y
las que con razon pudieran arrancarnos
un grito de horror que dijese á los amos
y esclavos de Europa: "Vuestras Islas
y Penínsulas pertenecen á aquel Conti-
nente; las nuestras al nuestro, y esta-
mos resueltos á cumplir con los desig-
nios del Creador: á cultivar, gobernar y
gozar de nuestra tierra en plena sobera-
nia. Si á pesar del Océano quereis
venir acá, seais bienvenidos; pero no
vengais a conquistar, esclavizar y ester-
minar á los pueblos de América, ni
mucho menos á engendrar hijos y nietos
de raza caucasiana para rodearnos des-
pués de razas salvajes y degradadas de

Africa y de Asia con el fin de bastar-
dearnos, degenerarnos, subyugarlos y
hacernos asesinar, si así conviniese á
vuestra impia, desnaturalizada y mons-
truosa dominacion. Dios ha decretado
que esta tierra de América sea purifi-
cada y redimida para que solo tengan
señorio y dominacion sobre ella los
hombres que en ella nazcan, que en ella
vivan, se multipliquen y la rieguen con
el sudor de su frente. No mas Señores
de América: solo Dios es el Señor de
las gentes de América: ¿lo entendeis?"

Los hechos y el asentimiento universal
de la razon humana nos dicen que la
anexion y agregacion de territorios y
gentes han sido en todas las épocas del
mundo el criterio y la medida inflexible
de la opulencia y grandeza de los impe-
rios. Ninguno por el temor de llegar á
un limite ha contenido su crecimiento.
~~Ninguno por el temor de una caída ha~~
~~renunciado de su elevacion.~~ Ninguno
por el temor de parar en ruina ha puesto
remora á su prosperidad. Esto ha sido
así, es y será mientras los hombres sean
hombres, mientras el progreso sea ley
eterna y forzosa que impulse la huma-
nidad hacia sus mas altos destinos. Los
grandes imperios antiguos y modernos
¿por qué fueron y son grandes?
Lo fueron por que llenaron todas las
condiciones que constituyen la grandeza
de los imperios; porque llevaron y pro-
pagaron entre las gentes, entre las
naciones y países próximos y lejanos de
su época las ciencias, las artes, el co-
mercio; sus instituciones, su filosofia,
su religion, su idioma; en una palabra
el espíritu nuevo, una civilizacion nue-
va, mas fuerte, mas completa que la
civilizacion rezagada y el espíritu viejo,
decrepito y gastado que invadian. Gre-
cia y los Griegos fueron grandes porque
crearon y propagaron toda una civiliza-
cion griega. Roma y los Romanos, he-
rederos de la civilizacion griega, gran-
des fueron porque propagaron toda una
civilizacion romana. Y los pueblos ho-
rederos de la civilizacion greco-latina,
grandes han sido y son porque han pro-
pagado y estendido á los mas remotos
países de la tierra toda una civilizacion
Cristiana. Por eso España, Francia,
Inglaterra, son imperios y naciones
grandes; y por eso tambien son y serán
grandes los Estados Unidos de América
y los Americanos. ¿Que hay en esto
que no esté en el orden natural, ó que
no sea la marcha constante y progresiva
de la civilizacion hacia los mas altos
destinos de la Humanidad?

Los Estados Unidos y el pueblo ame-
ricano representan hoy el espíritu nue-
vo de América, la Democracia-cristia-
na. Ellos son los encargados de abrirlo.
paso al traves de los mares, montañas
y desiertos; de propagar, estender y
arraigar los principios é instituciones
democráticas, principalmente en este
hemisferio, donde la verdad sea dicha

sin ánimo de ofender á nadie) solo ellos
son los maestros competentes y los mo-
delos dignos de todos los pueblos desde
Patagonia hasta el Polo Ártico. Dichos
estos si logran imitarlos, marchar
mano á mano, cruzar o aliarse y frater-
nizar con ellos, para ocupar el puesto
que les corresponde en la escena poli-
tica de América, en vez de desaparecer
como miembros inútiles ó muertos para
la Democracia y la civilizacion ameri-
cana, cuya luz debo iluminarlos!

¿Y no los ha iluminado ya? ¿Y no
está derramando sobre ellos mas luz
cada dia? Seguramente sí. El espí-
ritu nuevo, la Democracia-cristiana es
ya el principio de asociacion y de go-
bierno inoculado y enraizado en todos
los pueblos de este hemisferio. A la
manera que el Sol, la Democracia ame-
ricana es el centro de todo un sistema;
y digan lo que quieran en su orgullo
las domas Repúblicas, ese centro está
en el Capitolio de Washington. Si, la
Republica Americana es el astro lumi-
noso á cuyo calor y luz debemos ocu-
rir todos los pueblos de América para
vivificarnos, robustecernos, estudiando
y aprendiendo las Tablas de la Ley, el
Decálogo politico americano: "Indepen-
dencia, Libertad, Igualdad, Justicia,
Paz, Instruccion, Pan y Patria para to-
dos los hombres que vivan en América."

La Providencia, que hasta hoy ha
guiado y protegido la gloriosa mision
del pueblo Anglo-americano, le ayuda-
rá á consumar la obra de la indepen-
dencia y libertad de toda la América y
de todos sus pueblos. Esta predicción
no es profecía; es la expresion de un
corazon americano, es la esperanza ra-
cional de un pensador fundada en he-
chos, en principios, en analogias que
sirven de base al entendimiento y á la
lógica.

Hay una notable diferencia entre los
modos y los medios que han empleado
los imperios y naciones del viejo mundo
y los que emplean los Estados Unidos y
los Anglo-americanos para estender su
civilizacion y para consolidar su poder.
La Europa ha estendido siempre su ci-
vilizacion conquistando, esclavizando,
forzando y obligando los pueblos á acep-
tarla. En punto á monstruosidades é
iniquidades contra Dios, la naturaleza
y los hombres, los ejemplos que han de-
jado no podrán ser imitados; y aun se
intenta repetir, si es pudiera, á beneficio
de algunas dinastias ó familias privi-
legiadas. Los Estados Unidos estenden
su civilizacion conquistando, esclavizando,
quiere decir, queriendo territorios, rescatando pueblos
esclavos y degradados, dándoles insti-
tuciones libres, introduciéndoles cos-
tumbres varoniles y republicanas, ins-
pirándoles la dignidad de la soberania
propia, y sacándoles de la indolencia y
servilismo, de los harapos y la miseria,
de la degradacion é insignificancia colo-

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nial en que han vivido siglos y generaciones. Que lo digan los hechos. Florida, colonia de España que en 1821 apenas tenía de veinte a veinte y cinco mil habitantes, ha mas que triplicado su población y sus riquezas siendo en el día Estado soberano de esta Confederación, mas libre, mejor gobernado, y mas feliz que España. Luisiana, colonia insignificante de Francia, que en 1803 apenas contaba 60,000 ve hoy sobre su antiguo territorio varios Estados soberanos, mas libres, mejor gobernados y mas felices que la Francia. Tejas, Oregon y California, territorios despoblados e incultos de España y de Méjico ven levantarse como por ensalmo ciudades y Estados soberanos y libres, que hacen mas progresos por semanas que por años hicieron bajo España y Méjico.

Tales son los hechos que hasta hoy solo han contribuido a consolidar el poder, a aumentar la prosperidad, octuplicar la población, centuplicar la riqueza, y ensanchar la esfera de la civilización americana. Este es el resultado que hasta la fecha han tenido las anexiones de territorios y de gentes a esta Confederación, y nosotros creemos que algunos Imperios y Monarquías del mundo se desplomarán y dividirán antes que se cumpla el fatídico pronóstico del Revisor, la *desunion* de los Estados Unidos de América.

Hemos procurado ajustarnos a los términos de la invitación de nuestro colega el Revisor, tratando filosófica y políticamente el primer punto de la cuestión. Nuestro buen amigo esté seguro de que en el mismo orden trataremos los demás que se enlazan con la anexión de Cuba.

La indiferencia en materias políticas es un crimen.

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Des. Damos nuestras mas rendidas gracias a los Honorables William H. Seward, J. P. Hale, William A. Piel, W. S. Inge y otros miembros del Congreso por los documentos públicos con que han tenido la bondad de favorecernos.

E. E. DE "LA VERDAD"

EL GOBIERNO ESPAÑOL CONSPIRANDO EN CUBA.

Estraño parecerá á nuestros lectores el encubramiento de este artículo. Algunos dirán al instante que esa es arma de los anexionistas, que como todo partido, todo lo exagera y lleva á los extremos. Paciencia, buenos lectores, y prestadnos atencion, para que juzguéis despues de oirnos, si con razon y con hechos palpables y flamantes, podemos sostener que el mismo Gobierno es el que trabaja mas eficazmente que los anexionistas en la separacion de Cuba, y su anexion á los E. U.

"La Verdad" habia adelantado esta idea mucho tiempo ha, y habia insistido en ella; pero la circunscribia á la politica y conducta de los empleados, ó autoridades locales en Cuba. Mas ahora la estendemos á la Reina D.^a Isabel 2.^a y á su gabinete, y á las Cortes, reunidas en Madrid que la autorizaron para que introdujeran las reformas económicas que estimasen mas convenientes en las *Provincias ultramarinas*.

La Real orden que á continuacion insertamos es la prueba mas convincente de que el Gobierno metropolitano conspira: por que la reforma á que se contrae, no contiene mas en sustancia que la desesperacion de innumerables familias que pierden el pan con que mataban la hambre. Cada jubilado, cada cesante, agregado ó viuda de los comprendidos en esa Real orden es hoy un enemigo declarado del Gobierno, obra de sus propias manos; por que ademas de la ofensa directa que les causa el completo olvido de sus servicios, no podría jamas reconciliarse con la pérdida absoluta de los medios de subsistencia. Hay empleados que tenian de sueldo ocho onzas, y apenas recibirán treinta pesos; otros que de cinco onzas solo percibirán seis pesos; y otros cuyos destinos han sido suprimidos sin dejarles el menor sueldo.

La alarma entre los empleados fué extraordinaria en Cuba por los dias 29 y 30 de Enero en que acudieron á percibir sus respectivos haberes, y se suprimieron todo: de una alteracion tan repentina cuanto inesperada, contra la cual mediaba la circunstancia reagravante de haber trabajado el mes de Enero en el concepto de que cobrarían sus sueldos señalados, y encontrándose al final inscritos sus nombres en el libro de los

necios. En la misma Intendencia de la Habana se oyeron las palabras mas significativas del descontento general. Quien queria que estallase una revolucion, quien preferia ser casaco á ser español; cual hablaba de independencia, cual de anexion, y todos protestaban unánimemente contra tanta injusticia é inmoralidad, anunciándose con voz de timbre la necesidad imperiosa de salir de un estado tan violento y precario á todas luces.

Respecto de la parte militar en activo servicio tambien les ha caído la pesa, hasta el extremo de computársele a la tropa los meses á razon de 33 dias para usurparles un mes de sueldos en cada año. Sobre este punto vital se comunicó Real Orden por via reservada, y no sabemos si en la Habana habrán resuelto darle ó no cumplimiento por que Aleoy está persuadido del descontento de la tropa y debe presumir que semejante medida reñiría la copa del sufrimiento del soldado fastidiado de fatigas inútiles del servicio forzado y á palos, robado de sus mezquinos sobrantes y deseoso de sacudir el yugo de un gobierno opresor é inhumano que nada respeta y que todo lo convierte á beneficio esclusivo de cierto número de personas.

Cualquiera convendrá dócilmente en que dos Reales Órdenes como estas bastan y sobran para dar impulso á la idea de anexion de Cuba á los Estados Unidos, y que la Reina misma de España, su Gabinete y sus Cortes son los mejores trabajadores en la viña del Señor. — Efectivamente es increíble el empuje y crece de la idea y los deseos de anexion en las gentes de Cuba, comunes ya á una parte de los empleados que eran los únicos enemigos de la anexion; por que suponian que esta afectaba sus intereses y les haria perder su posicion, **error que nosotros hemos combatido haciendo comprender que los Cubanos, desean y aspiran á derrocar el Gobierno colonial español; pero que sus simpatías y sus sentimientos e intereses, están con cada uno y con todos los Españoles que simpatizan y sientan por Cuba, con ellos, y como ellos. Los Españoles de todas clases: los Españoles honrados y trabajadores empiezan á comprender esta verdad: que el Gobierno de España puede ser en España lo que le diere la gana; pero que el Español en Cuba puede ser Español libre, Español respetado, Español rico, querido y feliz entre sus hijos.**

Como el Gobierno metropolitano solo parece que se empeña en fortalecer la opinion dominante en Cuba, y consumir su completo desercito y deshonor, acaba de ofrecer dos golpes maestros de mano, que no sabemos que nombre dar-

les: en lenguaje vulgar se llaman tales hechos, *estafas*: son los siguientes.

Primero: advirtiendo el conde de Villanueva la mucha escasez de la plata menuda para facilitar los cambios, envió a la Peninsula \$30,000 con objeto de que se le devolviesen en pesetas sevillanas, informando á la Reina de las causas que le obligaban a tomar aquella medida. Como la restitution se retardase mas de lo regular, y se aumentase el mal, recordó el Superintendente la devolución de aquella suma en la manera que la habian solicitado. Y que le parece al candido lector de "La Verdad," que se le contestó al conde de Villanueva? Que pagase una letra de \$6000, que con \$31,000, hacian 36,000; los mismos de que disponia el gobierno metropolitano para una urgencia, y que se consideraria como un extraordinario. Si este es un golpe de mano politico, ó un derecho, ó un abuso de confianza, ó una estafa, el lector en su conciencia decidirá.

El segundo hecho es aun mas escandaloso y no le hemos encontrado semejante en la historia de Caco. Debiendo hacer efectiva la reforma económica en los sueldos de los malaventurados empleados en todo el año de 1850 segun el presupuesto de la Isla: calculada como fué en Madrid esa rebaja, se giraron por ella las letras necesarias hasta cubrirla, dándose orden al Intendente Pinillos para que las abonase. Esa medida tan violenta tubo dos objetos: el primero, **no dar lugar á réplicas en cuanto al inmediato cumplimiento: el segundo que en caso de necesidad arbitrasen las autoridades de la Isla los medios de satisfacerla: porque ninguna otra era tan perentoria como la de los Ministros de la corona de España, cuyos deseos habrían de satisfacerse aun a costa de los empleados de Cuba sobre cuya riqueza vendrían á parar en su último resultado esas defraudaciones que mira con asombro el mundo civilizado.**

De todo esto inferimos no otros que el Gobierno de España es el primer conspirador de Cuba: que Cuba será libre por los esfuerzos de sus buenos hijos; que sus habitantes estan persuadidos de que no tienen otro ni mayor enemigo que el Gobierno Metropolitano y sus empleados, que al fin por coger dinero los venderá ó los sacrificará, ó arruinará completamente, y que ha llegado el término a su dominacion en América; por que á eso lo condenan la civilizacion, la opinion, la distancia, los elementos, y finalmente la estupidez, la debilidad, la impotencia física, moral y politica de la Monarquía Española.

15 February 1850, Z

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

La Reina [Q. D. G.] se ha servido expedir en esta fecha el Real decreto siguiente. Atendiendo á lo que me ha hecho presente el Ministro de Hacienda de conformidad con mi consejo de Ministros, he venido en decretar lo siguiente.—

Art.º 1.º Sin perjuicio de lo que en adelante pueda resolver en una ley general sobre clases pasivas, se hacen desde luego extensivas á las Provincias de Ultramar las reglas generales sobre dichas clases que contiene la ley de 26 de Mayo de 1835 y el artículo 3.º de la de 23 del mismo mes de 1845.

Art.º 2.º Para aplicar á las clases pasivas de Ultramar las referidas disposiciones, se rectificarán con sujeción á ellas y á las de este decreto, todas las clasificaciones ya hechas de los jubilados y cesantes que perciben haber. Esta clasificación tendrá lugar únicamente para el efecto de fijar el sueldo de que hayan de gozar; pero no en cuanto á los años de servicios ú otras circunstancias en que se fundan los derechos que les hayan sido reconocidos al aprobarse las clasificaciones respectivas.

Art.º 3.º En las clasificaciones de los empleados civiles de todas las carreras en Ultramar se tomará por base para fijar el haber por jubilación ó cesantía, el importe de las dos terceras partes del mayor sueldo que correspondía actualmente á los empleados que sirvieron; ó si aquellos han sido suprimidos, del que les correspondió por reglamento, siendo en ambos casos de nombramiento Real cuando el sueldo del empleo excediese de seis mil pesos, se considerará reducido á este límite para tomar la base de las dos terceras partes y fijar sobre ellas el haber.

Art.º 4.º La circunstancia precisa de haber servido dos años á lo me-

nos el empleo por el cual se haga la clasificación en las cesantías será aplicable también con respecto á las jubilaciones.

Art.º 5.º Cuando según la disposición precedente prevenida en la última parte del artículo 3.º de la ley de 23 de Mayo de 1845, haya de contraerse la clasificación al empleo anterior, y esto se hubiere servido en la Península, se tomará por base el sueldo íntegro que gozase el interesado.

Art.º 6.º El sueldo señalado por reglamento á los empleos efectivos que los interesa los sirvan ó hubiesen servido será el que se tome por base en la clasificación de los cesantes y jubilados sin acumular otros gozes fijos ó eventuales que bajo cualquiera concepto haya tenido.

Art.º 7.º Cuando los jubilados de ultramar residieren en la Península, ó en punto diferente de aquel donde tuvieran consignado su haber, no podrán gozar mayor sueldo que el de dos mil pesos.

Art.º 8.º Para llevar á efecto desde luego lo dispuesto en el Art.º 2.º de este decreto, las juntas superiores directivas de Hacienda en las Islas de Cuba, Puerto Rico, y Filipinas, previo el oportuno expediente, acordarán, y los Superintendentes de los mismos dominios consultarán todas las clasificaciones que deben rectificarse.

Art.º 9.º Las disposiciones de este decreto regirán y se observarán en ultramar desde la fecha en que sea recibido y publicado por los respectivos Superintendentes.

De Real orden lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y efectos correspondientes.
D. G. A. V. M. A.

Madrid, 26 de Octubre de 1849.

JUAN BRAVO MURILLO.

15 February 1850, 3

Puerto Rico, Enero 30. 1850.
Sres. Redactores de "La Verdad."

Muy Señores míos: aunque no tengo el honor de conocer á Vds. me tomo la libertad de suplicarles den cabida en su apreciable periódico á estas cuatro palabras que, aunque mal co-ordinadas, son nacidas del amor que tengo á mi patria, y de la indignacion que por lo tanto me causa el ver que en medio de las iniquidades que aquí se cometen por el despótico Gobierno que nos rige, se propongan ciertos escritores de alquilar ocultar aquellos y ensalzar á éste del modo que lo hace el *Boletín Mercantil* de esta ciudad, cuando al hablar de las fiestas celebradas el día de S. M. la Reina de "todas las Españas" pinta con bellos colores la felicidad que (según él dice) disfruta nuestra Isla bajo la "benéfica" sombra del trono Ibero! . . . y la *sabiduría!* . . . y la *bondad!* . . . con que nuestro actual Capitan General desempeña el "honroso" (mejor habria dicho "lucrativo") cargo que aquel le ha confiado. ¿No es ridículo y vituperable el que así se espresé este periódico cuando ahora mas que nunca estamos pagando el *pecado* que, solo por ver la primera luz en este suelo, cometemos en concepto de nuestro opresor Gobierno desde que salimos del vientre de nuestras madres? ¿No causará indignacion á todo pecho porto-riqueño el ver la manera con que se adula a nuestro Capitan General, Pezuela, cuando desde su llegada á esta Isla nos trató públicamente de brutos, desmoralizados y ajenos de todo sentimiento pun-donoroso? (*)

Esto solamente en Puerto Rico se viera, y en los demas países que tienen la desgracia de estar bajo un Gobierno tan brutal como arbitrario é insolente.

Si ; solo en Puerto Rico se hubiera espresado el Gobernador Pezuela en tales términos y me atrevo á decir que solo aquí hubiera encontrado quien á pesar de

semejante proceder procurase ensalzarle. Repito, pues, que nuestra situacion es y será cada dia mas lamentable; que nada tenemos que esperar de nuestro Gobierno si no es usurpacion, despotismo, vejámenes sin cuento: que nuestros gobernantes obran cada dia con mayor arbitrariedad y que la única mira que tienen es la de hacerse de una inmensa fortuna á costa de nuestro sudor, para lo cual no omiten medio de ninguna especie por injusto que sea. ¿Podrá darse mas escandaloso ejemplar de esta verdad que el de obligar á llevar la *carta de seguridad* á todo el que quiera moverse aunque sea á solo una legua de distancia de la ciudad? (**) y esto ¿con qué intento? Con el de que cada uno pague los dos reales que aquella cuesta: sin tener en consideracion que hay pobres *jibaros* que difícilmente pueden desprenderse de esa pequeña suma sin desatender sus obligaciones mas sagradas, sin verse quizas obligados á privar á sus hijos del pedazo de pan de un dia!—Seria nunca acabar si tratase de enumerar las iniquidades de nuestro gobierno, y mi objeto no ha sido mas que el de desmentir las tan falsas como aduladoras palabras del *Boletín*.

Concluyo suplicando á Vds. disimulen la libertad que me he tomado al valerme del órgano de su apreciable periódico "La Verdad" que tanta aceptación obtiene aquí.

Hijos de Boriquen! conced vuestra situacion; contemplad vuestro porvenir, y esforzaos en comprar con vuestra sangre esa libertad que tanta felicidad os promete!

UN PORTO-RIQUEÑO.

(*) Recuérdese el discurso que en los primeros días de su mando pronunció en la Real Audiencia. (N. del A.)

(**) Nuestro corresponsal porto-riqueño se queja de este mal. ¿Cuanto mas largo tiempo ha, y con cuantas mas vejaminosas circunstancias, le sufrimos nosotros en Cuba. (N. de los R. R.)

EL PATENTADO COPIAR DENTRO ESTE PERIMETRO PARA CIRCULAR GRATIS.

15 February 1850, 4

We are indebted to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, J. P. Hale, Wm. A. Buel, W. S. Inge, and other members of Congress, for some public documents, and we return our most heartfelt thanks to these gentlemen.

EE. OF "LA VERDAD."

IMPRESA POLIGLOTA.

CALLE DE WARREN, N.º 23.—

Se hace toda clase de impresiones en español, inglés, francés é italiano.

Precios sumamente bajos.

Ocurrase al oficio en la calle de Chambers n.º 116, ó á dicha imprenta.

IMPRESA DE "LA VERDAD."

No. 102. Nassau-street.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

16 February 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Wm Norris, California	Wm Phillips, Boston
J Mathewson, N C	Mr Cary, do
Hon E H Stanley, Eng	J P Shatzell & ser't, N O
John R Peters, N Y	Lieut M Reynolds, U S N
L Davis and lady, N Y	E Q Anderson, Pa
Dr H Stratten, Brooklyn	A M Avery, Phila
Miss H Laver, do	W H Murdaugh, U S N

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

W R Wilson, N C	A McLaughlin and lady,
Wm D Davis, Va	Balt
H D Steever, Phila	J F Brown, N Y
Wm Barker, N C	S H Charles, Miss
W Wilson, Illinois	G Vanderwerker, N J
J Scott, N Y	

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

M R H Garnett, Va	J T Mathew, Pa
John M Botts, do	J L Melner, do
W Kent Hall, Md	S Tingley, do
G S Griffith, do	Lyman Derby, N Y
A Bates Grubb, Pa	B Dix, do
Chas Harman, do	J Coggeshall, do
T Dyer and lady, Chi'go	Wm Yango, do
Peter W Crain,	J T Gilbert and niece,
W F Toddlington, Pa	N Y
D Taylor, Mass	Dr Comstock and daugh-
E Benson, N Y	ter, N Y
N R M Grinnell, N Y	W H Jessup, Pa
H M Hayes, do	Geo S Greene, R I
C Bruin, do	J J Crane and lady, N Y
<u>A E Beach & lady, do</u>	W W Berry, Md
D M Haskell, Ohio	Geo Belden, N Y
Wm Richards, do	T H Kent, Maryland
L Clarke & lady, N Y	Maj G W Duvall, Md
M McLaughlin & lady,	F M Hall, do
U S N	J M Fisk & lady, Boston

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4 1/2 streets.

F R Singleton, La	Geo S Doughty, N Y
G W Hopkins, Va	Hugh Jenkins, Md
R W Keasfolt, Md	M Shew, Pa
E Downing, Florida	E Metorta, Va
A M Scruggs, St Louis	T Egan, N Y
J B Venable, N C	P Moody and lady, Md
W McLean, Va	R L Muse, Va
Jos Johnson, S C	

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

D Rokwaho, Minnesota	Miss M Holmes, N C
D J Marshall, do	J Marshall, Va
J J H Gunnell, Va	B Hatch, N Y
Joseph Carpenter, R I	R W Wilson, Pa
A A S Smith, N C	A Young, Phila

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

W Edwards, Wilming'n	W S Fairfield, Ct
J C French, Phila	A Cox, jr, Boston
J Robinson, Texas	T Barnard, Washington
C B Robinson, Mobile	R Hosmer, Detroit
Col Magruder, U S A	H H Denio, Sheffield
Capt Williams, do	G S Walbridge, Ky

Exchange Hotel,

C street, between 4 1/2 and 6th streets.

Sam'l T Aalby, Va	H N Andrews, Va
E M Burgess, Md	Jas J Hunton, do
B H Baldwin, N Y	J E Scott, Maryland
W J Welton, Md	J T Briscoe, do
Jas Castleman, Va	Wm H Wills, do
John McManus, Md	J T Stone, do
C T Brown, do	A Tonnison and son, Md
Benjamin Wood, Va	W E Webster, Wash'n
John B Wills, Md	

Alfred?

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

18 February 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.
F O Gennaway, Va
C M Shepard, do
Jno Andrews, Ct
Mrs Chalmers, do
Master Chalmers, do
Maj Rucker, U S A
L O E C Ord, do
Mrs Cole, Va
Miss Cole, do
Mr Trimble, Del
J J Northrop, N Y
Mrs Northrop, do
I Adams, Boston
D D Brooks, do
E Winslow, do
J Richardson, Oswego
Mrs Richardson, do
Miss Richardson, do
G B Blake, Boston
S H Ward, do
J L O Sullivan, do
L Sattenstall, Boston
W J A Fuller, Wiscon
J Curtis, Boston
W A Taylor, Md
R A Fish, do
Bishop E Alson, N Y

Mrs Alson, son & dr, N Y
W C Templeton, N O
E R Jewett, N Y
G Gano, Cincinnati
Gen J Bates, Texas
F H Quilman, Miss
D F Stanton, do
T Smith, Ct
Mrs Smith, do
J Whitney, Boston
J A Bowman, Ill
A Hammond, Ct
N Kingsbury, do
Hon P Ripley, do
Mrs Hall, do
G Homan, England
Mrs. Homan, do
Geo Lee, Ct
E N Welch, do
E Turner, do
E Smith, N Y
J R Bartlett R I
J A Harris, Md
W A Boone, do
S Smith, do

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.
T W Dyott, Phila
R M Bentley, Va
Lo Roy Kraneo, Va
H H Lee, do
Mr Jenkins, do
B M Campbell, Md
E Clagett, do
Robt Clagett, do
W D Miller, do
M R Booth, Minnesota
T Evans, Pa
G W Fairfax, Pa
J H Hampton, do
S J Sterling, do
Shelby Clark, Md
Rev E H Norton, Va
J G Clark, Mo
Jas Maguire, Jr, Mo
J F Stone, Md
L Scofield, Pa
R M Barbour, Pa

A T Wells, Tenn
Jas Maguire, Mo
Isaac Proctor, N C
S B Lowry, Minnesota
H R Lyon, Pa
G Scott, Ohio
C C Magruder, Md
M Robins, D C
A Gilcoat, Ala
B W W Bowie, Md
W W Coleman, Tenn
A T Pettus, Ark
Jas Grimley, N C
W O Ewing, Ind
J R Roscoe, Pa
Owen Cutts
A Baron, Edinburgh
J H Dale, San Francisco
P W Gates, Chicago
Capt Corson & lady, N J
A Bacon, Ogdensburg

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.
Dr John P Little, Va
Geo P Nelson, N Y
James Jenkins, do
E Vermuth, Va
A Garrison, do
Geo S Selden, do
K Taylor, N Y
H M Bush, Md
H Arnold, Mass
G Lang and lady, Md
F W Coghill, N Y
E A Hannegan, Ia
W A Coole and lady,
New York
W B Brown, Me
Mrs W Brown, do
Mrs P Gurly, jr., Mass
Baron P Faffins, Poland
Maj Van P Farn, Dresden
D A Surnam, Me
J B Chalk, do
C B Dixon, N Y
J J Brown, Ia
C Wendell, N Y
H Bennett, do
A J Underhill, do
N Webb, Md
A Fourney, N Y
R McMichael and lady,
N Y
M T Reynolds, N Y
Mrs Hearn, do
M Slaughter, Va

Miss Reynolds and ser-
vant, N Y
J Jefferson Dorsett, Md
G W Ball, Va
L F J Trabue, Ky
Thomas Smith and lady,
Conn
John Treasurer, Ga
Mr and Mrs G T Elliott,
N Y
W O Goods, Va
C H McCormick
A O Osborne, N Y
W R Osborne, do
D H Horne, jr, Ohio
J T Little, Md
Joseph Levering, do
W Hornfant, Md
J D Benning, do
W B Clarke, do
Ed J Plowden, do
G F Maddox, do
Mr and Mrs Mason, N Y
Miss M Kirkland, Md
Miss F Kirkland, do
R B Greenwood, N Y
B O Murphy, do
J P Petit, N Y
A B Williams, do
D W Panhall, do
Geo W Morell, do
A D Haden, Va

United States Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.
W H Thompson, Ga
Mr Schley, Md
G W Gantz, N Y
Mrs Miller, Pa
Mr. Storhewather and
daughter, N Y
J Fowle, do
Mrs E James, do
P Rose, N O
D B R Welford, Va
Chas J Merriwether and
lady, do
Francis Thomas, Md
W J Berry & lady, do
Miss Berry, do
Mrs Berry, do

Dr Belt, Md
Alex H Brown, do
J C Coffender, do
S M Jemison, Ala
Wm Curry, do
W H Parks, do
D P Halloway, Ind
Danl M Markell, Ohio
R Sanders, Va
W A Cave, do
G W Yerby, Geo'town
H W Safford, Phila
Wm C Creamer, Ct
Wm Mervine, U S N
Mr Jeter and lady, Va

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.
S S Farrell, Boston
A H Latham, Dover
Mr Thayer, Canada
W Wall, Balt
S Jamieson, Roxbury
W Magens, Del
D G Cutter, Penn
Saml B Isaacs, N Y
Danl H Hartley, do
E H Griffin, Boston
C Mahon, Coast Survey

John Reber, Lancaster
G S Bullfinch, N Y
Levi W Gould, N Creek
Chas G Snyder, do
A D Varnum, Charles'n
H H Adams, N Y
W Davenport, N H
S H Todd, Newark
G S Fairman, Attawa
Saml Fort, Buffalo
C A Lord, Cincinnati

Exchange Hotel,
C street, between 4th and 6th streets.
D Troonbridge, Md
A W Pridon, N J
David Watson, Va
James Z Smith, do

Wm B Willis, Va
C F Brown, Balt
G W F Smith, Va

Cincinnati Gazette

20 February 1850, 2

~~Annexation Movements in Canada.~~

TORONTO, C W. Wednesday, Feb. 13.—The Independent publishes a Manifesto of the Annexation Association established here to the People of Canada.

The document is of considerable length, and written with ability; states the case of Canada, and, ~~arguing on facts, presents the conclusion that the only remedy which can relieve Canada from the commercial and political disadvantages imposed upon her by the nature of the circumstances of her present position, is to be found in a friendly separation of the Province from England and its annexation to the United States.~~

No reference is made to Earl Grey's dispatch.—~~The Government organ threatens Executive interference with the Annexationists, while Mr. Boulton, late Chief-Justice of New-Found-land, pronounces the proceedings of the Association strictly constitutional.~~

20 February 1850, 2

New Board of Directors.

The following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of the South Western Railroad Company for the ensuing year, at the late meeting of the Stockholders in this city :

L. O. REYNOLDS, President.

R. R. CUYLER.	}	
J. W. ANDERSON.	}	
WM. A. BLACK,	}	Director.
DAVID KIDDO,	}	
A. H. CHAPPELL,*	}	

*Elected in place of J. A. NISBET, declined.

The Streets of Macon.

We question whether that remarkable personage, the oldest inhabitant, has ever seen the streets of Macon in a worse condition than at present. Drays can scarcely pass the bridge with half a load, Carriages are in danger of being turned over in the streets, and foot passengers are liable to be lost in the bottomless quagmires of the alleys. These things certainly call for reform. Who will commence the undertaking?— We have heard talk of a plank road between the depot, and of the appointment of an Engineer to make a regular survey, and report some plan for the permanent improvement of the streets. These things are all right and proper; but in the meantime the unfortunate public are compelled to suffer. We call upon the Mayor and Council to look into this matter. The complaints are loud and frequent, and we are inclined to think in many instances well founded. If the present force employed upon the streets is not sufficient, it ought to be increased. It would be economy to do so, as some of the streets and alleys will otherwise soon become impassable.

20 February 1850, 3

Macon & Western Railroad.

MACON, February 11, 1850.

Messrs. Editors:—I have seen in the *Cherokee Advocate* of the 7th instant, a highly exceptionable and unjustifiable assault upon this Company over the signature of A. Farmer. It is not my purpose to notice the writer, but it is due to the company over whose interests I preside, to prevent the public mind from being wrongly impressed by such productions. The writer affords me an opportunity by giving the instances of the exorbitant charges to which he alludes, to satisfy the country in regard to them.

He states the amount paid to the Macon & Western Railroad for the transportation of a bundle of fifty apple scions to be \$7 33, and for three casks of liquor \$3. This statement enables me to identify the transactions. In December last, a bundle of fifty apple scions was transported over this Road, for Col. M. Myers of Marietta, for which a charge of \$2 60 was made, and in November last, three casks of liquor was transported over the Road for the same gentleman, for which a charge of \$2 74 was made. The balance of the charges making up the amount stated by the writer, were made by the Central and State Railroads, at their usual rates. Hence it will appear, that of the \$15 33 paid by Col. Myers for the transportation of the apple scions and liquor, only \$5 74 was charged and paid to this Company. These facts can be established to the satisfaction of your correspondent, by reference to Col. Myers, and the Books of the Central and State Railroads.

Respectfully yours,

ISAAC SCOTT, *President.*

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

21 February 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

P F Fry, Columbia, Pa	L P Brewster, N Y
Allen Asher, N O	Mrs Brewster, do
Wm P Dickinson, Texas	Jas Hunter, Va
John Speakes, do	John S Donnell, Balt
J M Baker, Fla	Jas J S Donnell, do
Maj G W Marshall, Wis	E B Griswold, Boz
Dr J Marshall, do	Mrs Griswold, do
E Cook, N Y	Miss Griswold, do and
W J McCullough, N Y	2 servants
Alex McKim, do	Chas A Green, N Y
Fred Vincent, Phila	Mrs. Green, do
Wm Wilkes, N Y	E C Marvin, Phila
Mrs Wilkes, do	Edw N Strong, N Y
Miss Wilkes, do	Rich'd Vaile, do
D Hosack, do	John J Jones, U S N
N Kingsbury, do	Dr. Bliss, N Y
Dennis Brown, Buffalo	Ex-Alder'n Peters, do
Capt Brown, U S A	Miss E Bliss, do
Miss Pardee, N Y	Miss C C Peters, do
Miss Hatch, do	John H Glover, do
L B Crocker, do	S S Howland, do
Mrs Crocker, do	

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

T G Russell, Mo	R A Willis, Va
W Q White, Md	Wm Nelson, do
M R Booth, Minnesota	T S Witheron, Md
B M Payne, Md	Dr Wm P Baxton, Va
E Morewood, do	W A Gilman, Boz
J Shower, do	O Newbery, Detroit
R Henry Carr, Va	A T Micks, Tenn
Erastus Egerton, Md	Sam'l Stearnes, N Y
A M Marbury, do	W B Murray, Md
W M Fleming, N Y	J R Price, do
J M Jewell, Va	J E Musc, jr, do
Ed O Stevenson, Ky	J C Walton, Pa
J Hall, Phila	Walton Gray, Md
A F Blevan, do	A C Logan, do
J A Thomson, Va	Jno S Lutz, do

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Dr Kent, Md	A Cumings, Phila
Henry A Didier, do	Geo Davidson, do
B H Dunn & friend, Va	W A Wheeler, N Y
C H Carter, Md	W Van Deventer, do
Knowles Taylor, jr, Md	Jas C Suydam, N J
T Fennall, Va	M Stafford, Ohio
H Lowland, Md	T S Kinney, N Y
A Thomas, Va	W Hogswell, L I
Jas C Crane, do	M S Sproat, N Y
B F Robinson and lady, N Y	W A Dodge, Boz
H B Potter, N Y	Otis Vinal, do
M Grant, do	J H Iglehart, Md
G R Babcu, do	W J Hubbard, Boz
R H King & lady, do	John Hough, Pa
Mrs Watts Sherman and maid, N Y	James M Sewell, Md
Chas C King, N Y	Mrs Josiah Lec, do
H B Tibbels, do	S Galt, Md
Mr Lee, Mo	John Swope, do
Mr Maynard, jr, N Y	P Grabell, do
Chas Tete, Phila	J Mullikin, do
	Dr B O Mullikin, do

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

A H Sanders, Va	H Newton, Ill
A O H P Schorn, Tenn	G S Wardwell, R I
Henry Carter, Pa	Miss Wardwell, do
J S Gamble, Va	S E Crooke & lady, N Y
Mrs Col Craig, do	G Casoway, do
D H Bolls, Phila	B F Pomroy & son, Pa
W H Garber, Va	H T Taylor, do
J C Engelbrecht, do	J J Fuy, Va
M Densing, Phila	R McCandlish, Va
M Gillyman, Va	S P Townshend & lady, N Y
N Evans, do	
B H Sprague, Pa	

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

M Rasenstock, Wash	J P Steiner and lady, Pa
A Sheldon, R I	Jacob Stewart & lady, do
F H Gultman, Miss	H F Huddy & lady, do
R H Hutchings, Ga	Wm Jordan & lady, do
Jos Strauss, do	Wm Taylor & lady, do
Hon F E Rives, Va	Miss Bender, do
Geo W Daniel, do	Win Fullerton, N Y
W W Forbes, do	Geo F Betts, do
G J Kelly, do	A T Micks, Tenn
Mrs Cox, do	Hon T Ross, Pa
T A Mills, Ohio	D K Jackman, Pa
Gen S Douglass, SC	E D Whitney, do

Ivings Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

F R Jewett, Buffalo	G Petrucco, Italy
Backet, Columbus	R M Russell, Boz
Judge J Sturges, do	John L Moore, N Y
G I Davenport, N O	Chas H Ragby, Ohio
R R Stevens & son, Boz	G W Marshall, do
James T Halsey, Phila	W Grandin, Cornwall
E M Dunham, W Troy	R O Cochran, F et
Edw Lawie, jr, do	Henry Rich, Ironsville
W J M Alpin, do	Burbuduo, Italy

Exchange Hotel,

C street, between 4th and 6th streets.

Rev G L Machensheimer, Md	Miss Barnard, Wash
George Morton, Md	Douglas Tyler, Va
John B Henford, do	J Barker & Miss Barker, R I
H C Frasier, do	T O Townshend, Balt
John Kralie, Va	Joseph C Thomas, Md
H F Carter, do	John Mount, Wash
A G Bradford, Phila	W Thomas, Va

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

25 February 1850, 3

A CARD FROM HON. T. BUTLER KING.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 23, 1850.

To the Editors of the *National Intelligencer*.

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to state in your columns that my illness in California and subsequent long-continued debility—my numerous pressing engagements since my arrival here, and the effects of a recent indisposition, which has paralyzed my energies for some days, have delayed much longer than I intended or expected, my report on California. But I cannot longer permit the public mind to be assailed, perhaps misled, by insinuations, inquiries, and innuendoes, which, if not promptly answered, may be considered as acquiesced in; or bold assertions—if misrepresentation has assumed that form—to pass uncontradicted. I, therefore, assert that I did not receive, in connexion with my duties in California, nor have I at any time received, secret instructions, whether verbal or written, from the President of the United States, or any member of his Cabinet, on the subject of slavery or any other subject. I did not attempt to influence the people of California to decide the question of slavery one way or the other; and any assertion that I did receive such instructions or attempt to exercise such influence is false. Any insinuations or insidious inquiries which are so framed or intended as to induce the people to believe that the President or any member of his Cabinet did give, or that I could be base enough to receive, such instructions, I declare to be totally without foundation in fact and without the shadow of truth.

I beg leave to call the attention of the public to some facts, which will show what was done by the late Administration to induce the people of California to form a State Government. I arrived at San Francisco on the fourth of June, in the steamer Panama; we did not stop at Monterey; nor did I see or hold any communication with Gen. RILEY until about the middle of that month, when he came to San Francisco. His proclamation calling a Convention of the people of California to form a State constitution is dated at Monterey—one hundred and thirty miles from San Francisco—the third of June. The last paragraph of this proclamation is in the following words:

"The method here indicated to attain what is desired by all, viz. a more perfect political organization, is deemed the most direct and safe that can be adopted, and one fully authorized by law. It is the course advised by the President and by the Secretaries of State and of War of the United States, and is calculated to avoid the innumerable evils which must necessarily result from any attempt at illegal local legislation. It is, therefore, hoped it will meet the approbation of the people of California, and that all good citizens will unite in carrying it into execution."

The steamer in which I was a passenger to San Francisco was the first conveyance to carry to the people of California the intelligence of the inauguration of President TAYLOR and the appointment of his Cabinet—so that, at the date of Gen. RILEY's proclamation, it was not possible that he could have received any communication from the present Administration. The President of the United States to whom he refers was Mr. POLK, the Secretary of State Mr. BUCHANAN, the Secretary of War Mr. MARCY. It was in accordance with the recommendations of this proclamation, sustained as they are in President POLK's last annual message, that the people of California acted in forming their State constitution. I always addressed the people of California in my private character, and never assumed any official position among them. Interested as I am in slave labor, as a Georgian and a Southern citizen, I was prepared to expect that the objects of my mission would be perverted in the North; and I find accordingly that during the last fall elections in that quarter I was there represented as a Southern slaveholder sent to California to indoctrinate the people in my opinions about slavery. This was a base falsehood; but it is not half so base as an attempt to impress on the public mind that I was sent to coerce or influence California to exclude slavery.

T. BUTLER KING.

Cincinnati Commercial

27 February 1850, 1

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

UP TO 5 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

BROADWAY HOTEL—JOSEPH CROMWELL, Proprietor.

G S Biner, Ft Smith	J Britz, Ky
E B Bishop, Van Buren	R Moseley, Illinois
M B Bishop, St Louis	J G Allison, do
R S Moss, do	L A Waters, Missouri
C D Sullivan, do	W P Harper, do
H Haight, do	S G Evans, do
J W Clark, do	G A Lesecan, do
R K Love, do	J W Shearer, Paducah
J J Murphy, do	A H Holmes, Terre-Haute
G H Frothingham, do	L C Mitchell, Ohio
J O Hill, Richmond Va	L H McClen, do
E Stevens, Sharon O	M Harrison, Va
J H Speer, Memphis	R O Handley, Greensburg Ky
Col W Thomas, do	W Bell, Pittsburgh
B Graham, do	W Holloway, Richmond Ky
T Robbins, do	Miss Holloway, do
C B Chunk, do	Mrs Judge Beck, do
J F Singer and lady, Pitts-	Miss Beck, do
burgh	A T Songaler, Cuba
P S Lester, Elkton Ky	Gen Lopez, do
T Harris, Millville Ten	D S Zook, Louisville
J B Toft, New York	L Anderson, do
J Lockwood, do	C V Martin and lady, Balti-
Mrs Osborne, do	more

HENRIE HOUSE—O. KELSEY, Proprietor.

N Chamberlin, N York	D Kellogg, City
M G Baldwin, do	E Derenport, do
T W Spencer, do	F C Singleton, do
E Williams, do	J H Brooke, Urbana
J Woodward, do	J H Phillips, Huntsville
J Anderson, do	H C Blodgett, Rochester
G C Best, Massilon	G B North, do
J Burgess, Baltimore	W DeGraff, Plainville
J W Crocker, Trenton	S H Shook, St Cincinnati
L McKnight, Xenia	C A Crosley, Pittsburgh
W C Morris, do	W B Smead & lady, do
J Williams, H Rock	J Webber, do

PEARL STREET HOUSE—NOBLE & DUBLE, Proprietors.

J S Morgan, Covington	L F Chaplin, Bayton
G Houch, do	G W Rogers, do
N B Mean, White Port Va	B Graham, Memphis
J H Wedney, Maysville	T Roberts, do
W R Mean, do	J K Speer, do
W C Tant, Flemingsburg	W Thomas, do
B Barren, Hillsboro	J Sudderth, Owensville
J M Trimble, do	E Rudisill, Norristown
B M Hibben, do	J Harney, Lodoga
P A Blanchard, Kenton	M L Rudisirk, do
R O Weirich, St Louis	J H Williams, N York
A Power, Ky	Mr Bradbury, do
R Pyle & lady, Madison	D Morgan & daughter, Louis-
A H Flint, do	ville
J H Fisher, do	H S Moss, Ky
J H Hendricks, do	J A Davenport, Woodfield
J Farnsworth, do	L M Vance, Indianapolis
J Glenry, Franklin	

CITY HOTEL—P. E. & G. P. TUTTLE, Proprietors.

D Stewart, Greensburg	C F Ponstall & lady, Phila
B H Heaney, do	P W Johnson, Loganport
W Creighton, England	J H Pepper & 2 ladies, Ri-
J Rorer, Russellville	sing Sun
J K Curtiss, do	J Evans, do
L Gostin, Wilmington	B Adams, Yellow Springs
F Reed, Clinton	J R Laycock, Milford
R C Arbhaber, Lafayette	O S Laycock, do
E Moore, do	L Woodruff, Wabash
D Adams, Franklin	G B Alvord, Newtown
W Collins & lady, N York	A W Patterson, M D. City
T Evans & family, do	J R Cunningham, Frankfort
Miss Martin, do	O M Price, Louisville
W Crothers, Ind	W H Walker, do
F Earnest, St Louis	M Smith, Ind
Mrs Toben & son, do	

DENNISON HOUSE—DENNISON & SONS, Proprietors.

J M Holwick, Enon O	C R Keene, Erie Pa
J Baker, do	E Swode, Springfield
B P Haggart, Franklin O	J Householder, do
A D Reader, do	S Clark, do
C Butler, do	J Shessler, Brown co Ky
W F Parrish, Lebanon	J S Brown, Jefferson Ind
J P Gilchrist, do	M Bird, Louisville
W Ritchey, do	W B Brouch, Circleville O
A C Fusson, Piqua O	L Woods, Centerville Ind
W Harvey & lady, Wilming-	M Harfield, Laport Ind
ton O	J E Yeagle, Mercer city Ky
J M Raymond, Nichols co Ky	W H Brown, Monroe co O
B G Orr, do	E E Brown, do
J Hall, do	Miss J Brown, do
S B Browning, Germantown	W J Howard, Pittsburgh
R H Bliter, Buffalo	Miss E Howard, do
E W Stephens, Waynes-	W L Smith, do
ville O	R H Stewart, Toledo

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

27 February 1850, 2

—♦—
A letter from Havana states that large reinforcements of troops were constantly arriving from Spain. The slave trade had begun to revive.
—♦—

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

27 February 1850, 3

Steam Boat Register.

Arrivals and Departures (for 48 hours) up to 6 P. M., last evening.

ARRIVALS.

NAMES OF BOATS.	MASTERS.	WHERE FROM.
Mary Pell.....	Pratzman.....	Aurora;
Lancaster.....	Conley.....	New Richmond;
Buckeye State.....	Hino.....	Pittsburgh;
Fort Pitt.....	Miller.....	do
Kenton.....	Cooper.....	Maysville;
Wisconsin No 1....	Wright.....	Madison;
Scioto.....	Kepner.....	Portsmouth;
G. W. Kendall.....	Black.....	Pittsburgh;
Isaac Newton.....	Coles.....	St. Louis;
Cincinnati.....	Kountz.....	Pittsburgh;
Lewis Wetzel.....		Frankfort;

DEPARTURES.

NAMES OF BOATS.	MASTERS.	DESTINATION
Mary Pell.....	Pratzman.....	Aurora;
Lancaster.....	Conley.....	New Richmond
Fort Pitt.....		Nashville;
Wisconsin.....	Wright.....	Madison;
Kenton.....	Cooper.....	Maysville;
Messenger No 2....	Woodward.....	Pittsburgh;
Scioto.....	Kepner.....	Portsmouth;
Dewitt Clinton.....	Devinny.....	N. Orleans;

Cincinnati Gazette

27 February 1850, 3

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO 5 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

Pearl St. House—R. McNeeley, Mayaville; S. S. Morgan, Covington; N. B. Mead, White Post, Va; Geo. Houck, Covington; J. H. Medery, Maysville; W. O. Faut, Flemingsburg; W. R. Mead, Mayaville; B. Buerer, J. M. Friddle and S. M. Hibbon, Hillsborough; P. A. Blackard, Kenton; R. C. Merrick, St. Louis; A. Power, Ky; L. F. Claflin, Dayton; G. W. Rogers, do; B. Graham, T. Roberts, J. A. Speed and W. Thomas, Memphis; W. S. Sudderth, Owensville; E. Rudesville, J. C. Harney, and M. L. Rudesville, Ladogo, Ind; J. H. Williams, and Wm. Woodbury, N. Y.; L. M. Vance, Indianapolis; R. Pyle and Lady, A. H. Flint, J. H. Fisher, J. H. Hendrick, and J. W. Fairisouth, Madison; J. Glenny, Franklin; D. Morgan and Daughter, Louisville; A. W. Kercheval, N. York; H. S. Moss, Kentucky; J. McDowell, Va; J. A. Davenport, Woodfield.

Broadway Hotel—W. B. Masey, Philadelphia; G. S. Burvill, Fort Smith; E. B. Bishops, Van Buren; W. R. Bishop, St. Louis; R. S. Mass, do; J. C. Hill, Richmond, Va; E. Stephens, Sharon; J. H. Speede, Memphis; Col. Wm. Thomas, do; B. Graham, do; Thos. Robbins, do; L. V. Surge, and Lady, Pittsburgh; J. Butz, Ky; P. S. Sesteg, Elkton; Thos. Harris, Millville, Tenn; O. D. Sullivan, St. Louis; J. B. Taft, N. Y.; H. Haught, St. Louis; R. Masly, Ill; J. Fathom, do; J. Lockwood, N. Y.; A. A. Water, Mo; W. B. Hayser, do; L. G. Evans, do; E. Leserne, New Orleans; J. W. Shamer, Paducah; A. Holms, Terre Haute; S. O. Mitchell, Ohio; S. H. McClure, do; M. Harrison, Va; C. B. Church, Memphis; R. O. Hudica, Greenburg, Ky; Wm. Bell, Pittsburgh; Wm. Hallony, do; Mrs. Judge Breck, do; Miss Breck, do; Gen. Lossely, Cuba; J. Gontz and servant, do; J. W. Clark, St. Louis; D. G. Zook, Louisville, Kentucky; R. Anderson, do; J. Marshall, Va.

Henrie House—H. Brown, Columbus; J. W. Sponer, N. Y.; E. Williams, do; W. R. Singleton, La; J. Brooks, Urbana; J. F. Phillips, Hurdsville; H. C. Blodget, Rochester; G. B. North, do; Wm. De. Gross, Plumville; I. J. Williams, Hanging Rock; S. H. Shock, steamer Cincinnati.

Georgia Journal and Messenger.

MADE IN GEORGIA

27 February 1850, 2

Hon. Thomas Butler King.

The Editor of the New York *Tribune* in announcing the return of the Hon. Thomas Butler King from California, says: "He has entirely recovered from the severe and dangerous illness by which he was prostrated during a portion of his sojourn in California, and now looks well as ever, except rather sunburnt and weather-beaten. When he rose from his sick-bed, there were only about seventy pounds of the physical man left, but he is now nearly up to his ante-California standard."

The arrival of Mr. King at the capital is announced in the Washington papers. It is generally understood that he will submit to the President a full report of his proceedings, embracing much valuable information in regard to California and its resources.

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

27 February 1850, 2

From the Mississippi, 27 February 1850.
Mississippi. Special Message from the Governor,
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State
of Mississippi.

I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay before the legislature copies of a communication received on yesterday from our senators and representatives in Congress.

The subject of which it treats, and the extraordinary measures taken to evade the direct question of the Wil- mot Proviso, and yet, by the summary introduction of California as a State, to exclude the institution of domestic slavery from the richest portion of our newly acquired territory, have already been forcibly and ably presented to your consideration in the annual message of my predecessor.

The semi-official announcement, in the letter now presented, of the probability of the consummation of this unjust measure by Congress, is calculated to arrest our most profound attention.

Considered in connexion with all the attending circumstances, and the refusal of Congress at their last session to provide territorial governments for California and New Mexico without restrictions against the introduction of slavery, we must regard this measure as an indirect mode of excluding slavery from the Territories. The enemies of our institutions, checked in their mad career of aggression by the firm position taken by the slaveholding States, now seek to accomplish the same ends by means less palpably unconstitutional, but equally subversive of our rights.

The violent agitation of the slavery question, which commenced even before the treaty with Mexico was ratified, and which has been kept up ever since, served the purpose of deterring the citizens of the southern States, whose best blood had been shed in the acquisition of this rich territory, from hastening to share the fruits of our golden conquest.

In the midst of this agitation, and within twelve months after the final ratification of the treaty with Mexico, a special agent is despatched, accredited with all the influence of the federal cabinet, and with instructions to urge the floating population of that newly acquired territory, composed of persons of all nations, to form a constitution, and claim admission into the Union as a sovereign State. The flattering proposition was accepted. An unorganized community of adventurers, some of them, it is true, bold and hardy pioneers from our own country, but many of them aliens and strangers to our institutions, hastily assembled, and, as was anticipated by the planners of the movement, adopted, as a part of their organic law, a provision excluding forever the slave property of a large portion of the States from the extensive and rich territory thus usurped.

And now, while that broad and deep stream of emigration is still flowing into that country, the admission of California into the Union as a sovereign State, with a restriction against slavery, is demanded!

We do not deny to the people of an organized Territory the right to assemble and deliberately frame for themselves a State constitution with such republican features as they may prefer. We shall not be found opposing the calm and deliberate expression of the will of the people of any of the Territories on the subject of domestic slavery within their borders, when their full period of maturity for admission as a State shall have arrived; but the clear principle of equal justice to all the States demands that the common territory of the States should be open for emigration and settlement to the citizens of all the States. Has this been permitted in the case of the Territory of California? Is it not evident that her hasty admission is now demanded for no other purpose than to exclude slavery from her limits? Is it just that a handful of adventurers, who shall just set foot upon any of our distant acquisitions, shall be permitted virtually to exclude the citizens of one-half of the States of the Union from the privileges of settlement and occupation?

But I forbear further comment upon this extraordinary and unprecedented measure. The motives for this hot haste are but too apparent.

I devoutly trust that yet the Congress of the United States will not consent to perpetrate this gross act of injustice upon the slaveholding States. To leave no measure untried to avert it, I recommend a firm remonstrance against the present admission of California as a State with the restriction against slavery.

Should this measure be consummated, we may expect to see, link by link, a chain of States encircling our southwestern border, who, if they should imbibe the hostile spirit displayed in the resolutions and acts of some of the northern States, would become more dangerous to our prosperity and repose than foreign States. Such an event would, in my opinion, render it the duty of the southern States to consult together, and in concert to adopt such measures as shall effectually protect their rights and secure their safety, and give to the citizens of the slaveholding States some assurance of transmitting to their children an inheritance of peace and prosperity, and not of war and bloodshed. This opportunity will be afforded by the convention about to assemble at Nashville, to the deliberations of which we may safely submit this very interesting subject.

J. A. QUITMAN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Jackson, February 11, 1850.

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

28 February 1850, 3

Steam Boat Register.

Arrivals and Departures (for 48 hours) up to 6 P. M., last evening.

ARRIVALS.

NAMES OF BOATS.	MASTERS.	WHERE FROM.
Mary Pell.....	Pratzman.....	Aurora;
Lancaster.....	Conley.....	New Richmond;
Boone.....	Molen.....	Maysville;
Madison Belle.....	Wright.....	Madison;
Ohio.....	Stoops.....	Pittsburgh;
Telegraph No. 1.....	McClelland.....	Louisville;
Jefferson.....	Johnson.....	do
Monongahela.....	Stone.....	Pittsburgh;
Vermont.....	Hazlett.....	Wabash;

DEPARTURES.

NAMES OF BOATS.	MASTERS.	DESTINATION.
Mary Pell.....	Pratzman.....	Aurora;
Lancaster.....	Conley.....	New Richmond
Stiles Wright.....	Shouse.....	New Orleans;
Boone.....	Molen.....	Maysville;
Madison Belle.....	Wright.....	Madison;
Telegraph No 1.....	McClelland.....	Louisville;
Buckeye State.....	Rine.....	Pittsburgh;
Cincinnati.....	Kouutz.....	Pittsburgh;
Isaac Newton.....	Coles.....	do

WASHINGTON

28 February 1850, 3

THE SLAVES OF CUBA.

A correspondent of the *Charleston Courier* says: "I learn, from a good source, that it is known to the diplomatic circles in Washington that the Captain General of the Island of Cuba has been directed by his Government to liberate all the slaves, in case of a serious attempt at invasion or insurrection. That the Spanish Government has given out this hint, in an official form, I know."

We cannot say whether it is "known to the diplomatic circles" here, or whether the "Spanish Government has given out that it will liberate all the slaves in Cuba in case of an invasion;" but that it will liberate them, should much danger be apprehended from the invaders, we can readily believe. Before Spain will surrender that island to a revolutionizing force, from within or from without, she will make it a desert. Possibly she might sell it for an exorbitant price, but those who get it in any other way than by purchase will have to fight hard for it. We are of opinion, therefore, that those projects of invasion that have been gotten up or are getting up in this country, are injudicious, ill-timed, and badly calculated, leaving out of view the question of propriety. The idea that a couple of thousand, or such a matter, of Americans, landed on the coast, can revolutionize the island, is to us most preposterous. They may land and may make a little progress, but the expedition will be a failure, and those who value their necks had best keep clear of the business, for the present at all events; for, regarded in the low light of a mere speculation, we cannot think of any less likely to make a remunerating return.—*Washington Globe*.

The Jacksonville (Florida) News states that the plantation of Captain SADLER, in that city, has produced during the past season 221 hogsheads of sugar, averaging 1,000 pounds each, from 195 acres of cane. He has lost at least 50 hogsheads by imperfect grinding—having wrought nearly his entire crop with two broken rollers which would not admit of sufficient pressure to extract the juice by 20 per cent. The yield of molasses is 15,000 gallons.

HENRY SADLER

The Daily Enquirer.
CINCINNATI

1 March 1850, 3

Steam Boat Register.

Arrivals and Departures (for 48 hours) up to 6 P. M., last evening.

ARRIVALS.

NAMES OF BOATS.	MASTERS.	WHERE FROM.
Mary Peil.....	Pratzman.....	Aurora;
Lancaster.....	Conley.....	New Richmond;
Wisconsin.....	Wright.....	Madison;
Kenton.....	Cooper.....	Maysville;
Ben Franklin.....	Summons.....	Louisville;
Genesee.....	.....	Pittsburgh;
Gen. Gaines.....	Abrams.....	do
Shenandoah.....	Bowman.....	do
Hibernia No 2.....	Bachelor.....	Pittsburgh;
St. Cloud.....	.....	Memphis.
Scioto.....	Kepner.....	Portsmouth;
Geo. Washington.....	Carroll.....	N. Orleans;
St. Francis.....	Cade.....	Claysville;
Highlander.....	Fenn.....	Wabash;
Martha No 2.....	.....	St. Louis;
J. J. Crittenden.....	.....	St. Louis;

DEPARTURES.

NAMES OF BOATS.	MASTERS.	DESTINATION.
Mary Peil.....	Pratzman.....	Aurora;
Lancaster.....	Conley.....	New Richmond.
Ben Franklin.....	Summons.....	Louisville;
Kenton.....	Cooper.....	Maysville;
Wisconsin No 1.....	Wright.....	Madison;
Scioto.....	Kepner.....	Portsmouth;
Genesee.....	.....	Louisville;
Geo. Washington.....	Russel.....	Mt. Louis;
Shenandoah.....	Bowman.....	do
Gen. Gaines.....	Abrams.....	do
United States.....	Hamilton.....	N. Orleans;
Martha No. 2.....	.....	Pittsburgh;
Visitor.....	.....	Wabash;

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

1 March 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

John James Chow, Va	Miss Billings, Pa
P Casamajor, Havana	J E Worthington, N Y
C de Gamez, Rio Jan	M de Joneyzes, Mexico
J B Mora, Habana	Don Riveso, do
Don Mora, do	T B Lawrence, Bost
Edw A March, Mo	H A Green, do
Mrs March, do	John S Bush, Albany
John G Foster, N Y	James Fuller, do
Jas E Towson, Eng	Hon David Rumsey, N Y
Chas Brown, do	E A Brackenridge, Yt
A E Billings, Pa	Geo Dickinson, N H
Mrs Billings, do	

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

Mr Tillinghaast, Geo'town	M A Root, Phila
L S Mc, N C	A B Shaw, N Y
R E Mix, N Y	L Ginter, Va
S L Meachin, Tenn	F Hunter, do
W Homans, N C	Miss M Hunter, do
Sam'l J Bridge, N Y	Miss A T Hunter, do
C Laughlin, N C	H F McClusky, Ill
J W Smith, Balt	E A Collins, do
E Fenderich, Pittsburg	N H K Davis, R I
Benj Moran, Phila	J B Thursby, N Y
Hon L C Levin, do	J W Simonton, Wash
Thos M Isbell and lady,	Maj J Jones, Del
Va	R H Carr, Va
J D Isbell, Va	James Mitchell, Md
J N Rosenmiller, Pa	Chas J Falkner, Va
John Howard, N Y	J D Richardson, do
W Carr, Va	Wm Bullock, Phila
John Hall, Indianapolis	G Vanderworken, N J

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

D I Weston, Wis	J W Tilford, N Y
Mr Crane, Mass	J P Robinson, do
Mr. Bash, Balt	J W Scudder, N J
John W Mikins, Md	Wm Bowne, N Y
Henry Fergusson, do	J H Smith, Ohio
F H Veens, do	B S James, S C
Mrs Felmudge, daugh-	B W Garlington, do
ter and niece, N Y	J A Beckwith, Vt
Mr and Mrs Sherwood	Wm Anderson, S C
F R Tilou, N Y	Josiah Thompson, Phila
Mr Wadsworth, do	H M Nichols, N Y
M Geo Smith, Chicago	W B Gower, Ala
J B Moons, jr, Balt	W M Ford, do
Mr Carroll, do	M A Cathry, do
J E Carew, Charleston	J N Smith, Pa
Wm M Fulton, Va	D Clore, N Y
Mr. Clark, Md	J H Provost, do
Dr Wharton, do	J R Mead, Tenn
J W Bradford, do	Sam'l Hepburn, Pa
Jas Carson, N Y	Sam Parker, do
Mr & Mrs Whitlock, N Y	James Symington, N Y
Miss Whitlock & maid,	G W Briggs, Plymouth
N Y	R N Snowden, Md
Thos M Isbell and lady,	W S Bates, do
Va	Chas B Sedgwick, N Y
C P Brown, Mo	Silas Herring & lady, do
Mr Matteson, N Y	Miss Cavallina, do
E Hills and lady, N Y	J N Gordon, Va
Henry C Matteson, do	R M Magraw and three
L G Foranan, do	ladies, Balt
H H Ains, do	

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

Edw Loth, Petersburg	Jos Eaton, Me
John Harris, S C	Mr. Campbell, N Y
R N Baldwin, N Y	W F Russell, Bost
W O George, Va	Jas Thompson, do
J W Coburn, Mass	H S Runley, do
C Hastings, do	C Clark, do
F G Watkins and lady,	A Gibbs, N Y
Mass	John M Tilford, do
Anson Dexter, Bost	J P Robinson, do
Sam'l Dale & lady, Va	J S Allen, do
Wm Parker, Balt	H J Williams, do
J H Bryant, do	John R Hume, Tenn
J B Farrell, do	J N Sherman, Bost

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

James Norton, Ark	J D Haines, N J
H P Coolidge, do	J Oliphant, do
Sam'l Dikes, Phila	J W Brown, do
John Perry, Mo	J Hepburn, Phila
Dr Chas M L Gayle, Va	J Wideman, do
Wm C Stout, Phila	J H Lacey & lady, Va
F W Weems, Md	J Morgan, Tenn
H Fergusson, do	Asa Slutton, Ala
J W Jenkins, do	Geo N Shaw, Bost
Z L M Stratton, N J	Chas A Dana, N Y
Caleb Nowbold, do	Wm S Bates, Md

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Col Langdon, N O	G F Benian, Miss
E F Smith, N Y	Jno Webster, St Louis
R N Baldwin, do	R S Maxwell, Richmond
John Hawes, Charleston	James Henry, Dover
W Magens, Phila	S C Kerr, do
H N Hatt, N Y	Sam'l Arnold, Bristol
E Savage, Albany	Com Claiborne, Va
W H McLean, Balt	Mr Wyckoff, Pa

Exchange Hotel,

C street, between 4th and 6th streets.

Edward Hunter, Va	R Norris, jr, Balt
Miss M Hunter, do	Mr Mitchell, Md
Miss A T Hunter, do	D L Allen, Ill
J C Walker, N C	Wm C Vanmeter, Va
H P Watters, do	Wm R Ish, do
J A Wright, do	Wm Murray, do
G Porter, Mo	R H Bowling & lady, Md
J W Parish, Va	A St C Hetakell, do
S B Fahnestock, U S A	H Tolson, do
J Downing, Pa	Do A B, do
J R Henford, do	Do C, do
J A Evans, do	Do D, do
E J McInteer, do	

WASHINGTON

2 March 1850, 4

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1850.

A. O. ZABRISKIE and JOHN L. N. STRATTON, Esqs., of New Jersey, and CHARLES B. SEDGWICK, Esq., of New York, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

No. 63. William H. Irwin vs. G. V. & J. H. Dixon. On appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for Alexandria. Mr. Justice WOODBURY delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court with costs, and remanding this cause with directions to dismiss the bill of complaint.

No. 65. William Wheeler vs. C. Bennet's executors et al. On appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for Alexandria. Mr. Justice McLEAN delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court with costs, and remanding this cause for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

Adjourned until first Monday of April next.

March 2, 1850, 2

For the Journal of Commerce.
**THE HUNGARIAN EXILES TO THE PEOPLE OF
THE UNITED STATES.**

Americans! the remnants of the oldest free nation of Europe have landed on the hospitable shores of the free Union of North America.

There are but two kinds of nations on earth; the free and the enslaved. Hungary was from the outset a free land.

Despots and usurpers combined together, and placed the whole force of their respective States, each at the others, disposal for mutual support. The despot ever extends to his kind, hospitality, aid and comfort.

Free people have seen, alas too late, their error in treating each other with indifference; the result of which has been, that for the last sixty years, all the free States of Europe have fallen a prey to tyrants.

Hungary resisted the conquest. Through the course of nine centuries, amid trials such as no other people has experienced, it maintained its liberty and independence.

Not to mention its position as the rampart of Christendom, and its mighty struggles with the Turks, resulting from that position, it has, within the last three hundred years, five times measured its strength with that of Austria in successful defence of its rights.

With God and justice on our side, we have shown by a hundred victories in the war of 1818-1849, that none can attempt to enslave Hungary with impunity.

We, and with us the right cause of the other people of Europe, had come out of this contest victorious. If the faithless governments of Europe had not suffered Russia to send forth her armed slaves against us, and if the Northern despot had not bribed that man to become a Judas to the land whose children had entrusted him with its defence.

Overwhelmed by the barbarians of the North, betrayed by Gorgey, who might have been the Washington of his country, there was nothing left for us but to lay down our arms—though not conquered, yet unequal to the danger of the moment.

Not renouncing our country nor doubting of the future, which we gladly know is in the hands of God, we save the strength of her heroic children for that country and the happier future that must come, and for the present yield to the necessity of the moment.

Hungary's sons cannot, will not, be slaves!

Americans! sons of Washington and Franklin! you cannot have forgotten the sympathy that was extended to your fathers on the part of Europe in their heroic struggle. You will not regard with indifference martyr of freedom, who have always looked upon your growth with joy, and attended it with prayers for your continued prosperity.

Nor will you refuse a kind reception and hospitable rights to men who have willingly sacrificed all that is dear to man on earth, for the sake of liberty. We, the rightful owners of the land of our fathers, wander homeless over the ocean, while the conspired usurpers trample on the free inheritance of our free fathers; we come to America with the deep grief of mourners in our hearts.

Our sons have poured out their blood on the battlefield; our wives and little children have been driven from their homes, persecuted and separated from each other; many of us have left babies, fathers and mothers in misery, or even in the chains of tyrants; many have no knowledge of the fate of those dearest to them, and to none of us is it granted to lighten our grief by weeping among the ruins over the graves of our dear country.

Thus do we, the unfortunate, come to happy, free America. Americans! you have already shown us your generous sympathy. The encouraging voice of that sympathy reached us over the sea, and the warm grasp of American hands with which we were welcomed, tells us that the free American honors the free Hungarian.

Thank you for this. May America calmly and safely advance to that greatness which Providence has appointed for her.

As we step upon your hospitable shores, we reach to you our hands in hearty greetings. We hope for a friendly return; for a reception such as one free people gives to another. We count upon such sympathies as must exist between free men who mutually honor each other.

We come to you to seek rest here from the labors of battle; to find alleviation for our sorrow and calamity; to await the day which Providence has in reserve for the restoration of our country.

We look with confidence for a hospitable reception in this generous land, that may prove to the tyrants of the earth that free people are closely bound to each other, and firmly resolved to carry on the struggle for the liberation of the human race to a victorious issue.

God save America, help the oppressed, and let freedom reign throughout the earth.

May the day soon come when emancipated Hungary may gratefully return, on the banks of the free Danube, the hospitality so fully dispensed to her exiled patriots by the noble Americans.

God help Hungary! God bless America! A heartfelt greeting to free America from the exiled patriots of Hungary.

In the name of the exiled Hungarians, the Committee.

Col. JOHN PRAGAY, Adjutant General.
SZALAY LASZLO, Colonel.
Major CORNELIUS FORNET.
Captain EMERICH RADNICH.
Rev. GEORGE A. WIMMER, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia.
Major EDW. THEO. DANBURGHY, late Charge d'Affaires to the United States.
Major EMER HANKASY.
New York, 28th February, 1850.

4 March 1850, 1

Havana Correspondence.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, February 27, 1850.

Dear Pic.—Our good city is as quiet as a city can be. The military exercises and sham fight offer almost the only attraction to strangers. The troops are marched out daily to the Principe Fort and go through a series of military evolutions that are quite the thing to unaccustomed eyes—attack and retreat and all the manœuvres of the field are kept up for two or three hours, until the men are well fatigued, and they are then marched back to their barracks. These drills were instituted by Gen. O'Donnell, and we remember an amusing incident connected with one of them in his time. It was a grand affair, and dignified with the name of *simulacro*. A temporary fort was erected, and the whole plan and result arranged before hand. Gen. O'Donnell led the attack, and the second in command on the island marshalled the defence. This officer happened to be the one who made the obstinate defence of Bilbao against Zumalacarreaga during the civil war in Spain. After a long and arduous assault, during which the invaders were repulsed at every point, Gen. O'Donnell began to tire, and sent word to the opposing general that he must now surrender, according to arrangement. What was his astonishment when the reply came: "By heaven I won't surrender, sir, not even in jest." Orderly after orderly was despatched, but it was of no use; he would not surrender, and O'Donnell retired with his troops, chagrined.

Our present Captain General is still on his visit to the westward. He has been astonishing the natives, footing it over their roads, speechifying and bragging of what he would have done had the "ruthless invader" set his foot on this shore. There are no political novelties afloat. Proclamations of Gen. Lopez are said to be in circulation promising the advent in March.

The Statistical Commission make some curious discoveries occasionally. At a little town in the interior containing about 300 people, they have hunted up eight whose combined ages amount to 251 years. The eldest is an old negress from Africa who counts 120 years. Another is an old soldier, who served in the "villiant defence" against the English in 1761. There are, we believe, few places that can show so much longevity as Cuba—centenarians are very common.

The Junta de Fomento, a board for the advancement of the island, and which represents the Go-

vernment in a majority of the public works, is just rejoicing over the completion of the turnpike to Guanajay, twelve leagues distant. The highway is certainly an excellent one, and would suffer nothing in a comparison with the best in the United States. It is a Macadamized structure, and was begun somewhere about 1820. Thirty years for thirty miles is not an out-of-the-way comparison of the usual march of progress here.

The 22d of February, Washington's birth-day, saw all the American shipping in the harbor gaily decorated with their flags. The great number of vessels in port gave the bay a very lively appearance, and we must confess this mute homage to him, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is to us as expressive as the more noisy demonstrations of turbulent joy.

The amusements of the Carnival, which here are always extended into Lent as far as a little religion and the bishop will allow, are nearly ended. The opera season is nearly over, and very shortly we shall be left without amusement of any kind. During the coming month the troupe will leave for Mexico and not go to the United States this summer, as was anticipated. The season has been a most unfortunate one for the empresario. Besides his great quarrel with the press there have been constant bickerings among the artists. Several of them have proved failures, and there has been hardly a week without delay and disappointment in bringing out operas, consequent upon indisposition among the artists. To cap all, the censorship prohibited the performance of the "Huguenots," after it had been got up at great expense. I am told this matter has since been arranged, and that it will be brought out in a day or two. Marty will hardly take hold of another company. The great investment of capital and immense labor requisite to carry a season through, merits other return than a loss. One season more finishes his contract with the present troupe.

An effort has been made to get up a company of comedians, and a fair one was collected together, but they have met with no encouragement and have given up. A friend of mine, writing from one of the country towns, hits the taste of the Cuban public exactly. After enumerating the failure of opera, concerts, danseuse, comedy, &c., he says: "A circus has just been opened and takes admirably. Nothing but a horse opera will do for Cuba."

Yours, PEREGRINE.

WASHINGTON

5 March 1850, 3

OUR FORCES IN MEXICO.

The SECRETARY of WAR has laid before the House of Representatives a highly interesting report. It embraces an exposition of the character of the forces employed in the Mexican war, and the losses of the respective arms of the service during the progress of the campaign. One of the tables shows that the strength of the army at the commencement of hostilities with the republic of Mexico, in April, 1846, was 7,344; the regular force on the frontier of Texas, May, 1846, present and absent, 3,554; the number of troops that joined the several divisions of the army in Mexico, including recruits, 27,470, of which 15,735 were of the old establishment, 11,186 new regiments, and 548 marines; which, added to the force on the Rio Grande in May, 1846, makes the whole number of the regular army employed every where in the prosecution of the war, inclusive of July 5, 1846, the date of the President's proclamation of peace, about 31,024; 35,009 men were recruited from May 1st, 1846, to the termination of the war in 1848; 32,190 were put *en route* to Mexico, which exceeds the number joined, as reported on the rolls and returns.

In the old establishment, the discharges by expiration of service were 1,561; for disabilities 1,782; by order and civil authority 373—total 3,716. Deaths—killed in battle 41 officers, 422 men; died of wounds 22 officers, 307 men—total killed and died of wounds 63 officers, 729 men; ordinary death 49 officers, 2,574 men; accidental, 5 officers, 134 men—total deaths, 117 officers, 3,437 men—aggregate, 3,554. Wounded in battle 118 officers, 1,685 men—aggregate 1,803. Resignations 38. Desertions 2,247.

Discharges from the extra ten regiments by expiration of service 13; for disability 767; by order and civil authority 114—total 894. Deaths—killed in battle 5 officers, 12 men, died of wounds 5 officers, 72 men—total killed and died of wounds, 10 officers, 133 men; ordinary deaths, 26 officers, 2,025 men; accidental, 30 men—total deaths, 46 officers, 2,218 men—aggregate, 2,264. Wounded in battle 36 officers, 236 men—aggregate 272. Resignations 92. Desertions, 602.

Deaths among the Marines serving with the army—killed in battle, 1 officer, 5 men; died of wounds, 1 officer, 8 men; ordinary deaths, 3 officers, 33 men—total deaths, 4 officers, 51 men—aggregate, 55.

We cannot but observe in this connexion, how much more the old line appears to have suffered than the new levies.

The following is a condensed view of the condition of the volunteer forces:

Three Months' Men.—The strength, when mustered into service, was 1,390; and when discharged, 1,269—being a loss of 121. Discharged before the expiration of the term 82, of which three were for disability. Deaths 18, ordinary 8, killed in battle and died of wounds 10. Desertions 22.

Six Months' Men, (but held only for three months, the legal term.)—Strength, when mustered into service, 11,211; and when discharged 9,620; loss 1,519. Discharged before the expiration of the term 815, of which 370 were for disability. Deaths 127—ordinary 107, killed in battle and died of wounds 6, accidental 14. Desertions 524.

Twelve Months' Men.—Strength, when mustered into service, 27,053; and when discharged 18,201; loss 8,852. Discharged before the expiration of the term 4,530, of which 4,004 were for disability. Deaths 2,298—ordinary 1,792, killed in battle and died of wounds 439, accidental 67. Desertions 600.

Volunteers for the War.—Strength, when mustered into service 33,596; and when discharged 21,474; loss 12,122. Discharges before the expiration of the term 3,732, of which 2,763 were for disability. Deaths 4,572—ordinary 4,309, killed in battle and died of wounds 152; accidental 111. Desertions 2,730.

Recapitulation of the casualties incident to the whole number of volunteers, under various periods of service, is as follows:

Discharges before the expiration of the term 9,169, of which 7,200 were for disability.

Deaths 7,015, to wit: Ordinary 6,216, killed in battle and died of wounds 607, accidental 192.

Resignations 279.

Desertions 3,876.

Force employed and mustered into service—old establishment..... 15,736 men.
Additional force..... 11,186 "

Aggregate of regular army..... 26,922 "
Volunteer force—General staff..... 272 "
Regiments and corps..... 73,260 "

Total regulars and volunteers..... 100,454 "

Of the 15,736 men of the old line 800 were either killed or mortally wounded. Of the 73,260 volunteers 600 only were killed or mortally wounded, showing a difference of five to one. At Molino del Rey, in two hours, 706 men were killed and wounded. At Buena Vista, which lasted two days, Gen. Taylor's loss was 673.

6 March 1850, 2

A. Card.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23rd, 1850.

To the Editors of the Republic.

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me to state in your columns that my illness in California and subsequent long-continued debility, my numerous pressing engagements since my arrival here, and the effects of a recent indisposition which has paralyzed my energies for some days, have delayed much longer than I intended or expected, my report on California. But I cannot longer permit the public mind to be assailed, perhaps misled, by insinuations, inquiries, and innuendoes, which, if not promptly answered, may be considered as acquiesced in; or hold assertions, if misrepresentation has assumed that form, to pass uncontradicted. I therefore assert that I did not, in connexion with my duties in California, nor have I at any time, received secret instructions, whether verbal or written, from the President of the United States, or any member of his Cabinet on the subject of slavery or any other subject. I did not attempt to influence the people of California to decide the question of slavery one way or the other; and any assertion that I did receive such instructions, or attempt to exercise such influence, is false. Any insinuations or insidious inquiries which are so framed or intended as to induce the people to believe that the President or any member of his Cabinet did give, or that I could be base enough to receive, such instructions, I declare to be totally without foundation in fact, and without the shadow of truth.

I beg leave to call the attention of the public to some facts, which will show what was done by the late Administration to induce the people of California to form a State government. I arrived at San Francisco on the fourth of June, in the steamer Panama. We did not stop at Monterey, nor did I see or hold any communication with General Riley until about the middle of that month, when he came to San Francisco. His proclamation, calling a convention of the people of California to form a State constitution, is dated at Monterey, 130 miles from San Francisco, the third of June. The last paragraph of this proclamation is in the following words:

"The method here indicated to attain what is desired by all, viz., a more perfect political organization, is deemed the most direct and safe that can be adopted, and one fully authorized by law. It is the course advised by the President, and by the Secretaries of State and of War of the United States, and is calculated to avoid the innumerable evils which must necessarily result from any attempt at illegal local legislation. It is therefore hoped it will meet the approbation of the people of California, and that all good citizens will unite in carrying it into execution."

The steamer in which I was a passenger to San Francisco was the first conveyance to carry to the people of California the intelligence of the inauguration of President Taylor, and the appointment of his Cabinet; so that, at the date of General Riley's proclamation, it was not possible that he could have received any communication from the present Administration. The President of the United States to whom he refers was Mr. Polk, the Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of War Mr. Marcy. It was in accordance with the recommendations of this proclamation, sustained as they are in President Polk's last annual message, that the people of California acted in forming their State constitution. I always addressed the people of California in my private character, and never assumed any official position among them. Interested as I am in slave labor as a Georgian and a southern citizen, I was prepared to expect that the objects of my mission would be perverted in the North; and I find accordingly that, during the last fall elections in that quarter, I was there represented as a southern slaveholder, sent to California to indoctrinate the people in my opinions about slavery. This was a base falsehood; but it is not half so base as an attempt to impress on the public mind that I was sent to coerce or influence California to exclude slavery.

T. BUTLER KING.

6 March 1850, 3

The Island of Cuba in 1849.

Under this heading, a document has been lately published in Havana, by which it appears that the population of the Island of Cuba in 1846, exclusive of troops and the floating population, was 893,752. The white inhabitants being 425,766; Free people of color 149,766. Slaves 324,759. Added to this 40,000 for troops, etc. makes the total population 933,752. The census of 1847 compared with that of 1840, shows diminution in the colored race of 10 per cent. and that the white has increased but one seventh per cent.

The writer does not satisfactorily account for the great decrease in the black population; he supposes that the census of 1846 is erroneous, from the fact; that numbers of slaves were in transition from one estate to another at the time of the taking of the census. He also conjectures, that true statements were not given, in relation to the number of slaves, by the owners, through fear of taxation. We may inquire, might that not have been the case in 1840, at the taking of the census? We know that the importation of Africans from 1840 to 1846 was small. It has increased since the latter period! We also know that the mortality amongst the blacks in Cuba is great, and that increase from natural causes, is small; the sexes being unequal in numbers; the male slave population being 201,011 to 122,749 females.

The same document shows that there are in the Island thirteen, cities, eight incorporated towns and two hundred and eighteen small towns and villages; and that the extent of territory is 731,774 caballerias, each caballeria being about 33 acres. Of this, 65,677 caballerias are under cultivation, 99,612 consist of natural pasture, 409,826 woodlands. The balance, 139,255 caballerias, is barren land.

There are 1442 sugar estates, 236 of which have steam engines to express the juice, 3 are worked by water power, and the rest 1150 by cattle!

The number of coffee estates is but 1670, whilst in 1827 there were but 510 sugar estates against 1442 at present.

The value of agricultural productions is stated at \$51,927,202, and the amount derived from the raising of cattle, etc., \$7,810,260. The mineral productions are estimated at \$1,633,500.

Exports are stated to be \$24,059,165, and the value of imports \$26,702,780, and the revenue about \$12,000,000. There are 235 miles of Railroad completed and 87 in progress.

Of 12 regiments, 1200 strong. (i. e.) of infantry, 6 are stationed in the Western Department, 3 in the Central and 3 in the Eastern. The artillery and cavalry are stationed in different parts of the island. These are all regular troops, natives of Spain, well armed, and in my opinion they would not be found to be a contemptible enemy, if met by men similarly armed, however they could not withstand the charm of the rifle, should it be accompanied by artillery.

The document from which this information is derived, is well written, and contains much more useful and interesting matter.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

8 March 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....March 7.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....J Osgood, Coast; F M Case and nephew, Ohio; W S Rowe, W A Smith and lady, Mobile; H B Troutman, G W Troutman, Ga; J McCourdell, L Blount, Rev J H Sinebough, E G W Butler, jr, and brother, La; E J Gay, J W Hynes, St Louis; H M Waddell, D E Daley, N C; G H Foote, F Hitchcock, Miss; Wm W W Wood, Philadelphia; M Davis, Va; J White, Ala; J H Badger, E H Zwing, Tenn; S W Ogden.

VERANDAH HOTEL....J L Erwine, N C; J Block, W F Stansburg, R H Cage, A Kewen, Mr Franklin, B J Fearing, Miss; G Barsley, Mobile; L James, J P Kinkennon, G B Gardnet, J Horn, O Woodruff, La; D Nernell, Tenn; J D B DeBow, J G Morgan, H J Hays, N O; Mrs T C Hays, Mrs Hays, Mrs Lea, Miss Stone, Texas; Wm McDonald, Md.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL....H Marot, Ohio; J Morrow, E C Wallis, E Breathell, Miss; W R Peebles, L Deadrick, Tenn; E M Grove, H Boothe, California; E Emerson, J Emerson, C Turnbull.

PLANTERS' HOTEL....Charles Webb, N O; A S Morgan S B Nall, Charles Leaman and lady, La; J G G Nernigerhoz, J Schuyler, A Crew, G W Autry, Ga; R Boulbunt, Mobile; J H Milburn, Ala; J Womelsorff and lady, Miss.

10 March 1850, 2

Law of Slavery in Mexican Territories.

It has been a subject of dispute in Congress and elsewhere, whether slavery was ever abolished in Mexico legally, that is, in accordance with the constitution of that Republic. The decree generally referred to as establishing the point, is that of Guerrero, during his dictatorship, and being an executive act, on a subject purely legislative, its obligation is often disputed.

Mr. Benton settled that point very conclusively in a short speech in the Senate of the United States on the 27th ult. It consisted principally of passages from official Mexican documents and authorized publications or Mexican law.

• The decree of Guerrero which abolished slavery was dated September 15th, 1829. It was of questionable authority, but after the dictatorship expired, the General Congress (in 1831) reviewed the acts of Guerrero, and passed a general law classifying them, approving some, annulling others, and reserving a few for the consideration of a future Congress. Among the acts reserved, neither approving nor annulling it, was this decree abolishing slavery.

In 1837 the General Congress acted upon the subject, and passed an act declaring that slavery is abolished. Mr. Benton says the words mean literally, slavery "remains abolished, without any exception in the Republic." The date was April 5th, 1837.

The next authority produced by Mr. Benton is the constitution of Mexico, adopted and promulgated in 1843, in which is the following clause: "No one is a slave in the territory of the nation; and any introduced shall be free, and shall be under the protection of the laws."

Mr. Benton added a number of authentic accounts from law books of the highest authority in Spain and in Mexico, showing that the abolition of slavery is a judicially established fact.

The second class of Mr. Benton's authorities describe the material difference between the state of slavery, as it existed in Mexico, and as it exists in the United States, by which he attempts to show that under the Mexican law, as it existed before the abolition of slavery, the Southern slaveholder could not take his slave into the territory with profit. The manumission laws which existed at the same time would effectually prevent the introduction of slaves from the United States.

The facts are undoubtedly with Mr. Benton, and the law of Mexico is as he stated; but it does not overthrow the Southern argument. That contends that the law of Mexico, whatever it may be, is at once overruled by the constitution of the United States, when Mexican territory becomes the property of the Union. The rights of the citizens of the United States are defined by their State constitutions and laws, and extended to the territories by virtue of the federal constitution. The argument of Col. Benton clears away some confusion in the statement of the case, but does not by any means affect the grounds of constitutional right claimed by Southern men.

WASHINGTON

13 March 1850, 4

COMMISSION ON CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

Tuesday, March 12, 1850.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, all the members.

The memorial of Isaac D. Marks, claiming for duties illegally exacted on specie at Matamoros, in 1838 and 1839, was submitted, examined, and ordered to be received.

The memorial of George A. Gardner, claiming for losses of property in certain silver mines, in consequence of his expulsion from the State of San Luis Potosi, 1846, being taken up for consideration, together with the proofs and documents connected therewith, the Board came to an opinion that the claim is valid; and it was allowed accordingly, the amount to be awarded subject the future action of the Board.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 A. M.

GEORGE A. GARDINER

(Special Correspondence of the Picayune.)

HAVANA, March 9, 1850.

EDITORS PIC.—The steamship *Falcon* arrived yesterday morning from New York, and as she is to sail to-day for New Orleans, I take the opportunity of sending you a little of the gossip which Havana at present affords. In the political line, every thing appears quiet; but at the same time it is well known that considerable uneasiness is still felt by those in power. The Round Island business, like the ghost of Banquo, hovers before their distorted imaginations, and a few days since it was firmly believed that Col. White was marshalling his savage hosts on the Isthmus, somewhere in the vicinity of Chagres. The arrival of the *Georgia*, with a large number of passengers, many of whom were rather hardy-looking adventurers, seemed to confirm a preconceived suspicion that danger was at hand. As usual, every annoyance that possibly could be brought to bear was visited on them, and every obstacle was thrown in the way of their landing. There is a large number of Americans at present in town, and they are watched as closely as though each man was a well-known thief.

Military displays on a grand scale are of daily occurrence, and the town literally bristles with bayonets. The troops—all of them from old Spain—appear to be picked men; and from my observations, I should judge that there was not a man in the line over twenty-five years of age. They are kept under the strictest discipline and drill, and their manœuvres are creditable to their officers.

A man was garroted at 6 o'clock this morning for murder, and the exhibition, notwithstanding the early hour, drew together a large number of spectators. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and died like a hero, whether from true bravery or brutal indifference, I know not. It appears that he had been hired to commit a murder, and at a late hour in the night followed his victim, as he supposed, into a lonely street, where he came suddenly on him and inflicted a fatal stab. When the murdered man fell and exposed his face the assassin discovered that he had made a mistake, and killed a person whom he had never seen before. He mentioned this fact to the dying man, and coolly apologized for the slight error he had committed. The murderer expiated his crime on the spot where he committed it, in the centre of the beautiful Paseo, near the Plaza del Mars.

■ An enterprising individual, whose name is unknown, yesterday perpetrated a successful forgery on the city Treasurer. He presented an order, purporting to have been signed by the General of Marine, for \$22,500, which account was paid to him, and with which he very quietly walked off. In about half an hour afterwards the genuine order, from which the forged one had been drawn, was presented, and the latter affair came to light. The forger, however, was not to be found, and the police have as yet been unable to get any trace of him. A billiard marker, who has suddenly disappeared, is suspected.

I took up my quarters at a Spanish hotel on my arrival in this city, and I was somewhat surprised on sitting down to dinner to find myself immediately opposite Señor Don Carlos de España, late Spanish Consul at New Orleans. He appears to be living very quietly, seldom going out, and apparently avoiding observation as much as possible. He told an American who was stopping at the house, and whom he found to be unacquainted with his history, that he was staying in Havana for his health, having leave of absence from his post for six months. According to Gen. Taylor's proclamation, the extent of his leave is not exactly defined.

An Italian opera company are performing at the Tacón theatre with considerable success, but Tedesco has not yet made her appearance, and it is not positive that she will come out at all.

Among the passengers to leave on the *Falcon* is a young colonel of artillery in the island, who recently drew \$20,000 in the lottery, and in a few days afterwards learned the decease of a relative in old Spain, who left him about \$50,000 more. He goes to the States for the first time on a tour of pleasure. Should anything occur worth noting, I will write you again in a few days.

Yours, C. H. K.

(Special Correspondence of the Picayune.)

HAVANA, March 8, 1850.

My despatches of the 4th intended for the British

steamer, *Goody*, this vessel, an accident having lost me the advantage of the former, although they were sealed and ready. Still, this steamer will scarcely be twenty-four hours behind her. I have already advised that my communications of the 2d and 3d per Adams Gray were something voluminous; and again, with regard to the markets, I have but to refer to previous rates for imports of every kind, the prominent article of lard alone excepted, of which there has been a fresh arrival, but notwithstanding our stocks are reduced to 5000 kegs, all told, and sales have been made at 10½¢ @ 11c. for kegs, and 11½¢ @ 12c. for barrels.

For two days sugars were very flat, and to-day there has been a general decline of ¼ rial per arroba, with an accumulating stock. Coffee as before. Scarcely a pound of the meanest at retail below 15c. Molasses 2 rials per keg. Bills on London 10½¢ @ 10½¢ premium, with trifles at 11 premium. On New York 1 discount. Money 82½ per cent. premium. Freights £2 10s. @ £3 per ton.

In public affairs every thing wears its usual aspect of tranquillity, nor do I hear of any thing to add to what I communicated in my last. But every act and movement of the Government betokens a degree of watchful vigilance that cannot be misunderstood. To the Americans resident here the greatest present annoyance arising from the stringent measures of Government is the suppression generally of the packages of American newspapers, which we know are regularly sent here, for one likes to keep well posted up of what is doing at home, and although this is the long session of Congress, when nothing will of course be done until June, or until within ten days of adjournment, yet an occasional Buncombe speech or an electioneering resolution might not come amiss to while away a dull hour. Well, it is a great annoyance, but I do not know that we have any great right of complaint with the example of our own Charleston before us, where papers from the North were very properly suppressed, containing matters of an incendiary anti-slavery character, and here where but few of the authorities understand English, they have made no distinction in the character of any of the United States papers. Pray heaven that we may not suffer any further vexations from the fear or from the actual invasion of the country, which, if it does occur, will doubtless be composed of nearly all Americans, and as I hinted in my last, not a few of them now here have been very indiscreet in their language. Such indiscretion or imprudence has no affinity with courage or boldness which belongs to other stations, but rather partakes of bravado, if not of a want of decency towards the existing Government, which would cause them, under similar circumstances at home, to take fire against foreigners in double quick time.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. Z.

The "garotte" is to be used to-morrow on a white man. He had done nothing but kill a man on the 27th ult. Quick work, eh! He was condemned on the 5th, sentence confirmed on the 6th, and placed in "capilla" on the 7th. The *Gaceta* of this morning says that such horrible crimes are now of rare occurrence. The culprit is an escaped convict, and the crime he committed appears very like the act of a madman or one who was tired of life and wished to take revenge on mankind, and leave the world in doing so, for the attempt at robbery which led to the assassination was made early in the evening, in a part of the city quite populous and much frequented. The time has been when such acts were more common in Havana than elsewhere. Since the days of Tacón reformation has gone forward until an ordinary street assassination excites the wonder and astonishment of a generation whose parents considered it as the mere ordinary event of the times. Such has been the influence of one great and good man that at this day the police of Havana is considered equal to that of any city known, and the safety to life and property against the ordinary arts of burglars and petty thieves perhaps greater than any place within our knowledge. In 1842 two men attacked another in the street who was carrying money, and seized his bag; the military being near the alarm was given and they fled; one was shot down, and the other captured and sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes, tied on a horse's back, at each of four public squares; and to work fifteen years on the public roads. The robbery was attempted at 11 in the morning, the trial, sentence and execution thereof was all over at 5 in the afternoon! The bearers of money had a long lease of security after that.

13 March 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels...March 12.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....Mrs Murat, Paris; R P Miller, Mr Buhler and family, La; J Blash and cusen, J E Paine, Miss; Mrs S G Lyle, W Logan, Ky; J Lorrain, S J Smith, Mr Smith, Galena; J M Arrust, J B Blood, A G Woodward, J Malin, Mo; G P Tounsend, H Tounsend, R P Campbell, T S Churchard, T Eddy, J R Bostwick, Mr Lewis, S Clarke, N Y; W K Smith, R Bruce, E P Goode, D Otey, J M G Dickinson, Va; M Owen and family, H C Walker, S Vance, Mrs R Topps, Tenn; Mr Harrison, Liverpool; Mr. Moke, Rio de Janeiro; G R Clark and lady, J K Clark, J A Bryan, W M Morrison, J L Bissell, Mrs Bissell and child, Miss Bissell, St Louis; C B Child, Boston; A McVoy, Fa; J P Petit, S A Seymore, Capt Hartstein, steamship Fa'ccn; B W Huntington, A R McDonald, W H Hammon, W W Hammon, J Z Lasenley, G Brown, M D J Slade, Ala; T Bruce, Coast; J E Pairson, London; A Carter, jr, N J; J J Harris, R Moore, G Moore, Ga; J T Flemming, J Scealey, S C; B Congus, Dr Edwards, N O; J Mosgrove, Pa; Indian Charley, S R Bragis, Ark; S G Hand, Md; Capt J Davis, Chas Iyng, E Van Antwerp, Judge Ormand and family, Miss Ormand, R A Allen, Dr S Nebbitt, A B Montgomery, A S Gould.

VERANDA HOTEL....A N Perkins and lady, Ga; W R Harrison, A E Lewis, J Y Thompson, Y Y Armstrong, A M Hardine, J M Trussell, J S Savage, R H Montgomery, Miss; J Forbes, T W Scott, J G Gayden, H Boyce, S D Norwood, A J Norwood, J S Norwood, Dr Wilcox and lady, L P Crain, J A Smith, C T Badger, G S Guion and lady, Dr M A McLead, J H Randolph, W C S Ventress, W W Pugh, E J Tibault, La; Dr Gibson and lady, Mo; J F Dennis, Ia; J N Olcott, N Y; W H Sutterloh, Cal; J Carson, Europe; G Scarborough, Ky; A T Rainey, J E Jordan, C Neal, Ark; R Jones, Ala; W T Chapman, N O; J D Hundy, Ala; A Sugden.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL....A Harrington, N O; S C Cobb, F N Bissell, J Beasley, N Collins, N O; G R Dennis, Texas; Mr Jatties, England; R J Fritz, Cal; C P Smith, Miss; W K Young, J L Cassady, P A Prinall.

PLANTERS' HOTEL....C McCastle, A E Richards, E M Skaggs, T Roth and lady, W Hart and lady, L A Strouse, J H Bostrick, C L Clausel, Ala; Mr Tod, W P Bond, Miss; H Willis, N C; J F Douglas, H Mitchell, N O; M Glover, W A Park, Texas; Mr Loerco, E H Lowe.

LOUISIANA HOTEL....F B Graham, Boston; A F Hall, Albany; B B Lea, Ia; O Quin, J Hume, Mr Hoffman, N O; C Armstrong, E Burke, J T Buarke, N Y.

13 March 1850, 2

PASSENGERS.—The following is a list of the passengers by the steamship Falcon, Capt. Hartstein, from New York 28th ult., via Charleston, Savannah, and Havana 9th inst.:

J. Lusk, John L. Olcott, C. V. Legay, J. H. Blood, John Thomas, Mrs. E. Russell, Mr. Burgamore, Dr. J. S. Mallin, W. G. Woodward, R. P. Campbell, John James, L. Clark, E. Fitzgerald, J. N. Laid, A. Anderson, John Hurley, Jas. Farquharson, John Glascock, David Farquharson, Geo. Smith, Jas. Stewart, J. R. Frazier, N. Kennedy, C. M. Delany, H. Pitkin, F. Bartlett, Mr. Bell, Geo. H. Friend, E. Tate, H. Bingham, H. B. Hanyson, George Moke, Charles Tyng, S. Smith, John Dixon, H. Townsend, T. Townsend, R. Lubcke, S. J. Smith, D. A. Morales, F. Schuchard, B. Gibb, L. Lafolter, Mr. Dangleberne, F. Walter, E. Callee, S. M. Cambridge, G. Leger, Mr. Martin, C. Hall, D. A. Min, W. A. Lash, T. W. Owens, W. H. Lueriola, L. P. Reed, L. Coffman, T. Linville, Mr. Cole, H. McCarty, John Lindy, J. Compton, A. Boeham, E. S. Perkins, A. Williams, A. R. Meeker, J. Christian.

The Evening Picayune.

13 March 1850, 1

Havana Letter.

(Special Correspondence of the Picayune.)

HAVANA, March 8, 1850.

A report is current that the frigate *Ysabel II.*, which was sent from here several weeks since to demand restitution from the most puissant Emperor Faustin the First, for outrages committed upon the persons and property of the crew of a Spanish vessel wrecked on Santo Domingo, has been run ashore somewhere on the Haitian coast and totally lost. If this rumor should prove true, it will be a severe loss to the Spanish nation, for it possessed but five frigates, and this was the best. She rated forty-four guns, and was built in 1838. The old *Soberano*, ship of the line, lately arrived from Spain, has been dismantled, preparatory to a thorough overhauling. One would naturally suppose that a ship would be put in good order in the dockyards of the mother country before being sent here, but with Spain the reverse to what is generally the case with other countries holds good. The colonies must support the parent stem.

In political rumors there is nothing new. It is strongly asserted, and strongly denied, that an expedition of some kind will find its way here very soon. I very much doubt this, for I am very confidently assured that the sinews of war are wanting with the revolutionists. The Government here seems to be very confident of the security of their position. The police here, once the admiration of every one because of its efficiency, has become very lax in its administration. Reorganized by Tacón in 1834, during his incumbency no crime was committed with impunity, no criminal escaped unpunished. Under the sway of his successors it gradually relaxed in vigor, until O'Donnell, in a great measure, restored its energy. The present heads of the administration, occupied with far more important questions, have left its care to others, lower in office, and these either accessible to bribes or careless of their duties, have given confidence to the evil disposed. The career of crime, at first confined to the petty operations of house and shop thieves, has gradually advanced through the progressive stages of burglary and highway robbery, until now murder has become again a very common occurrence.

During the past week no less than four murders have either been committed or attempted. One mulatto, arrested in the very act, admitted, while his victim was writhing in the agonies of death at his feet, that he had made a mistake and killed another man than the one he was employed to despatch. The price of a life, I am told, is from

three to six ounces, according to the skill of the operator, a much smaller amount sometimes tempts the murderer. The porter of Mrs. Almy's hotel, a house favorably known to many of your readers, very nearly lost his life, three days since, for the small amount of four dollars. Two fellows, one white and the other a mulatto, asked him to change a quarter of an ounce for them, and while doing so one stabbed him in the throat, while the other snatched the money, and both escaped. To this sad picture we are sorry to add that gambling, though strictly prohibited by law, is becoming daily more common, and the monte table more openly kept. In some places I am told they are surreptitiously licensed by the authorities, and in one country town a hell is openly allowed for the ostensible purpose of repairing the church. How great must be the degradation of that religion which avails of the worst passion in human nature to sustain its sanctuaries.

The winding up of the opera season has commenced. Last night "*Lucia di Lammermoor*" was given for the first benefit. "*The Huguenots*" has finally been produced, and has created the same enthusiasm that a new opera always creates here. After the great efforts that were made by the enemies of the empresario to the bringing out of this opera, and which were the result of private pique, and a wish to embarrass him, he came very near seeing all his labor spoiled. During the first representation, immediately after the first act, Steffanoni was seized with convulsions, and it was found necessary to dismiss the audience. For a day or two it was considered doubtful whether she would be able to carry out her part, but she recovered, and the opera has been twice performed to crowded houses. Tedesco has received an engagement, but has not got approved. It is confidently asserted that the troupe will go to Mexico by the last of the month. Marti says he has not found the sending an operatic troupe to the United States a paying operation.

Mann's circus company is at Cienfuegos en route to California, via Havana. They have been performing at Trinidad with great success. Weston has taken the "*Father of Waters*" to Matanzas and Cardenas. From his long stay with them, one would judge they were mutually pleased.

The *Isabel*, our favorite steamer, goes off this afternoon crowded with passengers, and the *Falcon*, just now coming in, will also take a goodly number. The tide of travel has turned homeward, and we shall soon have roomy hotels.

Yours, truly, PEREGRINE.

13 MARCH 1850, 1

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the St. Charles theatre, for the benefit of Miss Cushman, and being her last appearance here, "The Stranger," the admirable beneficiary playing *Mrs. Haller* and Mr. Couldock the *Stranger*. After which, the comedy of "The Honey Moon," *Juliana* Miss Cushman, *Duke* Mr. Couldock, *Rolando* Mr. Field and *Volante* Mrs. Raymond.

At the Variétés, "The Devil in Paris," with Mr. Holland as *Crequette*, Mr. Dayson *Count Vanille* and Mrs. C. Howard *The Mysterious Stranger*. The whole to conclude with the new grand ballet of action, "The Peri," and its beautiful music, superb decorations, &c., the whole corps of dancers appearing, led by the accomplished Mlle Hilariot.

At the Commercial Exchange, the operatic troupe of "The Campbells," with their new melodies, comic dances, breakdowns and celebrated Burlesque Musical Promenade.

At Armory Hall, lecture on the newly discovered science of Electro-Biology, by Mr. Theophilus Fiske, of Philadelphia.

The exhibition (gratis) of Foyatier's splendid statue, life size, of the Virgin of the Immaculate Conception, at Barraud's, corner of Royal and Orleans streets.

THE CITY.—Although the season properly termed the carnival has passed with us, yet there is no diminution either as regards the variety or attraction of amusements in our midst. Besides the theatres and opera, we have nightly lectures on a variety of branches of human knowledge, and other places of resort for rational enjoyment, such as the Campbell Minstrels, &c., too numerous to mention. The gay throng from the North and West, who generally spend the winter months with us, have left for the green hills and fertile fields of their own States, and yet but for the pleasant impressions they have left behind them, their presence from our fashionable resorts is hardly missed.

This is the season for visiting our city among the planters of the adjoining States. The cotton farmer from Alabama is easily recognised by his homespun jeans pants and coat, as he perambulates the streets with some fair rosy cheeked girl, whose ruddy hue and freshness tell us that she has been raised in the pure air of the country. The dry goods and other stores are daily crowded with country men and country lasses, the purity and yeomanry of the land, whose bright eyes and frank intelligence contrast greatly with the pale cast and dissipated look of fashionable belles.

The spring races, which are close at hand, have also drawn together the sporting fraternity and lovers of sport, so that we do not err perhaps when we say that our city has not this season been gayer, pleasanter, or more crowded, than it is now.

As an evidence of the prosperity of the city, we will remark that there are more beggars and mendicants here at present than we have ever before known. You will see at the hotels and public places on the streets any number of little beggar girls and boys, and frequently a mother with four or five children following her. The old fashion of "borrowing a babe" to beg for has exploded, and the beggar woman without a child now goes it with a "mournful story," which wins much better. A hearty, pale, stout looking just arrived Hibernian, who had probably heard our streets were lined with gold, entered one of our hotels and asked a gentleman for work. "Certainly," said the gentleman, "go down on the levee, roll molasses, sugar or cotton, carry any body's trunk, toat pig lead, bar iron, salt, or corn, or if you can't get that to do, pick up rags in the street, and come to me, and I will pay you for it." The Irishman looked at the gentleman in surprise and sloped.

It is really a shame, though, that our city authorities should allow such vagrancy to swarm through our streets without making examples of them. To the lame, halt, or blind, we are disposed to be charitable; but to encourage vice and infamy we consider it a shame and a crime.

THE FASTEST RACE EVER RUN IN AMERICA.

There was yesterday run, over the Bingaman Course, one of the most exciting and interesting races ever run in the Southwest, and decidedly the fastest race ever run in America. We yesterday predicted that the time would be exceedingly fast, but it exceeded our expectations. The entries were *Hegira*, *Fanny G.*, *Flying Dutchman* and *Hark*. *Flying Dutchman*, before the start, had the call in the betting circles, and in some instances he was backed even against the field. *Fanny G.*, a large slashing filly from Kentucky, was the second favorite.

First Heat.—*Hark* jumped off with the lead, but *Hegira* went up and passed while going round the first turn. *Fanny G.* and *Flying Dutchman* were evidently watching each other, and did not contend for the heat as much as they might have done. *Hegira* won the heat under a pull by four lengths, in 1:46½.

Second Heat.—This was the great heat of the race, every horse doing his best from the start. *Flying Dutchman* led off, but on the first quarter was passed by *Hegira*, which position they kept until entering the quarter stretch, when a most brilliant struggle took place between *Flying Dutchman*, *Fanny G.* and *Hegira*. At one time a blanket would have covered the three, and they came clattering past the stands nearly together. For a time the spectators were divided in opinion whether *Fanny G.* or *Flying Dutchman* had won the race, or whether it was a dead heat between them. The judges finally awarded the heat to *Flying Dutchman* by a throat-latch, and announced the unprecedented time of 1:45½.

Third Heat.—*Flying Dutchman*'s friends now backed him at long odds, but the backers of *Fanny G.* were but little daunted after her recent remarkable performance, and many of them would not hedge a dollar. *Hark* went off with the lead, but was overtaken and passed soon afterwards by *Hegira*. On the back stretch *Fanny G.* made play, and soon placed herself in the front rank and led home a winner by six lengths in 1:49½.

Fourth Heat.—The betting now again changed its complexion, and the friends of *Fanny G.* backed her at three and four to one against the field; she went off with the lead and, although closely pressed, led from end to end, coming in a winner of the heat and race by three lengths in 1:48.

Much money changed hands on the result and the most intense interest was kept up to the last moment. The timers were Col. Bingaman and Mr. Greer, both experienced turfmen and timers, who agreed exactly in regard to it. The time of the second heat has never been equalled in America, the nearest approach to it being 1:46, which has never been made but three times, viz: by Robin Hood, on Long Island, with a "catch weight;" by Jim Bell in Kentucky and by Creath in this State.

The following is the summary:

SECOND DAY—Thursday, March 14, 1850—Purse \$150, mile heats.

W. J. Minor's (Harper & Moore's) ch. f. <i>Fanny G.</i> , by imp. Margrave, out of Lances, 4 y. o., Edward Thompson, rider,	2	2	1	1
A. W. Small's br. c. <i>Flying Dutchman</i> , by Grey Eagle, dam by Muckle John, 3 y. o.,	4	1	2	2
Duncan F. Kenner's ch. f. <i>Hegira</i> , by Ambassador, out of Flight, 3 y. o.,	1	3	4	3
Thomas J. Wells's gr. c. <i>Hark</i> , by imp. Olencoe, dam Pandango, 3 y. o.,	3	4	3	dr.
Time, 1:46½—1:45½—1:49½—1:48.				

TO-DAY'S RACE.—This is the three mile day, and the entries are such as to induce all lovers of genuine sport to be in attendance. Capt. Minor enters *Voucher*, and Col. Bingaman *Doubleton*. It is needless to urge the attendance of the public, as both these horses are well known and have warm friends. The ferry boat will not leave the Second Municipality, as there is no landing on this side of the river.

METAIKIN COURSE RACES.—The races over this course will commence on Tuesday of next week. Two fine stables of horses will arrive here this day, one from Alabama and one from Virginia. They will both contend for the prizes to be offered at this course. We learn from Mr. TenBroeck, the proprietor, that the Metakin track is now in fine condition, and that rich sport is anticipated from the meeting, as there will be a "catch weight."

The Daily Hurricane

16 March 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels... March 15.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.... Lieut Col A Bennett, U S A ; J Smith; N Y ; H V Richardson, Tenn ; T Hamilton, Mobile ; L Wesson, Ohio ; C G McHatton, W F Turnard, W S Pike, J L Brent, W M Smith, La ; L E Wells, W Warner, Philadelphia ; Wade Hampton, jr, W J Bull, S C ; R R Estell and lady, Mrs C B Officer and son, Miss ; Mr Marr, France ; S M Ogden, S T Harrison, H W Treffry, J J Reams, W W Cateman, Colonel Roberts.

VERANDA HOTEL.... G W Sappington, Va ; W Bohlin, C Steele, W G Bender, B G Riger, J M Kelly, J T Marze, Miss ; E Phillips, La ; J L Moss and lady, Philadelphia ; M Richardson, Ky ; A J Hanna, N O ; J H Denckgrave, J G Brown.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL.... J M Cheney, J B Taylor, Ala ; L York, Texas ; J Coleman, Philadelphia ; H E Sale, H B White, W French, T Selly, J Alexander, B Waddell, T P Frith, M L Legge, P H Foley, La ; J Storm, M Fealer, C B Haynes.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.... W D Baker, J N Green, A J Hunter, La ; A F Marshall, A Reach, J Hickey, Miss ; J Coleman, Philadelphia ; W N Fortune, T B Bache, Ala ; F W Varnell, N O ; T J Holloway.

LOUISIANA HOTEL.... Mr Vannier, T Cotton, S Seman, F Geary, N O ; Capt E F Lirekin, bark John Carver ; James Davis, W P Clayton, Ky ; James Still, Mobile ; C W Richards, Boston.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

16 March 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

J Donegan, Conn.	W Forward, Penn
J H Nicholson, Md	Hon J P Phoenix, N Y
R W Keys, Vermont	J Herron, Pittsburg
D Johnson, San Francisco	R Porter, do
Dr Cross, N Carolina	Mr Meredith, lady and
J Hunter, Virginia	daughter, Balt
J G de Campuz, Havana	E V Thurber, R Island.
J Pohl, do	W H Breiner, N York
M Martinez, do	O B Bowers, lady and
G de La Figera, do	daughter, N Orleans
A Egcardia, do	A B Richards and lady,
W Leland, New York	N Orleans
Helmuth, Philadelphia	W Pike, Boston
J R Soures, New York	T Braintree, Mass
Mrs M R Price and son	O P Saunders, do
S D Trenchard, U.S.N	J L Stevens, N York
T W Evans, Virginia	H Wilkins, do
W G Vincent, N Orleans	O Dayton & lady, Mich

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

L Wilson, Indiana	J M Otey, Virginia
F C Greene & daughter,	P Block, St Louis
Md	C E Stewart, Virginia
B Bailey, N Carolina	J H Hunter, do
N Kendal, do	B H Drane, S Carolina
M Brown, do	P Gorman, Maryland
Miss Upham, do	T K Beahon, Virginia
M H Johnson, Virginia	M Edwards, do
L M Bailey, Boston	J List, do
J Gallagher, Conn	P Fritz, Philadelphia
Capt Saunders	J Righter, do
Col L Blake	J Hellig, do
T Donling, Indiana	T Dowling, Indiana
H G Hodgson	J E Settle, Virginia
Maj Brown, Baltimore	C S Dickinson, Md
A G Cole, do	W H Dorsey, do
Dr Hodges, Maryland	

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

O W Sturtevant, N Y	Mr and Mrs Slade, Balt
Mr Chadwick, N Jersey	J W Hall, Boston
Capt T G French, U S A	C F Dennet, do
W C Ravenel, S Carolina	C West and lady, Balt
E W Bart, Baltimore	C M Jackson, do
Mr Tiffany, Canada	Miss Jackson, Maine
R M Chapin, Maine	G Hesselbock, Maryland
O Holmes, do	W Reis and lady, Ky
A W H Clapp, lady and	Miss C Reis, do
daughter, Portland	J H Sweet, Boston
Mr and Mrs Bates	B P Cheney, do
Mr Ogden	H F Rice, do
W J Miller, Tennessee	G Q Thorndike, do
T F Engelbrecht, N Y	G Jones, Georgia
M Clarke, Alabama	W P Graff, U S Consul,
T Kay, Montreal	Nassau
T K Smith, England	M Howard, Conn
H Bliss, Baltimore	F Stanford, Georgia
D E Somers, Maine	J H Weekes, do
A Hardy, lady and son,	J Kyle, do
Boston	G A Norris, do
Gen Boyle, Maine	H P Adams, Alabama
R R Phelps, Conn	W Young, do
D T Thurston and lady,	J S Andrews, N York
Baltimore	A Bronson, do
Miss Litchfield, Balt	E Pond, do
A K Hay, N Jersey	J Sundhennu, Georgia
W W Hunt, Tenn	J Borenban, do
R D Woodward, Md	J B Forney, Alabama
D P Allica, N J	M Kidd, Maryland
J K Eyre, Philad	

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

F Carter, Georgia	S Harris, Wisconsin
J D Pierce, Virginia	S E Babcock, Boston
S S Ritter, Philad	J B Thompson, N York
W H Bidwell, N York	T C Fisher, do
M Marsh, Georgia	G G Pierpont, Texas
H D Burghautt, Mass	J Fitzgerald, Missouri
J S Browning, Virginia	J Lewoss, Philad
H Brown, do	C A Eckstein, N York
D S Blakely, Miss	J Moon and lady, Miss
W R Burke, Maryland	B F Nelson, Alabama
G W Morton, do	D Rowland, N Carolina
Mr Castleton, do	T H Duncan, Kentucky
G S Collins, Conn	E Harvey, Georgia
L J Lynch, Boston	T W Harvey, do
G P Lynch, do	W S Arnold, do
T Lynch, do	W Brooks, Tenn
F Utermallie, N York	W J Hart, do
C Forrester, Wisconsin	G K Howard, Texas

Gadaby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

N B Chamberlain, Host	G A Diggs, Maryland
D Hone, Miss	G Rogers, Baltimore
G McCaskill, Alabama	J Armstrong, do
L Stern, Virginia	H Dorr, do
E D Pitts, lady, child &	G L Allan, Alabama
serv't, Virginia	Dr Musgrave, N C
S M Howell, Philad	D A S Miller, Georgia
W Davis, Plymouth	Mr Hardy, lady & son,
W W Townes, Virginia	Mass
D C Diggs, Maryland	T Elliott, Virginia

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Maj Vinton, U S A	C K Turner, Hridgeport
L R Barker, Boston	O Clark, Alabama
W C Shattuck, do	G M Foster, Dover
G M Garfield, N York	Mr Fox & lady, Bristol
C Robinson, Penn	Master Fox, do
A Rosel, N York	J Bank, N York
M M Pomeroy, do	C C Bank, do
L D Damerlax, Missouri	L Davenport, St Louis

The Daily Picayune.

17 march 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels... March 16.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.... J P Staples, Gen Polk, La; Mr Roberts, O A Shaw, Miss; G H Southerton, Va; G Williams, Miss Renault, Mobile; R C Cummings, N O; F L Bond and lady, N C; E Ingersoll, Philadelphia; G W Williams, H Carlyle, Ky; C W Campbell, M W Lewis, Ark.

VERANDA HOTEL.... R Westfeldt, Mobile; A T Rainey, B P Jett, Ark; D M Dancy, W Crutcher, Miss; N Green, N O; E D Lane, Texas; H P Duvey, N H; A Lewis, M C Nye, F T West, J L Price, Mo; H Enskine, D Hoyt, Scotland; C B Roff, N Y; W Terry, J B Terry, J W Reed.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.... R Prophet, J W Edwards, J Melvin, Miss; J Gordan, Tenn; J Wilson, N Y

LOUISIANA HOTEL.... Capt J L Deinton, brig Leopold O'Donnell; Mr Pittman, J Davis, N O; Chas Pittfield, Edward Coffin, Boston; A Morrison, Charleston; I Morgan, Mo; A E Curtis, Cincinnati; R W Samsen, Louisville.

The Washington Union publishes the following declaration of the committee of Hungarian exile in this country, written in the name of the Hungarian nation. The Union understands that copies of it have been delivered to the President, the heads of departments, and to the foreign Ministers accredited to this Government. It breathes the spirit of men who, though defeated, are not subdued but are determined to renew the battle in defence of their rights and privileges, until victory shall crown their exertions. We wish the Hungarian nation God speed; and we trust that the darkness which now surrounds it may be dissipated, and that a long day of happy independence may succeed:

We, the undersigned, natives of Hungary and of the provinces inseparably joined to the crown of that kingdom, being the only members of that nation who are in a situation to utter their thoughts with perfect freedom, and raise their voices for the holy cause of their cruelly oppressed fatherland, do hereby declare before God, the eternal and the just, the protector and avenger, in the name of truth, before the civilized world, and with the conviction that we do but express the sentiments of the entire Hungarian people:

1. We recognize the fact that, through the perfidy of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, and by the intervention of Russia, contrary to all laws of nations, our country is at this moment subdued and given over to the power of Austria. But in view of this fact, we declare:

2. That neither Francis Joseph, of Hapsburg-Lorraine, nor any member of his house, does or can possess any right, formally expressed or existing in fact, to the crown of Hungary. He possesses no legal right, because when his Majesty Ferdinand V. abdicated on the 1st of December, 1848, and the family revolution was effected by the Archduchess Sophia, at Olmutz, all formal claims of that house were thereby extinguished; for his successor allowed the six months to pass without fulfilling the forms and conditions which, by the fundamental terms of the constitution, are prescribed to be executed within that limitation. He possesses no right in fact, because the provinces of the Hungarian crown never belonged to the house of Hapsburg, because the King of Hungary can never be its feudal or hereditary sovereign. He must be called to the throne, and can exercise only such rights as are granted him by the terms of his coronation and inauguration. Therefore,

3. We hereby proclaim to the nations of the earth that Francis Joseph, of Hapsburg-Lorraine, is a usurper, a tyrant and perfidious traitor.

4. We hereby protest against all and several the decrees, edicts, proclamations and ordinances, the political measures and regulations, the acts of violence, and proceedings of whatever kind, of the above-named usurper in Hungary, and in the provinces thereto belonging, against all power of action exercised or claimed therein, and declare the same forever null and void.

5. We protest against all the persecutions, executions, banishments, confiscations, and all the unjust sentences passed upon the patriots and rightful owners of the land. We hereby declare that we hold the usurper and his house personally answerable for the same; and when the day of reckoning shall come, we will demand an account at their hands of the misery and bloodshed caused by them.

6. We hereby call upon nations, and governments, and individuals, to renounce all treaties and withdraw all loans contracted with the above-named Francis Joseph and his Government of Hungary, and to enter into no obligations with the same; for we cannot recognize them, and do declare them forever without binding force.

7. We hereby warn our countrymen and all other persons against aiding the above-named Francis Joseph, of Hapsburg-Lorraine, or any of his house, in reference to Hungary; against executing or abetting the execution of his ordinances, or taking part in the administration of his tyrannical Government; against accepting offices, presents, titles, or rewards of any kind, at the expense of the Hungarian people; against purchasing confiscated estates, or in any way whatsoever, becoming participators in the crime; for when the day shall come, as in Heaven's good time it surely will, for the restoration of our country's rights, we will treat all such men as traitors and participators in the usurpation and robberies of their country.

We lay this protest before an all-just God, to whom we commend our holy cause, and before the nations of the earth, calling on God and men for help, sympathy, and justice. Our cause is holy, just, and good; and while we submit to the present dispensation of Providence, which we cannot comprehend, and yield where we cannot resist, we will never give up a cause which affects the freedom and independence of all nations, and which in the end must be victorious.

In the name of the Hungarian exiles, the committee:
Col. JOHN FRANK, Adjutant General.
Col. LADISLAV BIALAY.
Maj. CORNELIUS KORNYI.
Capt. ARTHUR ROZSA.
Rev. DR. ANTONY KUN.
Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia.
Maj. EDWARD THEO. DANEUBOHY.

17 March 1850, 3

INDEPENDENT WHIG MASS MEETING of the Citizens of the **SEVENTH WARD, Second Municipality.**—An Independent Whig Mass Meeting of the Voters of the Seventh Ward, Second Municipality, will be held at **OUR HOUSE**, corner of Poydras and St. John streets, on **MONDAY EVENING**, the 18th instant, at half past 7 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of a free and harmonious discussion of public opinion, and for the transaction of other business which may be brought before the meeting to advance the interests of the Ward.

Punctual attendance of all the voters is requested.

Dr Harvey,	James Lindsay,	J L Levy,
N H Hackett,	Charles Barnes,	Wm McLaughlin,
T Butterfield,	John Freret,	T G Hunt,
N F Baeley,	Wm McCulloch,	E Wood Perry,
Walter Nicol,	Mr Meeker,	Wm Smith,
R Bannister,	J A Roberts,	D Watson,
P Milligan,	Mr Gott,	And others mh17

} all names

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

18 March 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

R M Price, lady, son & serv't, U S N	M Trajillo and family, Havana
R Vanagar, Bogota	H Stone and lady, N C
H Elsworth, N York	Wm Elsworth, N York
D Grant, California	J Richardson and lady, N York
T Lewis, jr, N York	T Edwards, jr, N York
J L O'Sullivan, do	Hon J Evans & lady, Mo
W White, jr, U S C S	Miss Evans, do
J W Marshall, England	M Blachet, England
G H Marshall, do	E Helknap, N York
N English, Boston	J Courtney, Paris
D Keene and lady, Bos	F Winship, Mass
M Martin, N York	A Furush, N Orleans
A V Oaler, Paris	J Still, Liverpool
A P Manguin, N Orleans	A Reichen, N York
D F Reichen, N York	Col W C Gibbs
T Hefelman, San Fran	D S Vail, Troy
J C Delano, Mass	Mrs Vail, do
Mrs Delano, do	Miss Hart, do
W Spooner, N York	Miss Hart, do
Capt Wm A T Maddox, U S N	Capt Shields, U S A
E L Wilkinson, N York	C Simond, N York
Mrs Wilkinson and servants, N York	D V Whipple, do

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

W H Dorsey, Maryland	J Small, Baltimore
S Clotworthy, Phila	Mr Livingston, N Y
Elias Hall, Boston	J A Pease, Philadelphia
Mr Eiasfeldt, Baltimore	L S Raymond, do
L Skinkle and lady, Ill	J A Collins, Baltimore
W B Read, Tennessee	W P Conway, Virginia
T Y Brooke, Virginia	G W Conway, do
D Fitzhugh, do	A Hardy, lady and son, Massachusetts
J W Lindsay, N C	G W Little, Ohio
W J Abernathy, do	V B Read, Tennessee
L Williams, Pa	R T Merrick, Maryland
J A Lee, Kentucky	J E Baldwin, New York
E B Pearce, do	S B Holder, N C
J S Riley, do	J B Barrett, do
S E Armstrong, do	G Broadbent, Baltimore
J G Stephenson, Ky	W C Norris, Virginia
J Dufour, Indiana	W B Cooper, Alabama
J Colvin, Ohio	B S Lester, Kentucky
T J Curry, Kentucky	B P Lee, do
S Allen, do	H V Cummins, Tenn
Mrs Glosspear, Ky	J Doungs, do
G W Little, Ohio	
F Dennis, Maryland	

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Mr Stevens, N Y	J G E Larned, Conn
J Matthews, Va	M Y Kidd, Md
Geo Smith, Chicago	P Sanchez Tannan, Cuba
Rufus Waterman, R I	J B Fillons, N Y
W D Bowie, jr, Md	J H Macrae, Va
L E Goldsmith, N Y	R G Gilman, Mo
J E Rawlings, Phila	Mr A Archer, Va
John Corrigan, Balt	Dr. Harris, St. Louis
Allen Wilkinson, N Y	J Whiting and daughter, Ala
John Murphy, Balt	Alex Dudley, Va
Robt J Young, Md	C Kniffen, Mo
R H Lawrence, Md	H McChandler, N J
C P Evans, Del	Mr Andrews, Me
B C Raymond, Albany	C S Marsh, Balt
F M Bartlett, Charleston	C Hurlburt, N Y
Dr J Vanderpool, N Y	Mr and Mrs Harris, N Y
Mr Green, Montreal	Miss Rathbone, do
F Field, Mass	G L Greene, R I
Mr Field, do	P Pulane, N O
T Robertson, Va	M McMichael, Phila
E Train & family, Boston	Thos G Cary, Boston
D Claggett, Balt	W M Lewis, Ky
C L Eaton, Ohio	John Forayth, Pa
J D Bower, N Y	Richard Straw, do
R W Buent	G C Alfred, Ky
Andrew Clark, N J	
A J Vanderpool, N Y	

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

John F Wilson, N Y	S Turner, N Y
M Wnch, Boston	R Johnson, do
L B Norrell, Va	J W Brown, Md
Marcus Du Val, Md	B Stone, Phila
R H McCoy, Pa	B Jenkins, do
J L Dorsey, Md	H Wilson, Boston
C P Williams, Albany	W Purdy, N Y
J W Rush, Ala	G F Bryant, Boston
S Windham, do	W R Bentler, Md
A W King, Ala	J H Siegfried, Mo
Col G S Newell, Boston	R R Richardson, Wash'n
H Nassor, Mass	Mr and Mrs Farren, N Y
B Wilson, do	Gen Hamilton, S C

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

C Robinson, Va	R W Bailey, Va
J Mitchell, N Y	O Horwitz, Baltimore
Mrs W E Horner, Phila	Dr and Mrs Eppe, Va
Mrs Higginson, Vt	S Higginson, Mass
Miss Higginson, do	Mr Hayman & lady, NY
C F Harris, N C	W Overman, N C
A J Yorke, do	E Hall, Washington
J M Austin, Va	S M Dold, Va
Col R G Crank, do	J M Howcock, do
J G Stuart, Indiana	Dr G H Gay, Boston
C Gay & 3 ladies, Califor	W Parker, Baltimore
Mr Howie, Md	Mr Grainger, N Y
F A Hewley & lady, Bos	C R Carrington, Va
E C Mayo, Va	S K Swann, do
N H Thompson, Ga	Wm Leggs, N Y
C R Vany, N Y	J Endlich, Pa
S Pierce, Pa	A J Higgins, Va

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Ira Thackeray, Canada	Wm Fox, Albany
C R Tannor, Bridgeport	J Foley and lady, N Y
T M Clark, New York	A McFadin, Canada
J Smith and lady, do	Wm H Shuck, U S N
R C Page, Virginia	E G Parker, Boston
S P Martin, Philadel'a	M De Bois-la-Comte and family, French minister.
Dr A Perry, New York	M J Ballston, and son, Boston
M F Callender, Bristol	A H Edwards, Hurling'u
W Magons, Philadel'a	A de Agreda, Mexico
C P Davis, Boston	W H Dridale, N York
M Hanson, New York	Hon N S Littlefield, Ma
H E Houghton, Troy	J Barker, Baltimore
C Danvers, Bristol	S M Mallory, do
H Von Spilfenberg, Hreslau	C Davis and lady, Saint Louis
G Barrelli, Hreslau	
J K Smith, N York	
D G Carlin, do	
H M Cooley, Boston	

19 March 1850, 2

New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

The Convention whose deliberations must finally make or mar this important enterprise will commence its sitting in this city on THURSDAY, March 9th, and it is to be hoped that New Orleans will not be backward in contributing its quota of means to carry it out. The members of the delegation appointed to represent this city, and whose names will be found below, are requested to meet THIS AFTERNOON, Tuesday, at the office of J. D. B. DeBow, Esq, Exchange Place, opposite the Merchants' Exchange, at 5 o'clock.

The following are the delegates appointed at the primary meeting to represent this city:

Alfred Hennen,	C. A. De France,	J. P. Benjamin,
T. H. McCaleb,	A. C. Wilbur,	R. E. Hammeth,
J. B. Gribble,	J. F. H. Claiborne,	J. W. Hoffman,
J. S. Clendennen,	R. W. James,	I. W. Arthur,
G. T. Dunbar,	J. M. Bell,	H. W. Palfrey,
J. W. Smith,	James Robb,	S. D. Hess,
J. O. Pierson,	H. R. W. Hill,	Junius Beebe,
R. W. Caskin,	Glendy Burke,	Walter Peck, Jr.,
W. T. Hepp,	John L. Sheafe,	J. B. Byrne,
H. O. Anderson,	C. M. Emerson,	Alex Walker,
Wm. Nott,		mh19—1t2dp

*copy
all
names*

The Daily Picayune.

19 March 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels... March 18.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.... Mrs J H Orgood, Miss Sargent, Mrs Sargent, Master Sargent, Natchez; D Semple and family, Miss; Mrs E Ratcliff, La; J R Tillow, N Y; W S Pike, La; H Doyall, Coast; C E Stevens, N Y; P G McGuire, J R Eliot, Mobile; J G Myer, Hamburg; J L Addison, N O; J S Boatwright, S C; Col Courtney, Miss Roxter, W H Sterling, La; J A Stewart, T Rivers, Tenn; J N Tucker, D Collins, J A Tucker; W C Webb, Col J W Rankin, J Edwards, J J Hanna, Mrs T M Williams and family, D D Brown, J H Graham, La; H H Miller, H Smith and lady, Miss; W W Thompson, La; W D Sims and nephew, Va; D Falcot, N Y; W M Norman S C; J A Hester, Miss M W Foster, Cin; H Cole, La; A Williams, Ga; J M Johnson, N O; J R Henry, J C Cartwright, R H Ford, Texas; J Woodburn, E Craig, J W Craig, S Mott, —.

VERANDA HOTEL.... J D Roland, Ga; J Lea, Miss; J Bradford, L I; Capt Roberts, Mrs Carnover, C G R Strode, G P Patrick, F J Hurtee, Mobile; W H Abrams, W. Abrams, J Greaves, J S Fall, Col Fall, L R Coleman, Mrs A M Chalmers, Miss; W L Mosley, Ky; Judge Mills, N O; J H Beard, Cin; J A Renhead, W H Wynn, W Perkins and lady, Miss Alice A Grice, G W Thompson and lady, L Hardethy and lady, S D Quays and lady, V P Duprey, J W Dardenne, R Orezar and lady, R R Brahear, J A Haze, W B Prescott, La; W Lyons, A S Arrington, J Mabry, J M Dupree, W B Lightfoot, Miss Beat, J J Birdsong, Miss; R Wanock, H Andrews, G P Forte, R P Hinton, J Marshall, G W Laughley, Jackson; R A Little and lady, Cin; H Kennedy, W J Chahman, G S Suvyer, G G Gauthier, M P Smythe, N O; Miss E G Stetson Boston; S H Bond, Miss; H Cowles, Farmington; S B Walker, Mobile; R Woods, —.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL.... H Sneeg, W Robertson, L S Beverly, L K Magee, E J Magee, J W Easterling, Miss; A M Harman, W W Mitchell, La; H N Clerk, Ia; J Gregg, Texas; D M Warren, Phil; J Whink, Greenville; W J Brooks.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.... B F Aselt, J S Grubbs, Ark; B W Shaw, V Tapp, J M Walker, J Griesman, Miss; J Dorsey, Gainesville; E Drey, Columbus; M W Dean; J Cook, W E Pendleton, J H Hanson, J W Dore, H H Beard, D M O'Neil, G W Thompson and daughter; L L Eyer, Cin; J M Bothick, W Williams and lady, Ohio; J Rathborn, R W Graus, Pa; J D Wright, Texas; J O Hanley, J Taylor, J H Thompson, J W Pope, S P Warner, Cal.

LOUISIANA HOTEL.... J S Eaton, C W Robins, J J Lee, N O; E Stephenson, Mo; J Clark, Texas; J Lowell, Bay Saint Louis; Capt E Cobb, schr Martha Hall.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

19 March 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel.

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 11th street.

I Lawrence, New York	L R Reese, lady & sister,
C Wolfe do	Maryland
C P Kingsbury do	J Raymond, lady & ser-
Dr Westman, St Louis	vant, New Orleans
W C Nichols, N York	B Tressell & lady, Mob'e
S G Harris, Cumberland	J Perkins Alden, Boston
J A Machado New York	Wm Alden, do
John R Mernise, Balt'e	Orlando Hure, do
J W Beebe, New York	A Adams & lady, Maine
A X San Martin do	J Kume, New York
J R Curtis & lady, San	Wm Ritter, do
Francisco	J Phillips, New Hamp
W H Lyons, Iowa	Dr Thompson, N York
M Watrous, Florida	J H Hastings, Maine
J S Watrous, do	R H Dixon, Maryland
Jas Dixon, Maryland	

Brown's Hotel.

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

T Stewart, Philadelphia	R W Wheat, Alexandria
Hy-Hoss, Tennessee	D H Jenkins, Baltimore
W J Chase, do	R Mosley, Illinois
G G Boyce, do	W K Payne, Illinois
B Wright & serv't, Va	J Y Allison, do
J Loring, Tennessee	J M Miller, do
C J Faulkner, Virginia	M Stewart, Indiana
W D Gortherson, do	T McElwee, Philad'a
H Zellner, Tennessee	R Williams, New York
G H Smith, Ohio	G Glenn, do
G P Wntson, Baltimore	E Rosenwig, Baltimore
W D Gilkeson, Virginia	W T French, Virginia

National Hotel.

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

J S Carlisle, Va	E J Frison, N Carolina
M Edmiston, do	J C Holmes, do
C L Lewis, do	J R Frison, do
W Vanthyeck, N Y	F Williams, do
Wm Bogge, do	E F Ashe, do
J H Brooke, Md	W W Woodworth,
D T Thurston, Baltim'o	Hyde Park
G F Pendexter, N Y	S Thompson, N York
G H Thatcher, Albany	R H Belden, S Francisco
E R Stevens, Saratoga	J P Haven do
P Bentel, Penn'a	J R Andrews, England
T M Redmond, Trenton	Joshua Nickerson, N Y
Miss Redmond, do	G Godfrey, do
W L Corae, New York	Mr & Mrs C R Thayer,
M T Lynch, Va	Boston
J M Brown, Kentucky	G Colby, Boston
J B A Wilson, do	Mr Mason, do
R C Hundley, do	A Ayraubb & lady, N Y
J G Davidson, Richm'd	L Chapin, lady & 2
J A Love, Georgia	daughters, Albany
J C Grubb, Philadelphia	C L Malignon, Switzer'd

United States Hotel.

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

I Cole, jr, Baltimore	J McAlaster Virginia
G Haydon, Maryland	Rev Mr Tillinghast,
J A Camalion, do	Georgetown
L D Skilman, Va	W Shunas, Virginia
J R Younge, do	R C Page, do

Gadsby's Hotel.

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

R A Smith, Georgia	Mrs E Powell, Missouri
Wm Davis, Plymouth	E M Topping, Baltimore
W A Sullivan, Philad'a	H F Mott, jr, N York
G B Carhart, New York	J S Morris, Savannah
E B Jacobs, Virginia	D C Cumming, Virg'a
Miss Withers, do	W Bayroon, Georgia
Miss Lucas, do	S W Kuevaly, Conn
T J Marshall, Maryland	C M Nimmo, Virginia
Jno Perry, Missouri	Dr Crawford, Maryland
J C Powell, do	

Irving Hotel.

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Miss Haddock, N York	C C Donahoo, W Tenn
R H Hutchings, Georg'a	F Mallary, New York
L C Terrell, do	Mr Baloum, Cincinnati
G J Roberts, New York	James Ryan, Canada
Mr Anderson, do	L M Ely, Boston
S Alexander, N H	W H Backus, N Orleans
J MacPherson, Edinb'h	H E Robinson, Vermont

WASHINGTON

22 March 1850, 4

CUBA.

A Washington letter to the Boston Journal says :

"It is understood that agents and actors in the plot of revolutionizing Cuba are now in this city, and have been since the beginning of the session; and that their plans are nearly matured for carrying out this nefarious design, in violation of treaties and good faith with Spain. The Government is informed of every movement, and will take occasion, when the conspiracy is ripe, to interpose its authority, and with less leniency than when it had reason to interfere before. I notice some of the officers of the expedition which exploded in New York last summer among the number of 'distinguished strangers,' as they contrive to get themselves rated in the flash papers of the day."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

WM. P. BALLINGER, of Texas, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Texas.

JOHN T. MYRICK, of Florida, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Florida.

ROBERT S. KENNEDY, of New Jersey, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of New Jersey.

FIELDING DAVIS, of Mississippi, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi.

JOSEPH BATES, of Texas, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Texas.

ANDREW J. JAY, of Alabama, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Sparta, Alabama..

CHARLES F. M. NOLAND, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Batesville, Ark.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

22 March 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

J W S Wadsworth, N Y	I R Royers, Boston
W A Fitzhugh, do	H Hobart, Cambridge
W Hamersley, do	J F Hansford, Va
J A Leland and lady, New York	N Jones, do
E L Balchom and lady, Buffalo	S C Risley, do
C Eames, lady and ser- vant, N Y	N K Hall, Buffalo
	J Deane, Mass
	F B Deane, do
	D W Mecline, U S A
W J Brown, Indiana	J W Krautgrewe, Ky
O Reiley, do	Fred A Wilson, Water- ford
G P Paterson, N Y	G Fletcher and lady, Mass
Mrs Putnam, do	S A Machado, N Y
W Watkins and lady, Pennsylvania	

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

W F Lucas, Balt	A S Preuss, Balt
H Joyner, N C	H Avery and lady, N Y
W L Long, do	B C Flannagan, Va
G Watt, jr, Richmond	A A Keblenger, do
J J Hunton, Va	J Kelly, N C
J M Cloyd, Georgetown	W Armstrong, Ohio
E Braconer, Md	G W Sherman, Miss
T C Price, do	W Clarke, Missouri
T Brawner, do	A G Boone, do
S Clark, do	Miss Hayne, do
C J Faulkner, Va	O P Gentry and lady, Missouri
Col J Jones, Delaware	Miss Bower, Missouri
C A Gantt, Balt	

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

R Bowie, of W, Md	G B Upton, Boston
Capt Brook, do	C O Shove, Mo
Gen O'Donnell, Balt	J Cunningham, S C
E Bernoit and lady, Rhode Island	D J Millard, N Y
J B Johnston, N Y	J F Voorhies, Philad
J L Gordon, Va	S H Cannady, N C
B T Winston, Va	R W Harris, do
Mr and Mrs Sandford, New York	D C White, do
Mr and Mrs Taylor, New York	J L Moore, N Y
Miss Taylor, N Y	C F Tracy, Minnesota
K Taylor, jr, do	J West, Springfield
W Kirkwood, S C	R S Simmons, Ga
J M Van Colt and lady, daughter, N Y	W A Collins, N Y
Miss Burch, do	R L Morehead, Greens- boro'
G A Gardner, Miss	G H Simmons, Boston
A McL Paddock, Philad	J G Holland, Mass
E C Jones, S C	J W Patterson, Balt
J Robinson, Philad	J Ghuy, do
L B Tite, Nashville	W J Hollins, do
W J Warden, Va	E H Harrison, do
F F Russell, Boston	J E Tyson and lady
J M Edgar, Balt	S Hurlburt and lady
W H Morris, N Y	CA Gambrile and lady
R W Edgar, do	W S Woodside and lady
J B Carr, Balt	J B May, Va
	Dr R Iverson, Ga
	W H Clapp, Philad
	H Bryant, Va

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

J Watson, Va	Dr T C Peters, Va
H C Foster, N Y	W J Williams, Va
C B Edwards, do	J E Edsall, N J
L Tilton, Boston	W A Hurst, Penn
W G Peck, Va	J Parkley, Ky
F Nolia, N Y	W S Rollins, Philad
C Naylor, Penn	P Londray, Va
H R Roberts, Tenn	D Lewis, N C
W Douglass, Georgetown	W S Carson, N C
L F Martin, N Y	O P Gentry and lady, Mo
J T McCobb, Maine	Miss Bower, do

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

J Baldwin, N Y	J Miller, Va
G W Palmer, Va	H E Warren, Va
J T Dickson, Mo	W A Armistead, Va
J H Hyde, Va	W H Middleton, do
C Robinson, Va	W Nichols and lady, Balt
John	A Hunt, N C
D H Smith, Wash'n	Miss Langstroth, N J
J H Vermillion, Va	J R Crist, N C
J Raines, do	Miss O Warner, N C
P Bunburg, Balt	Miss C Warner, do
W C Melica and lady, Philad	A B Gordon, Balt
S Benton, Malno	D Jenifer, Md
J Brough, Indiana	

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Mr Colyan, Philad	Mrs Brown, Paterson
L M Denio, N Y	J H Macrae, Va
Mrs Hunnewell, Boston	M D Packard, Bedford
Mr Hunnewell, do	J M Sanford, Boston
M M Mitchell, N J	B F Carter, Wash'n
N Htetson, N J	C Eldridge, N Y
A H Carter, N Y	Mrs Eldridge do
C D Patterson, Bristol	Mrs Waterman, N Y
Miss Patterson, do	Mr Waterman, do
W Magens, Philad	A P Carlet, Pawtucket
J J Brown, Paterson	J C Carlet, do

Cincinnati Commercial

25 March 1850, 2

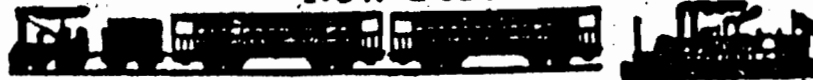
"Police Gazette" Mobbed.

On Saturday, about 8 or 9 o'clock, P. M., the "Police Gazette" office in this city, was entered by an armed force, and the types thrown into the street! The press was injured. We are not cognizant of the *cause*, neither do we know the names of the parties. We understand several arrests have been made, but examinations have not yet transpired.— We neither know nor care what direction the matter will take. Although there is much talk about this mob, and many conjectures as to the parties, we presume few know who did it; for we enquired of several, yesterday, and *all* professed the same ignorance that we show on the subject. *Somebody* felt aggrieved at a personal matter to himself and family at *some* article in the Police Gazette, of Saturday, and *somebody* and his friends mobbed the office. The people can form their own conclusions, on the propriety of mob law. We do not approve of it in any form, and more especially against the *property* of individuals. If the editor of the Police Gazette has outraged community, let him be brought to account for it. Destroying his property is neither just nor politic.

The Evening Magazine.

25 March 1850, 1

Fare Reduced to \$20 from Charleston to New York.



THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.
LEAVING the wharf at the foot of Laurens street, daily at 3 P. M., after the arrival of the Southern cars, via WILMINGTON and WELDON, N. C., PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, to WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.

The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of this line, from Charleston to Wilmington, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, thereby securing both safety and despatch. A THROUGH TICKET having already been in operation, will be continued on and after the 1st of October, 1849, as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to New York. Passengers availing themselves thereof, will have the option to continue without delay through the route, or otherwise, to stop at any of the intermediate points, renewing their seats on the line to suit their convenience. By this route travellers may reach New York on the third day during business hours. Baggage will be ticketed on board the steamer to Weldon, as likewise on the change of cars, at the intermediate points from thence to New York. Through tickets can be had from E. WINSLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the Office of the Company, foot of Laurens street, to whom please apply.

For further information inquire of

L. C. DUNCAN, at the American Hotel.

The Evening Picayune.

25 March 1850, 1

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON.—The steamship Falcon, Lieut. Hartstene commanding, arrived this morning from Havana. She left that port on Wednesday last, (the 21st,) but on Thursday night and Friday encountered a severe norther, which delayed her arrival. The steamships Ohio and Georgia were to leave for Chagres on the 22d. The Georgia had nearly fourteen hundred passengers, of whom 375 were transferred from the Falcon. The Isabel, for Charleston, was to leave on the same day.

There is no news of interest. The Falcon brings \$8652 in gold dust for Maunsel White & Co., and seventy-three passengers, of whom the following is a list, for which and for Havana papers we are indebted to the courtesy of the purser of the boat:

From Havana.—S. Rice and lady, Mrs. Viera and three children, H. Brooks and lady, J. A. Robinson, lady and two daughters, Mrs. Lure and three children, Mr. Dushengal and two sisters, Mrs. R. B. ger, J. Kynock, J. R. Lowe, D. M. Cruzat, Mr. Delaplain, F. A. Delana, Mr. Kiraman, Mr. Banuelos BANUELOS Secretary Spanish Legation, P. Campay, Mr. Desbordes, D. E. Jean, Mr. Lafont, D. Warren and child, Dr. Gans, A. P. Cutter, Mr. Trentich, R. White.

From Chagres, per Ohio.—Mrs. Tully and four children, A. J. Whitney, S. E. Gill, W. R. Buttendorf, W. Terry, G. B. Clark, W. Smithson, N. S. Shelly, T. A. Babcock, Dr. Oatman, C. Oatman, S. S. Ryan, S. P. Ryan, R. S. Barnett, J. B. Jamison, B. T. Jamison, W. Yeader, J. Yeader.

From New York, per Georgia.—P. M. Gneringer and son, J. T. Adams, W. S. Sherman, Paul Cook, C. D. Clary, P. Call, C. H. Minott, M. Howell, W. W. Rusk, Mrs. Feary, J. Corning, Gen. Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. McDonalds, Miss Cummings, M. Clark, Mr. Berna, Mr. Bell, W. Olive, Mr. Mitchiner.

The Evening Picayune.

25 March 1850, 4

AMERICAN CONSUL AT ST. JAGO DE CUBA.—
"Independent" writes from Washington to the
Philadelphia North American as follows:

Intelligence has been received by the friends of the
Rev. Dr. Sewall, who was appointed Consul to St.
Jago de Cuba six months ago, that the Spanish Go-
vernment has refused his exequatur, after keeping
him in protracted suspense and depriving him of the
ordinary advantages of his position. No reason is
assigned for this act, and none that is satisfactory can
be imagined. The right to refuse or to revoke the ex-
equatur of a Consul is fully conceded; for it was re-
cently maintained by our Government, in dismissing
the Spanish Consul at New Orleans. In his case there
was a cause. He was suspected, and justly, too, in
my opinion, of being implicated in an outrage upon
the integrity of the American soil. But no ground of
offence or objection is now alleged, and a respectable
clergyman is subjected to the gross indignity, so far as
the Spanish Government can inflict, of being refused
official recognition as an agent of the United States.
This is not the way to preserve friendly intercourse
between nations.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

25 March 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel.

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

G Clarke, Mass	A Randall, lady, G. child.
Dr Wm McQuinn, Va	Allen & 2 servants,
Joe Segar, Va	Annapolis, Md
T B Winston & lady,	J R Boat & 2 ladies, N Y
San Francisco	W O Surrey, New Or's
W Gardiner, Maine	A De Lacy, Boston
Rev J West, R I	Alex T Jones, do
W J Ogden, N Y	J R Nickerson, N Y
L R Almy, R I	J F Stratford, Mass
J M Pittman, Vermont	T L Duncan & lady, O
S E Robbins,	W A Butler, N Y
Purser Buchanan, U S N	Mrs Butler, do
Ed Walker, N Y	B H Wilkins, do
Jas Buttman, lady &	B Haines, do
daughter, N Y	Mrs Haines, do
M. Pierre Maché, Paris	Hon R Smith, Illinois

Brown's Hotel.

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

Levin Powell, Va	E T Elliott, Baltimore
H Reilly, Va	W H Cole, jr, do
G W Reilly, Pennsylv'a	C C Henderson, N C
J E Edsall, New Jersey	W T Hurst, Penn'a
C A Ganitt, Baltimore	J G Stevenson, Ky
Dr Gregg, & lady, Boston	Z Kidwell, jr, Virginia
T Symington, Balt'e	Garrison Jones, do
G G T Wood, Texas	Jas G West, do
W B Ochikree, do	N Wells, do
R Parmelee, do	H L Opie, lady & child,
W W Leggett, Ohio	Virginia
Jas P Egan, do	J S Dukewell, Virginia
J S Deardorff, do	R J T White, do
C Stewes, do	J P Schooley, do
J H Horner, do	J N Bonitta, Beater De-
J J Banus, do	spatches
W. Ten, do	J Dominges, N Y
Mr Cohen, do	J H Hager, Indiana
W H Abbott, do	Samuel Flinn, California
L J Lyman, do	J H Digges, Md
J H Romer, Boston	G N Eldred, N Y
E Hoberinger, Va	A Stern, Texas
A S Preuss, Baltimore	A McLaughlin, Balt'e
Rob Brooke, Md	W Winn, Kentucky
Z B Beall, do	M J Haden, do
R S Scott, do	S Byrne, Preston co, Va
H W Scaggs, do	E More, Delhi, N Y
J Pinder, do	S Dakin, do
W J Hendrick, Alex'a	Hon J M H Beale, Va
W M Kettlewell, Penn'a	

National Hotel.

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

J S Mullin, Phila	J Wright, S C
J H Hayward, Baltim'o	Hon S A Gilmore, Pa
C Illincoo, Va	J V Vilver, Pa
D E Somes, Maine	S P Hullivan, Va
J M Calkor, S C	G S Holmes, do
W J Bartlett, Loo, Mass	J J De Jonge, N Y
C W Russell, Va	A Rhodes, Baltimore
J F Wall, Va	E H Hart, N Y
Miss Sherrard and ser-	D S Hart, do
vant, Va	M D Ross, Boston
N Gerard, Havana	H S Waldo, jr, do
A R Wood & lady, Va	W M Lewis, Kentucky
J G Batchelder, Boston	E A Harrison, Baltimore
G A Robbins, N Y	D H Smith, Washington
Mr Paul, Va	

United States Hotel.

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

H C Bradley, N Y	L C Hurst, Md
W F Berry, Md	W Murdoch, Md
A M Berry, do	L L Tydings, Balt
B T Brooke, do	D K Forster, do
J T Sasscor, do	R H Hamilton, Md
J Osbourn, do	C Mason, N Y
W J Taylor, Richmond	S Cox, Md
N E Sutton, do	J A Wilder, N C
J A Levy, do	B Dyer, Tenn
A Levy, jr, do	S Brookes, Md
A D Earley, Va	J F Voorhies, Philad

Gadsby's Hotel.

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

J L Donaldson, Balt	W Shirley, Balt
C A Schaefer, do	H Bright, Mass
J Jones, Philadelphia	D D Stewart, Maine
Dr Crawford, Md	O D Merrick, do
W Ramsona, N C	Mr and Mrs Humphrey,
S W Blain, S C	Boston
Mrs Robb & 2 ladies, Va	Mr and Mrs W T Eustis,
T Martin, Md	Boston
R Bentley, jr, Va	A H Brown, Balt
A W Gray, do	D H Smith, Wash'ton
J G Mills, do	J A Berry, Md
F Fonrick, Md	D Fennell, Va
A A Jones, Va	C L Beall, Ohio
S Smyth, Phila	W Gibbons, Va

Irving Hotel.

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

W T Belcher, Philad	W H Randolph, Va
W C Barney, Balt	T Robinson, Texas
Mrs Barney, do	R C Kemper, Boston
R Simpson, Bristol	W B Arnold, do
F H Stevenson, St Louis	R Radcliff, Bristol
J Briscoe, Balt	Mr Thorne, Canada
Col W H Cole, jr, Balt	C Canton, Boston
G M Martin, do	C Raber, Ky
D Leonard, do	J S Millman, Boston
C Buttolph, Bedford	F Holcomb, do
J H Willman, do	W H Allen, Mass
J C Kretschman, Penn	J B Mattison, Dover
G B Cochran, Ga	Mr Fairman, do
J S Pendleton, Va	W J McAlpine, Brookl'n

The Daily Tribune.

26 March 1850, 2

From Havana.

By the steamship *Falcon* we yesterday received papers from Havana to the 21st inst.

Havana was pretty well stocked with amusements. There were two or three circus companies performing, and the Italian opera had been doing a good business at the Tacon. This troupe was to leave for Charleston on the next trip of the steamship *Isabel*. *M'ine Augusta* was about to leave for New York.

On the 20th ult., at about 8 o'clock in the evening, the English brig *May Flower*, Capt. Porret, was wrecked near the port of Cienfuegos. The steamer *Tayaba* went to her assistance next day, but could not get her off or save her cargo.

The Matanzas papers speak of a town called Pueblo Nuevo as a rapidly improving place, and one destined to be a commercial emporium. The same papers state that there is such an abundance of fruit that the railway freight trains find it difficult to transport all that offers.

The *Diario de la Marina* says that Havana is overrun with American travellers of both sexes. Their number is so great that many have not been able to procure accommodations in the public houses of the city. Every steamer that leaves is filled with them. The *Diario* says that among the American visitors in Havana are some of the first families of the United States.

The Spanish brig *Fortuna*, which arrived at Havana from Malaga on the 15th inst., during a storm encountered on her voyage, was struck by lightning. The fluid struck two sailors, who were severely but not mortally wounded.

The *Gaceta de la Habana* of the 19th inst. contains a series of rules and regulations for passengers, change of domicile, &c., just issued by the Captain General. According to these rules, transit passengers who wish to remain on shore till the departure of their vessels, must immediately get the requisite permit from the Consuls of their respective nations, failure to do which will subject them to a fine of \$1000 and ejection from the island.

In order that persons who through ignorance or carelessness may not have taken the necessary precautions may not be unnecessarily delayed, it is provided that when they are known and can prove their good intentions, &c., they shall not be delayed; but if they are unknown, or refuse payment, they must be retained till every thing concerning them is ascertained.

Passengers on steamships who return in the same vessel, or persons who are compelled to wait for another vessel in order to continue their voyage, can have their passports renewed.

Captains of vessels who may bring to the island persons who have left it without a passport, are to be fined \$25.

During the month of February there arrived at Cienfuegos 2 Spanish, 18 American, 19 English, 2 French and 1 Prussian vessel—total 42. There were cleared 17 American and 20 English—total 37.

In Villa Clara a young woman recently was safely delivered of four children at a birth.

26 march 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels... March 25.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.... M G Baldwin, N Y; E W Hale, Mrs Oakford, J Barry, J Brant, C Rossey, P C Smith, Col F A Lumsden and family, N O; D Geary, J E Batchelor, M Woodruff, Ala, F M Hereford, La; J S Hall, Miss; J A Porter, Va; J C Culbertson, Ind; E McDermott, R A Sturtevant, J K Hutchinson; J O Stark, L R Lincoln, J N Read, Ark, R Wilkins, Coast; C J Cole, Texas; C S Bray, C Walsh, Mobile, J D Hamlin, Ky; J Waggaman, N O; C H Minott, S Rice and lady, Boston; C F Wetmore, F A Delano, J A Rolentson, M Delaplane, N Y; J Reynolds, Balt; M Bannelos, D C; H Booker, Va; H J Harstein.

BANUELOS

VERANDA HOTEL.... J R Hatcher, Fa; E C Brent, E P Faurnequet, J C Nichols, J C Anderson, J E King, C D Jatman, J C Lanoce, Mr Adams, R Green, Hart and Sam, L Hernandez, La; H B Burtenshon, T Wilhelm, N Y; G S Gordan, I. Buceanan, Ga; E G Horrell, W P Holland, Mrs McDowell, Miss Cummings, Dr Redead, W G Flowers, F M Michle, W H Barret, R F Wilson, M M Libert, A J Printz, DS Pattison, J W Shaw, J H Willis, C Vanderpool, Miss; J F Wallace, Mrs Darrington, M F Woodruff, Ala; R C Hurne, Mass; J Harris, H Britt, A A Adams, R M Ewing, J B Robinson, Tenn; Baugh and lady, J Dobbin, M Chagara, J Carlin, J S Pasada, W Labach, A Riensdh, E Schlieden, Tochhain, Landarive, J M Murillo, H Gallice, Landwehr, R Walsh, Goix, Leslapis.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL.... S F Remington, G Stintell, J De Breton, Dr Peck, Dr H W Johnson, La; J W Tompkins, Ky; D H Taunsett, Tenn; J Rhodes, Cinn; W M Prentiss, Havana; T Rewen, Miss; J A Shelby, M P Ellis, A S Ruthen, J W Brashear, J McGovern, J W White, J Waterman, W Long, J M Leagere, Tex.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.... G G Doane, J Rhodes, St Louis; S Bullen and lady, Wm Field, Miss; J H Boatwick, L D Nichols, R Clokey, D Lang, A Warrick and family, La; W L Luke, H O Neill, N O; H Ward; J S Young, Ky; Young and family, P H Lusk, A Beard, N J Edney, J Lusk, J H Higgins, J Morgan, B Mock, F Doughtrey, H Cone and family. Mr Morgan, Mr Preston. W R Harris, W T M Smithson, Texas; C M Moulton, A Warner, Ala; E Clarey, Mass; J Buckhanen, Ga.

LOUISIANA HOTEL.... W H Aembert; C E Perkins; C Moss, D Telger, N H; R Penney, Matamoros; H Smith, N O.

The Evening Picayune.

26 March 1850, 1

Havana Correspondence.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, March 21, 1850.

Dear Pic.—The late intemperate discussions in Congress have been received with a great deal of interest here, and caused no little excitement among a large portion of our citizens. United in their sympathies, and connected by ties of prospective interest with the South, to their enthusiastic imaginations the tocsin of dissolution had already sounded. The Federal Union discovered, and a great Southern Republic formed, the most ardent among us could plainly see the great destiny of Cuba united to that of the Southern confederacy. Those of our own countrymen who are here saw with pain the dissensions among the public servants, but never for a moment doubted the stability of the Union. It may be the wish was father to the hope, but away from their country which they all glory in, and freed from the mists of petty local interests which at home not seldom bias men's minds, the fires of patriotism burned with a pure flame, and with them there was but one sentiment, "Union now and forever; one and inseparable." The great principles and extended views so ably and clearly expressed by Mr. Webster met general approbation, and the sentiment he so beautifully expressed, "I wish to speak not as a Massachusetts man, nor as a Northern man, but as an American," found a hearty response in every bosom. To the more enlightened of our Creoles the quiet subsidence of the rushing waters is full of cheering hope.

The crowded state of the steamers is a subject of general remark, and not a little surprise is manifested by the Habaneros that men who, in conversation, they find to be intelligent and rational beings, should dress so roughly and deport themselves so rudely as many of these aspirants for California honors do. Our streets, our places of public resort, our public carriages, our stores, are filled with men standing six feet, with dirty checked shirts, a slouched hat, and their pantaloons tucked inside their boot tops, and their mouths overflowing with the buckshot and bullets of conversation. That such men should possess proper ideas of right and wrong, and a respect for good laws, they cannot compass with their debile understandings.

The police of our good city are apparently very vigilant, but we are daily enlivened with stories of robberies and occasional murders. Another criminal is about suffering the great penalty of the law for murder. So prompt have the tribunals been in these two or three late cases, that hardly has the blood of the victim dried before it is expiated.

In political rumors there is little stirring. Occasional arrests are made, and the Government has relaxed none of its rigor. Another regiment has been sent to the Central Department, but whether as a reinforcement, or to relieve one of those hitherto in garrison there, I do not know. From the great vigilance that is continually exercised, one might suppose another invasion apprehended. I am told the spy system has been set at work with increased vigor between this and your good city.

The opera season has closed, and the empresario's luck still pursues him. He had chartered a ship to take them to Vera Cruz, when some difficulties arose with the sons of harmony, and now he sends the whole troupe to the United States. They have taken passage, ninety-one persons, on the Isabel, for Charleston, to sail on the 22d inst., and after giving a few operas there they will proceed North. Col. Mann's circus arrived here yesterday from Cienfuegos. He can do nothing until after the holy week, which is now close upon us. The dramatic company have produced a new thing which is certainly a novelty in the theatrical line. A play in eleven acts. It is an adaptation from the "Chiffonier de Paris," and is entitled the "Ragman of Madrid." Each act kills a character, and the piece has killed the company. They close within three days.

The Acrobats, who created such furor and made so much money here a month or two since, and returned with an increased force, have found they run the thing too far, and now go away with disgust and empty pockets. Weston and the Mississippi river have gone to the south side.

Yours,

PEREGRINE.

Cincinnati Commercial

27 March 1850.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

UP TO 5 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

BROADWAY HOTEL—JOSEPH CROMWELL, Proprietor.

R W Hunter, Pittsburgh	J F Burnett, Morristown
J M Duke, Maysville	Miss Freeman, do
W Gillison, Kanawha	John W Atkinson, Pittsburgh
H Smith, W M Institute	W F Peebles, Tenn
B Abbott, do	Sam'l M Henry, Mong'l city
W Salter, Portsmouth	Wm E Fisher, Millersburgh
Miss Jones, Louisville	J B Walker, Louisville
H C Morton, do	W Quen, Ky
R F Pratt, N York	G M Ewing and lady, Knor-
E Phillips, La	ville, La
E Boliver, N O	Miss M L Ewing, do
J B Wilson, Texas	J Kirkbride, Columbia, Mo
T Lytle, Paris Ky	N G Grafton, Boston
E Taylor, Cumberland Iron	J B Canine, Greenburg, Ky
Works	R McKinney, Louisville
L B Fite, Nashville	L W Little, Tenn
T N Davis, Washington City	A Rupprecht, N Y
C Townsend, Pa	R W Stamper, Louisville
W H Ray, Rushville, Ill	Z M Sherry, do
W W Wells, do	L Robbins, N Orleans
Miss McCrosky, do	Lewis M Todd, Frankfort
Mrs Ray, do	John Lowman, La
Miss Rogers, do	

HENRIE HOUSE—C. KELSEY, Proprietor.

F S Tompkins, N York	A H Christopher, Sandusky
J Looker, Columbus	W Wickgren, do
W Hendrickson, do	J Tomb, Tiffin O
F Ward, do	H Engler, do
E J Cornell, do	H Brown, do
W E Morris, Xenia	H Mitchell, do
J McMillan & lady, do	Y Secrist, do
W Johnston & lady, Monroe	O J Griffith, do
E D Irwin & lady, do	J Moroney, do
A Dean, Pittsburgh	U Crowl, do
J J Fisher, Lancaster	E Nichols, do
C L Granders, Hurontown O	A Russell, Wheeling
S Sprague, do	C H Walker, Buffalo
Mrs Burleson, Bellene	J W Mott, do
L A White, do	W DeGraff, Plainville
G F Flock, Sandusky	A DeGraff, Springfield
C H Campbell, Sharon	J F Barnard & lady, do

DENNISON HOUSE—DENNISON & SON, Proprietors.

Isaac Paist & lady, South	J W Gilman, New Lisbon
Charleston	E B Fell, do
D Platt, So Bend, Ky	J M Swan, Baltimore
J B Vail, Aurora, Ia	D R Pratt, Boston, Mass
Jas Mount, Connersville	I. Lippelman, Fremont, O
J S Burdall, do	I Lippelman, do
F B Howell, Lebanon, O	R Peabody, do
S Clark, Campbell co, Ky	J E Halbaed, do
Isaac Vorhees, Riply, O	M F Trany, do
W T Galbreth and lady,	J O Hulbaed, do
Georgetown, O	B B Porter, do
Chas Wood, Washington, Ky	O H P Sheets, do
H R Orr, Paris, Ky	D E Harkness, Green co, O
S W Robertson, Mt Carmel,	W J Haffard, Fremont O
Ky	O Thompson, do
R S Evans, Maysville, Ky	A Ryder, do
T H Hedges, Ohio	I Metcalf, Nichols co, Ky
J M Woods, do	E S Hammer, N O
Chas Prout, Ga	L H Todd, Frankfort, Ky
J T Hitchcock, Bellfontan	Ira Lowman, Pa
S S Haines, Wayneville, O	C Curry, Thomtown, Ia
J W Elliott, do	A W Baker, Warsaw, Ky
J Ewin, Bellfontain,	N Williams, New Liberty Ky
W Howard, Columbus, O	V Chase, Hamilton, O
J B Tandy, Ghent, Ky	A Pim, N O
V W Keen, do	J S Newman, Bridgeport
C L Keen, do	L Mills, do
W H Keen, do	J Poindexter, Lexington, Ky

PEARL STREET HOUSE—J. NOBLE, Proprietor.

S F Covington, Rising Sun	W R Hazlett, N York
J H Simpson, do	Mrs Hanford, do
T Gaff, Aurora	U J Darwal & lady, Flem-
J H Foster, 30 mile stand	ingsburgh
J L Marshall, Paris	Mrs Bartlett, do
J S Marshall, do	O M Robinson, do
H W Moore, Washington Ky	G Fleming, do
J Vananxan, Ind	J A Trumbo, Bath co Ky
L D Ellis, Boone co O	A Wegowser, Fleming Ky
R A McCarnahan, do	A H Bard, Iowa
W Jones, do	N R Davis, N Orleans
B Phillips, do	D M Patterson, Ill
G W Kennett, do	S Bottorff, Jeffersonville
S O Mandenhall, Zanesville	L Sparks, do
J J Elder, Huntville	J D D Woodburn, do
J P Wallace, do	J H Drake, N York
W Jones, London	M H Williams, Terre-Haute
A G Willow, Indianapolis	Mrs H D Williams, do
G W Millan, do	J H Turner, do
J Kirlin, do	Dr Williams, Woodford Ky
W Featherstone, do	Capt Williams, do
W Stewart, do	Dr Seely, do
J D Hathaway, Mt Sterling	Maj Duval, Fayette
J Grant, Irvin	J Row, Portsmouth
Dr Compton, do	J Mix, Lafayette
W W Hayes, Columbus	J Simpson, Perryville
J G Harton, do	D Calick, do
O C Friber, do	T J Buetson, W Jefferson
T Wall, do	Col Ford, Jeffersonville
Mrs Terry, do	N G Gallin, Brookville
	H C Gallin, do

CITY HOTEL—F. E. & G. P. TUTTLE, Proprietors.

F L Goble, Knights Town, Ia	J J Cox, Lafayette, Ia
F Wallace, Cabell co, Va	Jas Mix, do
F P L Griffin, Lebanon	A D Wood, do
J C Counselor, Urbana	Wm Beardon and family,
J L Moon, Springfield	Lexington
J W King, Lima	E W Fitch, Piqua
J Meigs, New York	C N Dexter, N York
J J Odes, do	Rev F G Blake, Lebanon
E Haskill, Toledo	Master Blake, do
J W Bain, Marion, O	J M Nash, Deer Creek
E Lime, Sidney	Thomas Jamet, Louisville
L R Jewell and lady, Her-	Mrs Pedron, do
man, Ohio	E M Johnson, Thomas Town
D E Gardner, do	E O Price, Indiana
Thos Dugan, Carleton, Ky	W R Oley and family, Ia

28 March 1850, 4

IMPORTANT CUBA NEWS.

We alluded this morning to the fact that a British war steamer had been placed under the command of Commodore PARKER, now in the United States frigate Potomac. Both the Potomac and the British steamer were about to leave Jamaica for Havana, and the cause of this novel proceeding is founded on the fact that a new invasion of Cuba is contemplated. This new expedition we are told is to rendezvous somewhere in the island of Hayti, under Gen. Lopez, and attempt a landing at some port on the south side of Cuba—probably Trinidad.

Our information from Havana is that the Government there has been made aware of every movement in this expedition, and that there are in Havana many suspected Americans upon whom a double watch is kept, and who will be arrested the moment a landing is effected. We do not vouch for the correctness of all these rumors, but they are believed to be founded on fact by the authorities at Havana, and as such we give them to the public.

[N. Y. Express of Tuesday evening.]

28 March 1850, 2

The Case of the U. S. Consul at Santiago.

The Spanish Minister at Washington is reputed to have interposed with his Government at Madrid in favor of the recognition of Mr. Sewell, as U. S. Consul at Santiago. The refusal of the Captain-General to grant his exequatur to Mr. Sewell, has occasioned a great deal of surprise; and this interference of the Spanish Minister to have the action of the Spanish authorities at Cuba reversed by their superiors, shows that it is considered an impolitic proceeding, at least, if not unjust. There is no impeachment of Mr. Sewell's personal character or his qualifications for the office. He is a gentleman of honor, and is a minister of one of the Protestant denominations. It has been suggested that his profession is the obstacle, and that his exclusion is a specimen of the bigotry of the Catholic authorities. This is hardly possible, as few if any of the Consuls exercising their functions in Cuba are Catholics. Unless Mr. Sewell, in some manner interfered with the existing laws of Cuba, in support of the established church, it is not likely that his religious views were made the ground of opposition to his acting as Consul. If he had so acted, we should have had it distinctly avowed as the ground for exclusion. Others suppose that he has been represented or misrepresented to the Spanish Government, by interested persons, as dangerous on account of his views in regard to slavery. All these are idle guesses. There is no proof nor the smallest reliable indication, of any distinct cause for this treatment of Mr. Sewell by the Spanish authorities. For all that is known, it is an exercise of the simple right to reject without assigning reasons.

There is no dispute about the absolute right of every Government to object to any individual appointed as diplomatic agent or consul, and refuse to receive him; and there is no obligation to assign a ground of objection. The Bremen Government refused to recognize Mr. Pearce, of Baltimore, who was sent out as consul by Gen. Jackson. The cause was never officially assigned, but it was well known that it arose out of the fact that Mr. Pearce, as a tobacco merchant in Baltimore, was not popular with the tobacco merchants in Bremen. On a late

occasion, Gen. Taylor revoked the exequatur of Don Carlos de España, the consul at this port. The grounds were not officially given, but it is well known that it was because he was unpopular here, from the strong suspicions entertained, though not judicially established, that he had aided in a breach of the law. In both these instances the acts of the Government were final. No inquiry was made into the motives of the act of either, but in both it was generally admitted that unpopularity with the citizens of the place was the supposed cause for refusing to recognize a consul. There is no remedy therefore by any action of the Government for the injury done to Mr. Sewell by the conduct of the Captain-General. That personage is unfortunately responsible only to his own Government, and ours has no right of interference, although, between friendly states, a courteous explanation might be obtained, to relieve a citizen from any unfavorable reflection upon his personal character, to which the summary conduct of a foreign Government may have exposed him.

The course of the Spanish Minister, in seeking to have the interdiction of Mr. Sewell recalled, is a sign of a just and amicable policy in that quarter. It is reasonable to infer that it proceeds from some unofficial representations of our own Government in behalf of a citizen treated with so much harshness.

It is to be hoped that this interposition will produce the desired effect; for, however absolute the right of a Government to act in this manner, the tone and temper in which such rights are exercised, have a most material effect upon the feeling of mutual respect and good will which ought to pervade all its dealings with others, and which is necessary for the preservation of harmony in their more important international relations. If it be thought desirable to cultivate peace, and keep up a permanent good understanding, all such causes of irritation will be sedulously avoided—and when they are not avoided, but habitually courted, the interests will inevitably be, that a more grave collision is realized, and the knowledge of that danger will not fail to bring about its own consummation, in a very short time.

Cincinnati Commercial

29 March 1850

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

UP TO 5 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

BROADWAY HOTEL—JOSEPH CROMWELL, Proprietor.

A M Porter, Sandusky	G W Mullins, Pittsburgh
A M Moss, do	Dr Risley & lady, N J
W S Solomons, N Y	Mrs Grayson & servant, De-
M Chambers, daughter & son,	troit Mich
Ohio	L Holbrook & lady, N Y
W F Raynolds, Lafayette	M Lovell, St Louis
J D Reid, Pittsburgh	T Harris, Tenn
J Raphael, Louisville	B R Thomas, Miss
J Colston, do	W M Peyton, Va
J L Moss & lady, Phila	Miss Peyton, do
S Mason & lady, N Y	J H White, Phila
E R Rogers, Ky	Oliver & 2 brothers, Pittsburg
L Eckol, Miss	M Rippey, St Louis
T J Godman, Madison	J Zachariah, N Y
Wm Robinson, N Y	P K Kearney, Brooklyn N Y
T Anthony, do	Mr Shatzell & servant, N Y
D O Fanning, do	

PEARL STREET HOUSE—J. NOBLE, Proprietor.

T A Sale, Ky	W O Collins, Hillsboro'
J Gaff, Aurora	J P Wallace, Huntsville
J Suter, Olty	F M Jennings, Dayton
S Dixon, Franklin	J Perrine, do
A J Richards, Newark N J	T Brott, do
W H Salum, Mobile	R L Thompson, do
D G Seymour, Marion	J Evans, Logansport
S Camp, Iowa	H A Smead, do
J Russell, Kingston N Y	G P Smith, do
W Vandenbaugh, Madison	G H Weaver, Lafayette
A Belknap, Vincennes	G W Smith, Portsmouth
R Comstock, Aurora	J H Matheny, Ky
J Van Olinda, Keokuk	J T Wood, Concord
R Armstrong, Round Top	J R Robinson, Crawfordville
R Stone, Hamilton	J F Beatty, Georgetown
S F Covington, Rising Sun	J T Davis, do
D C Bland, Strongsville	R P Evans, Franklin
H Worthington, Ky	A Brandies, Madison
J Tevhine, do	T R Patterson, Portsmouth
C Jennings, do	G C Hunter, Vincennes
G Jennings, do	J Yeager, Dayton
E Pickard, do	Wm Casey, Ind
Miss S Bartley, Fosters Land-	R Mann, Owensville
ing	S T Jersauld, Patoka
S B McCorkle, Independence	H Kelley, Illinois
S Wmser & lady, Hamilton	S B Carroth, do
T M Pinkham, Bawtaw	A Carroth, do

CITY HOTEL—P. B. & G. P. TUTTLE, Proprietors.

A R Axton & family, Illia.	J R Lewis, Hamilton
borough	S West, Milford
Mrs James, do	J Kagle, do
B Dille, do	E J Putman, Madison
J Dille, do	J Embree, Ohio
H Johnson, Mooresville Ind	J Howell, Richmond
J F Kerr, Germantown	H Ott, Crawfordville
J Stemper, do	M M James, Hillsboro'
W Huff, Madariaburgh	Miss L James, do
A B Condwit, Mooresville	O McGinnis, Indianapolis
O C Blist N Y	Wm Nettford, Ky
J Scott, Ky	A J Horn, Stndenville
E H Bitman, Ohio	A C Cooper, Louisville
S F Cull, Ky	C Price, do
V Leasure & lady, Ind	P F Edwards, Ind
Col Lodge, Ky	J W Goodman, Memphis
W L T Lodge, do	O Brown & family, Ind

HENRIE HOUSE—O. KELLEY, Proprietor.

G E Pugh, Millersburg	J Anderson, Clifton
O W Blair, Brown co	J O McMillan & lady, Xenia
T J Shilton, Va	J F Kimball, Cincinnati
J Porter, Callis	W H H Taylor, North Bend
J B Calhoun, Wheeling	J K Clover, Columbus
J N Allen, Circleville	M M White, Round Head O
O B Newkirk, Cleveland	J Stutson, W Jefferson
E M Shoemaker, Hamilton	J H Penniman, Oquandague
W M Dunlop, Wheeling	W A Spencer, Urbana
W M Miller, Boston	F Hanger & lady, West Lib.
J McMillan, Xenia	erty O
J Asher, Logan O	J B Radcliff, Mass
E K Perry, City	J H Tague, Sandusky
T Dole, Buffalo	D E Dooney, do
W C Watson, Mass	J J Elder, Huntsville
H Camp, Dunkirk	J Mansfield, N Y
W L Simmons, Milan O	A F Welsh, do

DENNISON HOUSE—Dennison & Son, Proprietors.

L G Collett, Bellfountain	R Ellis, Ghent Ky
L Lathrop, Springfield	W Bell, Maysville
G B Keen, Danville Ky	A Hall, Allegheny City
J Nigh, Xenia	J M Sivan, Burlington
J H White, Ky	J Dawson, Washington
G Moore, Urbana	J A Hardy, Lebanon
A McTynst, Keen co Ky	P B Crickman, do
T Bonbb, Oxford	J Jones, Framont O
H Blanchard, Kinderhook N Y	W Robertson, Ky
J B Stebbens, Marion	R McKeny, Lookland
O Goldhat, do	W D Matson, North Bend
J D Roach, Ky	E R Evans, Gettler
E Owens, do	W B Messick, Warsaw
J J Ford, do	J B Bingham, lady & servant,
R Porter, New Richmond	Pittsburgh
L W Rezier, Williams	

29 March 1850, 4

Information received by the New York "Express" from HAVANA, to the 20th instant inclusive, states that "the number of *American Travellers* was so great that the hotels could scarcely accommodate them." From the manner in which this fact is stated by the "Express," we are led to apprehend that some of those American Travellers are suspected of having no proper business at Havana.

29 March 1850, 2

CONGRESSIONAL.—The following report of the proceedings of Congress on the 22d inst. is telegraphed to the St. Louis papers :

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1850.

SENATE.—The bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Worth was introduced, considered, and passed.

Mr. Bell's resolution calling for a copy of the instructions to our agent, employed to visit Hungary during the war between that country and Austria, was taken up and passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Bradbury's resolution, but a motion to postpone till to-morrow prevailed.

Mr. Bell's compromise resolutions were then taken up, upon which was pending the question of Mr. Foote's motion to refer them to a select committee of thirteen. Mr. Dayton had the floor, and spoke upon the general question of slavery, particularly with reference to California. He attributed all existing embarrassments to the war with Mexico, and was in favor of the immediate admission of California, without qualification.

House.—The bill reported from the Committee of the Whole, appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the captors of the frigate Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli, was read, but objection being made, was laid over. Mr. Thomas moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and the question being decided affirmatively by the casting vote of the Speaker, after some further business, the Deficiency bill was taken up, and discussed until adjournment.

29 March 1850, 1

POVERTY AND PROSTRATION OF BUSINESS IN JAMAICA.—A recent letter from Jamaica states that the poverty and industrial prostration of that island are almost incredible. It says that since 1832, out of six hundred and fifty-three sugar estates then in cultivation, more than one hundred and fifty have been abandoned and broken up. This has thrown out of cultivation 200,000 acres of rich land, which in 1832 gave employment to 30,000 laborers, and yielded over 15,000 hhds. of sugar, and over 6000 puncheons of rum. During the same period, over five hundred coffee plantations have been abandoned and their works broken up. This threw out of cultivation over 200,000 acres more of land, which in 1832 required the labor of over 30,000 men.

Cincinnati Commercial

30 March 1850, 1

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

UP TO 5 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

BROADWAY HOTEL—JOSEPH CROMWELL, Proprietor.

J K Fisher, Louisville	W Cowing, Rhode Island
Mr Rice, Baltimore	C O Fazon, Tenn
Mr Subild, Germany	A D Denslow, Franklin La
W Toffer, do	W A Horber, Panama N G
S McKelsey, Pittsburgh	J A Hough, Nashville
Mr & Mrs Patterson, Ill	D Collins, Pittsburgh
M Yorke, Cincinnati	

DENNISON HOUSE—DENNISON & SON, Proprietors.

N B Mayhugh, Athens Ky	B G Conwell, Xenia
Miss Robinson, do	J F McKay, Waynesville
C A Kenny, N Y	M J Yeo, do
N B Made, Va	Miss J Haines, do
A G Cone, Batavia N Y	R Haines, do
E Burkle, Hamilton	Miss Newton, do
J C Weaver, Batavia O	N Haines & lady, do
J M Neman, Union Village	J Robidson, Springfield
Miss Miller, do	J C Kiser, Williamstown
A Wilson, Springfield	W Y Tuson, do
E Loony, Burlington Ky	G W Kiser, do
G Bushback, Whitewater Vil-	E Robinson, do
lage	M Jones, do
G Ruburt, do	J Symond, do
T Roland, Lodi	A M Hand, Ky
J Montgomery, do	

PEARL STREET HOUSE—J. NOBLE, Proprietor.

T C Nelson, Fort Anojent	S H Russell, Ind
W H Baldwin, Blanchester	A Magowan, Freeman co Ky
W M Shim, City	T S Hick, New Haven Ill
J Watt, Xenia	M N Boynton & lady, Craw-
J N Harrett, Union co	fordsville
L D Howe, Fleming	F Devin, Pittsburgh
J R Pontz, Maysville	Miss Husted, Indianapolis
J W McClung & lady, Ky	Mrs G McDougal, do
J J McDowall, Hillsboro'	E G Burken, Lawrenceburgh
H Turner, do	E Tate, do
D Miller, do	J Penny, Ky
C D James, do	R M White, City
J M Johnson, do	L Hall, Jamestown
J W Price, do	H Stow, do
H W Pitts, Springfield	J Blumenbergh, Louisville
H S Platt, lady & daughter,	Miss M Bene, Lebanon
Hillsdale	Miss Cushing, do
A Cowles, Troy	S Wilkins, N O
T E Marvin, New World	

CITY HOTEL—P. E. & G. P. TUTTLE, Proprietors.

H E Tromer, Phila	J L Williams & lady, Beth-
N Inman, Spencer	any Ind
S R Ostrander, L M R R	Miss Lamp, do
Mrs Snider, Dayton	Miss M Griffin, Waynesville
E Anderson, Ky	J Simonds, Lebanon
A Artile & lady, do	R W Wilson, South Salem
J Simpson, Covington	W W Fisher, Madison
J H Fay, Hanging Rock	W Kirchman, do
Wm Benson, do	J E Pitcher, do
C Lowell & daughter, Evans-	R W Taylor, Ft Wayne
ville	H Graff, Pittsburgh
C Palmer, Pittsburgh	S B Hushfield, Lafayette
M C Barnes, Columbus	G H Hay, do
N McNeil, L M R R	W O Boomes, Columbia
H Claxon, Ky	A Reed, Ind
J Woode, Ind	C M Petts & lady, do
M Davis, Ky	A M Broadwell, St Louis
L M Morton, Dayton	C M Ferrey & family, do

HENRIE HOUSE—O. KELSEY, Proprietor.

A M Porter, Sandusky	W G Ewing, Fort Wayne
J Lorrain, Galena	H S Pulver, Penn
G Winston, Va	W Pulver, do
A Ives, Detroit	W N Elliott, Higginscoort
J L Wright, do	H A Montgomery, do
H N Williams & lady, West	J Williams, H Rock
Liberty	J M Staughton, Dayton
J D Kollett, Milan	A J Fmbo, Hanging Rock
O Forbes, do	D O Fanning, N Y
A Kennedy, Columbus	W F Hamletton, do
J Radoliff, Sandusky	J Williams & lady, N Y
E J Cernell, Columbus	B P Irwin & lady, do
M Livingston, Sandusky	Wm J Johnston, do
T Edwards, Boston	W D Peabody, Syracuse N Y

The Evening Dispatch.

30 March 1850, 1

PASSENGERS.—*Per Steamship Falcon.*—The steamship Falcon, Lieut. Hartstein, U. S. Navy, commander, left this morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, for New York, via Havana and Chagres:

FOR NEW YORK.—Louis LaLaurice, O Prudhon, John Young, Miss Viddick, L Yznaga and lady, Alfred Collard and lady, P Viddeck and lady, H Eastman, A Terrell, J Joy, Thomas Pila, N Carroll, A Bertraugh, Edward Stenson, Charles Stuyvesant, William Garrety, D Garrety, John Cowan, Michael Kelly, John Campbell, John Keating, Mrs. J Cowan, John Donahue, J McDonald, A Lippencott, L J Florcou, James Limoury and boy.

FOR HAVANA.—H H Stocker, A Schloss, Jas Rohb, Mrs West and child, Ramond de Acha, James Foulhouse, D Warning and child, H B Butenschoen, C de St Marina, Jose Dujan, M J O'Connor, L J Legurdre.

FOR CHAGRES.—Jas Waterman, J W White, Capt W Long, W H Sewell, Capt Jas Stewart, J Rynders, Jno McDowell, Mr Cloyton and lady, Miss Davis, Mrs Williamson, G W Gregor and lady, S D Neagle, S Ruland, John A Denuice, J Rhoads, C C Davis, A Seavers, Dr J H Harris, D Breathitt, W Porter, Mrs J F Capron, Mrs M J Bryant, Mrs Gilman and child, A M de los Rios, Thos B Carroll, Louis May, J Greer, A B Nichols, Paul Friendly, E C Wiggins, James A Little, W H Williamson, L Z Origaby, W A Gardiner, J B Powell, Jno D Harper, Richard N Phillips, D H Tidwell, J A Stuart, A B Buckner, Wm Stacy, W H Thompson, Jno J White, Jas Rictl, J A Peters, B Soulay, A Lintand, A Rieux, L Figueira, A L, Michell, R M Ewing, J Van Dyke, A Van Dyke, J Small, W B Reed, J J Gibbons, D Duggan, A C Prowitt, W W Prewitt, Robt Neall, George Neall, R A Moore, W W Wood, J H Neall, J Flora, E Spakman, Wm Morgan, A Adams, J Sparkman, George Woodward, B McCrouy, James Bishop, C Barnes, Robert Welsh, Robert Cammon, Samuel Thompson, G M Wren, Jno Rheins, Dr Russell, S C Russell, J W Dunn, C L Doebler, C Hubert, H Lay, M Hauley, J Burns, Geo Chism, E C Bannon, W T Potter, John Perceira, R Consuby, J Tarda, D C Wilkison, B D Roberts, P McGovern, D Houlihan, D Foxall, John Ward, B Cromwell, P A Rodgers, M Swan, H H Bogard, William John, J D Lapp, L Hurt, J H Lasater, B F Williamson, James Pugh, W B Wood, J N Booser, Edw Curtis, H Billings, S Tucker, H White, A Lee, H T Horn, T M Brown, E A Whittlesey, D Prosh, V Denhard, W P Darnes, E W Cureton, J L Thomas, A Tarr, W H Sutherland, E Pearson, J A Moore, A Martin, L M Matthews, A W Allen, C R Lurman, L Lurman, Jno Kenney, J Whalan, P Goulet, A M Stevens, R N McFarland, R A Simmons, W W Bowers, E Carle, W M Latimer, W Amison, W R Cade, A J Cade, J D Dunlop, B. Bernstein, M Goldstein, Jos Bernstein, Jno Granger, H Shearer, Mrs Dayton, Jas C Wengard; Aleck, Sol, Tom and Bill, Jno A Williams, G F Blethea, H Harris, Capt A Reddell, J Hanson, E Duchemin, E J De Santamino, R J De Santamino, Wm Peterson, N W Brooks, J G Shaw, J L Bell, M W Davis, E Stratton, Ned, Thornton, Solomon, Moses, Henry, Elias, Hector, Ben, John, Henry, Bill, servants; P Ring, A A Adams, A Gurlihan, G W Wooley, B F Palmer, G W Bell, W Mills, J W Walker, Geo Chalmers, Chas Williams, J H Darrah, J A Miller, A L Allaton, J J Huber, Benj B Britt, H Britt, Dr R H Lettell, Wm K Stokes, Wm H Bassett, H Hays, Nelson Walton, Wm Denning, Jas A Denning, Edw Mitchell, J F Capron, J Shuey, Jno Mike-sell, A S Drake, G E Murray, Wm Rogers, B Mike-sell, Jno Anomon, Jno Miller, J Lebbenger, Wm Haslop, D Miller, J Keys, J Villa, M Alvarez, R Sturtevant, T R Hutchinson, G Hughes, L B Johnson, F G King, Jas Rice, Jr., B Boykin, J Kidney, Jas Harris, servants.

31 March 1850, 2

It gives us pleasure to state that his Excellency Gov. Joseph Walker has reappointed our friend Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., a director in the Bank of Louisiana on the part of the State, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. We consider the appointment a popular one.

NOTARIAL BUSINESS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Gov. Walker has appointed Mr. William Monaghan a notary public, in the place of Mr. D. I. Ricardo. Mr. Monaghan has associated himself with Mr. George Kitchin, late managing clerk with Mr. Ricardo, and they are prepared, at the old stand No. 79 Gravier street, to transact any business their friends may intrust to them.

Cincinnati Commercial

1 April 1850, 1

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

UP TO 5 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

BROADWAY HOTEL—JOSEPH CROMWELL, Proprietor.

H E Ford, N Y	J D Ward, Cynthia Ky
A Birch, Boston	Dr F Hollick, N Y
M J Newton, N O	E Watts, Pa
W M Stansberry, Miss	G Bingham, Hollidaysburgh
J A Cotton, N Y	N Parker & lady, Warren Pa
W Webb, do	T F Percell, Indianapolis
O Warner, do	O K Donohue, Madison
O Warner, do	F A Foster, Cincinnati
Wm L Kingsley, New Haven	W A Dunsen & lady, Chillicothe
J A Stockton, Pittsburgh	W Dunsen, Jr, Ark
H B Foster, do	M L Sullivan, Columbus
Miss Nicolls, do	H N Johnson, Wooster O
G L Moody, Pittsburgh	J Donaldson, do
F H Boyer, Tiffin O	M M Burnes, Nashville
R W Akin, Ind	A Lyon, do
E V Theband, N Y	J B McKinley, Ky
H Fremont, Mexico	M H Tilden, Toledo
J Dixon, England	F H Bowen, England
J H Layton, Winchester	J Tallofour, London Eng
O W Cornwell, N Y	W H Parmenton, Phila
W B Anderson, Louisville	Mrs Smith, do
L H Byrne, Mo	J Means, Jr, S B Hungarian
Mrs Brunell & child, Indian-	D Benson, N Y
apolis	W Wetse, Vincennes Ind
E Kelly, St Louis	T Massin, Va
M Taylor, Washington	J Gimeur, do
W Moss & lady, N Y	N H Stockwell, N Y
J Gidder & family, N O	

HENRIE HOUSE—U. KELSEY, Proprietor.

E J Cornell, Columbus	J Lorrain, Galena
M Livingston, Sandusky	G Winston, do
W D Peabody, do	A Ivas, Detroit
J F Hilditch, Louis	J L Wright, do
Miss A O Hittall, Hamilton	H N Williams & lady, West
Maj O H Bliss, Columbus	Liberty
S Hyland, North Bend	J D Fellop, Mellina
J B Johnston, Boston Mass	C Forkes, Sandusky
R W Irvin, Ky	A Kennedy, Columbus
J Green & lady, Lebanon	J B Radcliff, Sandusky
Mrs Cole, Oxford	J T Thrift, Va
H N Patterson, City	N H McCrackin, Ralida O
Mrs E Allen & child, Sandus-	J R Tague, Sandy
ky O	CH Deshler, Ohio

DENNISON HOUSE—DENNISON & SON, Proprietors.

N B Mople, Ohio	O S Hayman, Middletown
M Hoch, 7 Miles	N Boyd, Amanda
J V Gault, Mayzville Ky	G W McFlin, do
W E Gault, do	J A Mann, Mt Carmel
J B Garner, Troy	D Phillips & lady, do
J L Moffatt, do	Miss E O La Vergue, Marietta
J H Smith, Mt Sterling Ill	C H Allen, do
A White, Bainbridge	W Vantilburg, St Louis
O Barber, New Paris	P Dayes, Gallipolis
E Swope, Springfield	G R March, Lebanon
A D Donny, Waynesville	W H Rosebury, Shelbyville
S S Sloan, do	N S Brooks, City
W Blankskin, Bourbon co Ky	J M Jannay, Ky
A C Blanchard, Richmond	

CITY HOTEL—P. E. & G. P. TUTTLE, Proprietors.

M Davis, Louisville	W A Langster, Ind
M Morton, Dayton	E A Callom, Rochester N Y
R W Taylor, Fort Wayne	D H Bromble, do
W Gaff, Pittsburgh	L V Bushkirk, do
N Bushfield, Lafayette Ind	H O Blodgett, do
G H Hay, do	R S Ostander, Saratoga N Y
W O Barnes, Ohio	R B Sanderson, NJ
J G Nicholson, Ky	D Patterson, Cincinnati
A W Patterson, M D, City	J Johnson & lady, Ohio
Capt Hatch, Delhi	J Bacon, Springfield
J Woodburn, Madison	L Allen, N Y
W H Braham & lady, do	J Wright & lady, Louisville
J W Vauter, do	D W Strader, Carrollton Ky
J F Dumble, do	B Condeli & lady, Ind
S Braham, do	J R Hiestand, Dayton
O Thomas, do	Mrs Rowlett, Phila
Miss Davidson, do	Judge J R Cleary, Lexington
Miss Clark, do	S McDaniels, Evansville
Miss S Henry, do	J B Coleman, Washington Pa
Miss S Sanders, do	O H P Baylor, Dayton
Miss E Bobbs, do	E H Anick, St Clairsville
Miss E Stone, do	L W Pickings, do
Mrs Fenell, do	W H Bell, Shelby co
J Maxill & lady, do	J Forsythe, do
J M Nash, Ind	H M Glancy, Milford
H P Hardy, N Y	E R Brown, Piqua
D Vuter, Madison	E S Cooper, Ill
A O Vuter, do	

PEARL STREET HOUSE—J. NOBLE, Proprietor.

V F Spencer, Carroll	T N Davey, Portsmouth
S Spencer, do	F Davey, do
J Patterson, Richland co	Dr A E McChesney, Mount
S Robinson, Fleming co	Carmel
W F Wheeler, Portville	J M Smith, Lebanon
J McDowall, Ohio	A Hanful, N Y
D Payne, Lawrenceburgh	L B Barron, Detroit
J W Morris, Chillicothe	C Bank, Onandagua
J Doniphan, Ky	J G Ward, Boston
R Smith, New Albany	J G Barker, do
J R Barbage, do	A J Smith, Akron
Miss H Barbage, do	R Sanders, Ohio
A Fawson, Chillicothe	W H Truman, Trumansburgh
A N Reed, do	O Glidden, Sciota co O
E Willwerth, N Y	R Hugher, Monticello
R D Handy, City	O A Harding, Annapolis
M W Mize, Kildaville	O Oarigns, do
E Beall, do	G Butler, lady & 2 children,
F A Evans, Winchester	Hightstown
O M Pinkerton, Midway	

1 April 1850, 4

Cuba.

We do indeed not know, to what cause we may attribute the contradictions observable in the two articles which in extract we here insert, and which were published in the "Express" of this City within an interval of a few days. They are ostensibly written for the purpose of furnishing a critique on the merits of a book recently published here entitled "Cuba and the Cubans" and at the same time of bringing in some observations pro and con relative to that "iniquitous misgovernment which alone stands in the way of a prosperous and complete development of that most highly favored of all the dependencies of this American hemisphere." We must suppose that such a discrepancy originates in some negligence, certainly most censurable. We very clearly discover in the first of those articles, the imprint of the real thoughts of the American editor, and of his innate sense of justice. That stands boldly forth in noble relief in comparison with the droppings of the second article, which contains the version from the Spanish in which every line reveals the mean ideas of those sycophants, who believe themselves especially charged with the thankless duty of glorifying the Spanish government for all its abominable doings and idolising it in its temple in Madrid. Nevertheless, it is only conjecture that guides us in our statement in respect to the cause of that contradiction as well as to the character which we attribute to those two articles respectively, and it is only with a view of provoking an exposition and interpretation which are due of those contradictions to the readers of the "Express" that we call the serious attention of its editors to them. And as they devote a great deal of attention to the affairs of Cuba, we take now the liberty to ask them to exact from those who pretend keeping them informed in respect of the happiness of the Cubans and their truly "parental government," some facts whatever, that in anyway may satisfactorily contradict any of the charges, which have been proffered by "La Verdad" and the whole public press with the only exception of "La Cronica" and some other periodicals, which either in Cuba or in Old Spain have sold themselves body and soul and are maintained by the Spanish government as its own organs. Let them produce some evidence that shall disprove if no farther than half-ways, the

facts that "La Verdad" has adduced as taking place in Cuba in respect to the injustice, trickery, and arbitrary proceedings of the pashaws of Cuba, emirs and shirri, as well as in respect to the demoralized and stupid government at the Court of the metropolis. Let them plead the excuses they can show, for the arbitrariness, with which the cabinet of Madrid derogated and annulled the concessions made by the Intendente of the Island of Cuba in favor of importations, such as provisions, grains, building materials, and some other articles of first necessity for the poor and laboring classes, immediately upon the horrible hurricane, which a few years ago levelled to the ground huts and houses, deluged and laid waste to fields and plantations, left in utter misery all industrious classes, and mediately caused irretrievable loss and prejudice to commercial men, who, confiding in the dispositions of the Intendente launched into undertakings of engagements and negotiations very considerable, and then found themselves disappointed by the subsequent want of faith, and the stupid directions of the powers in authority at home, in violation of all principles of justice and expediency, and of all sentiments of humanity. Let those individuals sustain their denials by reliable proof, that the principal articles of first necessity for the poorer classes do pay less than a duty of from 5 to 100 per cent, which is wrong from them by a mere trick, making the public think that the duty only amounts to a percentage of 27 to 33 to the hundred, because in the tariffs of the custom-house articles are marked so, while by the excessive custom-house evaluation the duties on each article are disproportionately raised to the enormous tax of from 50 to 100 per cent on prime cost and charges at the place of shipment. Thus it is for example with rice, which every one may buy here for \$3, but in Cuba in the custom-house it is valued at \$5; with cod-fish, which we purchase in this country for \$2, but there is set down at \$3 50; with flour worth here from \$4 50 to \$5, there is charged with an import duty of no less than \$10 50, per barrel. Let them also bring forth proofs to confute our charge that the produce of the island is heavily burdened with duties of exportation, and with enormous imposts of importation in all the ports of Spain, our gracious mother country. Also let them bring out their arguments in extenuation and make a show of justice for the sentence

by which the writer of these lines has been condemned in his absence to die by the vile garrote for no other crime than because he is the editor of "La Verdad," in a free and republican country and after he had in the form of law been empaneled from the condition of a subject of the crown of Spain; let them bring forth proofs in justification of a sentence to the same vile death passed on Mr. Ciriaco Villaverde, solely and for no other reason, than because he held friendly converse with the writer of these lines; further for the sentence of banishment, deportation and duranee vile in low dungeons upon mere suspicion, false denunciations and unproved presumptions of communication with the editor of "La Verdad" or of reading this periodical and even for mere knowledge of its existence. Not to allow trespasses of sheer ignorance we ask the "Express" in charity to exact from those informers the means of proving false our solemn allegations, that such atrocious injustice and tyranny is employed in the prosecution of those supposititious crimes, that people without regard to age, condition or sex are robbed of their own, prosecuted and condemned upon the most flimsy pretexts sustained by none but imaginary proofs of holding communication with "La Verdad." And finally to advance testimony to disprove a single one of the charges, which we have laid at the door of that pashaw of Cuba, his home government in Madrid and its agents for all the acts of wantonness and brutal force, they have heaped upon the devoted heads of the unhappy inhabitants of Cuba.

In conclusion we remind our colleagues of the "Express" that we are Americans, natives of Cuba: that Cuba sighs under the yoke of a foreign despotic power in Europe; that we write in good faith for the defence of the right of the country of our nativity: that we do so not for ourselves and our individual interest, but in accord and agreement with all native Cubans; that our resources and materials are coming to us from Cuba, and that while we enjoy liberty of our persons and can wield a pen, it and all our substance and efforts shall incessantly and with the most decided and steadfast tenacity be devoted to the achievement of the liberation of Cuba from its oppressors, to which noble enterprise we invite the "Express" as we feel sure every true American will contribute his mite.

1 April 1850, 4

CUBA and the CUBANS.

[From the New York Express March 18.]

This is a handsome volume, and we have no doubt that at this time it will find many readers, from the very interesting attitude Cuba now occupies before the world. The book contains much information on the subject of slavery, and the agricultural interests of the "reina de las Antillas." The historical sketch of the Island, though condensed from the book of Turnbull, by no means reliable, and infinitely less graphic in its detail than the work of Dr. Tudor, has interest, and will throw some light on the abominable system which has kept the most beautiful dependence of the American continent half developed and half cultivated. The chapter on public grievances is of great interest, and exhibits many facts illustrating the terrible oppression to which the Cubans are subject. Among these, the author cites the following: the insecurity of individual liberty, the impossibility of withstanding the influence of officials, the immense taxes on every article of necessity, (amounting in the course of one year to \$24,864,427 48; the population all told being scarcely more than one-tenth of that of the United States); the preponderance of military power, monopolies, the demoralizing influence of the Slave-trade, taxes on production (2½ per cent. on the value of sugar crops, and ten on some others), restriction on personal liberty, the system of gratificaciones or bribery. When we read over this roll of atrocities, we do not wonder that some persons forget law and order, in their anxiety to do good to the people of the Island.

At the beginning of the present century Spain owned two zones of this continent, and in her American possessions alone, one hundred dialects were spoken. Gem after gem has dropped from her diadem, until Cuba, Porto Rico and Manilla only remain, and the course of events are about to tear the two first of these away. This had nearly happened in 1826. When the governments of Mexico and Bolivia were about to invade Cuba, the administration of Mr. J. Q. Adams pro-

tested its determination to maintain the then "existing state of things." Cuba was not invaded, and the consequence is she is yet a colony, hanging as it were on our own country, like an estray coveted by all the world, without any nation having the moral nerve to grasp, and thus rescue it from utter ruin. The author anticipates no danger to our Union from the acquisition of Cuba, which under American rule, he says, would be as important as New York. That great Island, mistress of the Southern coast and of that of Mexico, would enable us to fold our arms, and with evident truth apply to the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea the appellation given by the old Romans to the other Mediterranean, "mare nostrum." Whether this may ever be the case, we know not, and however tempting the prize we dare scarcely to hope.

A book on Cuba has been recently published in this city under this title, openly designed to advocate and urge the annexation of that large and fertile island to the United States.

The publication of a book like this, coolly and openly proposing such a measure to our countrymen and government, may be regarded as an insult to the people and nation. It certainly casts discredit upon the intelligence, christianity, humanity, and even civilization of the United States. There are men who can calmly consider such a proposition, backed by such motives and arguments; indeed there are those, and not a few of them, who approve, or command and urge the annexation of Cuba, by force, if not by fair means.—Politicians, anxious to recover "the balance of power," encourage, with their fair words, men like the writer of this volume, and other men of different classes, who are flattered with the hope of some kind of gain.

This volume, we believe, is quite inadequate to the effect at which it aims; but it may perhaps encourage a new attempt to invade the island of Cuba. Its strong assertions, although destitute of evidence, may possibly mislead some incautious men, to dream again of exciting a revolution among the people.

[N. Y. Express, March 26.]

1 April 1850, 4



DEATH OF
JOHN CALHOUN.

We enter upon a solemn duty in announcing the decease of the Honorable John Calhoun, Senator to the United States, from the State of Carolina, who expired in the City of Washington on the morning of the 31st day of March last.

Illustrious by his extraordinary talents—exalted by his great public and private virtues, and celebrated for great services; the demise of such a man is a public calamity for the American Union, happy mother of such a distinguished son.

John C. Calhoun carries to his last resting place well earned fame of a great Statesman, of an eminent patriot, and a virtuous good man.

His human frame had to yield to dissolution, but the glory of his virtues, his brilliant talents and great achievements will never perish—they belong to the memory of man.

The tears of our deep sorrow fall mixed with those of his countrymen, as a weak tribute from the love and high appreciation which we professed for so illustrious an American.

1 April 1850, 4

IMPRENTA POLIGLOTA

En este establecimiento tipografico, situado en la CALLE DE WARREN NÚMERO 23, se hace toda clase de impresiones y traducciones en

INGLES, FRANCES, ESPAÑOL, ITALIANO Y ALEMÁN.

con el mayor esmero y á precios sumamente módicos.

Se cumpliran inmediatamente todas las órdenes que se dirijan a dicho oficio ó á M. T. TOLON. 116. - CHAMBERS ST.

GRAMÁTICA INGLESA, para el uso de los Espanoles, segun el sistema de OLLENDORFF.

Acaba de publicarse la Entrega 2.^a de esta obra, y se halla de venta con su Clave en casa de los Señores Berard y Mondon N.º 315 Broadway y 96 Chambers Street.

LENGUA INGLESA-Sistema-oral.

Un profesor de la Universidad de Nueva York, autor de la Gramática inglesa por el sistema de Ollendorff, está para formar dos clases del idioma ingles, una para Señoras, y otra para Caballeros, reuniéndose a la hora que sea mas conveniente á la mayoría de los discipulos, en la casa No. 96 Chambers Street. Se daran gratis seis lecciones, ántes de principiar el curso, para que los que piensen formar la clase puedan juzgar por si mismos del sistema, despues de lo cual, aquellos que diseen continuar, pagarán \$10 por cada curso de 24 lecciones. Ninguna de las dos clases pasará de seis personas. Se enseñarán particularmente los modismos del idioma inglés, y las expresiones mas usuales en la conversacion, á fin de que despues de algunas lecciones pueda el discipulo entender la lengua y hacerse entender. Ocurrase al No. 96 Chambers Street, donde informarán.

IMPRENTA DE "LA VERDAD,"

No. 102. Nassau-street.

MIGUEL TEOREE TOLON

1 April 1850, 3

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says the Cuba invaders will fail for want of means, and adds :

"The disunionists have lately issued *scrip* based on the success of their intended operation, in the absence of ready means. It is an evidence of the unsubstantial foundation of the project that the projectors have no money—no resources whatever. When they applied to General WORTH, two years ago, to take command of the invading force, and also of the revolutionary movement, he made the objection that his precarious position would not enable him to resign his commission in the United States service without a previous settlement upon his family of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The conspirators could not raise that sum, nor any sum."

Published in
Evening Picayune
April 8, 1850

1 April 1850, 1

Death of John C. Calhoun.

For some time past daily telegraphic accounts of the increasing illness of this eminent Senator have prepared us for the intelligence of his death. Still, the announcement that the final summons has come and that great intellect is lost to the earth forever, produces a shock of the public feeling which shows with what deep respect and veneration Mr. C. has been held by men of all classes of opinion. He died, as our telegraphic report announced, at Washington City yesterday morning, March 31st. No particulars are given, but from the protracted character of his disease it is probable that he was fully aware of his end, and met it with the serene resignation which befit the dignity and purity of his life. The feeble frame that imprisoned that aspiring genius and lofty intellect has at last dismissed the immortal tenant. What was mortal—the clay of the forlorn tenement—remains for human care, to be deposited with its kindred dust with all those honors by which men can testify their admiration and reverence for the brilliant mind and great qualities which animated it when living. Dying at the seat of Government, in the presence of the national representatives, with whom and their fathers he has been associated as a man of mark and authority for forty years—one who has filled the most responsible posts of Government with unsurpassed ability, leaving behind, in every position, the impress of a mighty mind—and who, under all circumstances of his life, whether as a popular leader, as in the war of 1812, or, as in the nullification strife of 1832, breasting a flood of adverse public opinion, has, when most censured for error, stood clear from all reproach to his personal purity—a veteran public servant, statesman and orator, in whom the nation may take just pride and claim a common property—it is eminently fitting that his should be national obsequies; and that Congress, among whose noblest intellects his was of the foremost, should exhibit an example of respect for his memory which will find approval and sympathy every where throughout the country. No difference of opinion about contested points of policy or party will abstract the universal expression of regret at the extinction of one of the brightest intellects which ever adorned our public councils or shed lustre on our national reputation.

A full biography of Mr. Calhoun will doubtless be soon furnished for the press. The leading facts of his career have often appeared in fugitive biographies, and are generally known to the public. He was born in Abbeville District, S. C., on the 18th March, 1782, and was consequently at the time of his death 68 years old. His father was an Irishman, and his mother a Virginian. His parents moved from Pennsylvania, where they had first settled, to South Carolina, only a few months before his birth. He received all his education in New England, having graduated at Yale, and studied law in the celebrated law school of Judge Gould at Litchfield. He was admitted to the bar in 1807 in South Carolina, and from the extraordinary analytic and logical character of his mind, soon acquired a successful practice. But he became

almost immediately a public man. At the age of twenty-six he became a member of the Legislature of the State, wherein he served two years. In 1811, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected to Congress. He took high rank at once in that body, and with Mr. Clay, then also in his first session in the House of Representatives, became a war leader of the republican party. Mr. Clay became Speaker of the House, and Mr. Calhoun Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in which position he reported and carried through the war bill. At the close of the war he was prominent in the adjustment of the peace policy, the creation of the Bank of the United States, and the establishment of the tariff.

On Mr. Monroe's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Calhoun, at the age of thirty-five, became Secretary of War, which appointment he held for eight years. His services in that department gained him the highest reputation for administrative abilities. He found every thing in disorder at the close of a mismanaged "war," overwhelmed with a mass of accounts, to the amount of fifty millions, to be settled, without any established system for the transaction of business. He reorganized the department with a wonderful celerity and precision, reduced all its business to a system of complete responsibility, settled all its accounts, reduced its expenditures, and left it, in 1823, a model of order. In addition to this work, he reorganized the army, devised a complete system of maritime and frontier fortifications, and originated the Coast Survey.

These proofs of great ability raised him many supporters as a candidate for the Presidency, to succeed Mr. Monroe. He was known to possess the unbounded confidence of Mr. Monroe himself. His age, then only forty-two, was the most serious objection, and the rivalry which sprang up between him and Mr. Adams and Mr. Crawford—one Secretary of State, and the other Secretary of the Treasury in the same Cabinet—both also candidates for the Presidency—produced an alienation of feeling and personal opposition, of which the influence upon parties has lasted to this day. In 1822 or 1823 the friends of Mr. Calhoun in Pennsylvania withdrew him as a candidate for the Presidency in favor of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Calhoun himself took no part in the movement, nor in the election which succeeded, unless fixed opposition to Mr. Crawford might be so considered. Between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams he was neutral, and being supported by the friends of both, was elected Vice President by a large majority of the votes of the electoral colleges—Mr. Adams being President. He took ground the next year against the reelection of Mr. Adams, and being run on the ticket of Gen. Jackson, as Vice President, was re-elected. Before the first term of Gen. Jackson expired, Mr. Calhoun went in opposition to his Administration, and resigned his office of Vice President to accept the appointment of Senator in Congress from South Carolina, for the purpose of maintaining the doctrines of nullification, in opposition to the Administration. The result of that struggle,

and its disastrous influence upon the political fortunes of Mr. Calhoun, is well known. It separated him from the popular sympathies of the masses of both parties, and weighed him down hopelessly whenever presented for the presidential office, for which his great talents otherwise eminently fitted him. South Carolina, proud of him, and bound to him more closely by the self-immolation which she believes that he courted for her sake, maintained him in her service unanimously, with only a short interval, when, on the death of Mr. Upshur, he occupied the position of Secretary of State, under the Administration of Mr. Taylor.

In that short interval, however, by negotiating the treaty for the annexation of Texas, he commenced a new era in the political history of this country, wider in its consequences and more fruitful in extraordinary events, than he, in his most searching foresight, dreamed of as possible, of which, grand and momentous as they are, it is plain that we have only entered on the beginning.

His last appearance as a Senator, was on the delivery of that memorable speech on the slavery question, for which he has incurred the rebuke of so many in all parts of the Union, as carrying his love for his native South into fanaticism, and looking with too gloomy forebodings to a fatal necessity for the dismemberment of the Union. Let us, over his grave, deal charitably with his motives; and believe his solemn declarations, made almost in the hour of dissolution, certainly when nothing of human aspirations, or any selfish thought of a future for himself could be supposed to taint the disinterestedness of his conclusions,—that it was because he loved the Union that he uttered such fearful predictions of its fate, unless saved by the only remedies which, in his deliberate however mistaken judgment, have any virtue. Let us not heedlessly or stubbornly, in the pride of opinion, dim the lustre of his great name by attributing to him designs, against the ascription of which he protested earnestly almost with his dying breath; and for his sincerity might appeal to the testimony of a long life, wherein there are recorded many speculative errors of opinion, and some remarkable eccentricities of action, but in no place a spot to sully the effulgence of his personal honor.

There is no time now to write an analysis of his intellectual and political character, if we were competent to the task. It will be not easily made after diligent study and profound investigation of his career and his opinions. The historian and the political philosopher will find therein materials for many instructive chapters in their analysis of the events and the mind of this age.

Death of Mr. Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Mr. Calhoun died at 7 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

He has left an unfinished manuscript addressed to the people of the United States.

We received last night a telegraphic despatch announcing the death of Mr. Calhoun.

THE REPUBLIC

WASHINGTON

1 April 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.
 F D Atherton, Valpa'so E Huger, Virginia
 J L Richards, Cumber'd T Baker, Virginia
 C N Perrine, do El Buckley & lady, Va
 Dr L S Parmly, N Orl'ns Wm E Agler, Boston
 Dr E Parmly, N York Addison Angier, do
 L S Burridge, do S D Price, Ga
 E Parmly, do C W Welton, do
 Dr J H Fowler, do Hy Phillip, do
 E A Sweeney & lady, do Willardson, Nantuck't
 F M Stillwell, Boston Mrs Hadzen, do
 T Edwards, jr, N York Mrs G Sarbuck, do
 Wm E Marshall, do Mrs W Swain, do
 Wm Marshall, do Mrs G V Wright & 2
 P B Tyler, Springfield children, California
 Mrs Tyler, do Mr Schel, New York
 R K Sutton, Florida Mrs Schil, do
 D M Skinner, do Walter Marvin, do
 C A Cook, Northampton Sid Sprtger, do
 Edw Clarke, do J S Bowe, S Carolina
 I O Sargent, Washin'n Hy Valle, do
 Syd A Marsh, Leesburg Hon J R Thurman, N Y

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.
 B Bally, N C Miss Christian, Ga
 C Moore, Philad Miss Casey, do
 R Bently, jr, Va E M Wells, La
 G S Smith, do A Mouton, do
 H Norris, Philad J C Rust, Ark
 J Seymour, N Y J P Expy, Penn
 A F Roberson, Amherst B Reddick, Va
 C W Stevens, St Louis J M Keeling, Va
 P K White and lady, R C Newberry, Va
 Virginia W Harding, Va
 A Marquis, Balt J S Gillespie, N C
 P Brooke, Va Mr Mayo and son, Va
 R Pettis, jr, Ohio J J Hunton, Va
 J T Cranblott, do J Myer, Texas
 T Hynes, Va R R Templeton, N C
 G M Hastable, Balt B G Shields, Ala
 W S A Ellis, C College G James and son, Balt
 A Bonn, Balt J T Lindsey, Va
 L Pitkin, N Y J W Goss, Ga
 J H Milford, Ga J B Cobb, do

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.
 T P Shallcross, Virginia W G Whiteley, Del
 Hd Stebbins, Massachus C Leib, Penn'd
 Dr Chaso & daughter, Elinu Burritt, Mass
 U S N E W Jackson, Boston
 H Borgman, New York W Whiting, do
 A Fararger, Gaudalupe A Pope, do
 O A Keen, Newark, N J W M McPheeters & la-
 D Townsend, Boston dy, St Louis
 H M Frink, Syracuse Miss Graham, do
 S H McMaster, Alabama M G Moore, Alabama
 Wm Knox, New Orl'ns Hon J W Houston, Del
 D A Wells, Cambridge E B Holmes, Phila
 G S Gillespie, N C E J Plowden, Maryland
 S F Beach, Alexandria Dr Skinner, do
 J A Bayard, Delaware Mr Chew, do

United States Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.
 S M Garland, Va S Wainwright N Y
 Thos Morton, Md N P Wilkinson, do
 W G Wall, Miss Sam Allen, Wis
 J N Andrews and lady, Almond Fuller, Pa
 Mississippi Geo Reed, do
 S R Nicholas, Coun Thos Cobb, Ala
 A Bayne, Va Chas Thompson, Ohio
 L A Tidmarsh, agent E F Rickard, Pottsville
 W C Washington, Va W McLean, Va
 G Johnston, Md G W Yerby, N Y
 G Magruder, do K Woodward, Wash'ton
 W B Berry, do

Gailley's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.
 W O Doxler, S C D S Earl, N Y
 G A A Mason and lady, T S Sawyer, N O
 New York D M Godwin, Md
 Archibald Fox, N Y Danfel Jeans, do
 Nicholas Gros, do Col Banks, Va
 G W Van Haimen, Phila Mr Tatum, Va
 W W Cook and daugh- CD Bennett, Va
 ter, New York Wm T King, Ala
 O R Wallis, N C Edward Ruten, Tenn
 John N Malone, Ala Judge Nelson and lady,
 Judge Woodbury, N H New York
 H D Ghipin, Phila Dr Crawford, Md
 D H Smith, Washington

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.
 M H Hoye, Phila J Robertson, Wash'ton
 W Magens, do Hon J B Thompson, Ky
 M Wenham, England E Norton, Halifax
 S Nelson, N Y L C Dudley, Mass
 H Harily, do Mrs Dudley, do
 P H Prindle, do J H Deval, Canada
 Y Helardo, Georgetown C Watson, New York
 Gov Ulmas and 3 friends J B Webster, do
 Hungary M B Carman, do

Cincinnati Commercial

2 April 1850

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

UP TO 5 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

BROADWAY HOTEL—JOSEPH CROMWELL, Proprietor.

Col D D Mitchell, St Louis	J B Prescott, La
Oliver Dyer, N Y	J Sones, Mobile Ala
T Conner, Denmark Ten	O G Jones, do
J M Weatherby, do	Alex Norton, S B W World
Newton Tullis, Mercer co	O R Hemill, Pitts
T Stanhorn Warsaw Pa	P H Miller, do
Chas Whitney, do	J S Gould, N O
Thos Read, Virginia	Judge J C Short, North Bend
J B Prescott, do	R M Chapman, Louisville
C L Stancliff, Louisville	H Erskine, do
John A Morris, do	John Bell, Louisville
Lewis F Carey, Ills	Oliver Ormsby Jr, Indiana
Saml S Carey, do	John P Tower, do
D Hyle, do	J F Simpson, Louisville

CITY HOTEL—P. E. TUTTLE, Proprietor.

O Clark, do	H V Pevitt, Dayton
Miss Adams, Troy O	R H Perry, Lewisburgh
Mrs Smease, do	F C Bates, N Y
A C Bushell, Evansville	James H Swan, Muncie Ia
J H Beech, Fr Wayne	Miss M Swan, do
Wm Craigton, London Eng	C Bona, Cambridge City
M F Crigle Cin	R M Julian, Richmond
O Benson, Buffalo	R Gathwood, Maysville
H J Home, do	J W Runer, Dayton
E A Bench & Lady Lex	D Bullick, do

DENNISON HOUSE—DENNISON & SON, Proprietors.

J L Hoffer Allentown O	T J Shannon, Su Union
M A Easty, Springfield	A Miller, Eranfield O
H Gumbert, Evansville	A P Cole, Springfield
B B Holman, Indianapolis	W S Harris, Aurora
J Horr, Columbus O	J Piatt, East River Ky
N E Whitman, St Louis	E M Oxly, do
S Emison, Union co Ia	T M O Braffett New Parris
H C McNeil, Blue Lick Ky	E M Walker, Brafforsville O
W Barran, do	S McWhiney, New Westell
H M Martin, Parris Ills	LeRoy McWhiney, Eaton O
L Boosh, Terre Haute	J White, Ky
B Boosh, do	M S McCheny, Cynthan Ky
J Mason, N Y	Rev H Smith, Marietta
C T Gillispee, O	

PEARL STREET HOUSE—J. NOBLE, Proprietor.

H L Clark, St Louis	J Hughart, City
H Turner, do	J W Dunham, Piketon
J Studabaker, Bluffton	H Aubery, Chillicothe
M Winters, do	T Hibeer, Hillsboro
H Tyson, New Orydon	C McGavic, Keokuk
C C Reakut, City	W S McGavic, do
J S Emmet, Freeport	W V Barkalen, 23 Pearl St
J S Brabaker, do	Robt D Clark, Wis
T Armstrong, Vevay	Miss Sumners, do
S M Jones, California	Adams, Ky
H C Dunn, Versailles	Jas Rice
W Sumner, do	Miss Wassen, do
Mrs Baldwin, do	J Rice, Maysville

HENRIE HOUSE—O. KELSEY, Proprietor.

R S Ostander, St Louis	Jacob Starling, Columbus
W W Miller, Buffalo	E M Geizen, St Louis
O G Carter, Newark	T Blunt, Rockport
Jas B Radcliff, Sandusky	Jos Kelsey, St Marays
J Q Laws, City	A E Vinton, do
T W Porter & Daughter O	J W Williams & Lady, Ia
J S Orth, Stubenville	Jos B Ewing, Phila
Wm Kelsey & Lady Colum	Edwin Johnson, N Y
Wm Kelsey, Sr do	Thos Morris, Batavia
B F Pratt, Boston	Lenon Colbon, N O
J H Pratt, do	Edwin Williams, N Y
J W Burbridge, do	Patk Monroe, do
Mrs R G Hart, Memphis	Phil Godwin, Syracuse N Y

The Daily Picayune.

2 April 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 1.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....G B Murray, J T Ticheor, J Stewart, Miss; J D Groesbeck, J F Johnson, Texas; B Nollner, L C Read, Va; W S Wright and lady, Cincinnati; G W Sears, Wm B Freligh, E R Stevens, N O; L P Williamson and lady, Miss Williamson, Mrs Watkins, Tenn; M G Baldwin, N Y; Dr M Campbell, B R Rogers, P H Overton, C S Swayze, Charles Sparks, W R Barrow, jr, M Barrow, T S Sparks, La; A Rest, N D Tomlinson, J B Slade, Ala; A P Winchester, Md; Gen Harney, U S A; J H Wood, Mo; D H Wilson, Ky; Thomas McGrendle, A Morgan, J A McHatton, T F Corry and lady, Dr R Collins.

VERANDA HOTEL....Captain J Roberts, W B Hudson, steamboat Beacon; T G Brown, steamboat Lowndes, Jr; W T Synns, E P Fournquet, H C Middleton, W McDonald, Miss; G Wingfield, S R Mardis, J T Lee, H R Green, jr, M Cuddy, N Orleans; G W Dent, Charleston; J J Holloway, Somerville; A W Bertolet, Pa; R C Wyatt, Tenn; P Dansevan, Miss F Hellair, J W Gadberry and son, Dr S O Scruggs, A G Cook, M P Zille, J F Rover, J A Scudday, La; D O Becker, Ala; J F Murray, Ga; L Desobry, G Marsh, D P Marr.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL....F G Mayson, Ark; J W Hunter, La; Dr Harrington, Mobile; A W Young.

PLANTERS' HOTEL....G Bongham, N O; D Dameron, T Waters, Mobile; Wm Blackshear, Ala; J V Soddell and lady, Mississippi.

*Henderson's neighbor -
attorney*

3 April 1850

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

UP TO 5 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

BROADWAY HOTEL—JOSEPH CROMWELL, Proprietor.

M Taylor, Washington Ky	Dr Williams, Chillicothe
Mr Dye, Zanesville	J Flisgal, do
Dr J Carter, Va	Mr Harrison, Liverpool
Miss R Stokes, Va	G Make, Rio de Janeiro
Mrs Govan & son, Miss	W Gilliten, Kanawha
J Armond, Memphis	N D Elliott, Line Port
J D Evans & mother, Rip-	P L Cobb, Georgetown Ky
ley O	W P Israel, Coal Grove
Mr Macomber & 2 brother,	W S Solomon, N York
Boston	J P Dobyn, Maysville
G W Boyd, Pittsburgh	J Dums, do
W T Reynolds, Mo	R Leavitt, Vernon Ind
D Thomas, Columbus	J C Dangle, Nashville
M Lusqueran, do	W P Woolley, Louisville
T Lesqueran, do	R K Love, St Louis
F S Lesqueran, do	J O Watson, Va
H Elliott, Boonsville Mo	W Kenedy, Ill

HENRIE HOUSE—O. KELSEY, Proprietor.

W H Teller, St Louis	R S Johnston, Republic
J G Goeppelen, do	E M Whitehead, Boston
J R Heale, Baton Rouge	W P Johnston, do
Mrs Babcock, do	T Williams & lady, do
W W Fellows, London	W P Browning, do
Miss A Oroney, do	P H Champayne, Md
S G Lore, Western N Y	W Wilson, Fredonia N Y
P T Snowden & lady, Co-	T H Allen, do
lumbus	R M Shoemaker, Hamilton
C C Byrne & family, Nash-	J Evans, Washington D C
ville	G S Howard & daughter, Prov-
W Brown, Springfield	idence R I
H Harkness, do	Prof Kennedy, Cleveland
E Devenport, Sportsman's	C L Walker, Millers Creek
Hall	J W Mott, Buffalo

PEARL STREET HOUSE—J. NOBLE, Proprietor.

J P Harris, Montgomery	U E Tall, Dover
D Barclay, Pittsburgh	N Mottra, Madison
G Tousey, Lawrenceburgh	W J Jewell, do
C G Barham, do	S M Mitcher, Martsburg
A B Howell, Lebanon	G Clure & lady, Alenaville
H M Stokes, do	M R Tukesbury, Jackson Par-
A J Askew, N Carolina	nace
Miss Smith, do	J W Dunham, Piketon
R Greathouse, Maysville	S S Glidden, Clinton Furnace
J T H Turner, Terre Haute	Miss Glidden, do
J Clark, Mayslick	Mrs Crawford, Jr Furnace
R Edwards & lady, Logan-	J F Glidden, do
port	G Johnson, Monrovia
D B Laird, Trenton	M Lindley, do
J L Davis, do	J D Clifford, Chillicothe
J Hard, Columbus	J Jones, Columbus Ind
J Henshen, S Charleston	W B Baslett, Pa
J H Lawrence, do	G N Milen, Boston
D Rhineheart, Springfield	J G Serwig, do
J J Tracy, do	J McKee & sister, Columbus
E Mansford, Indianapolis	J S Hall & lady, do
K Hamlin, Keokuk	R H Thompson, do
J D Rogers, N Albany	J McCassey, do
J W Haines, do	C M Penkerton, Woodson Ky
M Streepy, do	C Masters, Delaware
J McClure, Westfield	E R Quick, Addison
B Daplen, Mt Vernon	H Barclay, Zanesville

DENNISON HOUSE—DENNISON & SON, Proprietors.

Ex Gov Marow, Morrow	J M Williams, Lebanon
A Watts, do	Mrs Shay, do
J N Evans, Rossaville O	J Mathias, do
L M Brown, Lafayette	W B Harmin, Centerville
J S Greaser, Chavlot	J P Long, Benton O
C Street, Eaton	S B Brown, W Liberty
W J McCord, do	J Vail, Madison
O Holoway, Union Village	J Sidwell, Georgetown O
M Miller, do	D Coult, do
E B Barber, Maysville	W P Maklin, do
B Owens, do	J D Salisbury, do
L Bally, Harford	J V Branner, Franklin
O F Frasier, Oearville	M Childs, N York
S Vautr, Vernon	J M Glidden & lady, Junior
P Bassett, do	Furnace
E S Whitcomb, do	W McCoy & lady, Mobile
J F Maynard, do	

CITY HOTEL—P. E. TUTTLE, Proprietor.

J G Walker, Woodstock Va	Prof J M Sanders, Memphis
W A Hady, Lebanon	R H Mathy, Oxford
J W McClovy & lady, Ind	W S Rogers, do
J A Ostrande, L M & R	B G Peyton, Va
D M Curtis, Dayton	W Parkins, Va
O Clark, do	M Carrel & lady, Ind
S Shoop, do	J Jackson, Jeff de Ind
D Adams, Franklin	W S Nergent, Thompson Ill
B H Warner, Springfield	L Hecox, Lexington
G Copland, Kenton	J A Kimball, Frankfurt
J Smith, Ind	C S Lambdin, Wheeling
O Moore, Hanger Me	T Drian, Ill
Miss McCortner, Ohio City	M T Murrell, Ky
J Samual, Scioto	A F Givens, Gibson Co
Miss Samual, do	A Prior, Scotland
W May, Louisville	J Williams & 3 ladies, Mad-
A C Botan, Evansville	ison

Cincinnati Commercial

3 April 1850, 1

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1850.

*The Cuban Reports—Movements of the Leaders—
Course of Gen. Taylor—Mr. Clay's Funeral Reso-
lution—The President's Plan, &c.*

The Cuban invasion project has assumed much consistency of late, and the government is no doubt well apprised of all movements on foot. The projectors of the expedition expect to derive much, and instant aid from the Creole planters, and from all classes, except a few old Spaniards. They expect to neutralize or gain over the twenty thousand Spanish troops in the island. These are divided into small parties, at different and distant points, and may be corrupted or defeated in detail.

The projectors seem to lack nothing but money to carry out their project. They cannot have any money or they'd offer to pay in scrip. The agents do not profess to do anything contrary to the law of the United States, or to make any secret of their movements. A paper, *La Verdad*, is the organ of their views, and openly advocates them. I have reason to believe that Southern politicians of distinction are in favor of the movement, though some of them oppose it, under present circumstances.

General Taylor has been supposed to be in favor of the ultimate acquisition and annexation of Cuba, provided it can be done consistently with the honor and national obligations of the United States.

Gen. Taylor will undoubtedly take strong measures to prevent any infraction of our laws and neutral obligations. He has, it seems, ordered the home squadron to be on the alert, and to frustrate the landing of any forces from the United States. But it would require a much larger and a very vigilant force to prevent a landing.

One of the schemes that has been talked of is to have only five hundred men and raise a standard of revolt—relying on immediate support from the majority of the people of the interior, as well as upon popular sympathy in the United States. Two hundred thousand men can at any time be enlisted in the United States for an enterprise in which the object is the acquisition of territory. The blood of the old Norman land-stealers flows in our veins.

The Cuban invaders can get men enough if they can get the means to subsist them. I have no doubt that the project will be favored by northern men as well as southern. New York is, in fact, the head-quarters of this, as it was of the Texan revolution. The command of the Cuban enterprise was offered to one northern general two years ago, and now it is offered to another.

Mr. Clay's resolution on the funeral question has been adopted. The Senate is not to adjourn in honor of the memory of any member who does not die here and during the session.

The reason that Mr. Clay did not put it in the form of a joint resolution was that, if it went to the House, it might there sleep as quietly and as long as any one of its subjects. Mr. Clay was asked whether he intended to deny a resurrection to members of Congress; and he qualified his remarks, so as to except the Senate.

There is to be a grand rally on the administration plan of non-action.

ION.

3 April 1850, 2

From Havana.

By the arrival of the British steamer Medway, at Mobile Point, we have received Havana papers to the 27th ult.

The British steamer Medway, which arrived on the 25th, brought the Bishop of Jamaica and his Secretary, and the British Minister to Mexico, Mr. Bankhead and his lady. A German Baron and a Count also arrived.

The Havana papers report that the Italian Opera company from Paris is about to visit their city.

A shocking railroad accident occurred at Havana. A gentleman named D. Francisco Alvarez y Espinosa, tried to get on the cars while the train was in motion, but their progress was so rapid that the unfortunate gentleman was thrown to the ground, receiving so many injuries as to make amputation of a leg necessary. Even this could not save his life. He died in a few hours.

A few days ago we gave a summary of the new passenger regulations recently promulgated at Havana. The following is a full translation of the interesting portions of the ordinance:

Transient passengers, with or without landing permits, who remain on shore for any cause, at the departure of the vessel, must present themselves immediately to comply with the requisite of giving security to remain here legally; if they are foreigners they may call upon the Consuls of their respective nations, should they wish it, to give notice through these officers to the authorities by writing. Passengers neglecting to comply with those formalities will incur a fine of ten dollars, and be compelled to leave the island.

Any person absenting himself from this island without the necessary passport, and the captain of the vessel taking such person will incur a fine of from twenty five to one thousand dollars each, without prejudice to other measures that may be deemed proper to take, according to the case and circumstances. Those fines can be made effective immediately from any property belonging to the individuals, or when such individuals should be found, or return to this island at any future time.

Passengers of the steamers going away again in the same vessel, and transient ones that to continue their voyage have to await here the arrival of another, must have their passports countersigned, or obtain new ones in conformity to what is ordained in this article, and the explanation of the 1st of November.

The drawing of the lottery took place on the 26th ult. The following are the principal prizes, and the numbers by which they were drawn:

10,000	10,000	8,446	10,000	13,257	10,000
1,000	10,000	13,257	1,000	16,040	10,000
1,000	10,000	16,040	1,000	19,261	10,000
1,000	10,000	19,261	1,000	24,623	10,000
1,000	10,000	24,623	1,000	28,102	10,000
1,000	10,000	28,102	1,000	30,712	10,000
1,000	10,000	30,712	1,000	30,969	10,000
1,000	10,000	30,969	1,000	33,701	10,000
1,000	10,000	33,701	1,000	37,701	10,000

News from Yucatan to March 15, has been received at Havana. The affairs of the peninsula have decidedly improved of late. The war with the revolted Indians, which had for a time prostrated every branch of industry and reduced the country to so deplorable a state, is now almost ended. In the South the savages have received a severe blow. In and after an action, which took place recently, the whites captured 883 families, among which were 182 men, 149 horses, 100 mules and a large quantity of munitions of war.

Col. Molas writes that, in conformity with his instructions, he had occupied Tikuc, the rancho of San José and Sisbechen, having had various encounters with the rebels. Another officer attacked Hoteboh, where the enemy was fortified. The result was the dispersion of the Indians. The number of savages killed in the skirmishes was 57.

The Yucatan papers are quite confident that the rebels cannot make much more resistance. It is asserted that those who still hold out are scattered in little bands, acting without concert, and consequently ineffectively. Most of the Indians, it is said, are anxious to return to their allegiance, but are prevented from doing so by the threats of their chiefs. In spite of this favorable appearance of affairs, it appears that on the 11th of March, between 2000 and 3000 rebels assembled in the neighborhood of Valladolid. A party of about 400 Government troops had gone out to drive off the intruders.

The Mexican brig Volador had arrived from Vera Cruz with \$14,000.

A national guard is to be established in the peninsula.

3 April 1850, 1

Letter from Havana.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, March 26, 1850.

Dear Pic.—The Junta de Fomento, which in our government corresponds to the English Board of Works, are making extraordinary efforts to get up in May next a grand "Industrial exposition" of Cuban manufactures. The first thing of the kind ever known here was the exposition of 1848. Two kinds of medals, silver gilt and silver, were distributed, but the low state of our manufacturing industry, and the short public notice that was given of the intentions of the junta, combined to render it a meagre affair. Among the articles which obtained the first medal are found stearine candles, marbles from the Isle of Pines, carriages, artificial flowers, gloves, leather, cigars, embroidery and saddles. Those which the second include are phosphorus matches, perfumery, mirrors, harness, cabinet work and tortoise shell canes. Honorable mention was made of hats, conserves, chocolate, wigs, shoes, tin ware, and several medicinal preparations. The present exposition, we doubt not, will embrace a much wider range of industry, from the more extended announcement and greater time given for preparation. The labors of the "seccion de industria" brought forward some curious statistics relative to the tobaccoists, by far our greatest manufacturing industry. Their report states that each cigar maker will roll daily 300 cigars, at an average of 50 cents a hundred. Supposing them to work twenty days in each month, this will give 72,000 cigars annually per hand. The consumption in the island they estimate at 440 millions, and supposing the exports to be 100 millions, this will give 600 millions as the annual cigar manufacture, giving employment in its various branches to fully 10,000 people, the value of whose labor is not less than \$4,000,000. The consumption of cigars here seems disproportionate, but when we take into consideration that from childhood almost every one smokes, we do not doubt it is under estimated.

A plan is on foot to raise here a monument to the memory of Colon. Holding, as this city does, the sacred ashes of the immortal navigator, it should erect a testimonial commensurate with its own commercial importance, and worthy the fame of him who gave to Spain a new world. The only

thing that now marks the place where he sleeps is a bust in relief set in the wall of the cathedral. There are many places in and around this city apposite to such a monument, and the purity of the atmosphere, which does not soil marble when exposed, warrants the use of this beautiful material. We trust the project will not fall to the ground.

The Georgia left here on her last trip crowded with passengers for Chagres. The rush seems to be as great as ever. Many of those who came by the Falcon from your city returned in her, heartily glad, we doubt not, to have any pretence to go home, other than that they had "backed out." One can hardly conceive that from simply curiosity a traveller would embark on a steamship so crowded as was the Georgia—yet such was really the case here. Lady Arabella Montague Stewart, a descendant of the renowned Wortley Montague, inspired no doubt with the poetic fervor that burned in her celebrated ancestor, took passage on the steamer and proceeds across the Isthmus, with the sole purpose to behold the Pacific and bathe her feet in its rolling waters.

Our quidnuncs have been "awakened with a start." The officers of one of the coasting steamers, a few days since, reported that off Sagua they had seen a "long, low, black" steamboat, full of men, heading to the east. The Spanish war steamer has been sent in pursuit, and the wonder-mongers are full of life, momentarily expecting to hear the booming of the first gun. Rumor has had our island invaded so repeatedly during the past eight months that people are not quite so sensitive about it as formerly.

Col. Mann is here with his circus, and will open after Holy Week is over. They have made him pay duties on his horses and tonnage dues on his brig, and his ire is dreadful. The way he talks about certain parties' souls is a caution to dead folks. He will probably do well, for when his time does come he will have the only show in town. No opera, no theatre, the opposition circus gone to Vera Cruz, and the Acrobats stepped out, gives him a clear field.

An American schooner-of-war, supposed to be the Flirt, is off the harbor, having just signalled for a pilot, and the British steamer from Vera Cruz and Mobile is coming in.

Yours, P. PERCINNE.

The Evening Picayune.

3 April 1850, 1

CUBA AND THE CUBANS.—A book on Cuba has been recently published in New York under the above title, openly designed to advocate the annexation of that large and fertile island to the United States. It is written by the author of "Letters on Cuba," a series of communications composed for the same purpose, circulated in some of the newspapers in this country within a few months. Much information concerning Cuba is given in this volume, accompanied with a lithographic map of such size and detail as to be an acquisition for common readers, who have hitherto been ill-provided for with a good delineation of the natural and civil physiognomy of that important Spanish colony.

CRISTOBAL MADAN

Cincinnati Commercial

4 April 1850, 1

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

UP TO 5 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

BROADWAY HOTEL—JOSEPH CROMWELL, Proprietor.

P M Jenkins, Baltimore	O N Bayly, Louisville
C Shultz, Mayesville	Z M Sherly, do
Mr Cobb, Buffalo	T Haynes, do
T W Chamberlin, Louisville	W S Sullivan & boy, Colum-
W H Brees, Delaware	bus O
A Kennedy, Columbus	K Porter, Wooster
H Graft, Pittsburgh	W S Davison, Springfield O
F McKee, do	B O Ream, Columbus
C D Petris, N Y	A M Dupern & lady, N O
Mrs Spalding & son, St Louis	Miss Spalding, St Louis
L Babcock, do	

CITY HOTEL—P. E. TUTTLE, Proprietor.

S West, Milford	J O Shoup, Dayton
A J Harle, Milton	M H Brown, do
G W Harle, do	D Harris, do
G Nishutz, do	Mrs Hiser, do
J White, do	Miss Hiser, do
B Daytes, do	J S Bayler, Indianapolis
J Kith, Louisville	Miss Curtis, do
H Ryder, do	C Carpenter, Columbus
G Wilson, Fort Wayne	Miss E Thompson, Ind
R D Trome, do	T B Brown, Covington Ind
G L Little, do	M D Warren & lady, New
J Ready, Indiana	Albany
O B Hard, do	Miss O Jones, do
J S Stevens, do	E Commander, do
S Freeman, do	D Kidd, Mo
D Stewart, do	T Summers, Sharpsburgh
S Taylor, do	G D Wheeler, Bogarton
R A Bruns, Buffalo	S H McFee, Washington O
J McGurly, West Chester	Wm Bennett, do
B Buffington, Mechanicsburgh	J Bennett, do
L R Poole, Portland	D Elly, do
A C Bean, Ind	C Parvin, do
R D Conwell, Montgomery	L P Reid, do
T Dye, Vevay	J S King, Lancaster
Ex Gov Wm Bebb and lady, Hamilton	J Mix, Lafayette

HENRIE HOUSE—O. KELSEY, Proprietor.

J J Ullman, Pittsburgh	Wm Hamburg & lady, Phila
A H Fletcher, Indianapolis	S F Poulter & lady, Boston
J B Danforth, do	M Livingston, N Y
C M Amcock, Columbus	J G Gest, Xenia
J Felge, O	J Caldwell, Huron
S Chamberlain, Cleveland	Wm J Anderson, N Y
McL Dougherty, Columbus	T P Ewing, Phila
J Lenior, Pittsburgh	E McGill, Buffalo
J M Ingersoll, Mich	J Raehford, Mich
W W Miller, do	Wm J Phillips, Indianapolis
O S Couldin & lady, City	

PEARL STREET HOUSE—J. NOBLE, Proprietor.

J M Curdy, Columbus	Mrs Hart & servant, Flem-
J M Roosa, Deerfield	ingsburgh
H Brandt, Hanover	Miss S Hart, do
L Noble, Centerville	Miss M Hart, do
Miss E Noble, do	G P Ingman, do
Miss M E Newman, do	S L Pomeroy, Boston
M Gittner, Bourbon co	H Sease, Knoxville
H Burger, Germantown	B F Langford, Nashville
J E McCane, do	J Cammon & two daughters;
O P Gilhan, Clarkesburgh	Boon co Ky
R Caner, do	H S McKee & lady, Madison
H F Fitzpatrick, Germantown	Miss M McKee, do
B W Wood, jr, Mason co Ky	Miss Lodge, do
J W Wood, do	Miss S Lodge, do
J H Moore, Addersonville	Miss R Irwin, do
F Pollock, Mason co	Miss E Park, do
H G Marsh, do	Mr & Mrs Clough, do
W Blane, do	C F Jenkins, do
R Haddleston, Ky	M S Bright, do
W C Ficklin, Fleming co	R W Hubbard, do
H Hart, do	S S Moffatt, do
J M Pierce, do	G Recker, City
J B Vertiller, Dupont	A Bentley, Galia Furnace
R H Jones, Ky	J Donaldson, Flemingsburgh
E G Corwin, lady, child and	J Clark, Chillicothe
servant, Lebanon	J D Carr, do
Hon G B Smith & lady, Wash-	A Melter, do
ington City	J K Bishop, Harrodsburgh
O Guynn, Shelbyville	L B Margen, Mason co
G Hibben, Rushville	J W Steinberger, do
O A Brooks, Cleveland	W B Maddox, Rushville
G K Dawson, Jamestown	W H Smith, do
Mrs H Adams, do	J Noble, do
B F Woodbury, Columbus	M B Gilbert, Portsmouth
S J Stuart, Washington O	

DENNISON HOUSE—DANFORD & SON, Proprietors.

M T Ross & lady, Milford	W G Sanders, Ky
J P McConn, New Westville	N S Brooks, City
E Bond, Harrison	Miss Brooks, Kanawha
J H Chace, City	O B Ross, Springport Ky
J W Taber, Wiamatown	J Vaughn, Bellfontaine
O W Frather, Xenia	W S Davidson, Madison co O
J Bunnington & lady, Mari-	J B Davidson, do
ville	E H Stowell, Lebanon
E Upham, Union Village	J P Coblenz, Leesburgh O
W Bland, Mason co Ky	Miss Getzer, do
H G Messick, do	J Campbell, Eaton O
J Pollock, Delaware	M Felbait, do
W M Sutherland, Lancaster	G Bacon, do
J Valters, Zanerville	J H Fleming, do
D Kettrell, do	W Coleman, Louisville
T M Barber, New Paris O	W H Everson, Madison

The Daily Freeman.

4 April, 1850, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—An attack on Cuba appears to be again anticipated. The *Ruritan*, Capt. Page, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Parker, commanding the U. S. *Hornet* Squadron, was to sail for Havana (from Jamaica) on the 22d, and the British steamer *Vixen* has been temporarily placed under the orders of the American commodore. This affords decisive evidence that both the American and British naval commanders anticipated trouble. As Com. Parker would not interfere with any insurrectionary attempt in Cuba itself, it may be inferred from his movements that an invasion of that island was to be attempted, and that American citizens were to be largely concerned in it. So says the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, which has information that the Cuban Government had ascertained that a new revolutionary expedition was on foot; that it was to rendezvous somewhere in the Island of Hayti, under Gen. Lopez, and attempt a landing at some port on the south side of Cuba—probably Trinidad, the focus of democratic principles. There are said to be 20,000 troops at present on the island, though a good deal scattered. It is further said that capital from the United States has been invested in property in Cuba, with a view to profit by an early change. The last London advices state also, on the authority of private advices from Madrid, that the Spanish Government has despatched Gen. Mirasol on an extraordinary mission to Cuba, in connection with this matter.

The N. Y. *Express* of the 26th inst. has the following on the same subject:

We alluded this morning to the fact that a British war steamer had been placed under the command of Com. Parker, now in the U. S. frigate *Potomac*. Both the *Potomac* and British steamer were about to leave Jamaica for Havana, and the cause of this novel proceeding is founded on the fact that a new invasion of Cuba is contemplated. This new expedition, we are told, is to rendezvous somewhere in the Island of Hayti, under Gen. Lopez, and attempt a landing at some port on the south side of Cuba—probably Trinidad.

Our information from Havana is, that the Government there has been made aware of every movement in this expedition, and that there are in Havana many suspected Americans, upon whom a double watch is kept, and who will be arrested the moment a landing is effected. We do not vouch for the correctness of all these rumors, but they are believed to be founded on fact by the authorities at Havana, and as such we give them to the public.

The Daily Picayune.

4 April 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 3.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.... Dr Childers, Miss; C Coleman, Ky; T W Dunica, La; G H Kirk, W H Roberts, Ala; G W Johnson, J Osgood, Coast; F A Delano, N Y; H F Ingraham, Fla; C S Newell, Boston; C L LeBaron, Mobile; C Henry, H Ripley, Va; J H Carter.

VERANDA HOTEL.... R T Walker, Baltimore; Gen G W S Smith, M J Bunch, Miss; J W Bailey, N O; S Bartlett, H B Bullard, V P Winder, E H Jordan, La; G W Randolph and lady.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL.... James Shy, Ky; E Smith, Mass; R S Smith, A Lacoste, La; M P Marsh, Robert Kunz.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.... G Beasley, La; D R Ross, Texas; W H Keeland, Miss.

LOUISIANA HOTEL.... Capt J Avery, N Y; Wm Robinson, Rio de Janeiro; P H Williams and family, Geo L Sleeper; John Ruke, John Campbell, John J Stoddard, Jacob Lowel, C W H Griffith, N O.

Cincinnati Commercial

5 April 1853, 1

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

UP TO 5 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

BROADWAY HOTEL—JOSEPH CROKWELL, Proprietor.

J Taylor, St Louis	E W Dana, Boston
Dr Parker & lady, Cincinnati	J Lemon, Louisville
T Warner & lady, N Y	B W Warbler, do
C Warner, do	L G Compton, La Harpe
N Penrose, Phila	S Campton, do
L Eaton, Springfield	R Tanner, do
Col M Key, Washington	E Tanner, do
J W McNair, N O	C C Thompson, N Y
C O Bliss, N Y	W Gunn, Mass
J B Early, Miamisburgh	Chazare, Mexico
Wm Lobach, N Y	Chazare, do
A O Smith, Louisville	Goix, do
Mr & Mrs Drough, Mexico	Leatitt, do
N W S Hays, Maryland	E F Hooker, Columbus
J N Shepherd, N Y	O Dyer, N Y
G Pendleton, Toledo	Mrs N O Tower, Wheeling

DENNISON HOUSE—Dennison & Son, Proprietors.

M C Thompson, Cynthiaiana	J W Gebhart, Dayton
H A Fitzpatrick, Germantown	P Hamilton, Warsaw Ky
J W Woods, Mason co Ky	B F Champion, Ill
T Pollock, Germantown Ky	W Baid, Ripley O
A W Cook, Russellville	T R Riquis, Ephraim
O Leonard, Pittsburgh	E S Mayswall, Ky
W Hall, Columbus	W Crawford, Rushville Ind
W P Coleman, Lexington	M Jones, Cole collins
J Miller, do	J S Jaquis, Poyersville
W B Smeadly, Fairfield O	W B Jaquis, do
S Mollyneax, Oxford	W McCoron, New Westville
J Ferguson, do	G W Monks, do
J Fisher, Fayette Ky	C Monks, do
S Oldham, do	Miss Swain, Richmond
W B Kernish, Centerville	T Ward, do
Miss Venable, do	J Reed, do
B M Aulry, Ind	Miss R W Jaquis, Poyersville
J B Harris, do	Miss A E Whittely, do
T Johnson, Mt Sterling Ky	J Allen & family, Ind

CITY HOTEL—F. M. TOTTEN, Proprietor.

C Pervin, Washington	Wm R Robinson, New Haven
J Shule, do	T Perkins, do
Wm Mash, Illinois	Wm Potts, do
R M Cowan, Cincinnati	C Metcalf, do
R Grate, Ind	A Turner, do
S Hale, do	Wm Stead, do
Miss Brooks, N O	C Evans, do
T Pelron, Buffalo	W Davis, Mayrville
T H Glassford, do	N O Jenkins, do
H Hookle, do	J W Home, do
B F Sousson, Massillon	S Pollock, do
S West, Milford	P Mann, Madison
J W Smith, Fayette co	R Young, Piqua
I Smith, do	E Lamp & lady, Boston
A Smith, do	Master Lamb, do
J Lyons, Lancaster	S Brut & lady, do
M Barker, Evon Ind	E S Kellogg, Indianapolis
A Barker, do	S Smead, Troy
J R Neswander, Wilmington	S P Tunney, Ind
J D Neswander, do	24 California, Emigrants from
A Mesch, Winchester	Lafayette co
J Arford, Ripley co Ind	

HENRIE HOUSE—O. KELLEY, Proprietor.

G H West, City	A R Yandyke, Buffalo
J H Childs, Pittsburgh	D Ogden & sister, Havana
J A Lowrie, do	O Lenden, N Y
S Lowrie, do	Mrs Brown, do
H Denney, do	G H Bailey, Mich
J J Warn, do	J E Bailey, do
E McKnight, do	D Powers, do
W F Fellam, Xenia	P Sterer, do
E J Conwell, do	G H Kettham, Cincinnati
T Broughton, Columbus	G Gashay, City
J D Stark, Xenia	S J Hobbs, N Y
S Bartlett, Winchester	A Bybee, lady, children and
W Withrow, Madison	servant, Staington
H Ashley, Harrison	M Chase, City
J Morris, Springfield	C Patterson & lady, N Y
J Fisher, Columbus	H Bannett, do
J A Olcott, N Y	E Campbell, do
S Patterson, Iowa City	W McEwin, do
Mrs Moore & family, do	R Ketcher, Cincinnati
Mrs McNulty, Boston	C W Yandyke, Bathany
W H Oene, Monroeville	J A Rickett, Genoa
W G Allen, Midway	M C Colgan, City

PEARL STREET HOUSE—J. J. NOBLE, Proprietor.

L Goodpastor, Owingsburgh	S Handerson, Indianapolis
T G Noble, Centerville	J Neff, Logansport
J Berlinham, Mount Savage	Culwater, do
Furnace	R James, Annapolis
W H Burr, Delaware	B Arnold, do
S Cutler, Mayrville	W Evans, Mayrville
W B Hart, Dover	J Pettigrew, do
Col T F Johnson, Blue Lick	J R G Smith, do
Dr W W Dawson	Furnace
D Taknuge, Lancaster	Orlando, Franklin
Dr T Johnson, Louisville	Miss Ackerman, do
J F Balthager, Mayrville	Mrs Young, same place
E Booth, Greensboro	Mrs Gilman, do
J House, Hamilton	Mrs Crane, do
Miss S Chapman, Little Rock	V Leland, do
B T Lindsay, N Y	W O Jackson, Xenia
W Williams, Ky	C Anderson, do
J Dunbar, N O	H Hollister, Greensboro
J Caruther, do	B O Rodman, do
W Carter, do	J A Gibbs, Greensboro
J Miller, Logansport	

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

5 April 1850, 3

Steam Boat Register.

Arrivals and Departures (for 24 hours) up to 6 P. M., last evening.

ARRIVALS.

NAMES OF BOATS.	MASTERS.	WHERE FROM.
Diana.....	.....	Aurora;
Lancaster.....	Conley.....	New Richmond
Mary Pell.....	Pratzman.....	Aurora;
Pennsylvanian.....	Grey.....	St. Louis;
Kenton.....	Cooper.....	Maysville;
Wisconsin No 2.....	Wright.....	Madison;
Scioto.....	Kepner.....	Portsmouth;
Telegraph No 2.....	McClelland.....	Louisville;
Peru.....	Bennet.....	Pittsburgh;
Isaac Newton.....	Coles.....	do
Visitor.....	.....	Wabash;
Hibernia No 2.....	Bachelor.....	Pittsburg;
Companion.....	.....	Pittsburgh.

DEPARTURES.

NAMES OF BOATS.	MASTERS.	DESTINATION
Diana.....	.....	Aurora;
Lancaster.....	Conley.....	New Richmond;
Mary Pell.....	Pratzman.....	Aurora;
Relief.....	Davidson.....	Big Sandy.
Ironton.....	.....	Big Sandy.
Keystone State.....	Stone.....	Pittsburgh;
Martha Washington.....	.....	N. Orleans;
Telegraph No. 2.....	McClelland.....	Louisville;
Scioto.....	Kepner.....	Portsmouth;
Wisconsin 2.....	Wright.....	Madison;
Kenton.....	Cooper.....	Maysville;
Pennsylvanian.....	Grey.....	Pittsburgh;
Wyoming.....	Hazlett.....	Louisville;
Wm. Noble.....	.....	N. Orleans;

Cincinnati Gazette

5 April 1850, 3

STEAM BOAT REGISTER.

List of Arrivals and Departures for the 24 hours pre-
vious to 4 o'clock, P. M., yesterday.

VESSELS' NAMES.	MASTERS.	ARRIVED FROM
Pennsylvania.....	Gray	St. Louis.
Mary Pell.....	Pratzman.....	Aurora.
Wisconsin No. 2.....	Wright.....	Madison.
Kenton.....	Cooper.....	Maysville.
Scioto.....	Kepner.....	Portsmouth.
Telegraph No. 2.....	McClelland	Louisville.
Peru.....	Bennett.....	Pittsburgh.
Isaac Newton.....	Hutchinson.....	Pittsburgh.
Visiter.....	Webb.....	Washington.
Hibernia No. 2.....	Batchelder.....	Pittsburgh.
Companion.....	Wilson.....	Pittsburgh.
Lancaster.....	Conor.....	N. Richmond.
Diana.....	Tate.....	Aurora.

VESSELS' NAMES.	MASTERS.	DEPARTED FOR
Relief.....	Davidson.....	Big Sandy.
Iron-ton.....	.....	Big Sandy.
Telegraph No. 2.....	McClelland.....	Louisville.
Scioto.....	Kepner.....	Portsmouth.
Keystone State.....	Stone.....	Pittsburgh.
Kenton.....	Cooper.....	Maysville.
Wisconsin No. 2.....	Wright.....	Madison.
Wyoming.....	Hazlett.....	St. Louis.
Wm Noble.....	Newcomb.....	N. Orleans.
Lancaster.....	Conor.....	N. Richmond.
Diana.....	Tate.....	Aurora.
Martha Washington..	Irwin.....	N. Orleans.
Mary Pell.....	Pratzman.....	Aurora.
Pennsylvania.....	Gray.....	Pittsburgh.

Louisville Courier

Friday
5 April 1850, 4

The fine steamer Saledin, Capt. Coleman,
starts for New Orleans Saturday morning at
10 o'clock from Portland.

The Daily Picayune.

5 April 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 4.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....W S Breazeal, Ga; John Henderson, M J McRae, Miss; Mrs S A Wood and child, Texas; A Barrow, R Wilkinson and lady, W T Palfrey, Miss S C Wood, B T Haughton, W P Bradburn, La; J W Andrews, J L Furman, L W Smith, N O; J S G Burt and lady, Cincinnati; B T Barnett, Mobile; N C Lyman, N Y; E B Young, Prof Stafford and lady, Mrs R T Nott, N G Friend, R Phillips, Wm Fisher, Miss S C Wood.

VERANDA HOTEL....W S McIntosh, Miss; J Muzzy, E Field, Me; M F Woodruff, P B Woodruff, C L Leekens, Ala; Dr W K Stone, G R Price, N O; J McGavock and family, Tenn; B Stevens, Mrs L Johns, Miss S Johns, Mrs Col Grayson, La; R Reanus.

PLANTERS' HOTEL....R E Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, La; F O Foster, Mobile; H Ashbury, A J Conner, Ga.

The Evening Piragane.

5 April 1850, 1

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The N. Y. Evening Express of the 28th ult. publishes the following despatch :

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1850.

I have to-day received information from a gentleman just returned from the South, that a large force is collecting at Chagres, for a descent upon Cuba. Several hundred have recently arrived with full complements of arms. Lopez, the adventurer, is among them. The Cubans are said to be fully prepared.

SAILING OF THE OHIO AND PHILADELPHIA.—The steamship for Havana, New Orleans and Chagres, left New York on the 28th ult. The following is a list of her passengers :

N R Peck, J H Stark, C Loveridge, Madame Gu-
liane, W D Abbott, lady and child, E Leavitt, M
Thorn, lady and child, Mr Mestayer and lady, Mr
Dinneford, lady and child, Mr Kecio, Mr McEhrans, J
Horton, Mr Hutton, Mr Poyntille, Mr Hamilton, W L
Beebe, Richard Heart, M'me Armand, M'me Beauchy
and child, Mr Abbott and servant, Capt W Monroe, A
Ayres, A Ames, S H Baldwin, J Edinger, A Hilberg,
J Day, Mr Moore, Mr McDonnell, A Matthews, Mr
Atkinson, Capt Ackerman, Miss Ackerman, Master
Ackerman, J Ritchie, C Hartley, J Harvey, C T Nel-
ling, W N Lawrence, W Darrah, Sheld Leggett, G
Richardson, J Scott, J Hoyt, J White, D Stevens, A E
Eastbrook, T Park, H Bachelor Ringman and friend,
J Guele, D Mack, C Long, S Green, Jr., S Armand,
M Beauchy, Clark, Morrell, H Solomon, A Soloman,
W Gifford, McWithy, A Smith, D Parcels, Boyington,
Pallinsbree, J Rynders, B F Teed, C H Ketchum, A
Brazee, R Barbee, R Battee, H W Owen, G Way-
burn, J R Reese, A Wheeler, Wm Brown, J Brown,
S Sanger, J Long, A Nichols, H Knight, H A Stark,
W A Young, G Bining, N A Holly, D Snowman, N
Brown, Herman Silsby, G H Mills, N S Pettell, S S
Abernethy, J P Worat, H J Bachman, A Wheeler,
J H Owen, S Vanoten, W D Reed, San Chey, L
Barney, D L Bowman, A Hutchings, J Hetz, A
Waterman, C Stapley, G Stapley, A C Knowles, W
W Hull, J Fuller, M Norrill, C C Lamb, T Turney,
A Turney, G W Hubbard, L Davis, J Whittlesey,
Miss Hall, and 31 in the steerage.

The Philadelphia took 204 passengers. She goes direct to Chagres.

Among the passengers in the Ohio were a theatrical company, consisting of Mr. Charles Thorn, wife and two sons, Mr. Mestayer and wife, Mr. Dinneford and wife, with several others of the theatrical profession, forming a very powerful company. The N. Y. Herald understands that a very fine location has been engaged for the theatre, for which Mr. Thorn is to pay a rent of \$12,000 per month.

The steamship Philadelphia took away, among others, Col. Allen Campbell and a party of engineers. Col. Campbell has lately been chief engineer of the Harlem Railroad Company, and resigned his office in that company for the purpose of accepting the post of chief engineer of a railroad to be constructed immediately from the port of Caldera, on the Pacific, to Copiapo, in the mining district of Chili, which will be the first railroad in South America. We are informed that as soon as the survey of this road is completed, the construction will be entered upon as soon as possible.

The Ancient City
(St. Augustine)

6 April 1850, 3

Visitors at the Magnolia House.

April 4.—Lieut. Gilmer, U. S. A.
" " J. Honfuer, Lady and servt. Nashville.
" " Dr. N. A. Fisher, and Lady, R. Island.
" " Miss Andrews, " "
" " Thomas J. Stead. " "
" " Judge Douglass, Jacksonville.
" " F. Augustus Schley, Maryland.
" " Major Ripley, U. S. A.

Louisville Courier

6 April 1850, 2

—••—
The steamer *Martha Washington*, from Cincinnati, passed here yesterday with 180 adventurers on board, under command of Mr. Richardson Hardy. They go to New Orleans en route for California—or are on another secret expedition. —••—

Louisville Courier

6 April 1850, 3

PORT OF LOUISVILLE. FROM EVANS, COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS—Friday, April 5.

Telegraph No. 2, McClellan, Cincinnati;
Martha Washington, Irwin, do;
Cambria, Ludlow, do;
Wyoming, Hazlett, Pittsburgh;
Enterprise, Green, Wabash;
Empire, Meekin, New Orleans;
Gen. Lafayette, Bentley, do;
Magnolia, Thomason, do;
Gen. Scott, Anshutz, do;
Amazonia, McBride, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES—Friday, April 5.

North River, Catterlin, Pittsburgh;
Enterprise, Green, do;
Telegraph No. 2, McClellan, Cincinnati;
Gen. Scott, Anshutz, do;
Martha Washington, Irwin, New Orleans;
Buckess, Wade, do;
Telegraph No. 1, Young, St. Louis;
Cambria, Ludlow, do;
Wyoming, Hazlett, do;
Maj. Harbour, Spotts, Henderson;
Amazonia, McBride, Pittsburgh.

Louisville Courier

8 April 1850, 2

Important from Cuba!
Alarm to the Government—All letters passing through the
Post Office opened—Military Movements—The Navy
Equipment—A Revolution threatened from within, and
an invasion impending from without—Extraor-
dinary state of affairs

[Correspondence N. Y. Express.]

CARDENAS, (Cuba) March 10.

That this may reach you in safety, I prefer forwarding it by a vessel that sails this day direct for your port, than to sending to Havana and thence, though more expeditious, per steamer Isabel, for Charleston.

All communications passing through the General Post Office at Havana, are opened, read, and again closed by Government agents, who are as thoroughly initiated in the labyrinths of mystery and crime as were the minions of Fouché and Castlereagh, in their day and generation.

From Cape Antonio to Point de Mayai the greatest vigilance is exercised, and from those extreme points daily communications are received by the Governor. All through and around are Government spies in concert, and to judge from their motions and agitations, the enactment of a terrible conflict is apprehended. The soldiery, beyond a doubt, are inoculated with the Independence Small Pox, which to the Governor's knowledge has become quite contagious.

All Planters are, under pain of expulsion, commanded to return in 30 days, and to continue doing so the first Friday of every month, the number, accompanied with age and size, of all the slaves in their possession; which goes to prove, in case of an outbreak, their liberation is certain.

That the projectors of the Revolution have ample funds at command is beyond all question of doubt, and equally doubtless is the certainty that the days of Royal sway in Cuba are numbered.

Yours, &c.,

V. G. P.

Louisville Courier

8 April 1850, 3

THE CUBA HUNT.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday says:

"Several old farmers from Clermont county and Warren county, in this State, were here yesterday and the day before, on the hunt of sons who had slipped off from home quietly, and who are supposed to be on some secret expedition.

We have been informed on what we consider reliable authority, that, in this city, for four months past, secret arrangements have been making for this expedition. An unusual buzz has existed in the city, we know, for two or three days past, on the subject. Cuba, in our opinion, is destined to change owners."

Similar movements have been in progress in this city, for some time as we have been told, and from the metal and character of those engaged in the enterprise herabouts, we think Cuba will not be under the dominion of Spain many months longer.

The Evening Picayune.

8 April 1850, 1

THE CUBA INVASION.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says the Cuba invaders will fail for want of means, and adds:

The disunionists have lately issued scrip based on the success of their intended operation, in the absence of ready means. It is an evidence of the unsubstantial foundation of the project that the projectors have no money—no resources whatever. When they applied to Gen. Worth two years ago to take command of the invading force, and also of the revolutionary movement, he made the objection that his precarious position would not enable him to resign his commission in the United States service without a previous settlement upon his family of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The conspirators could not raise that sum, nor any sum.

*Published in
National Intelligencer
April 1, 1850*

The Evening Picayune.

8 April 1850, 1

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—We were astonished on opening the Mobile Advertiser of Saturday to find such a letter from this city, which contains an elaborate and abusive attack upon the St. Charles Hotel. It is described as a fountain of iniquity—a pandemonium of rowdies, loafers, and blacklegs, who have made it so offensive that no gentleman visits there. Terms which will make the people of this city open their eyes with amazement to be applied to one of the most orderly, best managed, hotels in the country, which entertains daily hundreds of our best citizens, and distinguished strangers, with their families.

The phrases are so written as to apply without qualification to the hotel, and will be understood so by every reader, but we suspect that these representations were really intended to apply to the occupation of the ground story, which is rented out, and not under the control of the proprietors, even if the resorts there are as represented, of which we know nothing, and of which the dwellers in the hotel are probably as ignorant as ourselves.

The Daily Picayune.

9 April 1850, 2

THE CUBA INVASION,—A New York correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says :

Appearances indicate that the second edition of the Cuban hunt is soon to be brought to a focus. The rendezvous is believed to be Chagres, from the great number of men concentrating there from New Orleans, and also from a number of small vessels being about to start from this port for that destination without carrying freight. Nothing tangible has yet been discovered, though the authorities have their eye upon a vessel up town whose movements have been suspicious. Funds are evidently plenty, but the movement appears to be delayed by the want of a proper leader.

9 April 1850 2

No Consolidation.

By the returns which we publish below it will be seen that the election held yesterday resulted in the complete defeat of the consolidation scheme. This is the result which we have all the time anticipated with confidence, not being able to appreciate any of the reasons assigned for a change at this time in the form of our city government. The new charter of course falls with the project of union—a result for which the principal regret will be that so much toil as was bestowed in getting up such an elaborate and complicated piece of work should be so utterly thrown away.

The vote was not a full one, the falling off since the November election being fully three thousand votes. This, however, tells more strongly against the advocates of change. It proves that the great mass of the voters have had no sympathy with the clamorous enemies of the present form of government, and could not be brought to favor the new one.

The vote of the Second Municipality was decisive of the question. The First and Third gave majorities for consolidation, but the majority in the Second is large enough to outweigh both, and thus an actual majority of the whole vote of the three municipalities is opposed to consolidation. It has thus been rejected by both tests: the vote of the Second Municipality, and the voice of a majority of the whole people.

This ought to settle the question definitively. It does so in fact, for it proves that the project is condemned now, and that there is no prospect of any reversal of the judgment thus emphatically pronounced. But it ought also to put an end to useless agitation. It unsettles confidence in the stability of affairs, obstructs the union and energy necessary for the management of a well ordered system, and seriously impedes all plans of permanent public value.

Let, then, this crotchet be dismissed from the heads of the discontented. Let them submit themselves quietly to the will of the majority, thus fairly expressed, and, instead of wasting their exertions on chimerical projects of change, join heartily with the friends of the present system in correcting any errors, and giving it the most efficient and beneficent action.

A regular election is at hand. Let us give over this foolish talk about a change of the form of government, and make the best of what we have.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Wards.	For.	Against.
I.....	253	77
II.....	147	71
III.....	95	322
IV.....	184	143
V.....	182	165
VI.....	211	102
VII.....	83	60
	1135	940
Total number of votes polled.....		2075
Majority for consolidation.....		193

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

Wards.	For.	Against.
I.....	50	299
II.....	114	183
III.....	177	320
IV.....	144	365
V.....	155	403
VI.....	187	375
VII.....	260	350
	1087	2235
Total number of votes polled.....		3322
Majority against consolidation.....		1208

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

Wards.	For.	Against.
I.....	197	102
II.....	560	31
III.....	194	60
IV.....	43	14
	1024	207
Total number of votes polled.....		1211
Majority for consolidation.....		757

9 April 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 8.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....W H Chase, J R Brooks, Fda;
D M Hamilton, Mrs Ellis, Miss Ellis, R G Ellis, D Barrow, J H
Loughbrough, J Hart, Paul Babin, La; Thos Bruce, Va; Major
Butler, U S A; Master Morrison, Miss; W Merriman, Texas;
H F Tibers, Philadelphia; T J Howell, C G Ramsey, St Louis;
S G Hand, Baltimore; T D Stark, T B Lee, G Whitman, N O;
T D Clearman, N.Y; B S Marshall, Mobile; R Baker, Boston;
W C Winchester, Coast; W M Ferman.

VERANDA HOTEL....J N Carrigan, W Sample, T A Shep-
herd, W D Phillips, F Hugnet, A L Pugh, G C McWhorter, A
J Morgan, J H Webber, C A Ilon; La; A Conklin, N Y; A C
Walker, R H Allen, Dr McCormick and lady, N O; W Leigton,
St Louis; R H Crump, Major B J Weir, J T Hull, F Surget, jr,
Mrs Surget, Miss Linton, J S Fall, J A Cuddle, R Lanier, G W
Gibbs, J Lanier, Miss; W Fyons, W Wallace, Natchez; C A
Glass, Cincinnati; J S Bradford, Miss Reese, S C; Rev Wm C
Crane, Dr W A Booth, Tenn.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL....L Kimball, Miss; J F McGuire,
C A Austin, La; G K Denis, Texas; P Martin, Mo; J Perin,
Cincinnati; F D Conrad, Coast; W A Holt, N O.

PLANTERS' HOTEL....W Bosworth, D Williams, J Col-
vin, J L Hass, C Lewis, F W Muller, La; R S Manning, J W
Rankin, J Warren, A Davis, Mr Howell, A Travis, L Warren,
I. T Lobdell, J Bernheimer, Miss; O A Hill, W E Wells, Ark;
R Boulleinet, J Antunes, Mobile; J A Ingram, L Sasser, N C;
J C Foster, Ala; Mr Bronough, Houston; S Good, E A Horne,
H B Plummer, Tenn; E Warren, Columbus; N Sherman, jr,
R Storris, M Talcote, jr, J Burdick, Ill; J Edwards, Washing-
ton; A Lewis, Pa.

10 April 1850, 3

The Cuban Expedition.

The well-informed Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, writing on the 23th ult., says:

"The Cuban invasion project has assumed much consistency of late, and the government is no doubt well apprized of all movements on foot. The projectors of the expedition expect to derive much and instant aid from the Creole planters, and from all classes, except a few old Spaniards. They expect to neutralize or gain over the twenty thousand Spanish troops in the island. These are divided into small parties, at different and distant points, and may be corrupted or defeated in detail.

"The projectors seem to lack nothing but money to carry out their project. They cannot have any money, or they would offer to pay in scrip. The agents do not profess to do anything contrary to the law of the United States, or to make any secret of their movements. A paper—*La Verdad*—is the organ of their views, and openly advocates them. I have reason to believe that Southern politicians of distinction are in favor of the movement, though some of them oppose it, under present circumstances.

"General Taylor has been supposed to be in favor of the ultimate acquisition and annexation of Cuba, provided it can be done consistently with the honor and national obligations of the United States.

"General Taylor will undoubtedly take strong measures to prevent any infraction of our laws and neutral obligations. He has, it seems, ordered the home squadron to be on the alert, and to frustrate the landing of any forces from the United States. But it would require a much larger and a very vigilant force to prevent a landing.

"One of the schemes that has been talked of is to have only five hundred men and raise a standard of revolt—relying on immediate support from the majority of the people of the interior, as well as upon popular sympathy in the United States. Two hundred thousand men can at any time be enlisted in the United States for any enterprise in which the object is the acquisition of territory. The blood of the old Norman land-stealers flows in our veins.

"The Cuban invaders can get men enough if they can get the means to sustain them. I have no doubt that the project will be favored by Northern men as well as Southern. New York is, in fact, the headquarters of this, as it was of the Texan revolution. The command of the Cuban enterprise was offered to one Northern General two years ago, and now it is offered to another."

The Invasion of Cuba.

There are strange rumors afloat about Washington city, in regard to the alleged invasion of Cuba. The *modus operandi*, it is said, is to land a body of determined men somewhere on the island, and raise the standard of revolt, proclaim freedom to all, and, relying upon the support of the people of the interior, to push on, if need be, to a battle, which will decide the fate of the "conquest." At one time it is believed that Chagres is to be the place of rendezvous—then St. Domingo—and now the honor is given to New York. In that city is the physical, the material part of the organization, but the intellectual or planning part is in Washington, under the very nose of the government. A dispatch to the *New York Express* says: "Strange stories are afloat concerning the part men here, high in public esteem, are supposed to be taking in this business, yet such as I am unwilling to repeat, until further corroboration be had."—*Savannah Republican*.

The Daily Picayune.

10 April 1850, 2

Havana Correspondence.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, April 5, 1850.

Since my advices per Falcon, a fortnight past, nothing has offered for your port direct, and when the last steamer left for Mobile I gave a letter to a passenger, who was, with others, left behind—the violence of a gale, which had blown for two days, preventing their getting aboard. The gale reached its height on Saturday, the 30th, when it blew with great violence, and the rain fell in the course of an hour in torrents that flooded the streets, inundating many low houses, and doing more or less damage in various stores, &c. In front of the Cathedral the water stood five feet deep, and wading through it where it was knee-deep were to be seen the troops destined to “assist” in the religious ceremony of the day! I have no doubt myself that this exposure was the cause of the numerous cases of dysentery which appeared the next day in the military hospital, some twenty-five to thirty of which have proved fatal, and which gave good ground for supposing that the cholera was indeed amongst us, our rigid quarantine to the contrary notwithstanding. The hospital was immediately placed “in *comunicado*”—none to leave it and none to enter, except, I believe, a movement yesterday of relieving the somewhat crowded state of the place by removing a part of its inmates to another asylum for sick. Some say that suspicion of poison has been excited, and that the Captain General ordered the place closed for an investigation, &c. Various floating rumors reach us from time to time, and it is difficult to get at the truth in this non-newspaper community. I scarcely believe the cholera has yet appeared here, although it will be singular if we should escape it altogether.

Public affairs continue to wear the same aspect of tranquillity for the past six weeks. We hear nothing more of the force assembling at St. Domingo, and people no longer talk about it; it may be that it has made no progress or been abandoned, but we are without the means of ascertaining. The troops here are constantly kept in exercise, and every movement of the Government betokens

a vigilance that indicates any thing but a quiet surrender of the country to the invaders.

The forgers have pursued their way, we understand, to your city. The Government has arrested the wives of Delgado and Hernandez, but what for I know not. The whole affair is before the Tribunal of the Admiralty, and the most scrutinizing investigation is being carried on to detect, if any there be, any accomplices in the fraud, and sure and severe will be the punishment of all concerned if they can be found. It is not at this late period of life only that I have noticed the rigor with which the perpetrators of a direct fraud upon Government are prosecuted, and the horror which the act excites, in those countries where “irregularities” in the customs and other public offices have been (at least in former times here, if not now,) from time immemorial, one of the fixed facts in the character of the country.

The Ohio, Georgia, Falcon and Isabel were all in port yesterday, and presented an imposing, and, to an American, a gratifying sight. The Georgia sailed yesterday for New York. The Falcon goes to-day for Chagres.

The Raritan, Flirt and another vessel-of-war are here, but I know nothing of their destination. The occasional appearance of these vessels-of-war does no harm, as I once before observed.

In mercantile affairs there is less animation since the holidays, owing to the high pretensions of planters, who demand rates for sugar that the majority of buyers are unwilling to meet. Doubtless your recent large crop has had its influence on prices in the United States, and shipments to New York are falling off; but there are not a few of our planters abundantly able to hold on, if their opinions favor a reaction in Europe, and hence the quotations following, although $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ rs. per arrobe lower than those of six weeks since, are still above the range of the orders generally on hand:

Low brown.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6rs. per arrobe.
Brown.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ rs. “
Yellow.....	6 @ 7rs. “
Yellow, extra fine.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ rs. “
White.....	8 @ 8rs. “
Very white, fine.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10rs. “
White, extra.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ rs. “

The Daily Philippine

10 April 1850, 2

FROM HAVANA.—By the Ohio we have received full files of Havana papers to the 4th inst. They contain very little news. On the 26th ult. a boat containing four men was upset in the bay. The men managed to cling to the sides of the boat till they were rescued from their perilous situation. A company has been formed in Havana for the construction of a railroad from Havana, following the coast to Mariel, thence to Guanajoy, continuing through San Cristobal, Palacios, Consolacion, Pinal del Rio, San Juan y Martinez, to Guanes. The road is to be finished in seven years, is not to charge more than a bit a league for passage, is to take correspondence free for a certain number of years, and is to charge the troops only one-fifth the amount demanded of private persons.

The Daily Picayune.

10 April 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 9.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.... Dr J H Gray, P Smith, Miss; S Larnard, W Calvert, R D James, P Cullen, Mobile; R Wason, Mrs Mary Wason, Md; C W Cherry, S Henderson, J L Bogert, N Orleans; F Wiggins, England; T Rafterston, N J; E Leavitt, E Deland, J Howe, N Y; A B Caldwell, Ky; P J C Peasley, W S Clapp, Iowa; W Bullock, R W Hunt, S E Roussin, D L Roussin, R Menefee, T F Benjamin, Mo; N Parker, Baltimore; Mr Hall, St Louis; E D E Greene, Boston; E T Effinger, Ohio; T Williams, Hagerstown; J S Wood, F Calmes, M C Scott, A Howerton, M Lapington, J Wheat, A R Wheat, J Wilson, A S Langdon, P G Gedford, M B Bennett, Mr Correa, Mr Bergust, Mr Sievers, Mr Duchamps, W Poyntell, R Marbin, G Garrett, California; W B Lenoir, M McCarlin, Ill; Miss A M Hall, J Osgood, W C Winchester, Coast; Capt Schenck, W Valentine, steamship Ohio; J Lopez, C Phillippi, Havana; W L Wynn, Thos Bibb, E J Gay, C G Hunter, La; Mr Macallister and lady, Mr Mathderton and lady, R Stephens, jr, A A Tounsend, A Carpenter, L G Cabanis, R P Wood, J Badger, W Berklee, D W Connely, A Richards.

VERANDA HOTEL.... S Wiggin, Boston; D McNah, H M Curry, T Nichols, B S Field, Ala; J McFarland, J M Allen, J V Lobdell, J C Lobdell, L T Lobdell, A Noble, Miss; J M Lowall, Pa; R Pope, Ky; Thos Campbell and lady, L Hutchinson and family, California; W D Abbott and family, N Y; Dr Sandidge, J L Blanchard, L T Maddox, T C Nicholes, La; A Brousseau and lady, Col G W Martin, N O; Mrs Woodlin and family, W H Pottorff and lady.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL.... J M Golphin, La; R J Stuart, P Spencer, W Bacon, Ga; A Mulla, N C; W Robertson, Miss; A English, California; W G Parish, Ala; J Nixon, Tenn; T A Patello, Texas.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.... J M Ferguson, W J Ferguson, Fa; L F Williams, N Y; A F Flournoy, W C Pendleton, La; J W M Kirkpatrick, Ark.

*Correlay from
arrived from
Havana with
\$6,000 for Lopez,
P. Vila, N. Lopez, Jr.,
P. 155*

10 April 1850, 1

The Last Hours and Death of Mr. Calhoun.

The following official account of the last moments of Mr. Calhoun is from the pen of J. A. Stewart, formerly one of the proprietors of the Charleston Mercury:

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1850.

GENTLEMEN—This morning, at the age of sixty-eight years, John C. Calhoun expired. Long as his death has been apprehended, it comes upon us unlooked for hereafterment. The star of the Western hemisphere has been stricken from the firmament. It belongs now to another universe. All unite in feeling that our Republic has lost its most brilliant ornament, and a large section its almost idolized champion. During nearly half a century of public life, in which Mr. Calhoun has gone through all the various stages of political advancement—save one—from the local to the general Legislature, from the Cabinet to the Vice Presidency, and from the Vice Presidency back again to the Senate, he has been regarded as the great statesman and patriot of the age. He now slumbers in death.

His last hours were in unison with his whole career. Yesterday it became clearly apparent that he could survive but a very short period. He was restless, and evidently weaker, but notwithstanding he sat up for two hours in the early part of the day. He conversed very little until evening, when some letters were read to him, upon which he commented. He spoke of the feeling of the South on the present agitating subject, and expressed his confidence that there would soon be but one sentiment, that the Southern people would unite as one man against Northern aggression. His confidence in the Southern people was unwavering to the last.

At half-past 12 o'clock he commenced breathing heavily, which occasioned some alarm to his son, Dr. Calhoun, the only member of his family present during his last illness. He remarked that he felt unusually wakeful, and requested his son to lie down, who objected. Then he asked his son if he felt uneasy? His son replied, "I do; had you not better take some wine, father?" He replied, "No; I don't require any more stimulus." His son felt his pulse, remarking that it was very low. Mr. Calhoun said: "I feel that I am sinking; but you had better lie down, John." His son did as he was requested, but felt very uneasy, as the difficulty of breathing still continued.

At 2 o'clock this morning he called in a very feeble voice: "John, come to me." He did so, when Mr. Calhoun put out his arm, and asked him to feel his pulse, remarking: "I have no pulsation at the wrist. Take my watch from the table, and put it in your trunk," which was done. He then pointed to a bureau of drawers, and said: "Take my papers and put them also in your trunk." (These papers are the manuscript work on Government and the constitution.) He then remarked: "The medicine has had a delightful effect. I am in a pleasant respiration."

At about 5 o'clock his son took a seat by the fire, desiring his father to take some rest, who said he had not rested at all. His son asked if he had any pain? He replied: "No, I have not felt the slightest pain throughout this whole attack." His son asked: "Are you comfortable now?" He replied: "I am perfectly comfortable." These were the last words of Mr. Calhoun.

At about a quarter before 6, he made a sign with his hand for his son to approach the bed. Holding out his hand, he took that of his son, grasped it closely, looking very intently into his face, and moving his lips as if he desired to speak. His son perceiving that he was speechless, at once called the Hon. Mr. Venable, of North Carolina. When the latter went to his bedside, Mr. Calhoun took hold of his hand, pressed it, and presented his wrist, apparently to indicate his approaching dissolution. He looked Mr. Venable very intently in the face while he was feeling his pulse. Mr. Venable remarked: "You are pulseless, sir, and must take some wine," and called for Madeira. Mr. Calhoun pointed to the wardrobe. Mr. Venable got the wine from thence, and poured out half a tumbler full. Mr. Calhoun took it into his hand, raised his head and drank it. Mr. Venable then left the room to summon some friends, and was absent about five minutes.

Soon after the Hon. Mr. Orr, and also the Hon. Mr. Wallace, both of South Carolina, entered the room. When the door opened his eyes were directed towards it, and were fixed upon Mr. Orr as he walked towards him, until he reached the bed. Mr. Orr leaned over to feel his pulse. Seeing his purpose, Mr. Calhoun extended his arm. He was asked if he would have the physician, Dr. Hall, sent for. He shook his head. He then presented his wrist to Mr. Venable, who remarked: "The wine has produced no effect—there is no return of pulsation." He adjusted his head on the pillow, looked Mr. Venable in the face, with an expression which seemed to say: "I am perfectly conscious that it is all over." A few moments after, when breathing with some difficulty, he put one hand to the top of his head, then passed it through his hair, and brought it down again upon his breast. He then breathed quietly, except a slight rattling in his throat, his eyes retaining their brightness and his countenance its natural expression, until the last breath (which was drawn with a deep inspiration,) when his eyes suddenly became dim. They were immediately closed by Mr. Venable. After Mr. Calhoun's eyes were closed his countenance was that of one who had fallen quietly asleep. He was conscious to the last moment.

At about 8 o'clock on the evening previous to his death, Mr. Calhoun remarked that his mind was never clearer; that he had great facility in arranging his thoughts; and in reply to a remark of his son's, that he was fearful he was overtaking his mind with thinking, he said: "I cannot avoid thinking of the political affairs of the country. If I could have but one hour to speak in the Senate, I could do more good than on any previous occasion of my life." J. A. S.

11 April 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 10.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....F M Gilmer, W M Booker, W Motes, L Hall, Ala; J Smith, H Baldwin, N Y; Capt J Grant, Miss; J W Harris, Texas; F W Malone, G M Benjamin, Benj Mix, Mobile; J Hart, La; T F Fisher, N O; Mr Davenport, Mr Mitchell, steamship Ohio; G W Johnson, Coast; Capt J Stilk, J W Lawrence.

VERANDA HOTEL....S Hugo, Mrs Hugo, Miss Steel, N D Miller and lady, Mobile; R H Montgomery, P B Starke, Miss; E H Dix, G Wingfield and lady, W H Kennon and lady, Alfred Day, N O; J Cluff, Coast; N Brown, Tenn; W Phelps, N C; Mr Pugh and lady, C Pugh, R G Darden, J Lusk, La.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL....Mr Saterfield, Y D Allen, La; G A Gardiner, Washington.

11 April 1850, 2

Havana Correspondence.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, April 4, 1850.

Dear Pic.—The Easter holidays have just closed, the climax having been capped by two grand masquerade balls at the Tacon theatre, for the benefit of the Cuban Benevolent Society. To these all the world and his wife went, crowding the house to its utmost. There could not have been less than 5000 persons within the walls, and the view from the stage was magnificent indeed. Before 1 o'clock, on the floor, a sea of heads "threading the mazes of the giddy dance," and boxes and galleries filled with eager smiling faces, the open net-work of this chaste theatre showing in all its plenitude the varied dices and rich material of both maskers and gazers, formed a *coup d'œil* not often witnessed by one who never donned the *bûskin*. There were several "comparsas," bands of masquers who have rehearsed for the occasion, some of which were very beautiful and were very well received. One unfortunate set, who undertook to interlard their dances with speeches in the provincial dialect of Cataluña, were hissed from the stage. Whether it was the subject matter, the strange tongues, or the nationality of the thing which aroused offended Cubanism, I know not, but go they must and go they did, followed by a shower of hisses. One "comparsa" of youngsters, who styled themselves "Los Raveles Habaneros," and went through a series of gymnastic exercises and contortions, were very highly applauded. These performances and set dances were executed on a large stage temporarily erected in the pit. A third ball is to be given on Sunday next in favor of the same society, and it is estimated that the three balls will produce \$15,000 to its fund.

Politics are very quiet with us, although there is a great deal of undertone and talk. Concentration seems to be the order of the day, and many small detachments of troops which were garrisoned in country towns have been recalled to their respective corps, and one or two regiments were held in readiness to move at a moment's notice to any threatened point. Cuba may at this moment be compared to a man who has gathered himself up and placed himself in attitude expecting some one to strike him. Meanwhile rumor spreads, and it is in every mouth that an expedition of some kind from some where is on foot. The story that has repeatedly appeared in the public prints in the United States relative to the revolutionists rendezvousing at Chagres is only partially believed here. I am informed that the Government expect its advent direct from some point near your city. That arch enemy of Spanish rule, Gen. Lopez, is said to be with you.

The Haritan frigate, flagship of the Home Squadron, is here, and Com. Parker is receiving the most polite attentions from all in authority. One day dining with the Captain General, another with the Ad-

miral, and another with some one else, keeps him full of good dinners and good humor. It is a little remarkable that we should have become so suddenly impressed with the exalted merits of the Yankee commanders cruising in these waters. Can a disposition to show the people what good terms we are all on have any influence in this? Besides the Haritan, there are here schooners Flirt and Morris. The latter is bound to Galveston Bay to make survey thereof. All well.

The steamer that went out some time since to catch that long, low, black steamboat full of men has not returned, and we don't yet know what she has caught. The Yeabel II., a beautiful boat of about 400 tons, with double oscillating engines, is nearly ready for sea. It is said the Admiral will take a short cruise in her as soon as she is ready. The sloop-of-war Louise-Fernanda goes to Spain.

It has been strongly asserted and strongly denied that the cholera has broken out here within the last three or four days. It was located in the military hospital by rumor, and the public became very much alarmed. The hospital was put in quarantine by the Board of Health, and still remains so. Several sudden deaths have occurred there, and it is said the autopsies show symptoms of poison, which is traced to copperas from foul kitchen utensils, and also to the supposed eating of some poisonous fish. While these contradictory rumors are afloat the Board of Health are taking steps to prepare a Cholera Hospital, and their secret proceedings inspire a double alarm. The preparations induce the public to believe that there is cholera, while their assertions of poison has spread a panic among the soldiery. How much better would it be for all, that the Board of Health, if they should have found cholera, should publish it frankly, that every measure might be taken to cleanse the sewers and cess pools of the city, and defecating substances unsparingly distributed, and that the truth should prevent the circulation of exaggerated rumors.

We have had for several days past very strong winds from the south; part of the time blowing a complete gale. On Saturday morning last, during a most violent thunder storm, four ships were struck in the harbor, the bark Quinnebaug being the only American injured. She lost foretop gallant mast; the lightning fell also in several places ashore, but without doing material damage. By to-day's mail from New York advices brought by the Niagara have been received, and we learn that our present Captain General is to be replaced by the Count Mirasol, now Governor of Puerto Rico. Mirasol is a soldier, and well knows our island, having been second in military command here, we believe under Tacon. Whether his pupilage under that able man has been considered of value in this case we know not, but we hardly consider Tacon's maxims applicable to present circumstances.

Yours, &c. PARSONS.

The Daily Picayune.

11 April 1850, 2

J. B. STEEL,
"New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse,"
14 Camp Street.

Just received at this **BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE**
the following new and very interesting work on Cuba, the
Cubans, &c.

CUBA AND THE CUBANS, comprising a History of the
Island of Cuba, its present Social, Political and Domestic
Condition, and its Relation to England and the United
States; by the author of "Letters from Cuba." With an
Appendix, containing important Statistics, and a reply to
Senor Saco on Annexation, translated from the Spanish.
Also, a Map of the Island, and its relative situation to the
other West India Islands and different parts of the United
States. For sale by

ap11-2tdp<W

J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp street.

The Evening Picayune.

11 April 1850, 1

Markets and Marine.

PICAYUNE OFFICE, April 11, 1850.

ARRIVED.

STEAMERS.

Martha Washington, Irvin, fm Cincinnati.

James Dick, Jenkins, fm Rome, Tenn.


Rockaway, Davis, fm Shreveport.

Banner of Attakapas, Muggah, fm St Martinaville.

E D White, Brady, fm Atchafalaya.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

CINCINNATI—Steamer Martha Washington—162 bbls whiskey, 90 bbls J McGregor & co—254 do flour Martin, Owen & co—802 do C H Poumairat & co—60 do whiskey M J Brennon—80 do J Landis & co—119 do Clifford, Garr & co—100 do flour Taylor & Casselly—230 boxes A D Grieff & co—235 bbls J Drnhan—12 do and 75 kegs lard, J J Adams—5 lhd tobacco Shultz & Hadden—300 boxes, 74 kegs Seecomh & Voorhis—60 boxes N H Smith—5 tcs hams Stark, Day & co—5 do T Shute—100 bbls E Sonhait—24 do hams R S Frets & Bro—35 tcs hams, 52 bbls J H Sturges & co—77 pkgs Henderson & Gaines—21 do, 10 half bbls beef, J & R Goddes—87 boxes E S Moore—27 do P R Fell & co—33 do Sykes, Hyke & co—48 do J Gauche—8 pkgs C Carriere—23 do D Casson—3 casks X Gauche—162 sacks corn Turner, Wilson & co—41 bbls C Schneider—14 do L Dater—140 reams paper and sundries, order—Total, 5 lhd tobacco.

 For river favors we have to thank the officers of the Martha Washington.

12 April 1850, 1

ULTIMOS ACTOS DEL GOBIERNO DE CUBA.

Muchas veces lo hemos dicho, y cada día vienen los hechos á confirmar nuestra opinion, que no parece sino que el Gobierno de la Metrópoli de Cuba y sobre todo sus delegados ó administradores en ella, han tomado á su cargo la obra de la revolucion en aquel país. Y esto decimos porque no otra cosa dan á entender, ni á otro fin se encaminan, los actos gubernativos y las medidas políticas que el reyzeuelo de Cuba, desatentado y torpe, ha dictado y puesto en ejecución en estos últimos días.—De algunos, que no de todos, hemos dado cuenta á nuestros lectores, como historias de todos los días, como hechos de ordenanza, que, por mas atrozes, escandalosos y repugnantes que sean, han llegado á sernos casi familiares. ó como si dijéramos, el pan cotidiano del pobre colono de Cuba. Pero los que de un mes á esta parte han tenido lugar allí, de tal manera saltan contra la razón y el sentido comun,—en tal grado exceden los límites de cuanto absurdo, injusto y odioso puede imaginarse, que merecen necesidad, exigen una reseña particular aunque sea breve y sencilla. Fácil será que nuestros lectores acierten los hechos á que aludimos en estas líneas, puesto que casi andan ya de boca en boca y de mano en mano, los informes verbales y los datos escritos que la llegada del vapor Georgia ha proporcionado á los innumerables interesados por la causa de Cuba.

Preséntase en primer lugar una segunda edición del escandaloso é inaudito caso del ex-carcelero García (á) Rey, que tanto ruido ha hecho con inelegancia grande del honor nacional de los Estados Unidos.

El Sor Montalvo, nacido en Cuba, pero emancipado del vergonzoso yugo de súbdito español, declarado y reconocido ciudadano americano, casado con señora americana, padre de hijos americanos, acaba de ser estraido de abordo del vapor Georgia con desprecio y para baldón de la bandera de las fajas y las estrellas, en la bahía de la Habana.

Nos constan la honra y el carácter pacífico del Sor Montalvo como hombre enteramente conatado á sus negocios particulares y al cuidado de su familia, y estamos seguros de que su abduccion del territorio americano, (porque tal debe considerarse y es considerado el recinto de un buque que enarbola el pabellon de la Union) no tiene otro motivo, ni otra razon, ni mas esplicaciones que la arbitrariedad de los insolentes reyzeuelos de Cuba.—Parece increíble, pero es demasiado cierto, que una nacion tan débil, tan inepta, tan caduca como España insulta á mansalva á la nacion modelo del siglo XIX., al pueblo que, como dice acertadamente nuestro colega *El Revivir*, está compuesto de los hombres mas fuertes, mas activos, mas industrioses, mas ilustrados y mas libres del mundo. España no se ha contenta-

do con arrojar su infamante cohombre á la frente de la Union Americana como en el caso de Rey, al despenesero Bush, el bergatín Eolian & sino que nuevamente se burla de ella ultrajándola en la persona de un miembro suyo, sin mas razon que su voluntad absoluta.

En segundo lugar el ukase de destierro expedido con fecha de 21 de Marzo último por el Capitan General Roncali contra la jóven Sra Da Emilia Teurbe Tolon, ha venido á poner al sello del ridiculo y del desprecio á ese Gobierno tanto mas cobarde cuanto mas fanfarron se muestra, y no menos bárbaro que digno de lástima por la agonía de las pesadillas que lo traen como loco de atar y acabarán por hacerle suicidarse.—Este hecho es ya demasiado sabido en este país y el tema de todas las conversaciones; nos proponemos, ademas, sacar á luz todos los pormenores de tan ruidoso asunto, con los informes verbales y copia de los documentos auténticos que se necesitan para presentar la pura y fidedigna historia de ese arbitrario acto del Bajá de Cuba; y así lo pasaremos por alto sin mas que la indicacion hecha. Este es uno de los casos de que con amargas lágrimas se arrepentirá muy pronto el Gobierno Colonial que ha olvidado la historia de Méjico, de Venezuela, del Perú, de los Estados Unidos y de toda la América libre y de todas las partes del orbe y de todos los tiempos, desde que hubo la primera revolucion política, social, moral é intelectual en el mundo: y muy dura y ya tarde será la leccion que lo haga conocer toda la influencia, todo el poder del bello sexo, mas particularmente bajo un gobierno que lo insulta, le provoca y le concita contra sí. Vamos á otra cosa.

¿Qué pasaremos del proyecto concebido y propuesto por Jimenes Sandoval Secretario de Roncali? Levantar un gran cuerpo de Gendarmeria cuyo presupuesto anual de costos se calcula por lo ménos en \$600,000 que han de arbitrase por las medidas siguientes:

1a.—El recargo de la contribucion de vestuario del Ejército.

2a.—Un nuevo impuesto de medio por ciento sobre los alquileres de las casas.

3a.—Una contribucion sobre toda clase de espectáculos y diversiones públicas, á saber:—\$8,50 por la representacion de cada ópera:—\$6,00 por cada baile, peticas de gallos, &c.

4a.—Hacer estensiva á los esclavos de las haciendas rurales y de todo el país la contribucion que hoy pagan los de las ciudades.

5a.—Una contribucion sobre todos los almacenes y manufacturas de toda clase, variando desde \$4 hasta \$8,50.—Cada Hotel ó fonda \$17.—Cada vapor ó bote de pasaje \$64.—Cada deposito de los caminos de hierro \$34.

El promotor de esta mejora de Cuba calcula que los producidos de tales contribuciones ascenderán á la suma de \$628 493, pero nos consta que solo la capitacion de los esclavos del país montan á mas de \$600,000, y que el resul-

tado efectivo será para la Isla de Cuba un aumento de dos millones de pesos, por lo menos, sobre los veinte y cuatro que hoy paga de contribuciones anuales.—No queda, pues, duda ninguna de que nuestro Gobierno Colonial introduce cada día nuevas mejoras en su sistema de administracion.—“Recarguemos las contribuciones de un país; agotemos uno á uno los canales de la riqueza pública, al mismo tiempo que oprímamos políticamente al pueblo, y paguemos luego tres ó cuatro periodistas turibullos que nos levanten una nube de incienso tres veces á la semana; y pregonen que somos los mejores gobernantes habidos y por haber;”—he aquí la ciencia y reglas del antiguo y moderno Gobierno Español en “las Indias.”

Pero lo mas admirable de este sistema de administracion tan paternal y tan justo y tan sabio, es el concierto, la unidad con que, como por instinto, proceden á la par y tiran al mismo blanco la Corte Metropolitana y el Bajalato de Cuba.—Entanto que en este malaventurado país se inventan “planes á la Crispina” para hacer presupuestos “á lo Cato” y mas estafar y mas empujear y mas tiranizar al pueblo, allá en Madrid se dispone levantar un empréstito de rs. 30,000,000 bajo la responsabilidad y garantías del Erario de Cuba, cuyas rentas hasta el año de 1852 están de antemano negociadas. Se da por pretesto de esta medida la necesidad de habilitar al Conde de Mirasol para desempeño de cierta comision á la Isla de Cuba que ha sido objeto de muy largas y muy repetidas consultas y deliberaciones en Consejo de Ministros. Pero lo que sobre esto hay de realidad es que todo está envuelto en un velo de misterio en la misma Corte de Madrid, y casi con evidencia se trasluzca que no puede ser la seguridad de Cuba la causa de esta medida ni el objeto del Sor Conde *Commiss-voyageur*: á ¡ mismo que Cuba pagará esos 30 millones y tres veces 0 mas, y que todo se desfilará en la corrompida Corte de Madrid. Y preguntamos ahora:—¿no podría ser acaso el verdadero motivo de todo esto algun plan secreto entre Inglaterra y España? ¿No será que la Union de Mirasol á Cuba sea para elevar al actual Capitan General a la dignidad de Mariscal? En mano de nuestros lectores dejamos el hilo de las conjeturas y seguros estamos de que le desenredarán como acá para nosotros lo hemos desenredado.

Por último y para confirmar plenamente las ideas que acabamos de indicar llamamos la atencion de nuestros lectores hacia los artículos que insertamos en el presente número copiando *El Clamor Público* de Madrid, cuya imparcialidad no podrá ponerse en duda aun cubriendo prescindiendo de los datos y razones que aduce la ilustrada redaccion de aquel periódico, solo se atiende á su calidad de españoles peninsulares y defensores de los derechos metropolitanos.

12 April 1850, 1

DEL "CLAMOR PUBLICO."

Madrid Marzo 5 de 1850.

La salida del Conde Mirasol, acompañado de oficiales de estado mayor y de ingenieros para la Isla de Cuba, es, á no dudarlo, un suceso que de ningún modo debe pasar desapercibido.

Desde que se anunció su marcha no han dejado de hacerse conjeturas más ó menos aventuradas por coincidir con lo ocurrido recientemente en Nueva Orleans respecto del Cónsul de España, con la tentativa frustrada, no hace mucho tiempo, de los aventureros de Round Island, con la salida del general Roncali de la Habana á Matanzas, y con los rumores sordos de ciertas combinaciones é intrigas de una gran Potencia europea que está descontenta del gabinete de Madrid.

Por nuestra parte comparando la situación de la Isla de Cuba en 1823, con la de 1850, confesamos que no podemos comprender la comisión actual del Conde de Mirasol á la Grande Antilla.—

MADRID, 12 de Marzo.

Pocos diarios habrá cuyas doctrinas se entiendan menos que las del que es órgano semi-oficial del ministerio. Trabajo el sábado un artículo editorial contestando á lo dicho en otro periódico sobre la Isla de Cuba, que no acertamos á calificar como corresponde. Es un resumen de vulgaridades.

Aunque el referido artículo lo motivó otro de un periódico que no es *El Clamor*, hay algunas razones que combaten argumentos que hemos hecho. Con este motivo, sin entrar de lleno en la cuestión, nos cumple rechazar ligeramente algunas palabras de nuestro colega.

Por lo demás, *El Heraldo* debía haber escarmentado con la suerte que le cupo en su última polémica con nosotros.— El diario que confundió los giros del Tesoro sobre Ultramar con los datos que se refieren al movimiento comercial; el diario que supuso rebajas en los últimos aranceles sobre tejidos de hilo, no tiene derecho á repetir sin datos que es buena la administración de Cuba. Con decir que en una isla en que solo hay 898,752 habitantes, la administración cuesta cerca de 180 millones de reales anuales, queda hecha la apología de su gobierno. Aun calculada á Cuba una población total de 900,000 almas, y á la Península solo 12 millones, para que la administración peninsular costase relativamente lo que la de Cuba, debería subir á 2,400 millones de reales.— En los ingresos es todavía peor, porque

Cuba paga mucho más de lo que gasta. En el presupuesto de 1849 los ingresos se calculan en 219 millones de reales, en cuya proporción, si así contribuyera la Península, tendría que satisfacer 2920 millones anuales al Tesoro.

Esto podrá parecer muy útil, muy ventajoso á los gobiernos gastadores de España; también agrada á las diferentes clases peninsulares que gozan pingües sueldos en aquellas cajas. Pero es muy malo para los industrioses isleños que tienen que pagarlo. Solo en pensiones, cesantías, legaciones en América, asignación á la Reina Madre y regalía de tabaco se gastan 8,378,800 reales, y es de advertir que las legaciones y consulados solo absorben de esta cantidad 86,829 pesos fuertes.

El ejército cuesta en Cuba, 98,646,120 rs. vn.

La marina, - - - - - 33,656,000.
Y la administración civil, 39,160,040

Todo según el presupuesto para 1849, que es el más moderno que conocemos.

Solo la simple comparación de las tres cifras anteriores da una idea del mal sistema seguido en Cuba. Comparado su importe con el número de almas de población libre, resulta que á cada vecino, ó sea cada cinco almas, le cuesta 986 rs. vn. el ejército, 336 rs. la marina y 391 rs. la administración civil. Total 4,743 reales los tres ramos.

Desengáñese *El Heraldo*: cuando una colonia está gobernada así, el verdadero patriotismo se cifra en aconsejar y pedir que se mejore su administración. De lo contrario, el empeño tenaz de aplaudir como bueno el sistema dictatorial de las autoridades militares, equivale á aumentar el número de los descontentos en las Antillas, creando cada día nuevos odios contra la Península.

MADRID 16 DE MARZO.

Con lo expuesto cualquiera conocerá hasta qué punto abusa el gobierno cuando negocia empréstitos sin autorización y sin publicar subasta.

En cuanto á los efectos que se dan en cambio del capital, son letras sobre Ultramar. Nuestros lectores recordarán que el Señor Bermúdez de Castro demostró que de los 70 millones presupuestados de ingreso por este concepto, 15 millones se libraron en diciembre último, y antes se habían girado letras por valor de 55 millones, ó sea en total los 70 millones presupuestados. El señor Bravo Murillo, en vez de pagar el habido, pidió que librasen sobre los sobrantes sucesivos, de modo que para cubrir las atenciones de 1850 hay que tomar anticipadamente los 70 millones del año de 1851, y para pagar los 30 millones del empréstito que nos ocupa, habrá que disponer de los sobrantes de 1852. No hay para qué cansarnos en demostrar lo perjudicial de este sistema de trampas y embrollos.

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DOS PALABRAS AL SR. SACO.

Hemos recibido un cuaderno impreso últimamente en Calais que contiene la contestacion que da nuestro compatriota el señor Saco á tres de los cuatro folletos escritos por distinguidos anexionistas cubanos, y los cuales han sido publicados por la Imprenta Cubana de LA VERDAD. Llegó al mismo tiempo á nuestras manos una carta de nuestro corresponsal FREEMIND, autor del folleto á que, entre los cuatro citados, desdena contestar el señor Saco.

Así como nos place la carta del ilustrado patriota FREEMIND por ver en ella reunidos el celo á favor de los intereses de Cuba con la noble y desinteresada lealtad á la causa que defiende, así nos disgusta el escrito del señor Saco en que con destemplado lenguaje y tono despreciativo tiende declaradamente á excusar al Gobierno Español del cargo que con la mas patente razon se le hace de ser él y solo él la causa de la continuacion de la trata de esclavos de Africa. Y no contento con esto el señor Saco, quiere manchar con esta culpa á los Cubanos que compran los negros despues de introducidos en el país, y acusa tambien á los que solicitan del Gobierno la introduccion de negros. Mas aun;—el señor Saco lleva su celo hasta el extremo de empeñarse en demostrar que los mismos Cubanos son la causa de que su Gobierno no sea bueno! Dios nuestro!... y es Saco quien así habla?

Ambos escritos los hemos recibido cuando ya teniamos preparados los materiales para el presente número de LA VERDAD: sin embargo insertamos en seguida toda la comunicacion de nuestro buen compatriota y corresponsal FREEMIND.—La cuestion de que se trata es la mas interesante y la mas grave que puede presentarse á los Cubanos, y es un deber de todos entrar en ella con buena fé y empeño de ilustrarla, cuanto y mas nosotros como Editores de LA VERDAD, toda la vez que el señor Saco se digna parar en ella su atencion. Pero nos reduciremos hoy á adelantar por vía de proemio algunas preguntas que proponemos al señor Saco; y nos reservamos entrar mas de lleno en la materia, considerando y apalizando de espacio los capciosos argumentos, los estratégicos subterfugios con que su elevado talento y sutil ingenio le arman á la defensa del Gobierno colonial y del statu quo de Cuba, contra los infelices cubanos á quienes supone cómplices y causa de la malicia de aquel y contra los anexionistas á quienes atribuye el intento de alterar por medio de una revolucion sangrienta el estado actual de la Isla sin recurrir ántes á los mismos medios de que ha un siglo se han valido, inútilmente, como lo prueba el resultado de tantas le-

ales representaciones, sumisas quejas y humildes súplicas que la Corte de Madrid ha despreciado cuando ha sido tan benigna que no las haya castigado como conato de insurgencia.

¿Porqué el señor Saco, así como ahora se lanza á la palestra á fuer de campeón á todo trance contra la Anexion de Cuba á los Estados Unidos, no lo hizo tres años ántes de ahora, desde cuya fecha se pronunció esta opinion por medio de la prensa anglo-americana?

¿Porqué, si entonces no lo tuvo por conveniente, dejó de hacerlo, un año despues, cuando establecida LA VERDAD se proclamó en ella paladinamente la doctrina de Anexion como único medio de salvar á Cuba?

¿Porqué no vino á los Estados Unidos al fundarse LA VERDAD habiendosele llamado por cubanos de alta reputacion, amigos suyos, y puestose á su disposicion ámplios medios para la empresa, cuya direccion absoluta se le conferia sin exceptuar las doctrinas que el periódico debía proclamar, propagar y sostener?

¿Porqué ántes de dirigir su primer ataque contra los anexionistas cuando ya la doctrina se habia completamente generalizado y popularizado, aqui y en Cuba, contestó de una manera tan oscura á los amigos que le pedian escribiese sobre el asunto, que algunos creyerón lo haria favorablemente, otros en términos ambiguos y ninguno imaginó que atacase decididamente las ideas de Anexion?

¿Porqué supone en los Anexionistas el designio de una revolucion sangrienta, (que jamas han proyectado sino en caso de extrema necesidad), aconsejándoles lenitivos?

¿Porqué aconseja tambien que se unan y asocien los hombres ricos e influyentes de Cuba como medio de hacerse fuertes y respetados del Gobierno para pedir modificaciones, concesiones y mejoras políticas, afectando ignorar la imposibilidad de asociacion y reunión de mas de dos individuos por motivo de la suspensia y rigurosas restricciones de aquel Gobierno?

¿Porqué el señor Saco, cuando nos amenaza con las bayonetas de Cuba no advierte que el ejército español, en todos los lugares de América donde se levantó el estandarte de la Libertad, se pasó á las filas liberales en grandes partidas y aun en batallones y regimientos enteros, como sucedió en el Perú particularmente?

¿Porqué el Sr. Saco encuentra hoy pecado por parte de los cubanos el comprar africanos introducidos en Cuba, con anuencia del Gobierno, y defiende á ese mismo gobierno, cuando en su Paralelo publicado en Madrid hablando sobre el mismo asunto encontró lícito que los cubanos comprasen, y cri-

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minal y causa del pecado al gobierno que toleraba y consentia la introduccion de africanos? Veanse las palabras siguientes del Sr. Saco en el Paralelo: "No inculparé yo al Cubano que los compra. Su hacienda le pide brazos, y no encontrando otros que emplear. Dejará perder sus propiedades? Deberá exijirse este sacrificio de un padre de familia? A quien yo si acuso y acrimino es al gobierno, al gobierno que pudiendo y debiendo extinguir el infame contrabando africano, le tolera, le consiente, y autoriza con infraccion de los tratados, con desprecio de las leyes, y con escándalo de la moral pública y privada."

Suplicamos al señor Saco que responda á estas preguntas y que lo haga sin predominio de preocupaciones sobre su corazon de tan verdadero cubano como lo es en nuestro concepto.

[E. E. DE LA VERDAD.]

OBSERVACIONES

QUE HACE EL SR. FREEMIND á la CONTESTACION

Que el Sr. Don J. A. SACO, llamada desde Calais, á los

Cubanos Anexionistas:

HABANA, 17 de Marzo de 1850.

MY LADY.

Cuando os diriji mi carta de 20 de Marzo próximo pasado desde Jaruco, impugnando las ideas del Sr. Saco sobre la incorporacion de la Isla de Cuba á los Estados Unidos, estaba muy lejos de creer que el ilustrado proscrito continuara ostinadamente oponiendose al único medio de salvacion que queda á los Cubanos; esperaba que reconociendo que sus ideas nacian de un concepto equivocado, despues de haber pesado nuestras razones, y segun sus convicciones anteriormente manifestadas, proclamase á la faz del mundo la necesidad de acudir el yugo español por medio de las armas y anexarnos á los Estados Unidos. Mas como el Sr. Saco se empeña en oponerse á la revolucion, cometiendo nuevos errores, empleando los mismos ó nuevos sofismas, apelando á sutilezas escolásticas; truncando los periodos de la impugnacion, tergiversando las palabras; interpretando gratuitamente los conceptos; y dando la colocacion que mas le place á las razones de sus adversarios, segun conviene á su proposito, y no segun las reglas de una critica severa, forzoso es volver á la palestra, y combatirle con sus mismas armas, copian-do literalmente sus palabras.

Apesar de las poderosas razones que acabo de esponer, habia desistido de

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rebatir al Sr. Saco, porque el estado de la opinion general en Cuba lo hace innecesario. Pero como el Sr. Saco pretende haber combatido victoriosamente nuestras razones, y mi silencio pareceria una tácita aprobacion de su dicho en la parte que me comprende, preciso es saltar de nuevo a la arena, reproducir sus errores y exponer las mismas y nuevas contradicciones en que ha incurrido.

El Sr. Saco empieza manifestando en su *Réplica*, que de las impugnaciones que llegaron a sus manos, considerando que las razones de las mías, que fué la primera, eran idénticas a las de los demás, prescindía del autor para ocuparse de las otras tres.

Meditando detenidamente sobre el sentido de estas palabras, tres conclusiones se deducen de ellas: ó el Sr. Saco prescinde de las ideas para ocuparse de los hombres; ó el Sr. Saco ocupándose de ambas cosas, no considera al primero como adversario; ó el Sr. Saco no pudiendo contestarle, rehuye el cuerpo para librarse de un nuevo ataque, de un contendiente que marcha de frente hacia él, con pocas palabras y fuertes argumentos... Lo primero no lo creo, porque el filósofo Saco ha premovido una cuestion política y no personal: lo segundo es imposible; porque siendo de opinion contraria a la mía, soy su adversario político, y no considerarme tal seria un contrasentido; debe ser pues lo tercero. Probar esta conclusion es el principal objeto de esta carta. Pero antes de entrar en materia, permítame, My Lady, os haga las advertencias siguientes.

1a. No teniendo á la vista mas escritos que la *Réplica* del Sr. Saco á Vázquez Queipo, sus ideas sobre la incorporacion de Cuba á los Estados Unidos, mi Carta de 20. de Marzo próximo pasado, y algunos periódicos españoles y extranjeros, tendré que limitarme en mis citas literales á estos pocos documentos valiendome algunas veces de mi memoria sobre aquellos que no tenga á la vista.

2.—Que aunque la presente carta mas bien debiera considerarse una esplanacion de la primera, que una refutacion á la *Réplica*, consiento en que se la llame Dúplica, usando del lenguaje forense.

3.—Que no admito la division que hace de los anexionistas, porque no estando deducida rigurosamente de los principios fundamentales que todos profesamos, la division es arbitraria.

Los anexionistas, como en todas las creencias políticas, podemos estar conformes en el objeto y los medios, y diferir en el modo de verles y explicarlos, segun el carácter de cada uno, y el

modo de concebirlo. Librarnos del odioso yugo que nos oprime, conquistar nuestros derechos políticos, formar un gobierno republicano democrático, segun el espíritu del siglo en cuanto sea compatible con nuestras necesidades y anomalías sociales: establecer un sistema económico y administrativo segun nuestras exigencias actuales, y librarnos de los ataques exteriores al arrimo del gran poder americano, he aqui nuestros deseos, y á cuyo logro se dirigen los esfuerzos de todos los anexionistas. Hechas estas advertencias, volvamos á la contienda.

Principia el Sr. Saco, en su folleto lo, exponiendo que la anexion pacífica era improbable por parte de España; yo contesté que era imposible, y equivocadamente, porque no tenia su escrito á la vista, supuse que él creía la imposibilidad como yo. Dí por razon de esta imposibilidad, los grandes recursos que España sacaba de Cuba para alimentar los vicios y corrupcion de su corte, mas que para sus necesidades nacionales; porque el precio de la venta (á los Estados Unidos) no podría ser mas que el de la mitad de la deuda con Inglaterra, quedando siempre en descubierto y sin poder llenar los demás compromisos con el Gabinete de St James. Y el Sr. Saco no rectificando y tachándome la palabra imposible que lo supuse, y no contestando los demás puntos, se conforma con mis razones. En el futuro condicional no consentiría jamás so obrentiende voluntariamente en la anexion á los Estados Unidos, y no en la cesion, venta, &c., á la Inglaterra, á que se refiere el otro anexionista; y el Sr. Saco suponiendo contradiccion entre dos individuos cree haber respondido.

Dijo el Sr. Saco que en el caso de verificarse la anexion pacífica, sería tranquilamente, y sin ningun riesgo: que anexados prosperaria prodigiosamente nuestra agricultura, y que gozaríamos de todos los beneficios de la libertad de que ahora carecemos, pero coeríamos en la guerra civil. A esto contesto, que ó el Sr. Saco nos suponía incapaces de ser libres, por no saber hacer uso de la libertad, y este sería un insulto imperdonable: ó el Sr. Saco nos cree unos malvados que conociendo las ventajas de la libertad, las despreciamos precipitandonos en el mal: esta sería mayor ofensa, justificando en ámbos conceptos la conducta del Gobierno español: y esto sería ponerse en contradiccion consigo mismo.

¿Cuáles son las razones que espone el Sr. Saco para deducir la guerra civil? Se funda solamente en la preponderancia numérica de los americanos, resultado de la grande inmigracion. Analizemos este punto detenidamente.

Pronto, dice Saco en su réplica, que debe entenderse relativamente: así es que pronto acaba la vida de un hombre que muere á los 80 años, respecto de uno que vive siglos. Y siguiendo esta misma regla, debemos entender cuando el mismo Saco dice, "que los Norte-americanos dentro de poco tiempo nos superarian en número," que este poco tiempo, ó lo que es lo mismo, "pronto," respecto de la existencia Cubana "dentro de 80 ó 90 años". Y en este espacio de tiempo 600, ó 700 mil extranjeros en vez de absorvernlos serian absorbidos y no podría dar por resultado la guerra civil en seguida de la anexion.

Indiqué al Sr. Saco que teniendo la Unión inmensos terrenos que lo ofrecieran mas ventajas que Cuba, no era preciso que todos prefirieran nuestra Isla; y agregaré ahora que habiendo apenas terrenos nacionales, la mayor parte de ese inmenso número tendria que comprarlos, lo que supone que habrian de ser ricos, y ni tantos ricos estan esperando la anexion para inmigrar en Cuba, y aun cuando los hubiera no nos traerian la guerra civil; por el contrario la paz. Y no contestando Saco las primeras razones se conforma con ellas.

Mas supongamos que hubiera muchos terrenos nacionales y que se compraran otros, y que ademas de los agricultores, inmigraran comerciantes, industriales, profesores de ciencias, &c. ¿A qué número los hace subir el Señor Saco? ¿Llegaran á un millon en ochenta años? ¿Y en ochenta años no serian absorbidos por nosotros? ¿Y los hijos de esos extranjeros, como actualmente sucede, no tomarian el tipo Cubano? Y el Señor Saco á todas las anteriores razones en vez de contestar directamente pasa el tiempo en buscar contradicciones de palabras entre sus impugnadores.

Continué diciendo que aun cuando desde el primer momento la inmigracion fuera tan inmensa como supone Saco, para que pudieran alternar con nosotros necesitarian adquirir primero la vecindad, para poder concurrir a las votaciones, y ocupar los destinos de Cuba; y mientras tanto nosotros formaríamos el primer congreso, ocuparíamos todos los destinos, formaríamos nuestras leyes, á las que tendrian que sujetarse ellos. Mas el Señor Saco contesta estas razones dejándolas en silencio.

Llevé mas adelante la admision de su preponderancia numérica, y que ellos desde el primer momento ocupasen los destinos; hice la reflexion de que siendo las leyes que ellos dictaran iguales para todos, para todos sería el beneficio; y que no gozando hoy ningunos derechos, entonces los gozaríamos todos. Mas el Señor Saco no encontrando con

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que responder, nos sale con quo se pierde la nacionalidad.

Indique en el mismo párrafo que siendo los Anglo-americanos prácticos en el arte de gobernar, á su lado y ejemplo haríamos nuestro aprendizaje, y consideraba un verdadero bien, tener por modelos á los Americanos con sus usos, costumbres, tolerancia religiosa, & porque éste seria un medio de desprendernos de las preocupaciones que nuestros padres nos legarán. Y el Señor Saco no pudiendo contestarme satisfactoriamente, se defiende del ataque que le dirige otro de sus impugnadores, pero desviándose del objeto principal, y á mí me responde con el silencio.

Dijo el Señor Saco, que por la preponderancia que va adquiriendo el Sur sobre el Norte, esto estaba decidido á no admitir á Cuba en la Confederación; hícilo notar la contradicción en quo incurria en las páginas 8 y 12, en las quo dice que Cuba interese á los Estados Unidos, y como no podía menos que confesar que yo tengo razón, solo responde..... que no puedo salir del atolladero.

Arguyó el Señor Saco que en el caso que nosotros hiciéramos la independencia, si no estaba reunida la legislatura, que haríamos? Respondi que quien podía independizarse, mejor podría sostenerse algunos meses, y aunque esta razon la considera inclusa en las demas, responde..... que no puede responder.

Anunciando el Señor Saco que en el caso de anexion se separarian los Estados del Norte de los del Sur, respondi que, si reunidos nosotros á los segundos seremos menos fuertes que ahora? Pero ni satisface á esta pregunta, ni á la otra, si llegaría á suceder la separacion. Saco salva astutamente el escollo diciendo que nadie lo puede saber; lo que equivale á no responder.

En la misma página párrafo 2.º dice: "Citó tambien «Vasquez Queipo» contra la colonizacion de estrangeros la perpetua lucha entre Inglaterra é Irlanda, ocasionada por la diferencia de razas. Hícile sentir el gravísimo error en que cayó, comparado la colonizacion de Cuba. ... oponien-lo y atribuyendo á odios de razas los conflictos que proceden de la intolerancia religiosa." Y cambiando en su réplica á los anexionistas la palabra raza en la de nacionalidad me autoriza á que le diga, que ó no piensa lo que dice ó no dice lo que piensa.

El ilustrado proscripto para probar nos que tenemos hoy una nacionalidad cubana, y que esta se perderia con la anexion, nos cita á Hungria, Croacia, Moldavia, Valaquia, Polonia, la América Española, &c. á lo que yo contestaré que no pueden ser términos de comparacion esos pueblos con Cuba, porque

ellos constituyeron naciones, que reducidas por la fuerza de las armas, á otros medios, á incorporarse á otras naciones mas poderosas, dejando de constituir naciones, perdieron sus nacionalidades. y conservandose las razas solo gozan las nacionalidades de las naciones á que están sometidos.

Por otra parte: los croatas, húngaros, austriacos, &c. reunidos, como estan hoy, ¿no los llamará el Sor Saco Austria? Y todo lo perteneciente á la nacion Austriaca, aunque sea de Galizia ó Croacia, ¿no lo llamará nacional de Austria? Los impuestos, el pabellon, el ejército.....; no serán nacionales austriacos aunque sean húngaros ó Slavos? Y esa nacionalidad ó sea esos derechos, ó el goze de ellos; no serán austriacos? Luego el Sor Saco para sostener una nacionalidad cubana actual confunde la nacionalidad con la raza.

El Sor Saco para probarnos que existe hoy una nacionalidad de cubanes, cita las nacionalidades de las nuevas repúblicas hispano-americanas. Examinémoslas.

La América española fué conquistada y poblada por españoles, y sus hijos pertenecen en general á raza española, ó sea goda-africana. La América española mientras perteneció á España constituyó provincias ó reinos de España: así pues, todo se llamaba nacion española: y el ejército de América compuesto de peninsulares y criollos, se llamaba "nacional" porque pertenecia á la "nacion" Española. La bandera que flameaba en toda la América era la "nacional" española; sus barcos eran "nacionales," sus tesoros "nacionales," sus derechos en el exterior eran "nacionales". De modo, que teniendo todo cuanto pertenecia á la América española una sola divisa nacional, no tenia mas que una nacionalidad. Separóse la América de la Metrópoli, y se dividió en distintas naciones: la Argentina, la del Uruguay, la de Chile, la de Venezuela, Centro América, &c. Toda la América española desde la conquista hasta hoy, ha conservado su idioma, las mismas costumbres, los mismos usos, la misma religion, casi las mismas preocupaciones, &c. Ahora bien; ¿qué es lo que el Sor Saco llama nacionalidad? Por Dios que en su réplica no encuentro mas que ejemplos; y no una explicacion satisfactoria. Si se debe entender por los mismos usos, costumbres, religion, idiomas, &c. claro está que toda la América española aun hoy no tendrá mas que una nacionalidad, y esto seria un disparate: si por la misma "raza" siendo la "española" aun hoy, la nacionalidad seria Américo-española, y esto seria otro disparate. (1)

Pero confesá el Sor Saco que las nuevas repúblicas Hispano-americanas tienen distintas nacionalidades; luego la

nacionalidad no estriba en el mismo origen, usos, costumbres, religion &c. y entonces no hay nacionalidad húngara, croata, valaca, &c. ¿Consiste, y así es como yo lo entiendo, en el goze de la calidad nacional y derechos nacionales, cuyo conjunto constituye la nacion? Entonces, no siendo Cuba nacion, nada que le pertenezca es nacional cubano y por consiguiente sin derechos nacionales no hay nacionalidad; luego Cuba no teniendo nacionalidad ni propia ni ajena por carecer de todos los derechos españoles y no teniendo ningunos propios, Cuba por la anexion no pierde la nacionalidad. Mas quiero, que porque pertenece ó es considerada hoy por España como patrimonio de la Corona de Castilla, tenga la nacionalidad; esta será española, y defendiendo Saco la nacionalidad cubana defiende la española: defende con sus ideas los derechos de España.

Mas, dirá el Sor. Saco, al defender la nacionalidad española con el nombre de cubana es mi objeto, no los intereses de España sino el porvenir de Cuba: no derivando la nacionalidad de nacion, sino el derecho que tiene todo pueblo de constituirse en nacion aislada. En este caso tropezamos con tres nacionalidades cubanas. Porque así como Centro América, Hondureña, Guatemalteca, &c. así Cuba tendrá la Oriental, Central y Occidental. Pero dirá el Sor Saco toda es una Isla y debe ser una Nacionalidad. La Isla Española, ó de Santo Domingo es una y mas pequeña está dividida en dos naciones, y constituyen dos nacionalidades, no porque son dos razas, sino porque son dos pueblos que existen por sí mismos.

Volvamos á la inmigracion, motivo principal de la repugnancia del Sor. Saco por la anexion. Haré notar antes de todo que el Sor Saco dice con una decision que lo honra, que para evitar las calamidades que serian consiguientes á la continuacion de la trata de Africa de introduccion de negros en Cuba, es preciso proteger la inmigracion blanca "abriendo de par en par" las puertas de Cuba á los estrangeros. Este deseo del Sor Saco traería por consecuencia necesaria una gran inmigracion blanca: duplicaria el número de los actuales blancos y aun mas; luego el Sor Saco espresa una idea contradictoria temiendo esta misma gran inmigracion "extranera" Veamos lo que dice en su réplica al Sor Vasquez Queipo en la página 27. "Aunque el (Vasquez Queipo) no se ha dignado contestar ni una sola palabra á las observaciones con que refuté el párrafo 12 de su informe, en que se opone á la colonizacion de estrangeros, rompe sin embargo su silencio para decir que yo no he leído su informe, sino muy de prisa, "y que en él ha defendido á los estrangeros con un ca-

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lor y una valentia, que acaso yo no hubiera desplegado." Ahora bien: á cual Saco deberemos juzgar? ¿al de la réplica de Vasquez Queipo, ó al de las ideas sobre la incorporacion de Cuba en los Estados Unidos?

Y porqué tema tanto el Sor Saco esa grande inmigracion de anglo-americanos? Porque necesariamente, segun él, traería consigo la pérdida de la nacionalidad. Sobre este punto nada argüi en mi carta limitandome á decir que Saco entendia mal lo que era nacionalidad. Y como los demas impugnadores se ocuparon de este punto, y Saco se ostina en defenderlo como él lo concibe, es necesario que me ocupe ahora de él.

Pretende el Sor Saco que el Discurso no ha definido "la nacionalidad," sino "la nacion;" yo á mi vez diré al Sor Saco que él lo ha hecho peor, pues no ha explicado la nacionalidad, sino la raza. Vamos á probarlo.

En la página 6, párrafo 1o de la Réplica á Vasquez Queipo dice; "Enemigo (Vasquez Queipo) de la colonizacion blanca en Cuba, quiso combatirla, fundandose en que la poblacion vendria á ser heterogénea; se encenderia el odio de las razas entre sí, y se destruiria la fuerza y el nervio del Estado. Yo le manifesté con la historia, que España nunca fué tan poderosa como cuando se reunieron en un cuerpo de nacion los pueblos heterogéneos que entraron á componerla, &c. Luego la inmensa afluencia de estrangeros," á pesar de la heterogeneidad, no absorbe la poblacion nativa; y no obstante ser distintas razas, no nacionalidades, no produce odios entre sí, y por consiguiente no es motivo de guerra civil; y si de mas vigor al Estado.

Pero quiero que no se dirija el Sor Saco á la raza para deducir lo que él entiende por nacionalidad. Quiero suponer, como he dicho antes, que él se refiera al derecho de constituir nacion sola y por consiguiente la nacionalidad cubana sea el derecho de formacion. ¿La gran inmigracion estrangera destruirá este derecho? ¿Lo destruirá la anexion? Sin duda que no. La Union Americana la constituye la congregacion de muchos Estados libres, soberanos, con derecho esclusivo de formar y reformar su constitucion, dictar, ejecutar y administrar sus leyes con entera independencia de los demas Estados; pero reunidos en un cuerpo moral para la defensa comun en los peligros comunes, por una sola representacion para todos en el exterior, y la conservacion general de los intereses comunes en todo lo que no ataque la soberania de cada Estado. Claro está, pues, que cada Estado viene á constituir una pequeña nacion, y todos los Estados una reunion de naciones, que por su pacto fundamental vienen á formar para

el exterior una gran nacion poderosa y respetable; luego Cuba anexada á los Estados Unidos, en lugar de perder su nacionalidad ó derecho de formar nacion, tendrá dos: la particular del Estado con respecto al Gobierno interior, y la comunal de la Union con respecto al exterior.

Para mayor claridad y conclusion de este punto de la cuestion Cubana haré una observacion, que aunque agena á Cuba, aclarará mi pensamiento.

En la actual contienda de Buenos Aires y Montevideo, combaten dos nacionalidades ó una? Si por el origen, usos, costumbres, religion, &c., debo considerarse la nacionalidad, la guerra es civil y no nacional, y justa la agresion de Rosas y agregacion del Uruguay; mas si la nacionalidad debe entenderse por el hecho de haber constituido nacion, es injusta la agresion de los Argentinos, principalmente si lleva el objeto de absorberse el Uruguay. Y Cuba no siendo nacion no tiene nacionalidad y la anexion no le quita lo que no tiene. Es por el derecho de constituir nacion? Ni la agresion de Rosas le quita el derecho, porque destruya la República del Uruguay, ni Cuba lo pierde por la anexion, pues siempre conservará el mismo derecho para separarse y aislarse en lo político como lo está en la naturaleza, siempre, cuando y como le convenga: gozando mientras tanto de inmensas ventajas al arrimo de los Estados Unidos. Ventajas que nunca alcanzaremos dependiendo de España. Pasemos á otra cosa.

Tambien se opone el Sor. Saco á la revolucion, porque estando unos por la existencia propia, aislada, constituyendo nacion enteramente independiente, y otros por la anexion, se desencadenarian las pasiones y podria ocasionar grandes conflictos. En primer lugar no por la duda de que pueda suceder algun mal, debe dejarse de solicitar el bien; y en segundo lugar, el Sor. Saco se refiere á la época en que salió de Cuba, y á las ideas de algunos de sus amigos con quienes está en relacion. Pero ni todos los hombres de su tiempo piensan hoy como entonces, ni la juventud de ahora piensa como la pasada. La experiencia de las nuevas repúblicas hispano-americanas, la excelencia de las instituciones de los Estados Unidos, y el ejemplo de la Luisiana, Tejas, &c., unido todo esto al mayor adelanto nuestro en la civilizacion, y continuo roze con los anglo-americanos son las causas verdaderas y poderosas que han formado nuestra opinion, y nuestra decision por la anexion. Ya me parece estar oyendo al Sor Saco que esta es la opinion de una fraccion Cubana; contestaré que si es una fraccion; pero una fraccion que comprendo tal vez las siete octavas partes de los Cubanos. Porqué la mayoría estamos convencidos, y lo confesamos,

que apesar de nuestros esfuerzos, aun están demasiado radicados en otros los vicios de la educacion servil española, y respiramos aun su necio orgullo; y siendo solos, nosotros mismos nos pondriamos con mucha frecuencia en conflictos con naciones poderosas e interesadas en influir en la política Cubana, mientras que al arrimo del gran poder americano tambien participaremos de su preponderancia en el mundo, y nos desprenderemos de los vicios de los españoles.

Espuse en mi carta que el Sor. Saco pintando con demasiada moderacion la situacion de España, nos queria hacer ver que era fuerte para vencernos. Yo le contesté que estaba en la miseria, que fatigándole los grandes recursos que do aquí le fuesen mal, podria mandar escuadras y legiones para reconquistarnos; y el Sor Saco rebate mi argumento diciendonos que "el actual Gobierno acaba de consolidarse y podrá prosperar," pero ni el actual Gobierno ha proporcionado nuevos recursos que no salgan de Cuba, ni está seguro de su estabilidad, ni los ministros han abandonado su sistema de robar á la nacion para si propios, ni deja de ser déspota para con Cuba: y nada prueba que pueda reconquistarnos.

Para probar el Sor Saco lo erróneo de mis juicios cita la página 36 de su réplica estas palabras: "España, esclaman por otra parte, se halla envuelta en una guerra civil, en que se combaten principios opuestos, no está lejos de la anarquía, y Cuba va á perecer." ¿No es esto mentir descaradamente? En quo parte hago esa última deducción de las razones anteriores? Veamos si mis palabras son las que cita el Sor Saco. En el párrafo 12 de mi carta refiriendome á la situacion de España cuando escribia, y á la posibilidad entonces y ahora de sostener la lucha ó reconquistarnos, me expresé en estos términos:

"La España, como sabe el ilustrado proscripto, se halla envuelta en una guerra civil en que se defienden principios muy opuestos entre sí; no está lejos de la anarquía; está en esqueleto, no tiene ni aun para sus necesidades interiores; y podrá enviar escuadras y legiones para subyugarlos, fáltandole los millones que de este manantial lo va constantemente con que satisfacer las exigencias de ella misma? ¿Y en su mismo seno no existe algun partido, aunque corto, á favor de la independencia cubana? ¿Y tendrá razon ahora el Sor Saco para acusar de adversarios de mala fé á sus impugnadores, cuando él cambia las palabras y los períodos segun conviene á sus propósitos? Y aun así mismo, ¿cuales son las razones convincentes con que rebate mis argumentos? Hélas aquí: "ni esta guerra existe ya, ni en ella han luchado en realidad principios contrarios, como en la primera sino intereses dinásticos... Ni España está en la anarquía por el contrario hoy está muy distante de ella, pues

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su gobierno acaba de fortalecerse publicando una amnistía tan completa que ha merecido los elogios hasta de sus mismos enemigos "antes que el mundo supiera la dañada intencion publicada despues, exceptuando á los que se esfuerzan en librar á Cuba de la dependencia de España. Pero aun cuando no exista ya la guerra civil no indican que esten en mas aptitud de mandar legiones y escuadras porque le falta el alma que es el dinero, mucho mas sin Cuba; ni estan seguros de que no reaparezca, pues sabe el Sor Saco cuan oscuro es el horizonte político de Europa; responden sinó Suiza y Alemania, y aun Francia é Italia. Y si en realidad han sido intereses dinásticos ¿á qué dinastía pertenecia el partido centralista cuyo jefe era Atmeller? ¿Y cuantas amnistias tan completas, y aun mas que esa, no se han publicado desde el principio de la guerra civil, y sin embargo ha reaparecido esta? ¿Y no podrá suceder lo mismo dentro de poco tiempo? Y aun sin guerra civil, ¿podrian hoy hacer, mas sin Cuba, contra Cuba, que contra Méjico con Cuba?

Queriendo demostrar el Sor Saco nuestra debilidad contra el Gobierno y la probabilidad de nuestra pérdida, dijo: que los peninsulares se unirian al gobierno y no á nosotros, que formarian una gran masa muy unida, porque los españoles en Cuba son mas españoles que en España, y nos vencerian en la lucha. Yo le contesté que ni hoy existe esta division en re criollos y peninsulares, ni están dispuestos á defender á un gobierno que en vez de garantizar sus propiedades, las amenaza con levantar los negros, armarlos, y darles libertad, prefiriendo que Cuba sea africana: [qué prueba de barbarismo!!!] ¿qué pasa á nuestras manos. Dije mas, y lo repito; los españoles son como los hombres de todas partes cuando un gobierno ataca sus intereses, fruto de sus especulaciones y economías, y otro las garantiza; y apoyan á esto y se oponen y aun combaten aquel. Mas á todo esto contesta Saco en su réplica, que no puede contestar.

Y bien sabe el Sor Saco que la inseguridad y ruina con que amenaza el gobierno español á los españoles de Cuba no es suposicion mia. El Sor Saco, como dice en su réplica, está al cabo de lo que pasa y le dice en Europa y América, y debo saber por tanto lo que "LA CRÓNICA" de Nueva York y el Herald de Madrid han publicado: periódicos ambos pertenecientes al Gobierno. "LA CRÓNICA" de Nueva York dice así:

"El día en que España viese amenazadas sus provincias de las Antillas por una fuerza estrangera, España combatiría esa, si no con igual número de cañones, con la firmeza que ha sido en todos los siglos la dote mas eminente del carácter de sus hijos. Si á consecuencia de la guerra diesen señales de desencadenarse los elementos hostiles comprimidos hoy por la fuerza del interes comun de una raza, España armaria á sus africanos, y los guiaria como auxiliares mientras pudiese, y les daria plena libertad en premio de su auxilio cuando viese que estos medios no bastaban para resistir."

"Esta es la cuestion de Cuba; cuestion puramente de fuerza &.

"El resultado seria horrible para la civilizacion de América; pero ese resultado seria infalible, [que presuncion!!!] pues lo exigiria el derecho de España."

"Aquellas Antillas serán por mucho tiempo de España ó desaparecerán de la lista de las regiones civilizadas."

"Por lo que hace á la opinion pública de España no hay discrepancia sobre este particular; y si algun miserable discrepase."

Basta lo dicho para conocer la depravacion del Gobierno español. Y á tan salvago amenaza nosotros contestamos que mas queremos perecer que vivir bajo el yugo de infames y bárbaros gobernantes; repitiendo con Mr. de Pradt que: *el Africa principia en los Pirineos.*

Y tan convencido está el Sor Saco que los españoles no prestarán auxilios al gobierno que en la página 12 de su folleto dice: "reflexione en fin (el gobierno Metropolitano) que si hay algun interes que pueda reunir los peninsulares á los cubanos para hacer la independencia, este interes es la esclavitud. Unos y otros estan muy inquietos con los acontecimientos que pasan en rededor suyo, y como el vacilante estado de la politica de España no les inspira confianza, no seria extraño que en un momento de conflicto, entendidos cubanos y españoles, por la comunidad de intereses y peligros, ó se declarasen independientes, ó se pusiesen bajo el amparo de un pueblo vecino." Y el Sor Saco no pudiendo replicar, porque le ataca con sus mismas palabras contesta "que no tiene á bien contestarme."

A las pretensiones del Sor Saco de que solicitemos de España las garantías y derechos políticos; respondi que España no podía darnos lo que no tenia; que naturalmente serviles ellos nos creian nacidos para la servidumbre. Que esperemos con paciencia, replica Saco; y yo solo rearguiré copiando algunos párrafos del País de Madrid de 13 y 22 de Setiembre próximo pasado. Dice así.

"En el del 13 aparece un artículo firmado por F. Gavito, y entre otras cosas se espresa de estemodo: "Algunos años de residencia en la Isla de Cuba y el estudio que he procurado hacer de su situacion, de su gobierno de las ideas que profesan sus habitantes, del espíritu que los anima y de sus verdaderos intereses, me han puesto en el caso de no dudar, ni por un momento, que el pretexto con que algunos [muy pocos] pretenden tiempo hace desacreditaria, renegando de las instituciones que la rigen, de su administracion, &c. procede, no del deseo de la mayor prosperidad de la Isla, no del mejor bienestar de sus moradores," no de que España afianze y asegure mas y mas cada día su dominio en ella, sino de otro deseo al cual no es posible d'acojida ningun español, "sean las que fueren sus opiniones políticas;" porque no puede haber español que oiga decir sin indignarse, que España debe perder lo que tanto derecho tiene á conservar: es á saber: una colonia por la que tanto ha hecho, que tanto le cuesta," y á la que por espacio de "300 años estuvo mandando 20 millones anuales por lo ménos." ¿Como puede desear quien sea español que la madre patria no disfrute siempre

la pacífica posesion de una Isla que tanto honor le hace, y cuya asombrosa prosperidad "es la prueba mas evidente de la sabiduria con que ha acertado á gobernarla?" A todo esto ¿que responde Saco? - Que pidamos libertad con el sombrero en la mano.

Despues refiriéndose á una época triste, del 32 al 34, dice que la Habana estaba en un estado horrible por la demoralizacion y los horribrosos crímenes que se cometian por la debilidad del gobierno á gobiernos anteriores, que "cual si fuera designado, por la Providencia, para salvar á un hombre ilustre, un varon justo y recto cuya memoria será siempre respetada y bendecida por todos los que son capaces de comprender las virtudes que le adornan y no ignoran el bien que hizo á España librando del naufragio á que iba ya á hundirse la preciosa Isla, que desde entonces le distingue con los títulos de restaurador y bienhechor. Fué sin duda, y muy decidido, para ella el nunca bien encomiado Don Miguel Tacón." A todo esto ¿qué responde Saco? Qué esperemos libertad de nuestros verdugos.

Mas adelante continúa diciendo el mismo Gavito: Se quejan algunos malcontentos, y con ellos los crédulos (sin tener estos acaso ni la mas remota idea de lo que pasa en las Antillas españolas) de que no hay libertad, de que no hay igualdad en ellas. ¡Libertad! ¿Donde como en nuestras Antillas se disfruta de la libertad bien entendida, "única posible en el mundo, á la cual solo aspiran y en la que solo pueden estar contentos los hombres honrados? Libertad que no consiste en sueños dorados, en proyectos irrealizables, en esperanzas ilusorias y en delirios, sino en esta libertad racional que, haciendo al hombre honrado, laborioso y trabajador, esclavo de las leyes, le permite gozar con tranquilidad y descanso de todas las comodidades de la vida. ¿En donde hay mas orden, mas tolerancia, menos rigor, menos desafueros, mas buena fé, tanta confianza pública? . . . ¿Que no hay igualdad? ¡Funesta palabra! ¿Igualdad para qué y para quien? ¿Igualdad de virtudes? No. . . Igualdad para figurar, para medrar, para gobernar para dictar á su capricho leyes? &c." Seria molestar demasiado vuestra atencion, Mylady, reproduciendo aquí lo que tantas veces os ha indignado, porque antes que yo lo habeis leído. ¿Cuantos absurdos, cuantas mentiras, cuantas infamias, cuantos insultos en tan pocos períodos! ¿Y que responde á esto el Sor Saco? Qué esperemos de España garantías, libertad, igualdad, &c. sufriendo con resignacion los rigores de la fortuna. Pere esto lo dice en la cuestion de anexion, no en la réplica á Vasquez Queipo. Mas apesar del disgusto que os causa, voy á copiaros, no para vos, sino para Saco algunos puntos del País del 22 y del artículo de Gavito de la misma fecha.

"Casi toda la prensa de la capital (dico el País,) ha tomado parte en la polémica suscitada entre el País y La Riforma, acerca de las opiniones que hemos emitido sobre el régimen de nuestras colonias. "Con este motivo nos cabe la satisfac-

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ción de haber observado, *que ni aun los periódicos progresistas, por mas que quieren y tengan hasta un deber de partido en declararse defensores de un sistema mas liberal en el gobierno de nuestras provincias de ultramar, aconsejan alteracion alguna en su organizacion politica.*

"Afortunadamente" (sigue el Pais en otro párrafo) no hemos sido solo nosotros. *El Herald*, en un razonado artículo publicado en su número de ayer, (ese artículo es un poco mas feroz que el de la Crónica) "se avenia completamente á nuestras ideas en la cuestion presente, y alega las mismas razones que hemos alegado; *ideas y razones, que no son nuestras exclusivamente; ni de nuestro partido, sino de todos los hombres sensatos y verdaderos filantrópicos*" (de España se entiende.)

"Que tiene que ver con la cuestion presente lo que dijo, *Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, á cuyas palabras no siempre verdicas y dictadas muchas veces por el resentimiento y otras pasiones no muy elevadas, pueden oponerse otras palabras contemporáneas,*" (por ejemplo: *entregar la Isla á los negros antes que consentir en su emancipacion*) "tan autorizadas como las suyas? . . . Lo que nosotros hemos dicho y volvemos a repetir ahora, es que *en la Isla de Cuba, gracias á ese régimen calificado de opresor, se hallan mejor adelantados los derechos civiles, el orden, la buena administracion y el bienestar general, que en todos los países de Europa con sus garantías políticas.*"

"Por lo que hace al aspecto constitucional de la cuestion, ratificamos la opinion que tenemos manifestada. *Las leyes especiales á que nuestra ley fundamental se refiere, existen; son las leyes por las cuales se rige actualmente la Isla de Cuba.*"

"¿Y qué dice á todo esto el Sor Saco? Qué pidamos á quien no nos quiere dar; que *es mejor vivir enpilecido pidiendo, que morir con las armas en la mano castigando á nuestros verdugos, con la esperanza de alcanzar la felicidad para nuestros hijos.*—A propósito de leyes especiales diré lo que dijo un anciano á quien mucho respecta el Sor Saco. Dijo así: *Las leyes especiales de la Isla de Cuba tienen un título, que trata de las facultades de los Capitanes Generales, cuyo único capítulo dice: QUE TENDRAN TODAS LAS QUE QUIERAN.*"

Solo citaré ahora, Millady, un párrafo del comunicado de Gavito al Pais en el de 22 de Setiembre—dice así: "*El sistema de Gobierno que rige en la Isla de Cuba, es el mismo en la esencia que dejó establecido Don Miguel Tacón, y está fundado en la suprema máxima de verdadera justicia, &c.*" ¿Y cual es ese régimen establecido por Tacón? Que nos responda el anti-anexionista Saco. Yo solo citaré aquí uno de los miles actos de verdadera libertad, de la que apetece, y solo desean los hombres de bien. Hélo aquí: Don Pedro de Aguiar estaba dias pasados en la puerta de la Iglesia del Pilar con dos amigos á tiempo que entraba el Juez Pedáneo del Barrio, ex-barbero de Roncali. Dieho Pedáneo, como máxima de verdadera justicia, le reconvinó "¿que porqué no saludaba? ¿Que si no veia que pasaba el Capi-

tan?" Y como el jóven Aguiar repli cara, que porqué el Capitan no le habia saludado, le mandó quitarse el sombrero; Aguiar no lo hizo porque no se consideraba obligado á ello. . . . Dos horas despues estaba sumariado el espresado Aguiar y condenado por el Capitan General á 8 dias de cárcel. La anciana madre del jóven representó al paternal gobernador Roncali y fué recargado Aguiar con 8 dias mas de cárcel por haber representado. Apeló á la Audiencia y no se la admitió la apelacion porque era insolvente. . . . ¿Y qué responde á todo el Sor Saco? Qué es mejor sufrir los rigores de la fortuna que combatir por la libertad. Volvamos á mi carta impugnacion.

Dijo el Sor Saco en su folleto: "Pero si Cuba por sí sola hace su emancipacion, quedamos espuestos á las intrigas de los abolicionistas ingleses y americanos." Hiciele notar que esto estaba en contradiccion con lo que decia negando la posibilidad de que los ingleses pudieran obligar á España á la abolicion de la esclavitud, "que los americanos se opondrian á ella, porque no le conviene á sus Estados del Sur, porque amenazaría su existencia política." Y como el Sor Saco no puede deshacer la contradiccion en que incurrió, todo lo embrolla buscando contradicciones en sus contrarios.

Contesté al Sor Saco que su observacion era inexacta respecto á la dificultad que encontraba la Inglaterra para la abolicion de la esclavitud, porque le costaria reembolsar á los propietarios; que esa dificultad no existia porque la Inglaterra no tendria que pagar en Cuba ni la mitad que en Jamaica, pues no consideran legal los negros introducidos despues del año 20. El Sor Saco contesta repitiendo lo mismo que antes; no probándolo. Yo rearguiré copiando lo que dice el Fénix de Campeche, copiando del Iris de Veracruz. Citaré solo algunos párrafos.

"Viendo España la imposibilidad en que se hallaba de satisfacer inmediatamente, pidió plazo para pagar el capital y réditos, cuyo plazo fué aceptado por el Gobierno Ingles, exigiendo una prenda en garantía é hipoteca espresa del crédito reclamado; y la prenda mas espedita que ambos contratantes encontraron fué la Isla de Cuba!!!

"Como era de necesidad establecer una escritura formal de esta hipoteca, y como para llenar los requisitos legales era necesario valorizar la prenda, se mandó al General Don Gerónimo Valdés Noriega para que levantara un plano general, una estadística rigurosa, y un inventario exactísimo de la Isla de Cuba, en la cual hicieron constar:

"1o—Las millas marinas cuadradas que mide.

"2o—Las ciudades y pueblos.

"3o—Las fortalezas y edificios públicos.

"4o—Las fincas urbanas y rurales particulares,

"5o—Los habitantes blancos.

"6o—Los de color libres.

"7o—Los de color esclavos.

"A todos estos particulares se le señaló precio y en su virtud se extendieron las escrituras, ofreciendo por una parte y aceptando por otra, que cumplido el plazo de 6 años (que finarían en Mayo próximo)

la España entregaria el dinero efectivo á que ascenderia el capital y sus réditos, (285 millones de pesos) ó en su defecto la prenda; obligandose la Inglaterra en este último caso á dar libertad generosamente á todos los esclavos, cuyos dueños reclamarían su valor al gobierno español y este lo cargaria en cuenta á la Inglaterra."

Creo lo copiado bastante para concluir la cuestion de posibilidad de un próximo conflicto en Cuba, de venta, cesion, &c. á la Inglaterra y demas puntos contestados por mí y los demas anexionistas, que tan mal y tan capciosamente contesta Saco en su réplica.

Ahora bien: de todo lo espuesto en esta carta, se deduce que la revolucion es el único medio que nos queda de salvacion y de asegurar un feliz porvenir á Cuba, librándonos por un medio violento, pero el único posible, de los peligros que nos rodean, que conoce el Sor Saco. Y para concluir de una vez esta citaré lo que dice Saco en su réplica á Vasquez Queipo y á que me he referido varias veces.

Que todo esto haya sucedido," [dice Saco.] "y que apesar de tan gran movimiento y de las elocuentes lecciones que reciben de sus padres, *deban los blancos permanecer mudos é imposibles espectadores, es sin duda considerarlo como los hombres mas estúpidos ó como los mas envilecidos de la tierra.*

"Tanta constancia en pechos varoniles,"

"No los hace leales sino viles."

¿Y no es esto conotar á la revolucion?

¿Y porque se opone ahora á ella?

¿A quien debemos entender? ¿A Saco el de la Réplica á los anexionistas? ¿No nos autoriza el Sor Saco con tantas y tan notorias contradicciones á que le tratemos de apóstata y aun de rebelde y contumaz en su apostacia? Píense bien el Sor Saco, medite con calma sus escritos; deténgase un poco en lo que pasa y se le espera á Cuba, si Cuba no sacude el yugo godo-sarraceno-inquisitorial y volviendo su pluma hacia el único camino de salvacion, Cuba seguirá apreciando sus talentos, aprovechando la obra del corazon, olvidando las consecuencias de la falibilidad de los juicios humanos.

Soy como siempre de Vm, Mylady, su mas atento servidor. Q. B. S. P.

FREEMIND.

[1] Segun Saco su modo de discurrir en la materia no sería "americano-español" la nacionalidad, sino española y la raza alemana que se conserva en pueblos enteros de la Unión sería alemana.



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EL PORVENIR DE CUBA.

¡Entusiasmo feliz, cuyos ardores
El férreo despotismo
En mis entrañas sofocado había!
Como el sol que con nuevos resplandores
Se alza otra vez del tenebroso abismo,
Te siento renacer: el alma mía
De la Gloria a probar vuelvo el anhelo,
Y en alas de la fervida Esperanza
A revelar el Porvenir te lanza
Que a la Patria oprimida guida el cielo!

¡Oh Cuba, Cuba! cuyo inerte seno
Desgarra sin piedad tantos tiranos!
Con pecho fuerte y de constancia lleno,
Logren al fin las aherrujadas manos
Tus hijos libertar de sus cadenas,
Y un templo levantar a tu ventura
Donde libre y segura
Descansen ¡ah! de tus profundas penas!
No eternamente sufriras el yugo
Que impone a tu cerviz el Europeo;
Si con tal suerte a Dios formarte plugo,
Renunciara de Dios... mas no lo creo!

El no quisiera coronar la frente.
De palma triunfadora,
Ni colocarlo sobre el mar rugiente
Dominando las olas cual Señora
Y a esclava condenante eternamente

Un mundo se entrecubre para darte
Maternal acogida en su regazo,
Y queriendo en tus brazos ampararte
Benevolente estende el fuerte brazo;
Y en medio de los dos, cuyo decoro
Respetar ya la Europa escudamentada,
Te estenderá para guiar tu entrada
Como el dragón de las manzanas de oro.
Y no distante se divisa el día
En que la humanidad miré asombrada
El gigante cadáver destrozado
Con que a este mundo el Criador unía,
Y al correr por su centro desatados
Los mares del Oriente y de Occidente
Se hallarían frente a frente
De su presencia súbita espantados.

Oh! y entonces será cuando tu historia
El uno menara y otro hemisferio
Con los grandes prodigios de tu gloria.
Y para mengua del Antiguo Mundo
Tus hijos en su marcha triunfadora
Al ir correr el pelago profundo
De sus naves verán en la mar prora
Morn el sol por donde sale ahora.

¡Note conmueve ¡oh Cuba! la grandeza
Que tan brillante Porvenir señala
Al puesto que te dio Naturaleza?
¡Que otro destino a tu esperanza iguala!
Y tu, cultura, esquivaras los dones
Con que te brinda el Mundo Americano,
Y ni siquiera estrecharas la mano
Que deshojar anhela tus prisiones?...

¡Imposible, imposible! No fué el hombre
Para tan vil degradacion nacido,
Y esta fuerza es que me asombra
De que tus nobles hijos la han sufrido!

Servil preocupacion, rancias ideas,
Temores intimidados,
La causa son ¡oh patria! de que aun veas
Tus pies al poste de la España atados!
¡Quien ha visto la palma soberana
Del olivo implorar la sombra enana;
Ni el gran condor que se remonta al cielo
Pedir al gorrión su humilde vuelo!
Y mal pudiera el vacilante paso
De una vieja que tocan ya en su ocaso
Querer regir los pasos voladores
De una virgen hermosa
Que va a sus plantas germinar las flores
Y en vida y juventud crece y rebosa.

Tú, sola marcharás.—Senda de estrellas
La Gran Constelacion Americana
Abre en el cielo a tus triunfantes huellas;
Si entre tantas tumberras no destellas
Como la reina tú, serás su hermana.
¡Adelante, adelante en el camino
Que sin temer al Despotismo emprenden
Aquellos de tus hijos que comprenden
Mejor tu fuerza y tu feliz destino.
Ya el fatídico carro está lanzado
Que al Porvenir te arrostra en su carrera,
Y antes salte en pedazos destrozado
Que sponga a su impulso una barrera!

Vano será quo en su última agonía
Los suplicios redoble y las cadenas
La feroz Tiranía:
Mientras mas crezcan tus amargas penas,
Mas pronto, Cuba, llegará tu día;
Y en justo pago de su inicu saña
Mas grande afrenta cargará la España.
Las manos oprimidas
Que intento armar en su brutal despecho,
Revolverán contra su mismo pecho.
Las armas homicidas.
Tus hijos expatriados,
Los que en cárceles glinen aherrujados
Y hasta las mismas sombras de tus muertos,
De Libertad al grito reanimados,
Verás salir de los sepulcros yertos.
Todos de hierro y de venganza armados.
Volarán al combate,
Y al mundo probarán que no se abate
La dignidad de un pueblo impunemente.
Tu estrella al fin se elevará esplendente
Para nunca caer.—Y en el abismo
Con que apartarás Dios quiso de España
En vergonzosa fuga el Despotismo
Añadírse irá con su impotente saña.

IMPRESA DE "LA VERDAD."

No. 102. Nueva York.

WASHINGTON

12 April 1850, 4

Recent accounts from Cuba represent the Government of that Island to be at present exercising the greatest vigilance in consequence of the apprehended outbreak of the revolutionists. From Cape Antonio to Point de Mayi the greatest vigilance is said to be exercised, and from those extreme points daily communications are received by the Governor.

The Daily Picayune.

12 April 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 11.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.... John Andrews, S P Greves, Mrs Higgins, La; Mrs Andrews, Miss Anerewa, O Andrews, Va; J C Lewis, Col Waggoner, Miss; H J Titus, S B Grice, Phil; C Coleman, Ky; W S Yuille, N Penney, Mr Ogden and lady, Mobile; Dr C G Cunningham, Ala; Maj W P Bainbridge, U S A; W D Abbott, N Y; Col D Saffarans, J L Saffarans, Tenn.

VERANDA HOTEL.... G W Marten, N O; S G Melister, E Boatwick, W D Thorpe, A M Hopkins, J Duffee, J Borden, Ala; W S Horton, Ga; W L Sibley, jr, J Barrett, J H Randolph, H Gallagher, J S Allen, — Young, La; J R Elliott, J G In raham, R Stewart and lady. Mrs and Miss Reid, Mobile; J McCaw, Ky; J C Moore, W Whitaker, Texas; H Douglass, S Lewis and lady, Miss; R J Floyd, Pa.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL.... W Hardy, Ky; H H Robinson, O; A W Hodge, J B Diggs, J W Richardson, J Henderson, S Richardson, Miss; H D Richardson, C M Richardson, La.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.... W C Noble, L J Maddox, La; J N Fall, Texas; A Travis, J R Carroll, Miss; D Woods, J C Jordan, D M Jordan and lady, Ill; A English, Cal.

LOUISIANA HOTEL.... John C O'Grady, La; C J James, N Y; C W E Perkins, Mass; D Telger, N H; J Coild, G Anderson, La; Low Porke, Iceland; John Raymond; D Heckney, Texas; J Bernhamen, S Bernhamen, Miss.

McCANN

Henry T. Titus

The Evening Picayune.

12 April 1850, 1

PICAYUNE OFFICE, April 12, 1850.

ARRIVED.

Ship James Corner, Corner, 60 days from Liverpool, to master
3d my, 1.
Ship Ionian, Banlett, 19 days from Boston, to master-- 2d my, 11.
Bark Tyngham, Howes, from Kingston, Ja, 20th ult, to master
-- 2d my, 27.

STEAMERS.

Miram Powers; Hawley, for Cincinnati.
Bunker Hill No 3, Tolson, for Louisville.
Saladin, Coleman, for Louisville.
Amaranth, Pierce, for St Louis.
Alhambra, Smith, for St Louis.
Patrick Henry, Moore, for St Louis.
Cotton Plant, Hamyer, from Fort Smith.
Natchez No 3, Leathers, for Vicksburg.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

12 April 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

W Newman, Florida	S Huxton, N Y
C Doolittle, do	A Blavell, N H
J Humbard, Md	Mrs Bissell, do
Maj T G Harris, do	A W Woodward, Va
J M Wright, N Y	J Savage, Boston
C Treadwell, do	Miss Savage, do
H D Evans, do	A J. Brackett, N Y
J Lathrop, do	Mrs Brackett, do
D W Kellogg, do	A E Laurie, do
Mrs Kellogg, and two	A G Abell, San Francisco
children, do	S B Guthrie, Ohio
Capt S Hamilton, do	E B Guthrie, do
Mrs Hamilton, do	Mrs Beecher, do
J Goodin, Cincinnati	Mr Beecher, do
J R Church, N Y	W Hughes, do
P Schermerhorn, do	D A Osgood, Pa
J Banker, do	Mrs Osgood, child, and
I E Cooper, Cincinnati	maid, do
S L Wilson, do	

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

S H Watkins, Va	A D Hudson, Balt
E E Parker, N Orleans	G Sellers, Cincinnati
W B Dunn, Ala	J L Mustin, Ga
J D Chichester, do	J G Winter, do
B Merrill, Tusculumla	W Hudson, Va
A A Burleson, Ala	S H Waskane, do
A Moss, Va	S S Reynolds, Boston
J Norfleet, N C	E F Cutting, do
D E Beman, Ga	R Todd, Mass
W Northall, Md	R L Toy, Boston
T F Harris, do	S S Whitney, N H
G W Richardson, do	Mr Carter, Va
T Crampton, Md	T S Davis, Md
H L Harrington, do	O A Staller, Pa
J A Hough, Tenn	G L Eaton, N Y
R H Hunton, Va	J W Duncan, Tenn
A G Gordon, Ky	T W Allen, N J
D A Brown, Richmond	T C Fassett, Md
J R Jefferson, Miss	W W Gilmer, Va
B A Resher, do	Mrs Deville, Balt
R Henly, Mass	Miss Severance, do
D E Reynolds, Pa	T Phillips and lady, Va
J Emmerson, Ia	

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Dr L D Wilcoxon and	Mrs Cardozo, Phila
lady, Ga	M Campbell, do
A Powell, Ala	W S Pickett, do
R H Duvall, Md	J G Wartell, Ia
D L Harrias, Mass	W H Murdock, do
C Wendell, Washington	R Healey, Mass
W E Whelan	J T Allen and son, N J
H C Whelan and son,	D E Reynolds, Pa
Phila	Mr Smith, Va
B E Grey, Ky	J Frink, Chicago
J C Darby, do	A A Lino, Pa
P Dodge, Mass	W Kirkwood, S C
B F Stockton,	C A Stabler, Pa
E P Johnson, Ky	J B Matthews, N Y
M Stanley, do	H H Morray, do
A M Weedon, do	T R Fletcher, Vt
T Irvin, do	R McKee, Va
L P Sanger, St Louis	G Trinnell, Ala
J G Wynn and lady, N	3 Misses Thorndike and
York	maid, Boston
Capt Gauntt, Phila	C Farley, Maine
Mrs Gauntt, do	J C Darby

United States Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

A Florence, Va	C W Wernig, Balt
G Vandevanta, do	T Hayes, do
Mr Moffat, do	J Nosher, N Y
R Camp, Vt	W T Odell, do
S D Castleman, Va	W Costello, Boston
G Turner, do	O Worstell, do
P L Lott, do	R Foster, do
Dr T H Clagett, do	S Long, Balt
G W S Smith, do	H W Ruggles, N Y
A G Smith, do	Master James
Dr T J Cooke, do	J R Robinson, lady, and
Mr Stockton, do	four children
H Primrose, Balt	A Rockwell and lady
J Boucher, do	G N Eldred
J S Jacobus, do	A Robinson
A Schoen, Cincinnati	Hall and King
C Rong, N Y	L Lee and boy
A Hess, do	Dr Boyden
A Linhard, Balt	

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

G W Worrall, N C	Mr White, Va
L J Bowden, Va	A B Smith, Ala
J H Hill, Wilmington	H Jennings, Va
Dr Fisher & nephew, Va	L King and son, N Y
E R Saunders, Illinois	W A Nicholls, Mass
J A Craig, Warrenton	C Cushing, do
J Walden, Va	Mrs J N Cushing, do
M Miller, do	

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

E S Brigham, Phila	G B Gordon, do
S C Williams, N Y	Hook & Ladder Co No. 3,
A V Rensselaer, do	N Y
W H Barton, Boston	Friendship Fire Co, Balt
C F Newman, New Bed-	Anacostia Fire Co, Wash-
ford	ington
W Magens, Phila	Franklin Fire Co, Wash-
G E Fairchild and lady,	ington
N Y	Mr B Bates, N Y
F B Wallace, do	J Y Fellows, do
Capt M M Van Dyke, N Y	O R Cromuck, Boston
W Mackay, Savannah	

13 April 1850, 4

"CUBA AND THE CUBANS," comprising a history of the Island of Cuba, its present social, political, and domestic condition ; also, its relation to England and the United States, by the author of "Letters from Cuba," with an appendix, maps, &c. New York. S. Hulston, 139 Nassau street.

This is a concise and apparently a good history and description of Cuba, and embraces much valuable and important statistical information, never before, we believe, given to the public. We can hardly think a more interesting work of the same size could be made on the subject of Cuba. We have no time to express any opinion of the author's views on annexation ; he is entirely opposed to the acquisition of the island by any improper means. We hold that any means would be improper. The volume contains a neat map of Cuba, and is well printed. It is for sale by the different booksellers in this city.

The Daily Picayune.

13 April 1850, 1

Defence of Cuba. .

The Times says Government has borrowed thirty millions of rials for the purpose of placing Cuba in a proper state of defence; and Count Mirasol was about embarking for Havana to carry into effect the order of the Spanish Cabinet, and then proceed on a special mission to the United States.

The Daily Picayune.

13 April 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 12.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.... R H Marr and lady, G Forman, C Fellows, N O; R Bullard, J B Todd, J Reid, E S Dargan, Mobile; G W Koontz, Natchez; R D Harlinn, J Hawkins, C Knott, T O'Hara, A W Johnson, W Starling, C T Starling, J H Johnson, J Rennings, Thos Collins, J C Johnston, W P de Normandie, Dr T J Kennedy, Ky; H Osgood, Coast; A J Kinkle, Judge Parsons, Ala; M Wright and lady, La; W B Sessions, A L Alcorn, Miss; H Cage.

VERANDA HOTEL.... John Johnston, W E Edward, J M McGill, J Holt, A Hager, G Schlatre and lady, La; E H Harris, Ala; G T Martin, Miss; J McCollin, W de F Holly, W Marlon, G T Tellert, Capt H E Kelly, Mobile; O V Hollinbeck, steamship Ohio.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL.... W D Downing, La; T A Jacobs, Philadelphia; J Hewett, N Orleans; S W Aldrich, Mexico; J Baldwin.

J. HARKINS

14 April 1850, 2

The Suspected Invasion of Cuba.

It seems to be a settled fact, in public opinion, that some sort of an expedition is about to start against Cuba. The Eastern papers are as confident as though they were in the secret, and name the port from which the invading force is to sail. This time the rendezvous is said to be out of the limits of the United States. A large number of the passengers thronging to Chagres, ostensibly for California, are thought to be concentrating for the invasion of Cuba. The N. Y. Tribune finds cause for suspicion in the departure of six or eight vessels to Chagres, without freight, supposed to be for the use of the invading party. Government is alleged to be fully convinced of their purpose, and to be watching them closely. In various quarters of the West we find statements of the same suspected movements. The Cincinnati papers say that there has been a stir in the interior of that State—in Clarmont and Butler counties—a number of young men having secretly left on some unknown expedition. The Enquirer, of the 6th Inst., states that for months past arrangements for such an expedition have been under preparation in that city. The Louisville Journal, of the 8th Inst., says that within a day or two several men had left that city, and many had passed through from above, on their way to Chagres, the ultimate destination being Cuba—although this has not been made known, directly, to them.

JAMES SHIELDS

The rumors in the West assign the command to Gen. Lopez. The name of Gen. Shields, of Illinois, has also been given as the leader to whom the offer of the command has been made. The Eastern papers seem to think that the leader is not yet agreed upon, and this is a cause for delay.

There appears to be good cause for supposing that some movement is on foot, although, if it be, the managers have kept it more quiet than they did the former. For this end they were wise in going out of the United States for a place of rendezvous. The neighborhood of newspaper reporters, and the prying eyes of State and Federal authorities, sometimes a little jealous of each other, are extremely unfavorable to enterprises that seek to avoid publicity. All that is done, and sometimes a great deal more, is immediately made known, and what is intended to be done becomes a familiar topic of daily speculation. No expedition of any magnitude could be collected, or begin to be assembled, within reach of a seaport of the United States, without the whole being within a few days made notorious throughout the country. Beyond the limits of the United States, where the communications are unfrequent, crowds might gather for a long time and no intelligence be received upon which any reliance could be placed, or which could be used to embarrass their plans.

A more important advantage gained would be in escaping the official interposition of the Government of the United States. There are no treaty obligations which stipulate for the protection of Spanish interests in Cuba by the United States; but there are considerations of national comity, and laws of neutrality enacted by our own Government, which are so construed by our Executive as to impose upon him the duty of interposing to defeat all such enterprises. The blockade of Round Island, and the arrest at New York of the vessels which were intended for the late enterprise, are pretty strong indications of the decisive manner in which this duty will be performed. But this right does not reach beyond the arrest of expeditions fitted out within the United States. The Executive cannot interpose to check expeditions which

are concentrated in foreign waters, or after they may have reached foreign waters. Much less can it interfere to prevent the free emigration of any number of men, with or without arms, from the United States, to any point they may select, if they are discreet enough to keep their own counsels, and do not furnish proof they are already organized as a military force to invade a foreign territory belonging to a Government at peace with us. Chagres being a foreign port, belonging neither to Spain nor the United States, it is a point at which the Government of the United States is utterly without the right or the power to interfere.

If Spain needs the aid of the local sovereignty to disperse the intended invasion, she must consult her treaties with New Granada and look to the New Granadian authorities. To an application for the interposition of the United States, the only answer would be a call for the proofs of some military expedition organized within the jurisdiction of the United States, or some agreement specifically made to go out of the United States, for the purpose of entering into such an expedition elsewhere. When the parties are actually out of the jurisdiction of the United States, with whatever motive, there is no lawful power to bring them back, or to arrest them while within the sovereignty of another country. Spain must look to New Granada for the dispersion of an expedition concentrated at Chagres, not to the United States. For these reasons we must be permitted to express our disbelief of the reports that the navy of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico has been instructed to defend the coast of Cuba by intercepting an expedition which is expected from the coast of New Granada. The United States will probably let Spain be at all the trouble and cost of protecting her own colonies for herself. A gratuitous alliance of American forces with those of old Spain, for the single purpose of maintaining her present cruel and tyrannical domination in Cuba, would be a spectacle to make every republican heart revolt, and which we never expect to see.

But, after all, is there any concerted plan of invasion? Have the Cuban patriots recovered soon from the loss and disappointments of last summer's failure as to be able to afford reasonable encouragement for a successful revolution? While we suppose there are good grounds for believing that the friends of Cuba are on the alert and persevering in their efforts to prepare the way for revolt and independence, there are reasons which seem to be as conclusive against the likelihood of an immediate and successful attempt. Their schemes must be much more extensive and well laid than we think them, their resources much more ample, their forces larger, and their preparations altogether more complete than we are authorized to suppose, for them to prevail against the large and watchful force which now protects the island, in the dispirited and unorganized state of the Creole population.

We need not say how gratified we should be to hear that the Spanish yoke had been broken, and the sovereignty of the island resumed by its rightful owners, the native born race, who owe no natural subjection to a distant and feeble sovereignty. But we desire above all things that there should be no new failures, that the spirit of aspiring republicanism should not be fretted, and wasted in vain struggles, which only strengthen the cause of despotism, by exhausting the vigor and means of its enemies; but that the blow, when it is struck, shall be certain and as irresistible as fate, leaving the discomfited oppressor neither pause for resisting nor space for retreat, nor hope of recovery.

The Daily Freeman.

14 April 1850, 2

THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE SARANAC.—The Boston Journal of the 2d inst. says:

We learn that Capt. Tattnall passed through this city yesterday, on his way to Portsmouth, to take command of the splendid new steam frigate Saranac. We mentioned from pretty good authority that this ship was to visit this port and New York previous to her proceeding South. We now learn that orders have been received for her to proceed direct to Norfolk, and she will leave on Thursday or Friday for that port. The following is a list of her officers:

Josiah Tattnall, Captain; Lieuts, Thos. W. Brent, Overton Carr, William May, George Wells; Surgeon, Natan Pinkney; Purser, John J. Jones; Master, John P. Decatur; Ass't Surgeon, Marcia Duvall; Passed Midshipmen, Sam'l B. Elliot, John P. Hall, Thomas Roney, Augustus M. Laughlin; Midshipmen, Jno. D. Rainey, Bancroft Gherardi, James Greer, De Grasse Livingston, John McIntosh; Chief Engineer, Daniel B. Martin; 1st Ass't Engineers, J. W. King, Michael Quinn; 2d Ass't Engineer, John Alexander; 3d Ass't Engineers, Wm. F. Lynch, Jr., Daniel T. Mapee, Richard C. Potts, Edwin Fethran; Captain's Clerk, Josiah Tattnall, Jr.; Boatswain, David Green; Gunner, ———; Carpenter, Charles Borden; Sail-maker, James Frazer.

The Daily Picayune.

14 April 1850, 3

MARINE NEWS.

PICAYUNE OFFICE, April 14, 1850.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Ohio, Schenck, New York, via Havana,	Paradise, Lawrason & Co
Span ship Ynes, Llenas, Barcelona,	R M Castello
Ship Creole, Johnaton, New York,	J O Woodruff & Co
Ship George Turner, McLellan, New York,	Charles Deake & Co
Ship Manlius, Baker, Boston,	L H Gale
Bark Mandarin, Colley, Marselles,	H V Baxter
Br bark Levant, Curry, Cadiz,	J Wilson & Co
Bark Yarmouth, Teal, Philadelphia,	J W Andrews & Co
Schr Gazelle, Witcher, New York,	Wetherby & Hopkins
Schr Eli Townsend, Corson, Baltimore,	R M Harrison & Co
Schr Charles Edmonson, Vincent, Charleston,	Babcock & Fennell
Br schr Geo B Mathew, Robinson, Balize, Honduras,	J Y de Egrana
Schr Goy Bennett, Lee, Apalachicola,	Leckie, Roberts & Co
Schr Maria, Johnson, Pensacola,	J Hurley
Schr Eliza, Davis, Pensacola,	J Hurley
Schr Patsalaga, Milligan, Pensacola,	Master

*This is not
the steamer Creole*

15 April 1850, 4

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL OF APRIL 9.

We are informed that many young men in this vicinity have been deluded into the belief that, by joining the expedition now fitting out for the invasion of Cuba, they will promote their pecuniary interests. We know not what private communications have been made by those who are most busy in getting up this expedition, but we feel certain that no promise, whether it relates to patriotism or to pecuniary advantages, can be realized. The fortress of Havana is one of the strongest in the world. We are informed that the twenty thousand troops in the Island are old Spaniards, utterly opposed to all reformatory or revolutionary movements. Any hope based on insurrection among the people of Cuba, or on disaffection among the troops, will certainly be frustrated. We would advise all of those persons who have been approached on this subject to examine it well before they decide in favor of uniting themselves with it. We regard the enterprise as one of the wildest ever suggested. We cannot see any possible chance of its success.

Recent accounts from Cuba represent the Government of that Island to be at present exercising the greatest vigilance in consequence of the apprehended outbreak of the revolutionists. From Cape Antonio to Point de Maysi the greatest vigilance is said to be exercised, and from those extreme points daily communications are received by the Governor. It is further said that all planters are, under pain of expulsion, commanded to return within thirty days, and to continue doing so the first Friday of every month, the number, accompanied with the age and size of all the slaves in their possession; which goes to prove, in case of an outbreak, that their liberation is certain.

The Opening Nicaragua.

15 April 1850, 1

PASSENGERS—*Per Steamship Ohio.*—The steamship Ohio, Lieut. Schenck, U. S. Navy, commander, left this morning, for Chagres, Havana and New York, at precisely 9 o'clock, with the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK—E. Riolly, P. S. Cypress, Mrs. Jno. Wright, Mrs. T. F. Gulon, S. DeLocke, Samuel Packwood, Mrs. A. J. Wills and servant, Mrs. Smith, children and servant, R. Tinbruck, H. Oades, George Leonard, W. Could, J. D. Dyer Gray, R. Van Houten, James Carney, D. Kireber, C. Erneger, F. Hoffmeister, C. Schneider, N. Duggan, H. Weider, F. Buckle, Mrs. F. Buckle, P. Summers, Miss C. Quillian, John Carpenter, L. Lansing, F. Fairchild, A. Gordon, J. H. Palmer, H. Morrison, R. Winters, J. Hicks, F. Levin, Wm. Thomas, J. Morris, N. T. Davis, J. O. Smith, C. J. A. ne (servant).

FOR HAVANA—E. Jern, Mr. Dr. ia, Nicholas Loucal, Mlle Loucal, M'n e Loucal, Mr. Farino, J. Lopez.

FOR CHAGRES.—R. Cochran, F. Bierkley, S. Hodge, A. Waterman, B. Levey, L. Goldston, M. Levey, C. P. Young, J. D. Phillips, J. C. Farley, Dr. Geo. S. Farley, W. H. Glasscock, T. G. Humphrey, B. E. Gillion, A. McNeill, G. S. Keen, C. G. Whitfield, G. Reeves, J. Harris, Jas. Reid, J. Richards, G. W. Simmons, L. Simmons, A. Travis, J. H. Lovelace and servant, B. A. Johnson, W. Sample, Thos. D. Lovelace, J. J. Western, O. S. Terrell, Wm. Black, W. G. Miller, J. B. Ennal, Mary Clark, servant; B. J. O'Callihan, A. Burnham, J. S. Jones, R. F. Strange, J. N. Rochester, C. H. Mitchell, H. Barkley, D. P. Barkley, James Mitchell, A. Gardner, Thos. Mehezan, E. H. Harris, G. Jacobs, E. Meicq, P. Bailler, George Gill, Wm. P. Montague, Eli Houston, J. W. Fair, D. Banks, J. S. Stewart, M. Kremer, P. Harty, Jno. Sellers, Jno. Jenkins, Jno. Jenkins, Jr., Thomas Dolan, Rachel Morse, W. S. Westcott, G. A. Booth, Wm. Heritage, F. Montague, B. W. Addleman, Thomas Maher, W. F. Clarke, Jno. A. McLeod, H. Fairfield, A. C. Pray, F. M. Covington, J. W. Williams, J. H. Gatlin, J. Rostu, J. Boyd, D. Petet, G. S. Atkins, J. T. Morris, J. F. Williamson, J. R. Brown, A. Selvery, L. Crone, H. Howard, C. Rodriguez, G. W. McNamar, M. Cook, T. F. Price, Mary Alexander and servant, Jacob Alexander, George, Jordan, J. ase, Jack, Billy, servants; R. G. Robinson, H. Henry, J. R. Shumake, F. Wellington, Jno. Trette, A. Jones, Jrs. Thompson, J. Maher, Mrs. J. Mayer and child, Mrs. C. Agerbacht, W. Simon, Mrs. W. Simon and child, M. Blum, H. S. Woods, E. A. Jones, P. Boniface, L. Cordier, Thos. L. Hampton, W. H. Gilbert, C. Kreger, Thos. P. Simmons, J. F. Berthelot, Geo. Keyser, George W. Clay, S. Spangler, J. McCar, R. Ormsby, J. B. Wyman, M. Williams, A. J. Maruz, W. W. Washburn, G. W. Probasco, Eliza Burns, P. Ward, L. Corry, Arthur Toledrno, J. Bonhermeo, Sol^o Bonheimer, A. S. Crittenden, R. W. James, Miss M. A. Thompson and servant, Mrs. Louise Allments, D. F. Shall, Wm. B. Scull, E. Robeson, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Henry, R. D. Wheelis, B. T. Wheelis, F. H. King, John King, T. H. Tardy, S. D. Alexander, S. S. Alexander, T. H. Mathews, D. Overton, A. Hollan, Aug. Halbeing, W. C. Campbell, John Shullah, S. Manning, W. D. Har, H. O. Carter, Dr. F. M. Jackson, J. P. Stanford, Louis May, P. McKewen, S. Elsassor, L. Werthinar, F. Levy, M. L. Legge, J. D. Woods, Perez Coleman.

The Evening Picayune.

15 April 1850, 1

A Citizen's Police.

At such a time as this, when it is feared that incendiaries are on the watch in all directions, day and night, seeking for opportunities to destroy the city, it is obviously impossible for the police force to guard every point, however unceasing their vigilance. It behooves the people to take care of themselves, by extraordinary measures, until the villains are detected or driven away. For this end a public meeting has been suggested for the purpose of organizing a voluntary patrol in aid of the authorities.

A public meeting would hardly succeed in effecting so thorough an organization as is required by an emergency. Our citizens ought to go directly to work and take care each of his own locality. The inhabitants of each square should hold conferences with each other, and with their neighbors on the adjoining squares, and establish a private police of their own—entirely independent of the city police—within convenient districts. The whole city might be thus districted, by voluntary action, in a very short time, by a few energetic men calling together the parties interested in each locality. The concurrent efforts of such a force, in addition to the regular city police, would baffie many a projected scheme of villany, and perhaps lead to the detection of the villains who are plying this nefarious trade. Let it be adopted at once. It cannot fail to produce immediate good. A few spirited men, alive to the necessity of prompt action, might accomplish it in a few hours.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, April 14, 1850.

Whereas, the continued and frequent recurrences of fires in the city, even during the day, and the circumstances attending most of them, leave no doubt of the existence of a band of incendiaries in our midst; and whereas, though the firemen have been zealous, constant, and indefatigable in their exertions, to arrest the flames, and have, under all the circumstances, been extremely successful in so doing, yet still a large amount of property has been destroyed, and numerous families rendered homeless, and reduced to great distress; and whereas, though the police have been kept in a state of constant activity and vigilance, they have as yet been unsuccessful in detecting and arresting any of the guilty parties:

Now, therefore, I, A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, issue this, my proclamation, recommending and requesting all good citizens to be on the alert against similar attempts on their premises, to adopt all precautionary measures in their power against them, and to aid and assist the police in their exertions to detect and arrest the miscreants who are guilty of these infamous proceedings. I further recommend to the citizens to organize patrols in their respective districts, as a further protection for their lives and property, and those of their fellow-citizens. I also order and direct the police to continued vigilance and activity in their endeavors to arrest all parties who may be engaged or in any way concerned in these nefarious acts.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

The Evening Piragane.

15 April 1850, 1

THE POLICE.—Report says that the authorities are in the possession of clues to the authors of the late fires, and have arranged plans of detecting and arresting them. In such cases secrecy is of the utmost importance; while the fact can hardly be concealed that vigilant search is to be made, the plans of the authorities should be kept from all but the agents directly employed. Even the officers of the police should know nothing except where their personal services are required for the indiscretion of a few thoughtless words might disconcert the best laid schemes. The villains after whom the search is made, are likely to have their emissaries about in all places where they can catch up what the policemen say, and very little would serve to sharpen their apprehensions and put them on their guard.

We trust, therefore, that our authorities will keep their own counsels, and manage their affairs with so much discretion that the rogues may have no notice of the when or the where till the heavy hand of justice closes upon them.

When any of them is within the clutches of the law, his undisciplined fellows will see an example of prompt punishment which may be of service to them in the way of warning.

15 April 1850, 1

Mavann Prices Current.

HAVANA, April 6, 1850.

My letter of yesterday by the Ohio has not been gone thirty-six hours when fresh rumors about the cholera change the whole face of my advices. It is now said to have appeared at one of the forts and on board the Soberano or one of the Spanish frigates; that official report of its existence has been made by the Medical Board to the Governor, who some say has ordered some religious ceremonies in consequence to be performed at the Cathedral.

Nothing else has transpired worthy of note.

In the markets nothing new. The Adams Gray adds the equivalent of 2000 kegs to our stock of Lard. Sales 200 kegs at 11, 25 bbls. at 11½.

Exchange on London has got up to 10@10½; New York 1½ dis. K. Z.

The Evening Post.

15 April 1850, 1

SPAIN.

Madrid journals of the 6th are received. The Ministers have raised a loan of 30,000,000 rials from the Spanish capitalists, at 8 per cent. This sum is to be placed at the disposal of Count Mirasol, the object of whose mission to Cuba is the subject of much conjecture in Madrid.

Some persons at first believed that the General was sent to adjust difficulties that had arisen between the superior authorities of the island and the Government. But this supposition was soon abandoned as improbable. Others took it into their heads that it was connected with a project relative to the island of St. Domingo, which, being for some time a prey to civil war, repeatedly claimed the protection of Spain. This explanation appears as unfounded as the other; and it is more likely that Count de Mirasol is going to Cuba for the purpose of placing that island in a respectable state of defence, in order to enable it to resist any attempt that might be made by powers coveting the possession of that valuable colony. This version is the more probable, as several cabinet councils, and long conferences with the principal directors of the War Department, particularly with Gen. Zarco-del-Valle, the Chief Engineer of the army, preceded the adoption of that important decision. Count Mirasol is to be accompanied by a general of artillery, another of the corps of engineers, and a number of staff officers and employees of the different ministerial departments. They are to embark in a frigate now fitting out at Cadiz.

It is said that Lord Palmerston has addressed an energetic note to the Spanish Government, complaining of the scandalous manner in which the slave trade is being carried on at Cuba, and threatening a blockade of the island if his representations are not attended to.

16 April 1850, 2

A NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL IN CUBA.—The news received in Cuba, by the way of the United States, of a reported change in the administration of that Island, by the appointment of the Conde Mirasol, appears to gratify the people there. They have no direct intelligence confirmatory of the report, but it is thought to be probable, from the known desire of the Conde to attain the place, and the rumors which had previously been circulated that he had obtained it.

The report via the United States was that a Sr. Serrano had been appointed "Governor of Madrid, vice the Conde Mirasol, who was to proceed immediately to Cuba, in company with two generals, one colonel and empleado, of the Real Hacienda, on an important mission."

One version is, that after executing a delicate duty in the nature of investigating the state of affairs in the Island, the Conde was to proceed to Washington. But the latest letters from Havana express the belief that he is to supersede Roncali.

The Conde Mirasol was formerly Inspector General of the troops in Cuba, by which he was second in command to the Governor, and his legal successor in case of death, &c. He was subsequently Captain General of the Island of Porto Rico, whence he went to Spain, and was made Governor of Madrid. He is a staunch Loyalist, proud and of quick temperament, but has a high reputation as an honorable gentleman. His wife was educated in England, and both were highly popular in Porto Rico. The Cubans would be glad, on these accounts, to receive him.

17 April 1850, 3

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—A Washington letter in the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* says:

“It is understood that orders have been issued to all collectors, district attorneys, and naval commanders, to maintain the utmost vigilance within their districts, stations and cruising grounds, in order to prevent the illicit exportation of such arms and munitions of war as may be intended for the use of any supposed expedition against Cuba.

WASHINGTON

17 April 1850, 4

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION AGAIN.—It is positively asserted that 250 men, pretending that California was their destination, left this port on the *Martha Washington* of late, destined for Cuba, and with full intention to join the recent expedition said to be organizing for an assault on the government of the Island.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 9th.

Within a day or two several men have left this city, and many have passed through here from above, who, it is stated, have been enlisted for the proposed expedition against Cuba. We understand that they have been engaged for one year, and large pay has been promised them. Nothing more than that their destination is Chagres has been imparted to them, so far as we can learn.—*Louisville Courier*, 6th.

The Daily Piragune.

18 April 1850, 2

BANISHMENT FROM HAVANA.—There has arrived at New York in the steamer Georgia, the interesting Marquesa de Toulon, who was ordered to leave Cuba after twenty-four hours' notice, consequent upon the detection of a correspondence with her husband, who escaped from the island to the United States, about a year since, having given cause for suspicion of his entertaining too "liberal" notions of government. During his absence he has been condemned to be shot.

EMILIA TEURBE
TOLÓN

THE CUBA AMBASSADOR.—The N. Y. Express learns from a private source that the Conde de Mirasol, sent by the Spanish Government to inquire into revolutionary affairs in Cuba, had arrived at Havana on the 4th, and had already entered on the duties of his mission.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 17.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.....A Oscar, M Sardina, P Duval, N York; J W Andrews, Ga; W G Belding, Mrs T O Garthwaite, Ala; J B Chapin, R I; J M Tarleton, Mobile; O'Brien, Wm Dunbar, G L Tucker, N O; J Henderson, Miss; G S Green, La; W H Saffarrans, J Bankhead, Tenn; C H Minot, Boston; J G Brussell, J Thornhill.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL.....G G Gregg, O Evans, Texas; J G Heyden, John Walker, S W Walker, R C Smith, D C.

VERANDA HOTEL.....C Andony, Mobile; F F Bowen, J D Cobb, La; J W Walker, N O; M C Nye and family.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.....J C Lamb, Philadelphia; S Holt, N Y; A J Morgan, La.

WASHINGTON

19 April 1850, 4

NAVAL.—The frigate *Raritan*, (flag-ship,) Capt. BENJAMIN PAGE, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Fox-HALL A. PARKER, commanding the Home Squadron, arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday from Havana, which port she left on the 10th instant.

She left at Havana the schooner *Flirt*, Lieut. Commanding FARRAND, to sail soon for Yucatan, and the sloop of war *Albany* was hourly expected from windward.

The Swedish sloop of war *Nojardin* was at Havana, to sail in a few days for New York.

20 April 1850, 2

ODD FELLOWS' PROCESSION.**Laying of the Corner Stone of the
Odd Fellows' Hall.****FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1850.**

The several Lodges and Encampments will assemble at their Lodge Rooms at 8 o'clock A. M., under the charge of their respective Marshals, and proceed thence to the places herein-after designated for formation of the line.

The column will form on St. Charles street—it will be divided into five Divisions.

FIRST DIVISION.

Under charge of H. FORNO, aid to Grand Marshal, consisting of the following Lodges, will form on South street, right resting on St. Charles street:

Germania Lodge No. 29.	Polar Star Lodge No. 19.
Columbus Lodge No. 24.	National Lodge No. 18.
Magnolia Lodge No. 22.	Covenant Lodge No. 17.

SECOND DIVISION.

Under charge of C. RIDDLE, aid to Grand Marshal, consisting of the following Lodges, will form in Lafayette Square, South side, right resting on St. Charles street:

Templar Lodge No. 16.	Hope Lodge No. 14.
Delta Lodge No. 15.	Howard Lodge No. 13.

THIRD DIVISION.

Under charge of R. DE ARMAS, aid to Grand Marshal, consisting of the following Lodges, will form on centre avenue of Lafayette Square, right resting on St. Charles street:

Commercial Lodge No. 12.	Ten-tonia Lodge No. 10.
Orleans Lodge No. 11.	Jefferson Lodge No. 9.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Under charge of ALEX. FLASH, Jr., aid to Grand Marshal, consisting of the following Lodges, will form in Lafayette Square, North side, right resting on St. Charles street:

Crescent Lodge No. 8.	Washington Lodge No. 3.
Union Lodge No. 6.	Louisiana Lodge No. 1.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Under charge of G. W. SHAW and H. C. VONTAGEN, aids to Grand Marshal, consisting of the following Encampments and Lodges, will form on North street, right resting on St. Charles:

Lafayette Encampment No. 7.
LaSalle Encampment No. 5.
Magnolia Encampment No. 4.
Hobah Encampment No. 3.
Wildley Encampment No. 1.
Grand Encampment.

Eagle Degree Lodge Emblems.

Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

Board of Directors of Odd Fellows' Hall Association.

Orator and Chaplain in open barouche.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The column will be formed as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

J. A. AMELUNG, Grand Marshal.
CHARLES A. LABUZAN and HARMON DOANE, Assistants
to Grand Marshal.

H. Forno, aid to Grand Marshal.
Band of Music.

Lodges composing First Division.

SECOND DIVISION.

C. Riddle, aid to Grand Marshal.
Music.

Lodges composing Second Division.

THIRD DIVISION.

R. De Armas, aid to Grand Marshal.
Music.

Lodges composing Third Division.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Alexander Flash, Jr., aid to Grand Marshal.
Music.

Lodges composing Fourth Division.

FIFTH DIVISION.

G. W. Shaw and H. C. Vontagen, aids to Grand Marshal.
Music.

Lodges, &c., composing Fifth Division.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

Down St. Charles street to Canal, up south side of Canal to Chartres, down Chartres to St. Peter, down St. Peter to Royal, up Royal to Canal, down north side of Canal to Rampart, up south side of Canal to Carondelet, up Carondelet to St. Joseph, up St. Joseph to Camp, down Camp to Julia, where the line will halt and open to the right and left, close order, the Grand Marshal and his two assistants will then pass between the lines to the extreme left; returning will be followed by the Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Divisions, and proceed to the corner of Lafayette street, when the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of Odd Fellows' Hall will take place; after which the column will be reformed; as at commencement, in Lafayette Square, the right resting on the north side of the centre avenue, on St. Charles street, and proceed thence down St. Charles street to Gravier, down Gravier to the Theatre, "Va riétés," when an Ode will be recited by G. W. Christy, Esq., and an oration delivered by J. W. Frost, Esq., and several odes sung by the Choir.

The procession will be considered as dismissed after entering the Theatre.

The Ladies of New Orleans and its environs are respectfully invited to attend the ceremony.

The Dress Circle will be exclusively appropriated to ladies and the gentlemen accompanying them.

The First and Second Divisions will occupy the Second Tier; the Third and Fourth Divisions will occupy the Pit; the Fifth Division will occupy the Stage. The chairs in rear of the orchestra are reserved for the choir.

The procession is expected to reach the theatre at about 1 o'clock P. M.

The Marshals of the different Lodges and Encampments are urgently requested to be punctual, as it will be absolutely necessary to move precisely at 10 o'clock, to enable us to get through with the ceremonies of the day in due season.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements:

J. A. AMELUNG, Grand Marshal.

Visiting Brethren who desire to join in the procession are respectfully invited to do so, and unite with such Lodges as they may feel disposed to select.

ap20—td

The Daily Picayune.

20 April 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 19.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.... S M Hart, Baton Rouge; W O Rodney, J F Saunders, W S Crowley, J M De Loach, Miss; E Bowen and lady, D Carter, J L Benson, Ala; H Ballow, jr, and lady, Miss Ballow, Dr Lopez, E Cochran, Mobile; J Moore, C W Clifton, La; T B Lee, G E H Gray, N O; J H Russell, Cincinnati; G G Presberry and lady, J Sykes and lady, St Louis; W S Peters, Va; J E Ely, N Y; E W Mitchell.

VERANDA HOTEL.... Wm H Pattison and lady, A Pattison, jr, and lady, N O; J W Davenport, L Texada, T J Texada, A A Williams and lady, Wirt Adams, Col Hickey, La; A Rust, J T Carrington, Ark; A C Downs, R T Wood, E G Wood, R Donoho, Miss Laura Elam, H T Elliott and family, H M Baldwin, H Baldwin, J M Smiley, E B Ruudle, Miss; R C Drum, U S A; J Sanchez, N Y; J A Murray, Cincinnati.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL.... Dr Burnett, W Barksdale, Miss; J Boaks, N Y; R F Clement, Texas; J Wade, J D Reed, Cincinnati; Major Surget, Natchez.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.... E C Williams, N J; T Oliver, N Y; J W Ruff and brother, Miss; B G Connor, Ala; J Douglas, A Surgnett, Mobile; H N Smith, Ga; H Keller, La; B H Epperson, Texas.

LOUISIANA HOTEL.... R Penny, London; Capt Berrier, Y N; Mr Michael, E Roarke, Miss; J A Hamilton, Pittsburg; S H Clayton, Boston; E W Walsh, Mass; M H Duane, Ireland.

Jose Sanchez Ygnacio

SAILING ON THE STEAMSHIP GEORGIA.—The magnificent steamship Georgia left New York on the 13th inst., with the following passengers for New Orleans, Havana and Chagres:

Henry McIlvane, D. Drake, W. H. Hampton, J. C. Ardenir and lady, Mrs. Dessan and child, J. Ball, J. Lewis, S. Fatts, Miss J. Bastrian, Mrs. Hogan, M'me Galliano, E. Edwards, Mary Edwards, Miss Ellaker, G. W. Beach, H. Reed, N. O. Green, Mr. Claggett, J. E. Dodd, M. Ellison, V. W. Hearne, Matthew D. Arman, G. H. Cooper, L. H. Dunham, O. W. Harris, J. Garcia, W. B. Taylor, Agnew, W. F. Cooper, J. H. Dessan, S. Walker, Hamilton, F. Backer, H. Dessan, J. Rigney, J. S. Joseph, Mr. Balls, Watson, Hollister, Watson, W. B. B. Hollister, J. H. Davis, O. D. Bullen, M. Heazog, A. Burns, J. S. Park, Wm. Smith, J. W. Stevenson, Mrs. Marx and two children, W. Lyons, Dr. J. C. Ware, Jesse Young, A. Young, S. W. Smith, H. Carter, O. R. Smith, S. Ives, Barnes, L. Campbell, J. White, R. Dulcke, J. Blank, S. Wheeler, J. Benedenbecker, L. Babcock, D. A. Galusha, Snow, R. A. Brinkerhoff, J. Francis, McDowell, Seth Geer, J. A. Morris, P. Brown, Rlerson, S. A. Vinch, Elisha Jehosophat, Dehart, J. Paul, Moses, James Decker, F. Winans, M. Szymack, La Gfange, Duncan, Morehead, M. Ehrlock, S. Lobberhien, E. P. Cook, S. Power, M. Henderson, W. Power, A. Fife, H. Hahn, T. Nichols, S. L. E. Harris, B. Johnston, B. Calatie, James Peck, S. McLally, J. Young and party of eleven, T. Banald, Seth Cook, H. Chapin, P. M. Eaton, E. Bartholemew, J. C. Truman, J. B. Ross, H. Harvey, S. B. Callender, T. Lavery, H. Chapin, J. Chapin, R. Little, C. Cunningham, J. Rayndell, J. Smith, W. Smith, H. B. Laftte, J. B. Peachy, L. H. Dunham, Standiah, C. E. De Long, E. Cassidy, J. Higgins, W. Lockwood, H. E. Blossom, W. T. Avery, W. I. Whitlock, Fanning, J. F. Housewright, S. S. Loveland, C. E. Holman, J. B. Moore, H. Speed, P. Ritter, J. Smith, J. Snowball, C. M. Bermingham, Smith, J. B. Moore, D. F. Singer N. Smith, Folger, Miller, Ames, Anderson, Miller, D. A. Hough, G. F. Walter, Cooper, Demings, I. Grace, T. J. Smith, Jr., R. Decker, Dr. Junkin, Mr. Halstead, Macbeth, J. W. Macbeth, W. Ward, Levi Cabille, J. M. Smith, W. C. Stevenson, Doig, G. Parker, J. S. Root, W. W. Doig, A. Clark, Lewis W. Lament, W. E. Lambert, H. Day, H. Gould, R. Bernard, S. H. Putner, H. Browne, S. W. Sandford, O. Bailey, R. Davis, B. T. Blake, W. Snow, H. C. Stanley, D. T. Goer, M. Town, L. Stowell, Eukens, B. Pierce, B. Black, R. T. Mischurch, J. Pierce, L. J. Meyer, A. Noles, Greeley, D. C. Wheeler, D. C. Bertrand, S. Stone, A. Avery, L. Babbitt, W. Eldridge, Pierce T. Babber, E. Whipple, J. Everette, E. Smith, J. Rogers, J. Hadwick, F. L. Bachelor, H. Pidge, J. B. Preston, J. Jordan, John Smith, T. Mets, W. B. Askam, Cabot J. Kueler, R. Thompson, A. McDonald, J. Flach, W. B. Johnson, B. Smith, J. Stevenson, R. Low, J. M. Oater, W. Miller, Archambault, Schlender, H. Dohman, J. Wilson, H. A. Bogert, B. Allington, B. Bradley, A. LeGrange, B. Harding, J. M. How, R. How, T. Pincas, W. H. Coddington, M. Churchill, J. T. Stratton, O. Higgins, W. Potts, Dlibberham, H. Leesano, P. Yonkin, J. Hooran, G. Lawrence, J. M. Brown, E. Taylor, J. Bliss, J. Ganett, J. Trullin, W. Oglesby, T. B. Holmes, W. P. Lewis, McCurdy, A. Bailey, S. Cary, H. Coley, O. McCurdy, Jackson, A. Jackson, Vinton, Smith, Morris, Smallwood, Prother, Davis, Anderson, Lesson, Eastman, Murphy, Cole, Glen, White, Taylor, Gettla, Patterson, Cooper, Weeks, Chandler, Katcher, Redbank, Ruggles, Starks, Palmer, Norris, Hoyt, Cady, Judson, O. Newton, Douglass Fisk, H. Quees, Ramadell, H. Kuntz, Bedford, Durrey, Lynch, O'Grady, Tlez, Phillips, H. Stich, Payne, Foster, Conrad, Pomeroy, Putney, Rives, Sheffield, Coffin, Bargamin, Summers, Howard, Hawley and party of two, H. Cooper, Gates, Benedict, Fisher, Morlton, Grant, Ahnians, Craignall, Chaffee, Robinson, Rabbe, Tracy, West, Rice, Dubois, Bacon, Gordon, Chambers, Wedden, Halsey, Robinson, Beekman, Hanks, Nowell, Comstock, Field, Luther, Dickson, Kutz, Hall, Friend, Stevens, Gross, Lankton, Hill, Rumsden, Welland, Mathews, Williams, Clagget, Spencer, Cookwell, Chaslin, Marshall, Fitch, Chapin, Maloney, McCoy, Mathews, Scott, Wright, Sanford, Talne, Steele, King, Wallace, Speiden, Clarke, Davis, Clement, Harvey, Messinger, Hurry, Adams, Havan, Riley, Elkins, Wells, Yarks, Vines, Williams, Seaman, Cuttendon, Land, Bailey, Alexander, Bailey, Thouchmaster, Alley, Tucker, Falge, Bank, Smith, McClasky, Dorman, P. Mow, Wilkley, Gudman, Webster, Turner, Whidden, Tiedale, Woodhull, Ferguson, Bradbury, Green, Holdbrook, Ward, Cook, Riley, Flagg, Dix, Andrews, Flagg, Barnes, White, Cunnling, Becker, Osling, Cummings, Gompeth, Howman, Davis, Morrell, Shute, Noble, Hancock, Cassee, Sceptur, Schultz, Lane, Wilcox, Gray, Rector, Chase, Hankinson, Stevens, Walkly, Vall, Stephens, Gable, Dickerson, Ferguson, Parker, Phillips, Eastman, Baldwin, Miller, Miller, W. L. Withers, Saml Holmes, J. S. Love, S. Murdock, H. Vincent, J. W. Norris, W. H. Hays, D. Thomas, C. B. Leach, Lyon, Moller, D. G. Burns, W. A. Burns, L. Pinlus, C. Small, S. Wheeler, P. Dalton, D. S. Rolland, C. Holbrook, Hitchcock, E. Alden, F. Henson, J. Dearborn, C. Wallen, J. C. Morrell, C. Calkins, D. R. Hunt, L. Nichols, Cooran.—Total, 445.

The Daily Picayune.

23 April 1850, 1

Notarial Notice.

THE undersigned, having united together for the transaction of Notarial Business in all its branches, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to execute, with correctness and despatch, whatever business may be confided to them, at the old stand of D. I. Ricardo, late Notary Public, No. 79 Gravier street.

WM. MONAGHAN.

(Successor to D. I. Ricardo, Not. Pub.)

GEO. RARESHIDE.

mh30-1m

NOTICE.—The undersigned, in retiring from the Notarial Business, would respectfully recommend his successor in office, Mr. W. Monaghan, and his late managing clerk, Mr. Geo. Rarehide, to the favorable notice of his old friends, and the public in general, with the assurance that all affairs entrusted to them will be faithfully and efficiently attended to.

mh30-1m

DANIEL J. RICARDO.

Notarial Notice.

THE undersigned, duly commissioned by his Excellency Gov. Walker, as Notaries Public, have united their two offices, at No. 9 Royal street.

OCTAVE DeARMAS.

THOMAS LAYTON.

Mr. T. Layton has succeeded to the office of Mr. Adolphe Mazureau.

mh20-1m

The Daily Magazine.

23 April 1850, 2

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Matanzas under date of the 21st ult., says:

Before this island can be annexed to the Union, war, with horrors hardly ever dreamed of, will leave it a waste. The number of troops now on the island amounts to over 25,000, and this number is daily increased by new levies from Spain. They are well clothed and fed and in the highest state of discipline. During the last three months they have been, and are still practising "guerrilla warfare." The marine has been increased by additions from Spain. The forts, castles and defences have been put in order, the troops in the interior have been ordered to the coast, and palxan shell guns have been to a large number added to the already well prepared defences. There is a large number of natives of Old Spain scattered throughout the island; every town, village and hamlet contains its quota, and they are mostly men accustomed to the use of arms. The men hate the Creoles or Cubans with an intensity beyond belief. This deep hatred pervades both parties throughout all grades and all ranks. These Old Spaniards have declared that should an expedition come from the United States, their first act would be to arm the negroes even if they should perish all together. The Creoles, generally, are in favor of annexation, but the Old Spaniards would lose their last drop of blood in maintaining their away over this island, the last remnant of their once great American possessions.

24 April 1850, 2

Movement on Cuba.

The New York *Express* has a telegraphic despatch from Washington, which says—

I have to-day received information from a gentleman just returned from the South, that a large force is collecting at Chagres for a descent upon Cuba. Several hundreds have recently arrived with full complements of arms. Lopez, the adventurer, is among them. The Cubans are said to be fully prepared.

Captain-General of Cuba.

We see it stated that Cuba is to be provided with a new Captain-General, in the person of the Conde Mirasol, much to the gratification of the people. The Conde Mirasol was formerly Inspector-General of the troops in Cuba, and subsequently Captain-General of the Island of Porto Rico. He is represented as a haughty soldier, a staunch royalist, with a high reputation as an honorable gentleman.

24 April 1850, 2

THE ELECTION.

We give below such additional returns as we have been able to obtain. The Second Municipality is complete. The First and Third are yet incomplete, but enough is given to indicate the results.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

The following is a complete statement of the election returns in the Second Municipality, showing the vote that each candidate received in every Ward of the Municipality. By reference to the tables it will be seen that Crossman leads Bell, for Mayor, 109 votes, while Caldwell, the Democratic nominee, beats Baldwin 118 votes.

	Ward I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
A. D. Crossman.....	906	810	280	374	433	441	328	2276
John M. Bell.....	816	193	411	873	305	978	490	2166
T. J. Spear.....	4	8	3	7	13	6	13	49
FOR MAYOR.								
Joshua Baldwin.....	810	198	283	380	433	441	328	2167
James H. Caldwell.....	809	97	408	992	316	314	640	2386
RECORDER.								
George Allan.....	818	809	291	377	443	485	294	2248
Nathan Jarvis.....	216	811	282	329	440	434	294	2206
C. M. Waterman.....	224	815	283	357	460	469	315	2304
W. C. Tompkins.....	216	208	271	370	444	447	253	2259
Joqu C. Shannon.....	195	183	404	254	297	267	208	2108
John Armstrong.....	197	193	409	265	281	266	214	2125
Joseph H. Moore.....	199	189	408	268	290	259	212	2129
R. Mott.....	197	191	409	268	277	267	209	2109
LIQUIDATORS.								
W. L. Bogart.....	393	337	648	647	643	693	714	3860
H. W. Palfrey.....	163	115	232	130	187	138	304	1269
W. P. Converse.....	219	208	413	363	452	530	386	2609
TREASURER.								
W. H. Garland.....	183	147	304	337	347	362	343	2023
William H. Rice.....	67	153	234	163	141	188	118	1064
W. H. Reese.....	163	87	130	136	192	136	286	1197
COMPTROLLER.								
A. Layet.....	164	163	196	260	263	300	214	1556
W. Emerson.....	47	44	158	104	164	74	73	657
J. Cathou.....	62	70	81	102	107	163	103	690
R. Copeland.....	4	4	4	33	14	23	95	108
E. Brichs.....	26	4	34	16	27	35	83	194
John Duncan.....	120	115	215	114	134	100	319	1117
WHARFINGER.								
Joseph S. Thacker.....	65	67	61	106	140	78	119	614
S. S. Sellick.....	38	60	61	127	185	210	107	798
A. H. Eldredge.....	111	67	152	147	68	147	97	777
J. W. Ferguson.....	17	46	16	22	31	45	31	208
John Anderson.....	167	149	369	210	147	172	391	1685
B. Olney.....	11	8	24	17	66	18	45	179
SURVEYOR.								
George T. Dunbar.....	265	216	476	461	528	460	390	2776
John W. Smith.....	145	176	196	164	166	235	373	1443
CAPTAIN OF WATCH.								
Henry Forno.....	206	177	201	249	231	254	144	1461
Daniel Busby.....	12	20	66	32	78	71	74	363
J. Worrell.....	9	23	43	53	118	139	227	669
Charles Patrie.....	20	14	31	61	31	68	36	234
S. L. Beelman.....	11	12	28	15	13	25	17	121
B. Rutman.....	5	4	20	2	27	18	5	81
S. O'Leary.....	99	126	283	129	139	91	249	1116
H. Crane.....	49	5	11	6	13	10	17	110
Thos. Mahen.....								10
John Bachino.....	2		13	13	68	18	34	143
D. F. Whildin.....	2							6
SECOND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.								
Henry Denis, Jr.....	6	2	9	4	9	9	6	44
D. Augustin.....	19	30	64	61	60	62	103	399
C. Reese.....	142	111	233	166	200	244	331	1642
P. S. Warfield.....	204	206	206	310	233	257	288	1767
H. C. Castellano.....	1	2	8	11	34	15	16	87
P. H. O'Neil.....	7	7	12	20	35	12	33	126
ALDERMEN—FIRST WARD.								
W. H. Cook.....	189							212
I. N. Marks.....	213							190
SECOND WARD.								
James Golding.....	177							150
Henry Renshaw.....	178							75
John Sewell.....	198							
THIRD WARD.								
J. W. Stanton.....	258							414
H. M. Summers.....	264							408
FOURTH WARD.								
Sparrel Hale.....	362							269
T. H. Shields.....	390							227
FIFTH WARD.								
A. Montanye.....	430							279
G. C. Lawrason.....	415							271
SIXTH WARD.								
Samuel J. Peters.....	398							251
J. N. Hawthorne.....	405							244
S. Shakespear.....	415							33
Jacob Barker.....	265							
SEVENTH WARD.								
W. Balfree.....	293							367
W. L. Cushing.....	220							428
C. Brugnians.....	317							33
John C. Stewart.....	498							17

The Whigs have elected their whole ticket to the General Council, and nine out of the sixteen members of the Municipal Council, viz.: In the First Ward, I. N. Marks; in the Second, H. Renshaw; in the Fourth, Thomas H. Shields and Sparrel Hale; in the Fifth, A. Montanye and George C. Lawrason; in the Sixth, S. J. Peters, J. N. Hawthorne and S. Shakespear. The seven Democratic Aldermen elected are C. D. Yancy in the First Ward; John Sewell in the Second; T. A. Johnson and Charles Pride in the Third; and John C. Stewart, L. E. Hooper, and Thomas McCormick in the Seventh.

W. H. Garland is elected Treasurer, Adolphe Layet, Comptroller; John Anderson, Wharfinger; George T. Dunbar, Surveyor, and Henry Forno, Captain of the Night Watch.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

	Ward I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total.
A. D. Crossman.....	430	121	292	230	136	176	113	
John M. Bell.....	181	104	82	253	115	192	100	
Thomas J. Spear.....	7							
RECORDER.								
Joseph Genois.....	209	139	376	291	164	260	146	
William M. Fleming.....	219	98	104	81	90	76	66	
GENERAL COUNCIL.								
C. Roselius.....	438			369	218			
P. Willman.....	376			348	177			
John Bent.....	430			378	238			
J. E. Caldwell.....	412			314	202			
R. Vionnet.....	188			161	254			
Denis Crocan.....	173			87	216			
John Eaton.....	179			81	219			
A. Robert.....	111			67	218			
TREASURER.								
J. A. Durel.....	344	136	417	409	170	170	136	
Thomas Thard.....	36			19	16			
Louis Serr.....	246	61	34	67	65	123	36	
SURVEYOR.								
L. H. Phil.....	334	133	60	319	175		113	
Louis Surg.....	279	96	416	161	120		101	
WHARFINGER.								
Armand Deyan.....	14		52	73				
Edward Crevon.....	3		9	36				
Emile Rabouin.....	66		116	69				
John Dupeyre.....	1		3	4				
Theodore Brauns.....	41		79	119				
Frederick Prevost.....	60		64	67				
F. Meadows.....	22		35	31				
J. M. Scott.....	428		109	45				
J. Coppling.....	6		4	9				
LIQUIDATORS.								
Victor Benit.....	41		118	70				
J. W. Zacharie.....	160		23	78				
J. M. Lapeyre.....	263		326	321				
A. Bodin.....	263		298	324				
P. Deverges.....	242		93	75				
George Urquhart.....			10					
SECOND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.								
Perry S. Warfield.....	144	28	143	23				
D. Augustin.....	119		80	109				
H. C. Castellano.....	27		73	127				
Charles S. Reese.....	187	63	63	36				
Henry Denis.....	77		71	63				
P. H. O'Neil.....	4		4	3				

FOR ALDERMEN.

First Ward—Messrs. R. H. McAlpin, Richard Hagan, Henry Linn.

Second Ward—Messrs. William Laughlin, Wm. Silk.

Third Ward—Messrs. Jos. Lanata, J. F. Naxent.

Fourth Ward—Messrs. J. L. Fabre, Paulin Blaque.

Fifth Ward—Messrs. George Clark, Clement Ramos.

Sixth Ward—Messrs. Alexander Derbes, J. A. Bonneval, E. Giquel.

Seventh Ward—Messrs. A. Dupré, Chevalier Jumonville.

The returns for the Sixth Ward are as in yesterday's paper. It will be seen that the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh are incomplete.

O. DeBuys, for Comptroller, and John Youennes, for Captain of the Guard, are elected, having no opposition.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

FOR MAYOR.			
Ward I.			
A. D. Croesman	II.	III.	IV.
John M. Bell	321	171	..
	434	188	..
RECORDER.			
Seuzeneau	660	180	112
Coltine	106	568	167
TREASURER.			
Esnard	330	194	180
Wueeler	136	840	166
COMPTROLLER.			
McNeil	119	546	180
Nicomede	446	112	82
SECOND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.			
Wardfield	18	30	2
Augustin	140	62	27
Kees	..	267	70
Castellano	400	142	141
WHARFINGER.			
J. Boyer	264	402	..
A. Barosse	216	31	..
Jas. Middle	63	200	..
Charbonnet	66	44	..
F. Leese	86	..	..
LIQUIDATORS.			
P. B. Wilts	184	138	124
Davignaud	216	..	176
Wilder	274	377	165
Walton	74	633	147
Abat	166	..	..
CAPTAIN OF POLICE.			
C. E. Maserat	519	76	..
Wouffe	43	327	..
Kennedy	38	64	..
Beischnaydre	61	80	..
D. Kennedy	37	145	..
GENERAL COUNCIL.			
J. Culbertson	249	196	..
E. A. Bienvenu	342	180	..
James Philippe	114	460	..
J. E. Holland	246	183	..
W. Lewis	176	268	..
J. J. Lugebuhl	503	604	..
J. M. Cuculla	303	604	..

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—Messrs. W. C. C. Claiborne, Mark Dodard, Louis Xéres.

Second Ward—Messrs. Hooper, D. Dedo, M. Welsheimer.

Third Ward—Messrs. Michael Hernandez, T. A. Boulet, Decide Wilts.

Fourth Ward—Messrs. Jno. Peasly, Joe. Bruneau.

The vote of the First Ward will be contested. There appears to have been fraud made use of in the voting for Mayor. At least such is the general impression. Croesman has a small majority in the Third and Fourth Wards. Croesman's majority is about 150.

Boyer is believed to be elected Wharfinger.

P. Wilts and Wilder are, in all probability, chosen for Liquidators, but Abat is reported to have been elected with Wilts.

J. Culbertson, E. A. Bienvenu, J. J. Lugebuhl and J. M. Cuculla, are chosen for the General Council.

Hon. JOSEPH BALDWIN.—This gentleman, who came into office as Recorder of the Second Municipality on the division of the city in 1836, and has continued in that high and responsible station ever since, has been superseded by the election of Jas. H. Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell is a man of talent, energy, and perseverance. It will require them all, diligently exercised, to enable him to fill Mr. Baldwin's place.

The Recorder retires with an enviable reputation, well earned. Throughout his long term he has displayed an accurate knowledge of the law, and a decision and impartiality in administering it which have earned for him the reputation of an able jurist and an excellent magistrate. No man can justly accuse him of any want of integrity or of personal favoritism in the discharge of his duty. Before him, the man of influence, and the destitute poor man, were equal in sight of the law.

As the President of the Council of the Second Municipality, his decisions always commanded respect, and his courtesy and dignity maintained order.

He has long served the Government of the United States as Commissioner, and in the late intricate case of the burning of the ship *Russia* he distinguished himself by the precision of his learning, the promptness of his judgment, and the independence with which he acted throughout.

We could not well part with a public officer who has served the city so long, and so well, without saying thus much of his merits, and we are sure that it will be concurred in, in the main, without distinction of party, by our citizens generally—even, we may say, by most of those who, in the rightful exercise of their own liberty of judgment, have voted to place another in Mr. Baldwin's place.

The Daily Argonne

24 April 1850, 2

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.—On the 16th inst., at a place called Texas, about fifteen miles from Baltimore, on the Susquehanna railroad, the locomotive "Chieftan," a large class engine, under the care of one of the most efficient and careful engineers on the road, Mr. Robert Davis, and of Mr. Win. Millhaw, as fireman, burst its boiler whilst ascending the grade, instantly killing Mr. Millhaw and seriously scalding and otherwise injuring the engineer, Mr. Davis. The boiler burst into the fire, causing the locomotive to turn a complete somersault, and scattering it into hundreds of pieces. The body of Mr. Millhaw was thrown perpendicularly into the air to the height of about sixty feet, passing through the top of a large oak tree, the limbs of which stripped nearly every thread of clothing from his body, which were left suspended on the top branches. Mr. Davis, the engineer, who was standing on the locomotive with the deceased, was thrown with violence against a bank of earth on the side of the road, and was considerably bruised and scalded, so much so that his recovery is considered doubtful. Medical assistance was promptly procured, and the neighbors did all in their power to relieve the sufferings of Mr. Davis, who was brought to the city, with the body of his unfortunate companion, at 7 o'clock in the evening. The deceased was a young man of excellent character, and was married only last fall. Almost every bone in his body was broken, and the flesh terribly scalded about the breast and face.

The wreck of the locomotive completely blocked up the road, and rendered it necessary that the two passenger trains should change passengers and baggage, which was done after considerable delay.

This is, says the Baltimore Sun, only the fourth explosion of a locomotive boiler that has ever taken place in this country, and the first on any of the Maryland roads. The boiler was in good order, and the engineer one of the most careful on the road.

The Daily Picayune.

24 April 1850, 2

COUNT MIRASOL'S MISSION TO CUBA.—On this subject the Journal of Commerce says:

The object of the mission of Count Mirasol, now on his way from Cadiz to Cuba, is announced in the Madrid journals, as we have stated, to be to supervise the application of between three and four millions of dollars to the strengthening of the fortifications of the island, and to the preparation of all such means of defence as the apprehension of imminent foreign aggression may suggest. El Correo de Ultramar says simply, that "Serrano is appointed Governor of the Department of Madrid, vice the Conde Mirasol, who proceeds with two Brigadiers, one Colonel, and an officer high in the civil employments, on a special mission to Cuba." Various private letters from Spain by the last arrival express the same confident belief that the Count of Mirasol comes to supersede the present Governor. Others, however, say that he is instructed, first, on his arrival at Havana to inform himself thoroughly of the past history and present condition of affairs there, and then proceed to Washington to confer with the Government of the United States. Such is the precise tenor of some of the letters. The Conde Mirasol was formerly Inspector General of the troops in Cuba, an officer only second in military command to the Governor, and who succeeds the Governor in case of his death. He was afterwards Captain General of Porto Rico, whence he was transferred, at his own request, to the less lucrative post of Governor of Madrid. It is well known that he has long aspired to administer the government of Cuba, and this fact strengthens the belief that he is to succeed the Count of Alcoy. Count Mirasol is a staunch loyalist, a quick tempered but highly honorable man, and extremely popular. His appointment would be received with warm satisfaction by the loyalists of all classes in Cuba. The Countess is Spanish born, but English in education and habits.

NAVAL.—The U. S. steam frigate Saranac, Com'r Tattnall, from Portsmouth, N. H., arrived at Norfolk on Saturday, the 19th inst.

The Daily Picayune.

24 April 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 23.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....R. Stebbins, Mass; W A Perry, D C Hall, Miss Hall, A Revault, C K Fouts, Mobile; B W Williamson, Jo, N O; J W Pritchett, J Fearn, Ala; J M Budd; W C Hewitt, Va; E Weld; O Russell, W E Switzer, England; W E Venable, Tenn; Dr W W Wilkins, La; J Sanchez, N Y; W G Brodnax.

VERANDA HOTEL....Dr Hamilton, Rev W H Milbourne, Rev J Hamilton, W L Powers, J Martin, Mobile; Rev T Dorman, Ala; H S Taylor, Miss; Dr C J Mitchell, S Anderson, M Simms, La; T C Poe, Mo; J B Wilson, Texas; C Bias, Tenn; J W Moon, N O; J W Richards, Ky.

PLANTER'S HOTEL....H Harris, N J Harris, Ala; J S Moreland, J Johnston, N O; G Smith, A H Cromwell, Tenn; P B Storrs, J Sargent, J Campbell, J Garey, Ky; J A Jordan, D Wallace, J Parker, Miss.

24 April 1850, 1

From Havana.

By the arrival of the steamship Falcon we have received our files of Havana papers to the 20th inst.

Several cases of a disease resembling, and by many persons thought to be cholera, had occurred at the military hospital. The authorities had taken every precaution to prevent the disease becoming epidemic.

A new steamer, the Tayaba, has commenced plying between Havana and Bratabano.

The *Gaceta de la Habana* alluding to the Cuba expedition, says that "Providence has made too honorable, for the pirates of Round Island, a sepulchre on the coasts of Cuba, which they would most certainly have found there."

The *Gaceta* then speaks of the new supposed rendezvous at Panama, near where the adventurers are to receive lands and employment till they are prepared to embark. The *Gaceta* goes on thus:

Undoubtedly these vagabonds would do better to cultivate the earth than to attempt such a thing. But one idea occurs to us: will those who through this plan have become proprietors and have acquired families, be disposed to take up arms when they are called on? We believe one of two things, either certain charlatans have for purposes of speculation set about the rumor of a new Cuba expedition, hoping thereby to entrap the incautious, or convinced of its impracticability through want of men and money, in order to hide their shame, they have formed the plan alluded to. May heaven enlighten their understandings.

The drawing of the lottery took place on the 15th inst. The following are the principal prizes with the numbers by which they were drawn:

Number.	Prize.	Number.	Prize.	Number.	Prize.
24183	\$30,000	6792	\$1,000	1630	\$500
9381	10,000	1630	1,000	12962	500
27001	12,000	1874	1,000	18425	500
12403	6,000	25426	1,000	27418	500
16078	2,000	33296	1,000	28161	500
21544	3,000	38000	1,000	28671	500
27522	2,000	34892	1,000	32725	500
39901	2,000	1264	500	33084	500
2680	1,000	3497	500		

Havana Markets.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, April 20, 1850.

During the ten days which have elapsed since my last our markets have remained with scarcely any variation, and I have merely to notice the article of lard, of which our stock has increased to 10,500 kegs or its equivalent, and sales were made yesterday at 11¼ to 11½, the latter in bbls. In all other articles transactions are limited, and in many of them prices nominal.

Sugars remain firm, planters being still unwilling to give way, and the buyers are therefore obliged still to pay 4½ to 5 rials for low browns, and 5¼ to 5½ rials for browns, 6 to 6½ rials for yellows, 7 to 7½ rials for fine and extra; whites 8 to 10 rials, and extras 10½ rials. Stock of coarse accumulating; a slight decline in prices would lead to heavy exports.

Coffee—none in market. Molasses 17 rials per keg. Freight—22 to 5 has been accepted to Antwerp; 22 12 to 6 to Petersburg; 23 to Trieste. Exchange on London 10¼ to 10½ prem; New York par. Money 8 to 9 per cent.

There are yet many reports flying about relating to the cholera, but out of the hospitals there have been so few cases that I should deny the existence of the disease altogether, and consider them only such as are occurring at all times in every large population. But there is no disputing that there has been much sickness among the troops, and great excitement was caused by a report that they had been poisoned! How or in what manner does not appear; the investigation, however, is still going on.

We hear nothing new about the threatened invasion. The last passengers from Chagres deny the departure of any troops from there or even suspicious bodies of men; nor are there any persons collected there but those bound for California. Certainly to go to Chagres and thence to St. Domingo would be a round about and expensive route for an expedition whose projectors are certainly not over abundantly supplied with money. You will have seen, no doubt, that Spain is making great efforts to reinforce her marine in this place, the *Soberano* (eighty-four) being already here, and four ships and one steamer being in a state of preparation, to follow with all possible despatch. The Count Mirasol, too, comes here with many officers of high rank, on a special mission, as to the nature of which there are innumerable surmises and reports. All these preparations will involve heavy expenses, that can only be defrayed by this island, but whether by using the money from the ordinary revenues that would otherwise go to Spain, or by additional exactions here, remains to be seen.

The *Ohio* arrived yesterday early. She was off the port all the previous night, having made the run in a little over fifty hours. She left at 5 P. M. to-day for New York. The *Georgia* arrived this morning in five and a half days from New York, and proceeds to-morrow evening for Chagres with 860 passengers. The *Isabel* is here also, and sails on the 22d for Charleston. She goes crowded with passengers again, and is entirely the favorite with travellers for cleanliness, good order and regularity. Great as has been the concourse of Americans here this winter, the number would be trebled if it were not for the vexatious annoyances and expenses attending the passport system, which is here carried to the extreme of rigor and formality, but there is no remedy; and as the natives do not feel the inconvenience they can make no suggestions for an amelioration of the system, and from the Americans it would meet with no attention.

25 April 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 24

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.... W Colvert, J I Bliss, Mobile; E I Jones, Col S S Lonsley, Ala; J Goddard, Mass; A Reed, Md; J G Ferguson, E Gasper, H Yelverton, W Mix, N Y; H Joland, G L Broom, Phila; G A Belcher, St Louis; J R Orr, Jamaica; Dr Hisar, La; J P Lulbridge, England; Capt Hartstein, J P Petit, steamer Falcon; S Story, N O; T P Robb, Ill, M Slakosch; J Stanton, Havana; A C Heirickerd, Bremen.

VERANDA HOTEL.... R H Draughon, A B McRae, R I. Bell, W H Barrow, R Lauve, T Pugh, B Y Davenport, J Casson, La; E A Keeling, Tenn; S M Weaver, Ark; P Fanning, Ct; Capt A McWilliams, S C; E Nalle, P H Skepwith, N O; A Kerr, Miss; Dr Mathews, Ky; J J McLean, N C; W Deckam, Mobile.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL.... D Murphy, S Bryan, N O.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.... R J Brown, Miss; J D Driver, Ia; J C Leech, Ohio; M Bourne, Tenn.

LOUISIANA HOTEL.... J C Doherty, N O; G Connery, N Y; R H Mardeck, Miss; J S Arout, Me.

25 April 1850, 1

Havana Correspondence.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, April 19, 1850.

Dear Pic.—We are perfectly eaten up here with rumors of invasion and revolution. What all this will end in no one can tell; but the avidity with which the Creole population seize upon and circulate every new phase of the story of the expedition, is almost incredible. It is known to have left, it has been at sea, then off the coast, and the latest is, I believe, that they have landed to the westward. The country people have undoubtedly seen men and cannon; but whether they were Spaniards or invaders they knew not. In this city the prevailing fear seems to be of the troops here quartered. Every one is convinced that in case of a revolution they will become robbers and perhaps worse.

Without knowledge of any kind of the plans or means of the leaders in the present movement, we can form no idea of the prospect for their success. We look upon them as the consequent of circumstances, the early fruit of the Cuban idea, and consider them but a short distance in advance of the rest of their countrymen. Thirty years of intercourse with the civilized world, through that greatest of all the agencies of civilization—commerce—has opened the Cuban mind, expanded its reach and purified its aspirations. Notwithstanding its counter efforts of a tyranny the most searching—a tyranny which has not confined itself to political deprivations and fiscal exactions, but has extended its oppression to the very relaxations of society, to the amenities of life, the light of the age has penetrated the mass and is rapidly awakening it to hope and to attainment. Be the results of the present movement what it may, the final consequence will be but little affected. The idea of the age is producing the men, and these will bring the event. No country was ever more ripe for rebellion. No people more unanimous in their hopes. No Government held in deeper hatred. Its hold upon the fear or the love of its subjects is a fiction. Its strength a cheat. Whether the Cubans are prepared for more liberal institutions, or capable of wielding them, we shall not now discuss. Easier in a political or economical view, Cuba is worthy of our mature consideration.

With a government that cannot long endure, she will step soon into the rank of nations, a new power. Her struggle may be a long and a ruinous one. Her rulers may attain the purpose of their insane rage and deliver her to the black race, her beauty defaced, her vitality gone. Her transition may be a facile one, and she come forth at once, Minerva-like, in the plenitude of her strength. In this event she has a great and glorious destiny. Situate on the great highway of the commerce of the world, with a most fertile soil, capable of sustaining millions of population, having immense agricultural and mineral resources, abounding in coast and harbors to give her people maritime tendencies, a genial climate—herself the garden of the world—every avenue of enterprise, acquisition and enjoyment is open to her children. Her unrivalled geographical position will eventually confer upon her a commanding influence, and her immense productions give her weight among the nations.

The cholera, after having lingered along during the last fortnight, has within a day or two begun to in-

crease rapidly. Hitherto it has been mostly confined to the troops, whose food, composed in a great measure of beans and the Spanish garbanzo, (a large, dry and very indigestible pea,) eminently predisposes them to the disease. So great is the fear of sickness among them that every regiment but one has been removed without the confines of the city. A horrible suspicion was aroused among some of them that they had been poisoned, and so great was the clamor that the officers were obliged to eat with their men to quiet their apprehensions. The Board of Health has yet published nothing relating to the matter. A sort of semi-official rumor makes the deaths during the last twenty-four hours about forty, exclusive of soldiers and prisoners, numbering probably as many more. A report was circulated yesterday that the cholera had broken out with great violence in Santiago, and that the troops in consequence thereof had refused to obey their officers. This is probably without foundation.

Late advices from Spain announce that the fleet here will receive great additions. Two frigates, three steamers, a sloop, and a brig are sitting in Spain for Cuba. The first steamer will bring the Count Mirasol, who the papers say comes on an important mission. He was to leave Cadiz about the 20th ult. and is daily expected. What this important mission is, is not known here.

There is here a vine grower from Andalusia, who is very desirous of planting himself and his vines in some of the Southern States. He is about forty years of age, professes to be thoroughly conversant with the training of vines and manufacture of wine as practiced in the south of Spain, but is too poor to transplant himself and several hundred shoots which he has with him. He would like to make some arrangement which would enable him to live and cultivate his vines for a few years, and have an interest in the vineyard. To any one desirous of introducing the grape culture, this offers an excellent opportunity, as with a small outlay a vineyard can in a few years be obtained. Perhaps some of your Texas friends, where living is cheap and good land plenty, would like to take him in hand. A line addressed to you would reach me, and I will gladly furnish any one with further information.

We have had here a short time since the pioneer of Isthmus navigation. A small schooner, five and a half tons burthen, arrived from your city on her way to San Francisco. She is called the Enterprise; was built at Mineral Point, Iowa, by Benjamin Butler, owner and master. He conveyed her on wagons forty miles to Fever river; rigged her at Galena; descended the Mississippi; cleared from New Orleans, and is now on his voyage to the river San Juan, intending to ascend Lakes Nicaragua and Leon, thence drag her across the portage, fifteen miles, launch her in the Pacific and proceed to California. The best authorities here say his project is a feasible one, as the river navigation is easy, and the road from the lake to the ocean a good one. He navigates without a compass, with a crew of one man. When he arrived here there were five persons on board, but three left her at this port. The authorities here remitted the greater part of his dues in admiration for his undertaking. We hope that any of our readers who may know of his progress will chronicle it. The mind that conceived the enterprise that undertook, and the will that bore up this Columbus, is worthy of honorable mention and merits success. Yours, PARRIS.

The Evening Post.

25 April 1850, 1

SEIZURE OF ARMS FOR THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing on the 16th inst., says :

I have it, on what I believe is good authority, that Government agents have, within a day or two, made a discovery of a large quantity of arms and ammunition, stowed away in a suspicious quarter of the city, supposed to be destined for the Cuba expedition. They were not to be shipped direct from this port South, I am given to understand, but to find their way into the Gulf of Mexico, by way of the Hudson river, the lakes and the Mississippi. There is no certainty, however, that this is the purpose to which these war-like stores were to be devoted, but it is stated that the movements of certain strangers, who appear to have the management of them, determined the officers to interfere. The stores are now under lock and key, awaiting Government investigation, and we shall know the result probably in a day or two.

26 April 1850, 4

AGAIN—LAST ACTS
Of the Government of Cuba.

In our last number we made a short allusion to some acts of oppression and despotism done by the Spanish Government in Cuba, during the space of the twenty days last past.

The facts which we stated, to wit; the new project of direct contributions, and the perpetual banishment of Mrs. Emelia T. Tolon, should each of them be sufficient to remove all doubts, should any doubts exist, in the mind of men of right judgment, and sound heart, about the justice of the cause of the Cubans.

The first fact completes the measure of spoliation against an oppressed people, and this too, is not only a deadly blow inflicted on the property and public wealth of that people so copiously looted by the Spanish Government, but an infallible symptom of other and greater evils: as this enormous load of contributions is intended for the purpose of creating a new body of *gendarmes*, an instrument by which we may be better bound and fettered, and kept subject to the iron hand of our rapacious and despotic rulers.

In the second fact, finally, the most arbitrary act of despotism and injustice is done, by launching a decree of perpetual banishment against a young and weak Lady, without any other process, but the violation of her correspondence with her husband, the editor of this periodical, the inquisitorial interrogatories and conclusions of a barbarous tribunal of soldiers, and an informal judgment pronounced and caused to be executed by a man, who in the tottering condition of his office, and amidst the dangers and responsibilities attending it, does not listen to reason or conscience. Then it practically and perfectly proved that neither liberty nor security merely personal, is guaranteed let us not say to men even to the women of Cuba, amongst whom the miserable and frightened Spanish Government sees already rising heroines like the northern Samsons, and the southern Salavarristas.

In this situation we appeal to the sentiments, to the judgment, to the humane justice of this people, of all the people in the civilized world, in order that they may decide in our cause, and we appeal with all the confidence, with all the strength and energy, with all the right and reason with which God inspires, and which his eternal justice grants to the innocent against the guilty, to the oppressed against the oppressor, to the Cubans against her metropolitan Government.

And would to Heaven that only that, or the other despotic Governments, were hostile to our liberty—were opposed to our very just aspirations, our lawful rights and exertions!

But alas! To our deepest sorrow, to the scandal of the enlightened world, of the 19th century, and above all to the disgrace of the world of Columbus, and to free America, it was the model

Republican Government that not only checked the magnanimous Bolivar in his project to complete American redemption in the year 1826, during the administration of John Quincy Adams, when the Congress of Panama was convoked, but lately the present Taylor's administration following in the same footsteps by an ill fated proclamation, has created a disgraceful monument in the sanctuary of American Liberty and Unity.

It was not sufficient to have prolonged for twenty four painful years the servitude in which we are groaning! It was necessary to oppose us now, a-days when the cup of our affliction overflowing, we are determined to imitate the noble example of our brothers of the free continent, the example of that very people to whose glorious struggle this same Cabinet owes its existence! What an anomaly, or to speak better, what a profanation! That from the capital of Washington, from the true temple of American Liberty, those very decrees are fulminated similar to the ukases of the Russian Autocrat which are to shut up the path first shown to us by the free Americans themselves!

Neither England nor even France has gone so far in the undertaking of favouring sovereign dynasties, and absolute monarchies against the people revolted to obtain reform and liberty. At least, Lewis Napoleon, and the Cabinet of St. James, have interceded with the despots of Europe, to set bounds to their rigours in the punishment of rebels; but the present administration, acting the part of the old European despots, at the same time that it sides with oppressing Spain, to frustrate the operations of its oppressed colonists, does not move, does not stir, does not use any of its influence as a true friend, to allay the sufferings of the bleeding Cubans who dare to speak, or even, think of a political change in their present situation.

Happily, the opinions and the sentiments of the American people are very different; and we fondly hope their conduct will be very different also, as they not only sympathise with the holy cause of the liberty of all other people, but particularly with that of the Cubans, intimately connected with them by so many bonds and interests, either social and moral, or political or mercantile.

Let therefore the actual Cabinet of Washington, disgrace itself, by aiding with despotism against Liberty, by assisting the tyrant against the enslaved brother, by supporting Spain and damning Cuba, the people, of that United States, the people true descendants of Washington, are noble and strong, and a decree of Taylor is not a ukase of the autocrat of Russia.

On the people then, on the sound part of the American people, after God, we place our hopes and we do not doubt to see them realized on the day of trial, when the first cry of war and Liberty is raised, as soon as we shall hear the tootin of the Cuban revolution.

26 April 1850, 4

Abril 19, New York Sun.

Correspondence of the New York Sun.

MADRID, March the 16th 1850.

Messrs. BEACH, BROTHERS:—The affairs of Cuba attract every day more attention of this Government. The object of which Count de Mirasol is sent to Cuba, is to strengthen Roncali; then proceed to Washington, and return thanks in the name of Isabel the second, to General Taylor, for having occasioned the destruction of the undertaking attempted by the annexationists to liberate Cuba from the European yoke, and save its inhabitants from the cruel recourse with which the despotic colonial government afflicts them. The design to request the General to complete the services rendered, by delivering the annexationist ring-leaders to the Colonial Government, or expel them from the United States, forms part of this mission.

In order to raise advantageously a loan of 30,000,000 of rials, it was pretended that the object was to outfit Mirasol and save Cuba; but in fact, Cuba will have nothing to do with these 30,000,000 rials but to pay twice that sum; for the basis of that loan is the treasury of Cuba, which is made answerable for it; the thirty millions are to meet the wants of Narvaez; and the expense of fitting out Mirasol will come from "Cuba and the Cubans" according to the suspicions I manifested to you in my former letter. Unfortunate inhabitants of Cuba, persecuted by Europeans and Americans.

We have had a glimpse of the political "measures proposed" by Don Crispin Jimenez de Sandoval, Secretary of General Roncali, dated 1st of September, 1849.

He proposes the establishment of Gen-darmeria or civic guard, composed of 1500 men, of whom 100 mounted.

This shall be a corps entirely military, and dependent on the Captain General. The chiefs of the detachment of this corps shall be appointed by the Captain General, and take the place in the country districts of the Captains and Lieutenants of districts, and in the cities of the Commissioners of Police. They shall be named "Alcalde Rurales," and shall act as Justices of the Peace.

The estimate of expenses to carry out this plan is \$600,000. The means of making it up are as follows:—

1. The overcharge of Vestuario-tax, which was being returned in obedience to the Royal order of 23rd. of December, 1848.

2. One half per cent on house rents.

3. Tax on public amusement; \$8 50 on each opera. \$6. for each ball, cock-fightings or other entertainments.

4. The present tax on city slaves, \$1 25 each, to be extended to the slaves in the country.

5. A tax on stores and manufactures of all kinds, of 4, 6 and \$8 50. Hotels and public taverns \$17; Ferry-boats \$64; Railroads \$84 for each depot.

All these sums come out in the "Memoire" of Sandoval, to the sum of \$628,498; but we know that the tax proposed on the country slaves alone, goes beyond

the total he gives.

The prospect of Cuba reform you see, look very bright.

However, the Cubans are not destitute of friends in both hemispheres, and to prove this fact I have translated into English and send you the lashing part of the article in which "The Clamor Publico" answers the "Herald," and request you to give a place to it in your periodical, whereby you will confer a favor on your obedient servant. M. C.

"Clamor Publico" says—with regard to the residue, "the Herald" should have been forewarned by the fate which he met with in his last controversy with us. The periodical which confounded the operations of the Treasury on the ultra Marine country, with the date relative to the commercial movement: the periodical which supposed reductions on linen textures in the last tariffs; has no right to repeat without data, "that the administration of Cuba is good." By saying that in an island where there are only 898,752 inhabitants the administration costs 180 millions of rials a year, the apology of its Government is made. Even supposing that Cuba should contain 900,000 souls, and the Peninsula 12,000,000, in order that the peninsular administration should cost in the same proportion with that of Cuba, the amount of its expense should be 240,000,000 of rials. With respect to importations, it is still worse, because Cuba pays much more than it consumes. Assuming the year 1849 as a rule when calculated to amount to 210,000,000 of rials, if the Peninsula should contribute in the same proportion, it should have to pay 2,920,000,000 of rials a year to the Treasury.

The simple comparison alone of the three preceding items, gave an idea of the bad system adopted in Cuba. On comparing their amount with the number of persons of the free population, it results that each inhabitant, or each five souls pay 986 rials for the army, 338 rials for the marine, and 391 for the civil administration. Total sum, 1714 for the three branches.

Let the Herald disabuse himself. When a colony is governed in this manner, true patriotism exhibits itself by advising and demanding that its administration be improved. On the contrary, the obstinate perseverance in praising us, good the dictatorial system of military authorities, only tends to increase the number of malcontents in the West Indies, and rouses new hatreds against the Peninsula.

This may appear very useful, very advantageous to the extravagant Government of Spain. This will also be pleasing to the various peninsular classes who enjoy large emoluments in those treasuries. But it is very oppressive to the industrious colonists who are to pay. Only in pensions, legations to America, assignment to the Queen mother, and persiquites of tobacco, 8,378,800 rials are expended and, it is to be observed, that legations and consumates absorb only out of this sum \$86,829.

The Army costs in Cuba. 98,646,220 rials
The civil administration. 39,100,040 "
The marine. 33,656,000 "

All assuming 1849 as a rule, as it is the most recent datum which we have.



26 April 1850, 4

GRAMATICA INGLESA, para el uso de los Españoles, segun el sistema de OLLENDORFF.

Acaba de publicarse la Entrega 2.^a de esta obra, y se halla de venta con su Clave en casa de los Señores Berard y Mondon N.º 315 Broadway y 96 Chambers Street.

LENGUA INGLESA-Sistema oral.

Un profesor de la Universidad de Nueva York, autor de la Gramática inglesa por el sistema de Ollendorff, está para formar dos clases del idioma ingles, una para Señoras, y otra para Caballeros, reuniéndose a la hora que sea mas conveniente á la mayoría de los discipulos, en la casa No. 96 Chambers Street. Se darán gratis seis lecciones, ántes de principiar el curso, para que los que piensen formar la clase puedan juzgar por si mismos del sistema; despues de lo cual, aquellos que deseen continuar, pagarán \$10. por cada curso de 24 lecciones. Ninguna de las dos clases pasará de seis personas. Se enseñarán particularmente los modismos del idioma inglés, y las éspresiones mas usuales en la conversacion, á fin de que despues de algunas lecciones pueda el discipulo entender la lengua y hacerse entender. Ocúrrase al No. 96 Chambers Street, donde informarán.

IMPRESA DE "LA VERDAD,"
No. 102 Nassau Street

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

26 April 1850, 3

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24, 1850.

I am compelled to ask the courtesy of a small space in your columns to reply to a gross and unfounded assault in the *Union* of this morning, in which my name is dragged before the public in violation of all those decencies and usages of the reputable press, which are recognised even among the most violent opponents. For some purpose or other, best known to the conductors of that print, they have repeatedly and without provocation endeavored to prejudice the public mind with the belief that the opinions and statements contained in the correspondence of the journal with which I am associated, reflect the views and wishes of the Secretary of State, and that my information on questions of foreign policy is derived through him. I have been constrained on a former occasion to meet this misrepresentation with unqualified denial; but, since it has been revived in a more offensive form, I take this opportunity to say that the imputations of the *Union*, in whole and in part, are mean, malicious, and false. My sentiments are my own, and so they shall continue to be, without fear or favor, and independent of the smiles or frowns of this or any other Administration, so long as my vocation in the press continues. This cowardly system of assailing men in office, without cause and without justice, is characteristic of the *Union*, and has impaired whatever of political position and character it formerly enjoyed.

My intelligence concerning the policy of the last Administration in regard to Central America, and its abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, was derived from various responsible sources, and among others from the diplomatic agent commissioned by the State of Nicaragua to seek the intervention of this Government against British spoliation, whose appeals and remonstrances were despised and neglected. I do not doubt, though I have not been permitted to see or know it, except from Mr. CASTILLO himself, that the correspondence and documents of the late Administration will sustain every declaration I have made on this subject, and will confound and cover with shame the mendacious scribblers who are now seeking, by defamation and coarse invective, to avoid a responsibility which they cannot defend. Very respectfully,

JAMES E. HARVEY.

WASHINGTON

26 April 1850, 3

FROM PANAMA AND HAVANA.

The United States mail steamship *Ohio*, Lieut. J. FINDLAY SCAMMEL, United States Navy, commanding, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning. She left New Orleans on the 15th, and Havana on the evening of the 19th. She brings 148 passengers, fifty-six of whom are from New Orleans, fifty-three from Havana, and thirty-nine from Chagres. She also brings \$120,000 in specie.

The *Ohio* brings no later intelligence from California, there having been no arrival on the other side since the steamer of the 1st of March.


The news from Havana, brought by this arrival, is rather interesting. Four steam and three sailing frigates, having on board General Mirasal and staff, consisting of one admiral of the Spanish navy, General Armat of engineers, and several other officers of rank of the Spanish army and navy, accompanied by four thousand veteran troops, to augment the military force of the island, are hourly expected at Havana.

A disease supposed to be cholera had made its appearance at Havana; but, being confined solely to the military hospitals, it was believed by many to be only typhus fever.

Government had taken the precaution of sending all the troops from the barracks, supposed to be unhealthy, to the sugar estates in the country.

There was a disturbance at Panama on the 24th of March, between a party of the natives of the Isthmus and some of the foreign visitors, not Americans, growing out of a brawl in one of the restaurants. The guard were called out, and one of the natives was knocked down and severely hurt.

26 April 1850, 2

 The N. Y. Herald learns that Gen. Lopez has sailed for St. Domingo with the view of assisting the Spanish inhabitants against the blacks, and then making the island a base of operations against Cuba.

Rowdyism.—Several instances have recently come to our knowledge where quiet, inoffensive citizens, while walking home through the streets late in the evening, have been set upon by gangs of rowdy fellows and been severely beaten, without any provocation or imaginable cause. The miscreants rush on their victim in large numbers, knock him down and retreat before the police can get hold of them. The new Councils should at once strengthen the night police, in order that property and persons may be better protected than they are at present.

The Daily Picayune.

26 April 1850, 3

MARINE NEWS.

PICAYUNE OFFICE, April 26, 1850.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Palmetto, Smith, Galveston,	Harris & Morgan
Br Ship Boadicea, Leavitt, Liverpool,	J P Whitney & Co
Ship Ocean Queen, Shoof, Bremen,	J P Whitney & Co
Ship Catro, Loring, Boston,	J P Whitney & Co
Sp Ship Corina, Riecos, Barcelona,	Pulg y Pulg
Brk Georgiana, Benson, Chagres,	J W Breedlove
Brig Foster, Baker, Philadelphia,	R M Harrison & Co
Mex Schr Joven Fernando, Ascona, Campeachy,	J W Zacharie & Co
Schr Tallahassee, Brooks, Apalachicola,	E G Rogers & Co
Schr Aurelia, Singer, Mobile,	J Farrelly
Schr Alice, Miner, Pensacola,	John Hurley
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Webb, Pensacola,	Master
Steamer D B Mosby, Kercheval, Montgomery via Mobile,	Master

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

26 April 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

E Hyle, Annapolis	C Hunter, New Jersey
J R Mowison, do	T Marston, Boston
H Werts, New York	F A Dwight, Virginia
R H Isbell, Conn	M P Worth, Maine
J M Mullan, Georgia	G Prow, New Hampshire
J C Woodruff, Virginia	W C Bell, Baltimore
E C Frazier, Baltimore	R L Goodwin, N Y
C F Young, jr, do	T Jones, Frankfort, Ky.
H Wells, do	I Miles, Vermont

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

A B Clarke, New York	R Brown and lady, New
W M Peck, do	London
S Hayes, Baltimore	W Ward, Pennsylvania
R Hollingsworth, Md	J S Hawke, Clarke, Ohio
F R Williams, do	W Berry, Baltimore
S T Burgess, Virginia	J B Todd, lady, and
W R Parkins, do	daughter, Indiana
P Legrange, New York	T M Johnson, Baltimore
J R Reed, Pittsburg	J H Ford, Texas
W F Holland, Savannah	J H Hammond, Missouri

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

G G Dickinson, Mass	J G Oldner, New York
J H Macrae, Virginia	Mr Lynch, do
J M Campbell, Balt	C L Reynolds, Mobile
W A Browne, Alabama	F M Nicholas, S C
C L Nelson, Nashville	W Mathews, New York
G W Hines, Phila	E Carvache, & Co, Leon
W V Many, Albany	de Nicaragua
S J Wilkins, New York	J S Jones, Philadelphia
A Plant, New Haven	T A Goddard and lady,
E R Harrison and lady,	Boston
Syracuse	F Taylor, Liverpool, Eng
W H Tuck, Maryland	C Loeser and lady, Pa
A K Marshall, Kentucky	A B Lewis, New Haven
G Chapman, Conn	W N Berkley, Virginia
P G Robert, Virginia	G B Chamberlin & lady,
C F M Noland, lady,	New York
child, & servant, Ark	J C Lynn, Cumberland
Dr M L Anderson	Miss Tilghman, Md
T D Harris	E N Smith, Mass
E M Featherstone, Balt	Miss Magruder

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

W A Hill, Philadelphia	G Diehl, Easton, Pa
J B Guthrie, Pittsburg	J J Wright, N O
S B Morisey, N C	W A Browne, Alabama
W Flood, Henry co, Va	L A Porter, Richmond

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

J O B Ford, Georgia	Hon H Hibbard & lady,
W F Pratt, Mass	New Hampshire
J A Rudd, Virginia	H Simpson, Philadelphia
M Landner, Maryland	Hon J Nelson, Balt
S Brenner, do	Dr R B Wellford, Va
E Port, Philadelphia	C Gillett, New York
J McFarland, Pa	W H Marlier, do
W D Wallace, S C	E Perot, Pennsylvania
Rev John De Witt, N Y	Mr Temple, Tennessee

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

J A Russell, Alabama	E McPherson, Maryland
W A Gookin, Conn	F Estill, White Sulphur
Mrs Gookin, do	J G Ellison, New York
Miss Gookin, do	W Magens, Pennsylv'a
A Armstrong, do	Mrs Clascoc and family,
J G Young, Jonesboro'	Pennsylvania
N B Tapscott, Virginia	W H Clark, New Jersey
A H Sneed, Georgia	C Villaverde, Cuba
C Forsyth, Michigan	P G Murray, New York
A Glenril, Montreal	O C Mechlin, do

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA CHAGRES.

Carrying the United States Mail.



SATURDAY, April 27, at 3 o'clock, p. m., from the pier foot of Warren street, N. R., the new and elegant double-engine Steamship OHIO, James F. Schenck, United States Navy, commander, will be despatched as above, with the Government mails for the West Indies and the Pacific.

The books are now open for passage to Charleston, Savannah, Havana, New Orleans, and Chagres, and for through tickets to San Francisco. To secure through tickets, early application must be made, as only a small number remain unengaged.

An experienced surgeon is attached to the Ohio. The accommodations for passengers of each class are unsurpassed by any steamship afloat.

The passengers for Chagres are transferred at Havana to the superior double-engine Steamship Falcon, and proceed from Havana direct to Chagres.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK TO CHAGRES.

State-room	\$100
Stowage berth	80
Steerage, found bed and separate table	50

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PANAMA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

State-room berth	\$300
Steerage berth, found bed and separate table	150

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Havana. To N. Orleans.

State-room berths	\$70	\$75
Stowage berth, forward cabin	55	60
Steerage, found bed and board	25	25

Freight to New Orleans will be taken at 25 cents per cubic foot. The bills of lading must all be signed on board the vessel the day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

M. O. ROBERTS,

Apr. 18—td 118 West street, New York.


The Ancient City
(St. Augustine)
27 April 1850, 3

CUBAN EXPEDITION.

That the restless spirits of the West are at work on their illegal military organization, to intermeddle in the affairs of the Island of Cuba, we think there is too much reason to apprehend. "Within a day or two several men, (says the Louisville Journal of the 8th inst.) have left this city, and many have passed through here from above, who, it is stated have been enlisted for the proposed expedition against Cuba. We understand that they have been engaged for one year, and large pay has been promised them. Nothing more than that their destination is Chargres has been imparted to them, so far as we can learn. We have heard it also stated that commissions for officers, signed by Gen. Lopez, have been proffered. It is further rumored that the command of the expedition has been offered to Gen. Shields."

The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 9th inst., also contains the subjoined more distinct intimation. "It is positively asserted that 250 men, pretending that California was their destination, left this port on the Martha Washington of late, destined for Cuba, and with full intention to join the recent expedition, said to be organizing for an assault on the government of the Island."

27 April 1850, 2

 **Gen. John A. Quitman**, Governor of the State of Mississippi, arrived in our city yesterday, and has taken rooms at the St. Charles Hotel.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 26.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.... Wm Littlejohn, J Maskell, Dr B R Hogan, J Brown, jr, W H Bodard, A L Fulas, J Watson, W C Dwight, C W Allen, T W Dunne, La; E Blerri, J Vanderpool jr and lady, J Fortune, N Y; D Bone, C S Seversan, A Hunt, D Stewart, Miss Fearn, Gov Quitman, Miss; A M Hopkins, G C Alford, Ala; L Mead, G A Bliss, Mobile; Miss Douglass, Mrs S Jeay, R G Smiley, Tenn; G Ferman, N O; Mrs R Lancaster, Natchez; W Gauthier, D C; Capt Clary.

VERANDA HOTEL.... Mrs M Porter and family, Mr Wellstrandt, Miss Welde-trandt, La; A Carson, A S Magill and lady, W R McAlpin, J W Metralfe, W Sparks, W A Lonceur, W R Campbell; Miss; P R Sheffield, A Brousseau, Wm Hall, J W Bailey, N O; E D Lane, Texas; J R Marble, Va; H B Pettibone; Mrs A R Litheman; G G Barkley, Fa.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL.... W C Winchester, Coast; D H Hooper; M H Robinson, J J Long, Ga; E McGaha, A McGaha, A M Filbert, J Hill, J Jennings, Miss; J Rea, N O; J R Williams, Texas; W Burk.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.... H M Thompson; A B White; B G Cannon, Ala; W McGrure, P Haner, Ga; W A Mathews, F Wilson, G Love, R Charlton, C W Wallace, L Charlton, G D Blackmore, L Elliott, W Wight, J D Cartwright, W Prior, G Pearson, J Jyrn, W Jyrn, W Love, W Patterson, J S Allen, J J Evans, J L Armstrong, Tenn; M Dillen, Ohio.

LOUISIANA HOTEL.... Jas Stitt, Lavaker; J Bellgen; J H Hickins, N O; Jno Cushing, ship.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

27 April 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Dr Randall, Mo	J Rider, Boston
W A Smith, U S A	D L Torrence, Conn
J W Underhill, N Y	V L Norris, Boston
S G Jackson, Ky	A K Bryant, Mass
I, D Prouty, Mass	H Smith, Va
J Alexander, do	P W Phelps, N Y
T D Jones, Va	A Thompson, N Y
R L Johnson, N Y	D S Hubbard, Conn

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ streets.

A L Alvarado, Br W I	G S Early, Va
J P Sanderson, Philad	R Young, N Y
J M Edgar, Baltimore	C E Mayo, Va
R K Watkins, Va	G M Haskell, Ind
C M Allen, Mo	J Holbrook, Boston
J W Marshall, Va	J Snow, Baltimore
A C Steele & lady, N C	R Patten, do
W J Gilbert, N Y	W L Battaille, Va
C H Young, do	W H Allen, do
W Balron, do	A D Allen, do
C E Johnson, Ohio	T Rucker, Ky
S Bronson, Conn	Miss Rucker, do
G Bonenfant, Ill	H J Brown, Va
T C Wingfield, N Y	J F Means, Pa
C Tranilla, Havana	J P Spalding, do

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

M Jones, Utica	J H Ray, N Y
Miss Jones, N Y	C W Highman, Ga
Dr Crawford, Md	Mr Miller, Va
E Olmsted, Phila	Miss Miller, do
W Schley, Balt	G B Rogers, Ill
G Z Dusan, do	Mrs Rogers, do
R B Robinson, N C	J Withrow, Va
W Minin, Texas	S Levering, Md
D G Lemavell, N Y	W A Butler, Boston
E E Peirce, Boston	H E Baldwin N H
Mrs A Chase, Tampico	

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

R E Clary, N Y	W B Adams, N Y
S B Sanders, Boston	C Oliver, Albany
W Wiltson, Jamaica	S J Towns, Dover
R A Dancy, Ohio	S Jackson, Phila
C A Conway, Bristol	

The Daily Picayune.
28 April 1850, 2

Meeting of Respect to the Memory of the Late John C. Calhoun.

Last evening, according to previous notice, a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of New Orleans assembled at the Saloon of the St. Louis Exchange, for the purpose of paying appropriate respect to the memory of the late John C. Calhoun.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. John L. Lewis, when the following gentlemen were appointed to the respective offices named:

President.—Hon. Isaac Johnson.

Vice Presidents.—Hon. George Eastle, Hon. H. Bullard, John R. Grymes, Esq., Hon. S. S. Prentiss, Hon. Manuel White, H. R. W. Hill, Esq., Hon. John M. Bell, Hon. A. D. Crossman, F. Grima, Esq., Hon. Jon. Genois, Martin Bluche, Esq., Hon. Chas. F. Danney.

Secretaries.—Cyprien Dufour, Esq., J. W. Crockett, Esq., F. A. Lumsden, Esq.

Judge Curry apologized to the meeting for the absence of Judge Bullard, one of the Vice Presidents, who was detained on account of the illness of one of his daughters.

The President then briefly explained the object of the meeting; after which,

Judge McCaleb moved that a committee of twelve be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The President thereupon appointed the following named gentlemen on said committee:

T. H. McCaleb, H. R. W. Hill, W. C. Micon, Glendy Burke, Isaac T. Preston, Peter Courcy, Jr., James Robb, H. D. Shepard, W. W. Montgomery, Manuel White, Felix Labatut, L. Mathews.

On the retiring of the committee, various calls for gentlemen to address the meeting were made—some of them for Gov. Quitman, some for John R. Grymes, Esq., Hon. J. G. Bryce, and others.

In the midst of these various calls, Gov. Quitman arose and made a few remarks; in the course of which he stated that he was present merely as a visitor—ready with his fellow-citizens of New Orleans to participate in whatever measures might be adopted to do honor to the memory of the late John C. Calhoun. He was unprepared to address the assembly in such a manner as the occasion demanded, and concluded by thanking the meeting for the honor done him in calling upon him.

J. G. Bryce, Esq., being called, followed. He stated that he felt considerable embarrassment in rising to the call of the meeting. He, too, was not prepared, nor did he think it the time to speak of the illustrious dead. The meeting was one to make arrangements to do honor to the memory of Mr. Calhoun—not to hear a eulogy. In concluding his few eloquent remarks, Mr. B. suggested that some gentleman of high respectability and intellect be selected by the meeting to deliver a eulogy on the character, virtue and talents of the illustrious deceased.

The committee then returned and through Judge McCaleb reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Within a few days past our country has been called to mourn the loss of one of her greatest statesmen and one of her purest patriots. The tomb has closed over all that is mortal of John C. Calhoun, late Senator in Congress from South Carolina.

The intelligence of his gradually declining health had in a measure prepared us for the melancholy event which in our anxious solicitude we had fairly hoped might be averted for a time, but which we had

been led to believe could not long be deferred.

But although we had collected ourselves for the final result, and awaited its announcement with solemn composure, we yet found that all the calmness of preparation and all the consolation of philosophy were inadequate to sustain the shock of violence produced by the intelligence of the mournful reality. Restless as the lightning messenger that conveyed it, that intelligence penetrated our hearts and overwhelmed our country with unaffected sorrow at our melancholy bereavement; and the more we reflect upon our loss the more bitterly are we constrained to regard it as a great national calamity.

Few men in this or in any country have occupied for so long a period of time a more prominent place in the public eye than Mr. Calhoun; and whether we view him as the orator, the statesman or private citizen, few, very few indeed, have been so signally the objects of public admiration and regard.

As a Representative in Congress from the State of South Carolina during one of the most momentous periods of our history—as Secretary of War under President Monroe—as Vice President of the United States for two successive terms—as Senator in Congress—as Secretary of State under President Tyler, and again as Senator in Congress, he uniformly exhibited that invincible moral courage, that prudent sagacity, that vigor and comprehensiveness of mind, and that ardent devotion to the best interests of his country which secured him a rank among the wisest statesmen and purest patriots of the age.

The limits of this occasion forbid us to review the life and recall the services of this illustrious man. Upon the eulogist will devolve the melancholy but pleasing duty of tracing the history and recounting the interesting incidents of his long, honorable and brilliant career of public usefulness.

In the midst of all our regrets and all our sorrows for the loss of our venerated statesman and revered patriot, we have much to cheer and to console us. It was well remarked, on an occasion similar to the one which has convened us together, that when the founders of the Republic die, it "gives us hope that the Republic itself will be immortal." When the champions of the liberties of the Republic pass away, leaving it in the full fruition of all its original rights, and all its accumulated blessings, we feel inspired with the hope that their bright example will continue to animate those who succeed to the important trust which they have so faithfully discharged; and that the rich inheritance of a glorious ancestry will assuredly be preserved and transmitted unimpaired to posterity through all time.

The political annals of England, towards the close of the last and at the commencement of the present century, were illustrated by the brilliant intellects of three great statesmen, whom the universal voice of their countrymen had elevated to a rank above their distinguished associates on the same prominent theatre of action. The names of Pitt, Fox and Burke were the pride and glory of England. They formed the brilliant constellation towards which all eyes were turned in moments of national peril, with almost holy veneration. They were orbs of the first magnitude, before whose radiance the "little stars" would shrink and hide their diminished heads.

By a like common consent and universal approbation our country too has been enabled for the last quarter of a century to boast of her "wondrous three," whose names are inseparably connected with all that is intellectually great and glorious in her political annals, and whose moral and mental triumphs are the admiration of the world. They too have glittered as orbs of the first magnitude in the political firmament of America. They too reigned as lords of the ascendant in our republican horizon. Rising from different quarters of the heavens, and rising in the brilliancy of their rays, they annually clustered into one glorious constel-

lation to pour their united effulgence upon their country and the world. It is not for us to scan their discomposure, or to speculate on their comparative magnitude. To the political philosophers of future times we leave the intricate task. But we look in vain for one of these orbs in its appropriate sphere. The place which once it occupied, we know, is no more forever. And while we lament that it has passed away, like

"The last planet, seen no more in heaven,"

we are yet thankful that two of the brilliant constellations are still permitted to hold their ascendancy in the firmament, and to shine on in their mighty orbits.

The closing scene in the career of Mr. Calhoun was as calm as his whole life had been active and energetic. He fell at last as the veteran champion would love to fall, on the field of his fame and his glory. Death to him was but "the gentle wafting to immortal life" and may we not without irreverence indulge the belief that he has joined the glorious company of the apostles of freedom, and the "noble army" of patriots who have gone before him.

Let us here express our gratification that the figure and lineaments of our venerated statesman have been preserved in a form worthy of the gallant State, which has clung to him throughout his eventful career with a fidelity honorable alike to the source and object of such ardent devotion. The image of John C. Calhoun will be presented to an admiring posterity, still standing erect in eternal marble, as he came from the plastic hand of an American Phidias.

These reflections may serve to assuage, though they cannot entirely remove, the national sorrow for the loss of our illustrious patriot; and we have assembled on the present occasion with one accord to pay our heartfelt tribute to his memory. We honor the memory of the orator, whose noble efforts in the conflicts of mind have associated his name with those of the master spirits of antiquity. We honor the memory of the statesman, whose broad and comprehensive views of powers and operations of governments have rendered him a "beacon light" to succeeding ages. We honor the memory of the patriot, whose inexhaustible energies, through a long and eventful public career, were dedicated to the service of his country.

We honor the memory of the man, whose purity of life and integrity of purpose have presented to us a pattern of moral excellence worthy of all imitation. Therefore be it

Resolved, That by the death of John C. Calhoun our country has been called to mourn the loss of one of her ablest statesmen and purest patriots, and the Senate of the United States one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That while we deplore his loss to the public councils as a national calamity, we cherish a grateful recollection of his great public services, and the unsullied purity of his private life.

Resolved, That as a further expression of our sincere and profound respect for his memory, we do hereby respectfully request the Hon. George Eastle, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, to deliver, at such time as may suit his convenience, an eulogium on his life and character.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the members of his afflicted family, who, in common with the country at large, have been called to mourn the loss of one who was not more distinguished for his great intellectual endowments than for the possession of all those virtues which adorn the man and diffuse a perpetual charm over the domestic and social relations of life.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be transmitted by the President of this meeting to his bereaved widow, with an expression of our sincere respect for her own exemplary character, and our heartfelt sympathy in her sufferings under this truly afflictive dispensation of an all-wise and overruling Providence.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and then, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

~~The Daily News~~

28 April 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 27.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....W H Crenshaw, Dr B R Hall, La; Dr J B Alley, Boston; Miss Hale, St Louis; W J Hatchett, Ala; E Barnard, G H Bell, D J Barber, F Wilhelm, B D Powell, Ga; J T Simms, Miss; Dr O S Fenner, N O; R Triplett, Ky; E H Lamb, U.S.A; R W Wilkinson, Coast; Gerard Smith, N O.

VERANDA HOTEL....D A Watterson, W P Bradburn, J H Johnston, J H Ralch, La; H I. Scott, D G Gallaway, Harper, Miss; H R Green, jr, N O; N C Breckenridge, H Latham, Ky.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL....J B Diggs, Mr VanLawrington, Mr Hanley, Mr Gindraah, Mr Prior, Mr Henderson, J Y Radd; Dr S Cooper, O S Kinbraugh, H B Cook, Mr Yauelles, Mr Edge H Schiffer, Z O Reilly, Ala; V Morris, J J Hains, M S Vaughan, Ga.; Charles Callahan, N O.

PLANTERS' HOTEL....W C Rinchart, C N Gray, O Mc, Cann, Ia; E DeYoung, Z D Hyde, N O; J R Wallace, Ga; G A Learned, R I; W Thomas.

29 April 1850, 3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington April 27, 1850.

The following information has been received at this Department from the Spanish Minister near this Government :

A new light-house named *Colon*, and erected at the entrance of the old Bahama channel, on the point called *Mater-nillas*, in the Island of Cuba, will be lighted for the first time on the evening of the first of May next, and subsequently every day from sunset to sunrise.

This light-house is situated in latitude $20^{\circ} 39' 39''$ north, and longitude $70^{\circ} 53' 17''$ west of the meridian of Cadiz. It is a reflecting light, of the first class of Tresnel's rotatory, and from minute to minute darkened.

The light is of natural color, and stands 190 feet above the level of the sea. It may therefore be seen at the distance of fifteen miles, more or less, according to the state of the atmosphere, and the elevation from which it is observed.

CRISPIN XIMENEZ DE SANDOVAL.

HAVANA, 18th April, 1850.

30 April 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 29.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....Mrs General Worth, Mrs Major Sprague and family, Mrs Gbl Johnson, Master W Worth, W G Gill, Lieut Haldeman, W T H Eeroke, U S A; Mrs T D Maltly, J S Thorue, A E Whetten, J S Deadrick, Texas; J D Brown, W Bailey and lady, Miss Bailey, R Taylor, Mr Taylor and lady, J H Quarles, La; J W Clarkson, J W Haynes, Mo; B Pringle, S C; T O Stark, J A Edwards, H O Anderson, A F Elliott, New Orleans; T D McCraten, Mo; Dr J Metcalfe, J W Miles, Miss; A Gray, N Y; J F Terry, Mrs Fowler, M B Curtis, Ala; W S Rowe, J McD Ross, T Strange, J A Hitchcock, B S Hines, Mobile; S H Quarles, DeSoto; C S Marsh, Madison; J S Mosby, Ky; M H Mathews, Bayton; F D Foote, Va; J W Hubbard, Cincinnati; J M Woodward, B H Rice, R Rose.

VERANDA HOTEL.—Mrs Jenks and family, G George, C V George, M M Rowan, Mobile; W H Harmon and lady, E W Hall, A T Conrad, W M Weebing, Dr C S Fenner, H H Green, New Orleans; T Nally, Ky; J G Downey, J C Perkins, Mrs W Porter, Jno Pipes, T Chick, J J Green, Judge Sharkey, G W L Smith, R H Crump, Mr McNeill, R H Montgomery, G W Baylor, J W Robinson, J H Cheatham, J McAdony, Dr J S Fall, S Chamberlain and family, Wm McCutcheon, Miss; Mrs Dobbs and family, Monroe; H Carter, Mt Vernon; L Thomas, U S M; H Wilson, S Watson and family, La; C Richardson, Ala; B F Henderson, Mo; Miss Boughu, Miss McCaleb.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL.—J E Yunta, N O; W H Sims, R R Hightower, Tenn; W S Pickett, Miss; F B Richardson, E K Davis, H Goodrich, J Mosbey, La; E Benton, Ky; Mr McKae, M B Desha, Texas; W J Harris.

PLANTERS' HOTEL....Henry Crew, G Y Malone, Ga; L Templeman, La; Mrs Hamilton and family, Mrs Kirkland and family, Miss; J Wilson, E Armitage, H Richardson, Texas.

30 April 1850, 2

Still Further by the America.

The following additional items of foreign news we find in the N. Y. Herald :

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.—Admiral Beattillo, with the Spanish squadron which was in the Italian expedition, arrived at Valencia, from Barcelona, on the 17th, and was to leave the next day for Cadiz, whence the squadron will proceed to Cuba. It was composed of the *Castilla*, *Leon*, *Pizarro*, *Colon*, and *Volcano* steamers, and of a corvette and a brig, which the steamers had in tow. The *Cazadores* of Antiguera, were on board the steamers, having embarked at Barcelona for Cadiz.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says :

Letters from Madrid, received here this day, confirm those of yesterday respecting the uneasiness felt with reference to the Island of Cuba. What has occasioned alarm, is the alleged fact of the Americans taking steps to sound the feeling of England on the point. England, it is admitted, is the only power that could effectually prevent America from taking possession of Cuba, and it is stated that her objection can be easily removed by America binding herself to pay all the claims of England on Spain, and putting an end to the slave trade so far as Cuba is concerned. The payment of the claims is in itself a great inducement, but it is stated in these Spanish letters that the Americans are sure that the other inducement would act so powerfully on the anti-slavery party in England that the British Government could not, even if it had the will, resist the pressure from without which such an advantage would produce. If you add to this the knowledge that many of the really influential and wealthy classes in Cuba would hail with pleasure the separation from the mother country, you may judge of the effect produced.

Another account says :

The accounts said to be received from the Island of Cuba of an increasing desire there for separation from Spain, and of annexation to the United States, are, it is said, not less discouraging. A Spanish paper stated, some time since, that part of the instructions of Count Mirasol were to the effect, that if, after thorough examination of the state of Cuba, he found that there was no probability of Spain being able to hold that island for any time, he should offer it for sale to the Government at Washington. We have some reason for believing that the opinion of some of the wealthiest and most influential of the Cuba merchants is, that Spain cannot hold the island for more than five years longer, and it is probable that the wishes of the merchants themselves are in favor of a separation. At all events, some of them seem convinced that their incomes would be more than tripled if Cuba became an American possession. Something has been said of the existence of a treaty, in virtue of which England, France, and America guarantee the possession of Cuba to the Spanish crown. On this, however, there are doubts.

Spain bids fair to rival California. Gold has been found on the banks and in the sands of the Douro, in Granada. The inhabitants of that region are engaged in digging and washing for the precious metal—"golden opinions" are spreading in every form of exaggeration—and in Madrid two societies have been formed for the purpose of making men rich suddenly.

The Evening Picayune.

30 April 1850, 1

CUBA.—A New York despatch, of the 24th inst.,
says:

From certain news it is pretty well understood that
negotiations were on foot with the President of the
United States for the sale of the Island of Cuba.

Various rumors in relation to cholera prevailing
were afloat, but they amount to nothing.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

30 April 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

N B Kidder, N Y	J H Smith, Phila
Dr Andrews, Phila	B M Maurice, do
R Le Ray Parker, N Y	C Nurn, do
Capt Ogden, Washington	R L Chamberlain, Phila
Chev Banuelos, Sp Leg'n	W T Jones, Boston
F Aldunate, Chilian do	A Keyes, Va
M M Aldunate, do	G Vincent, Mass
W T Sherman, USN, NY	L H Parker, Boston
Miss Hoyt, do	H B French, S C
Dr Tupper, do	J W Jacobs, N O
Miss Tupper, do	Mrs H B French, Ohio

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

H H Wyer, Col College	C W Holbrook & lady,
Gen C Rust, Va	Guadalupe
E A Seiker, Balt	Mrs Johnson & daugh-
P F Partrick, Ala	ter, do
A McRae, N C	G W Riskoy, N Y
G Davis, do	J Rynex, N Y
E L Bently, Va	W J Walker, Balt
M Flanigan & serv't, Md	Miss E E Stetson, Boston
W Rogers, Md	J M Jackson, Va

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

F Argenti, N Y	E H O'Donnell, Balt
E Lechat, France	G F Maddox, Md
Z Goupil, N Y	C D Kasson, Vt
E J Plowden, Md	D Stuart, Md
D C S Dod, Havana	C Bonsall, Phila
F L Dana, Boston	W Truslow, N Y
M Greenbank	A B Mudge, Balt
F D Reed, Boston	T D Woolesey, Y College
J Thomas & lady, La	E D Salisbury, do
Miss Mizell, do	A H Pollock & 2 ladies, NY
Waddy Thompson, S C	S A Bants, Balt
V L de Castro & brother	Mr & Mrs C C Winans,
R H Stuart, Va	Rochester
B G Harris, Md	T H Kent, Balt
G T Wheatley, Va	J H Bunker, Phila
R H Laurence, Md	T Butler, N Y
D F Keeling	H A Edmondson, Va

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4 1/2 streets.

Capt J P Levy & lady, Me	J L Wright, N J
Mrs Echegozen, do	J Timms, Little Rock
Mr Phlanenhau, lady, &	Mrs De Kroyft, N Y
daughter, do	Mrs Eder, do
Gen W G McNeill, N Y	Miss Hart, do
C C Clarke, Md	

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

G Jordon, Va	S R Betts & lady, N Y
A F Donally & lady, Va	2 Misses Betts, do
Dr A Trim & serv't, do	T A Diebrell, Ark
A Jennings, do	S T Hudson, do
M Fuller	R W Marnott, Balt
J McConkey & daught, Pa	J W McCullogh, Va
T M Lumpkin, Ga	C Randall, Ga
H H Bee, Pa	N A Long, Fa
C Baker, Va	

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

R H Johnson, Boston	R F Redburn, Miss
F C Barrett, Fa	Mr Wakeman, Wash'n
E C Daggett, Potsford	R B Alison, do
C Godfrey, do	S K D Delano, Vt
J G Easton, S C	Mrs Delano, do
Mr Postley & son, Va	J F Williams, Va

WASHINGTON
1 May 1850, 1

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office, Washington,
May 1, 1850.

Persons inquiring for letters in the following list will
please say they are advertised.

A.
Arunora, Ant de
Anthony, Elias S N
Alexander, Delahey
Ames, rev E R
Adams, Geo R
Allen, Horatio
Addison, Henry S

B.
Beattie, Archie S
Beldier, A E
Bull, Aaron
Brooks, rev A W
Bradford, maj A B
Borum, maj B B
Baldwin, B H S
Borea, Baron de
Burgess, Bradley
Bolton, C
Barr, miss Cath
Baker, D J
Boyle, Dennis 2
Boots, Mrs Eliza C
Bowen, Eli
Brooks, miss Eliza
Brasagun, miss E
Barker, Emilia
Brundage, Ezekiel
Binnis, Frederick E
Black, Capt F
Burrall, F
Blanchard, Geo W
Brient, George
Birge, Hiram F 2
Brackenridge, H M
Banga, Isiah
Brigg, Joseph 2

C.
Cooper, C C
Cobb, Bryant
Cooley, C A
Cromwell, C T
Cameron, Chas E
Coyle, miss Cath
Cullen, Dennis
Carpenter, Daal E
Calciaier, Daniel
Childs, E
Caperly, Eugene
Crawford, miss Emi
Clark, mid F G
Cowan, George 2
Crossman, maj G H
Clapp, Geo L
Carlyle, G W
Coutis, Geo Wash
Cobb, Joseph H

D.
Duncan, Andrew
Davenport, Mrs B S
Dean, miss Cath
Dunova, Dennis
Dunlop, miss Ellen
Dowlen, Mrs Hugh
Dymott, John
Douglass, Isaac C
De Witt, rev John

E.
Elliott, Augustus
Epperson, B H 4
Everfield, B H
Evans, Edward E
Ellot, Frank
Emmou, Lt G F

Fano, Adolph
Fox, Mrs Ann
Fitzpatrick, Benj
Fisher, Charles F
Foster, C S
Fisher, miss Char
Ferral, D W
Fairfax, D Mc N U
Foot, H P

Glover, Benjamin
Graffenrich, dr E L
Greener, Geo G
Gray, John H
Griffin, J C
Gawood, Johnson
Graham, John

Hazard, A T 2
Hill, Mrs Ann M
Hill, Mrs Ann
Hartman, miss Caro
Halpin, Catharine
Hamilton, col D 3
Hale, Dwight
Heaton, maj D F
Hewitt, Daniel
Holmes, Eliza B
Hogan, Edward D
Harris, dr Geo F
Harkins, col Geo W
Happer, Geo D 2
Halmood, H B
Haber, Heinrich
Howard, Henry W
Hall, miss Maria
Hutchinson, col J C

Irin, Alexander
Jackson, Eliza
Jones, Mrs Florida
Irwin, George W
Johnson, George
Jones, Henry

Kain, Albert
Kedley, Calvin
Kremer, Chas H
Kimberly, E 2
Kean, Frederick

Lindsley, A B 2
Lowd, Allen
Levin, Albert
Lewis, A M
Lederer, Christian
Landvoight, Chas E
Lyons, miss D
Lagna, A de Leode
Loret, Edward
Lowndes, F
Libbey, Joseph

Moore, S
Muld, Mrs Ann
Murphy, miss Ann
Miner, Albert C
Moine, jr A
Manning, And J
Mett, Chas
Mellish, David B 3
Miles, miss Elizab
Merrill, miss Elizab
Macey, Gen F 4
Medcalf, Geo
Marshall, Geo H
Murphy, Mrs M

McGonegal, Chas
McDonald, Mrs B
McDonald, Cath
McDonald, Chas

F.
Fletcher, miss Ellen
Faulkner, miss E'th
Fort, John B
Francis, John F
Fletcher, capt Jas
Fitch, H S
Farmer, John
Flanagan, John
Fike, John S
Foot, Mr of Oregon

G.
Gunter, Jas M
Gallagher, John 2
Glover, John H
Gwinn, Leonard
Gibson, Laura A
Gutter, Mr
George, capt P R

H.
Holman, maj Jas S
Housewright, Jno F
Hough, James A 2
Holmes, Mrs Ja A
Hanson, J J
Harris, Joseph
Hoyt, J K
Hudson, James
Hart, Joseph M
Hunter, lieut
Homer, Lorenz
Hannifin, Michael
Hughes, Mr
Howard, Mark
Hunter, Milburn
Harley, Maurice
Hill, dr Moses J
Hyde, O M

J.
Jerome, Leon W 3
Jones, Mrs Mar W
Jarboe, Mrs Mary
Johnson, miss Rach
Jones, Scaborn

K.
Key, H G S 2
Kedler, James
Keelin, miss M A
Kellogg, Minor K
Kinsbury, N

L.
Lawson, Geo C 4
Langdon, Geo
Lawrence, John
Lowe, James
Law, John E
Linen, Mr
Lewis, John
Leddbetter, Richard
Lee, Richard
Ledwich, Patrick

M.
Morse, Mrs C T
Martin, Geo M
Minor, John H
Mason, Josiah T
Morrison, James 2
Munroe, James
Mann, J W
Morehead, J C
Moffitt, J S 2
Megine, John
Miller, John
Martins, Jas
Martin, F, W

Mc.
McCullough, G 2
McFarland, Jno M
McKeever, capt I
McGowen, miss MA

France, Richard O
Forrer, Samuel
Falconstock, Lt S S
Fletcher, Mrs Sarah
Farquhar, T C
Francis, miss Virgin
Franks, Mrs Mary J
Fields, W P
Follier, miss Eliza'th

H.
Healy, Ralph B 3
Harding, Richard
Heath, R M 3
Hill, Richard
Harford, Mrs Sa A
Howard, Mrs Sa L
Howard, Mrs Sa R
Huger, Lt Thos B
Hardenburgh, T H
Hempstead, Thos
Harris, Thos A
Haymond, miss VCS
Hamilton, Wm B
Hardie, W
Harper, W W
Hunter, Wm
Hannifan, Wm
Haggenmacher, Hen

J.
Jones, miss Sarah
Jones, T W
Johnson, miss Ter A
James, Wm J
Johnston, Wm S

K.
Keeran, Thomas jr.
Kilborn, T O
Kingsbury, miss V
Kidd, Wm 2

L.
Laughlin, col S H
Lyman, S P
Lowndes, Thos J
Lawrence, S A
Lee, miss Virginia
Lincoln, miss W
Lowrie, Dr Wm F
Lyman, Wyllys 2
Lee, lieut Wm
Lucas, S

M.
Macomb, lieut J N
Meads, miss M M
Mattingly, miss M
Mercer, M C
Moore, Dr N F
Morse, Orlando S
Mason, Mrs Sidney
Marks, Rev S A H
Milsteads, Mrs T E
Milsteads, Thos E
Morris, Thos
Marcy, Wm L 2
Mallory, Wm B

Mc.
McDuffie, Dr T J
McCormick, Wm
McConnell, Mrs E
McGee, Wm

Naphegy, Dr
Nichols, Henry M
O'Connor, Mrs S
Osborn, miss M.
Or, Mrs Mary J

P.
Perry, C M
Feyton, Mrs C G
Parker, Chas H
Petitt, C W
Parker, Mrs Ella
Pickens, col Edm
Prentiss, G A USN
Perill, G Adams
Pruitt, Geo D 4

R.
Robinson, Dr A J
Risher, Benj A
Reed, C M
Robinson, Mrs C E
Rogers, miss Cath
Rogers, E C
Robinson, Edw R
Reed, Elliot
Robbins, Geo A

S.
Saffey, Mrs A
Smith, A N USN
Scott, capt Alex
Schreiber, Albert
Sedgely, A T
Stewart, Andrew
Simms, Mrs Basil
Shackelford, miss C
Stewart, Charles
Stewart, Chas Y
Stough, C
Stewart, C T
Stone, Dennison W
Stillwell, E Miller

T.
Thomas, Mrs A A
Treder, miss Ang
Terrill, E N
Tall, Mrs Eliza A
Thornton, H J
Todd, col Jno P 2
Turner, Jos E

V.
Voos, Samuel
Vantine, Jacob

W.
Wilcox, A P
Wright, Allen
Wilcox, miss A M
Weller, Chas T
Wood, C E D
Whitney, Mrs E
Ware, E Richmond
White, Mathias M
Webster, Mrs M S
Wilson, miss M
Wilson, Mrs Mary
Weldren, Mr
Wallace, Mrs N F
Woodbury, Peter T
Weedon, O M

Y. & Z.
Young, Joseph E

N.
Newton, Mrs H
Newton, Samuel
O.
O'Driscoll, Dennis
O'Neil, James

P.
Powder, Mrs Hetty
Page, J H W
Pechin, J C
Prescott, Dr Jas B
Poindexter, J W
Pendleton, Jas M
Picose, Jonathan B
Pence Solomon

R.
Rusell, Jas B
Rosa, John S 2
Robertson, Jas H
Raine, maj Jno D
Robins, James
Reed, John
Rogers, Isaac N 2
Rogers, Dr J S

S.
Slaughter, Geo H 4
Sublett, Geo A
Stuart, G
Slater, Horatio N
Simms, John H
Steel, James E
Seward, John
Summer, John M
Sopas, Joseph
Sullivan, Kate
Stephens, Mr
Self, Mrs Peggy
Smyth, Thos
Sherman, Mrs Watts

T.
Todd, capt S G
Tribb, John T
Thompson, Jas
Todd, John
Thomas, L
Thompson, Lewis

V.
Vaneover, Clinton
W.
Wright, R S
Weirich, Samuel
Wilcox, miss S N
Walsh, Thomas
Wolf & Arnold
Woodward, Wm
Wright, W H
Westvelt, Wm P
Watson, Wm
Wilcox, Zenas C
Wallace, F B
Washington, G C
Walker, Geo W 2
Wagner, Geo
Ward, Geo W

Y. & Z.
Yonson, Wm

Z.
Zengar, Mrs

INITIALS.

A. F. C.; E. P.; H. B.; Crystal Point, S. of T.; Equal

Division, S. of T.; Howard Division, S. of T.; Northern Lib-

erty, S. of T.; Timothy Division, S. of T.; Arlington Tent;

Eagle Tent; Geo. Washington Tent; Metropolis Lodge;

Mount Vernon Tent; Potomac Tent; Recorder of Washing-

ton Encampment.

may 1-31

WILLIAM A. BRADLEY, P. M.

N.
Nevins, miss F R
Neill, Wm A
O.
Ottinger, col Jos
Ogden, Wm B 2

P.
Paul, Isaac
Palmer, lieut Jas S
Pumphrey, Margt
Pumphrey, miss R
Pollard, Robert
Pulham, col R W
Parkhurst, Wm S
Parker, Greenville

R.
Read, J W of Mo
Rales, Levi T
Reator, the Rev of
Washington
Rathburn, Nathan
Rogers, Robert
Ricketts, Robert
Robinson & Eldridge

S.
Schermmerhorn, P 4
Saunders, gen
Stambaugh, col S
C 2
Smoot, Mrs Rachael
Smyth, Stewart
Simmons, Thos P 2
Shepherd, Wm
Semmons, miss M
Smithson, Wm T
Simons, Wm
Slaughter, col W B
Sullivan, W P 2

T.
Thompson, miss R
Taylor, Mrs Sidaor
Thomas, William
Thompson, Wm
Thompson, Wm H
Thomas, Wm

V.
Viscollicemus, Dr A
W.
Wood, Henry
Wood, Horatio
Welch, J B
Whiting, J
Watson, Jas A
Whelpley, Jas D
Wesscott, Dr John
Wilson, Joseph
Warren, John G
Wichharase, Ludwig
Walker, Jas C
Wilson, John S
Williams, Lewis P
Wood, Wm W W
Warren, John P

Y. & Z.
Yonson, Wm

Z.
Zengar, Mrs

The Daily Picayune.

1 MAY 1850, 2

CUBA.—*London, April 15.*—The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes:

Spanish rule is most precarious in Cuba. Letters have been received from the wealthiest merchants in Cuba, which state that the desire for separation and annexation is universal, and that the Cuban troops would not defend the authority of the Government if menaced by an invasion from the United States.

The Daily Picayune.

1 May 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....April 30.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....T Landry, H Cage, W R Cage, J H Collins, D Williams, Capt J Hart and lady, G W Cage, C Halle, G W Johnson, W H Starling, P Smith, R Woods, J Ribb, La; J H Obeur, Miss A Fearn, T Leak, La; J G King, Mobile; J D Warrell, Va; Major Garnett, U S A; W H Chase, Mrs Baitle, Miss Johnson, D Ladd and lady, G W Ladd, Fla; Wm Foster, E Delane, A C Baldwin, N Y; J P DuShaw, N O; G F Harrington, B F Colburn, G Williams, Mo; Mr Thomas, Mr Wyche and lady, Miss Thomas, Mr Wyche, Ga; C P Smith, T H Carey.

VERANDA HOTEL....J W Nixon, J W Walker, N O; M Prescott, J R Jones and lady, Miss Jones, La; W B Prescott, A Wheelock, N Scudder, Miss; J L Harris, B O Harris, Va; T O'Connell, W C Fife, W C Lacy, Mr Seeland.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL....E Benton, Ky; J E Beyne, N O; W C Dickson, Miss; J J Connelly, Texas; C Hatho, Mexico; W J Harris, W H Rhodes, J H Rinehart.

PLANTERS' HOTEL....S Bloom, J G Blackwell, M Pfifer, J Schuster, M Westrope, J W Smith, W Stafford, J H Collins, B Murtough, J Reddell, Miss; J G Compton, N O; B D Harris, J L Harris.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

2 May 1850, 2.

Strength of Cuba.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, speaking of the ability of Spain to hold possession of the Island of Cuba, says she is sufficiently potent to crush any petty or ill advised attempt at invasion. He considers that to attempt a descent upon the Island with a force less than five thousand reliable men, would be one of the wildest, most insane and Quixotic undertakings of the age, and one from which great suffering, if not death, must accrue to those engaged, while the inexorable and grinding tyranny now practised on the miserable inhabitants, would be increased one hundred fold.

The Daily Picayune.

2 May 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels....May 1.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....R F Woods, R C Oglesby and lady, W I Wynn, W H Daunis, La; C S Skidmore and lady, C J Field, Miss; R H Dillop, Mexico; A Reid, Md; J W Sherwood, Pa; G B Locke, Tenn; W P Winans, Mansfield; H P Kniga.

VERANDA HOTEL....R M Farrington, Tenn; H Hersey, C W Hersey, H L Goodrich, Dr J T Lowe, J H Dunegan, E B Smades, W H Taylor, A Allison, N O; R R Williamson, Miss; A G Hook, W H Black, T R Patten, La; J Y Lobdell and lady, Texas.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL....R M Sawyer, La; R G Watson, Missouri.

PLANTERS' HOTEL....T Williams, Miss; J M Heggins, Texas; A Whitmarsh, N O.

LOUISIANA HOTEL....W Lewis, N O; Capt R Gerten, J Lowe, Bay St Louis; Capt Welly, bark Express; J Julius.

(last arrivals notice of the season)

May 2, 1850, 1

HAVANA SEGARS.
MORALES & LUNAR.
Commission Merchants & Importers of Havana Segars
No. 113 1/2 Nassau street.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Where they keep constantly on hand a large and fine assortment of
the best brands from the Island of Cuba. ml 2m

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

2 May 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

W S Blackington and lady, New Orleans	W A Buffum, California
R Labin, do	J Brady and lady, N Y
Mr Trassabel, do	E W Fiske, New York
R Daraguage, do	V C Vanshalck and lady, New York
J Larbiger, do	J Sweet, Rhode Island
B J Ybucton, Yale Coll	N Wilson, Va
J W Fearn, do	W H Colburn, Boston
John W Noble, do	Amos Keyes, N C
C C Turner, U S N	R M Park & lady, N Y
H Brown, New York	T Spenser, Conn
J Hunt, do	A Bryant, do
S R Wood, Boston	D W Bishop, S C

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

J Little & 3 ladies, Md	R M Laurence, Balt
W T Oiberson, Mobile	Eli Brown, Penn
Dr B Perry, Maryland	W Opbyeke, Ohio
C T Beale, Virginia	W Bruce, Wisconsin
J M Kilgour, Md	C Shepherd, Michigan
R M Hudson, Miss	G Vanderwerken, N J
D Thomas, Tennessee	J M Bland, Wytheville
R W Hunter, Md	W S Shepherd, Georgia
J Hunter, do	

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

A R Holladay,	A Hamilton, Md
W Fales, Rhode Island	E Brawner, do
P Robinson, Virginia	F Brawner, do
Dr J A Carmichael, Va	E L Brockett, Virginia
MS Valentine, jr., Va	A C Hale, New York
A C Waugh, Mobile	C A Whitcomb, Mass
S Mussina, Maryland	N P Callett, Virginia
E Conway, Virginia	Miss Henshaw, N Y
A G Abell, San Fran	E B Andrews,
Miss Austin, Mobile	J S Gallagher, Balt
L E Wells, Phila	S F Clapp, New York
S T Stuart, Virginia	J M Bland, Virginia
C H McCormick, Ill	J Schoss, Vienna
Dr Cockerille, Va	W G Read, Baltimore
Hon J Nelson, Balt	J Milbank, New York
J M Campbell, do	R M Lee & son, Phila
J O Swinney, Conn	R K Scott, do
A Mora, New York	R Knox, Antigua
B Cutter & lady, Tenn	A Van Swearengen Pa
W A Buntin,	R C Shorter, Georgia
Dr Camp & lady, Va	O H Perry, Phila

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

P Clark, Virginia	S Pence & lady, Va
T G Connor, Phila	H S Johnson, Virginia
W McNeill, N C	T D Tilford, Kentucky
J A Long, do	F C Williams, Richmond
J Sullivan, do	J Gibson, Virginia
E Downing, Florida	H J Brown, Phila
J F Voorhies, Phila	M H Cornell, Penn
Gen J T Jenkins, Phila	B C Bradley, Kentucky
Seth Halsey & lady, Va	A R Rossitter, Chicago
Mrs Murrell, do	J N Fearn, Yale College
Dr O S Peters, & daughter, Virginia	G W Whitaker, Pa
Mrs Thornton, Virginia	W W Harper & lady, Va

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

D Stewart, Maryland	Z B Porter, Mass
Hugh McKee, Penn	A Bliss & lady, Mass
Joseph Bravo, Jamaica	P S Field & sister, Balt
Asher Asher, do	D C Diggs, Maryland
W Abrahams, do	

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

R C Walker, Penn	E N Kirk, Boston
Mrs Walker, do	Misses Kirk, do
H Harrell, Virginia	J D Easter, Baltimore
J B Cowell, do	R L Brooke, Phila
T B Fowler, do	Mrs Brooke, do
A M Hamilton, N Y	Miss Cardwell, do
R C Carrington, do	B B Long, do
C B Sawyer, Bristol	Mrs Long, do
S C Carruthers, Boston	

The Daily Picayune.

3 May 1850, 3

MARINE NEWS.

PICAYUNE OFFICE, May 3, 1850.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Galveston, Place, Galveston,	Harris & Morgan
Ship Ophir, Sylvester, Havre,	O Palmer
Mr Mark Atala, Webster, Liverpool,	J Magee & Co
Brig Hollander, Faulkner, Marseilles,	J Alexander
Brig Susan Lord, Pendleton, Chagres,	J W Breedlove
Brig St Andrew, Miller, Baltimore,	Master
Schr Charity, Belfour, Mobile,	J Farrelly
Schr Maria, Johnson, Pensacola,	J Hurley
Schr Mary F Lutterloh, Summers, Philadelphia,	O Wickham

THE REPUBLIC

WASHINGTON

4 May 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

C N Phillips, Jamaica	W M Thomson, Syria
L Carbor, San Juan	Master Thomson, do
J S Pierson, N Y	J Armstrong, U S N
Miss C E Smith, N Y	Mrs Coolidge, Boston
J Bancroft, S C	Miss Coolidge and three
Mrs Bancroft, S C	servants, Boston
Miss Bancroft, S C	W Devans, N Y
Dr A L Ransom, N Y	Mrs Devans, N Y
Mrs Ransom, do	A J Hogg, Tenn
C Spicer, Phila	G A D Clarke, Camb'd
N Goodsell, Mass	Hon P H Silvester, N Y
C B Davis, do	Mrs Silvester and son,
H Roser, Ga	N Y
Hon W Wright, N J	D A Granville, Norfolk
Miss Wright, do	E Granville, do
Miss Peet, do	G H Cooper, Brooklyn
W Copeland, N Y	J O Seawell, U S N
L L Merwin, do	J Young, Ala
Mr Williamson, Ky	C Bratt, do
Mrs Williamson, Ky	W Treadwell
Master Williamson, Ky	Capt W Potter, Phila
J N Roberts, N C	J Rankins, Troy
T G Harris, Md	Rev G Savery, Jamaica
H H Willson, Md	D A Newton, S C
D E Clarkson, Phila	Mrs Newton, do
Mrs Clarkson, child and	Miss Wetmore, S C
servant, Phila	

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

A M Miller, Va	F Armstrong, N Y
J T S Manley, Va	J Holliday, Ohio
W W Phelps, do	J A Curtin, Baltimore
J M Smoot, do	W Bullock, Phila
Mr Boyd, Baltimore	Mr Shultz, S C
Mr Williams, do	M A Jones, Phila
Mrs Foster, N Y	C Bowen, Ohio
Dr J B Lewis, S C	J Tinsdell, Pa
Mr Ayers and lady, Ohio	J A Carter, Va
S Burah, Va	C Moore, N Y
A Stith, Richmond	A D Haden, Richmond
J J London, do	

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

H Hurlburt, N Y	J Darby, Phila
C H Canter, Md	T Ellis, Baltimore
G Armistead, Va	C A Seward, Washing'n
H R Mygatt, N Y	L L Bowen
A Morse, do	G W Williams, Ohio
W C Bend and lady,	G M Swan, N Y
Mass	D J Castro, do
Miss E Bend, Mass	H J Worthington, Md
W Mitchell, Nantucket	H G Towns, N Y
A Mitchell, do	W H Hartwell, N Y
A Siniser, Tenn	J B Wolcott, Mass
EP Webster, N Y	T G Hunt, do
G Z Dulany and son,	W J Hopkins, Balt
Baltimore	G E Ward, Boston
Dr H S Patterson and	C Hinkley, Baltimore
lady, Phila	T P Shalcross, Va
C Canby, Del	J W Noble, Cincinnati
Miss L Canby, Del	J P Mustin, Ky

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

W Ellison, Boston	E Rowan, Mass
N Blanchard, Boston	Wm Rogers, Balt
P Phillips, Mobile	S Willis and lady, Me
J A Campbell, Mobile	D Sandford, Phila
G A Nichols, Vt	H Sanderson, do
W Reaney, Ga	A Clagett, N Y
W L Hilliard, N C	E Patterson, Boston
W T Binge, N Y	L C Duncan, Charleston
B F Darracott, lady and	Miss Ballenger, do
child, Va	L Crame, do
R F Darracott and lady,	G W Darracott, Va
Va	S F Torrey, Mass
Miss Darracott, Va	W B Dyer, do
J F Voorhies, Phila	A & C Valle, lady and
D S Phillips, N Y	Miss Valle, Havana
W C Pinckney, S C	M Drake and lady
C C Cooper, do	Dr A W Leland, S C
C H Carter, Md	O Avery, do
J Rowan and lady, Mass	W J Matthews, Mobile

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

H W Pulliam and faml-	J M L Causin, Md
ly, N C	O J Smith, do
Mrs Edwards, Ky	J D Morny, Norwicl
Miss Edwards, do	C Charnock, N J
T D Hubbard, N Y	D Chase and two daugh-
S Adams and lady, N Y	ters, Baltimore
P Reizin, Va	D C Digges, Md

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

G G Hubbard, Boston	G Hardi, N Y
C J McCurdy, Conn	W Sawyer, N Y
Miss McCurdy, do	H L Thistle, do
J L Maxwell, Jamesto'n	G Moore, Baltimore
O McColgan, do	W B Williams, Md

6 May 1850, 4

THE CUBAN MOVEMENT.

The Editor of the New Orleans Bulletin says that all the doubts he once entertained concerning the rumored invasion of Cuba are now dissipated. Very recently he has, from authentic sources, become possessed of information which convinces him that an effort is making to carry the plan into operation, and that the rash attempt will be made.

On the contrary, the Western papers announce that some of the volunteers who went from Louisville in the character of "emigrants" for California, as well as some who went from Cincinnati, have returned home disappointed and disgusted. Others of the men who were congregated secretly in New Orleans have in reality taken passage for the land of gold, and still others remain in suspense there, not knowing what to do. The temper of the Kentucky volunteers, who have returned, after spending all their means in going to New Orleans and remaining there for weeks, may be judged from the following remark of the Louisville Courier: "They are very indignant with Gen. Lopez, and if they could have found him, he would doubtless have suffered some for so grossly deceiving them."

Cincinnati Nonpareil

7 May 1850, 2.

Important from Spain.

WHOLE SPANISH FLEET GOING TO CUBA.--*La Patria* states, that in addition to the increase in military forces in Cuba, the naval force is likewise to be greatly augmented. The whole of the Spanish Navy, except that portion actually required to guard the home coast, is to be despatched immediately to Cuba, in anticipation of the contemplated invasion. The Cuban authorities will therefore shortly have at their disposal--

1 Seventy-Pour,

4 Frigates,

5 Corvettes,

8 Steam Frigates,

11 brigs and smaller vessels, besides gun boats in any quantity. The Spaniards hope with this force, and this army, effectually to suppress any attempt at invasion by the Yankees, or revolt by the native Cubans.

The formidable preparations of the Spaniards indicate, and truly too, that the movement in and out of Cuba, for the freedom of that Island, *is no puny affair*.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

7 May 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

W Sewell, U S N	W Blake, N Y
Mr Porter, Deinerara	Hon E Gilbert, Califor'a
Mrs Porter, do	Hon G Reynolds, N Y
S G Jackson, Ky	Z Freine, Chilli
I Newton, Brooklyn	R S Myers, N C
Mrs Newton, do	A H Laffin, N Y
G Dominguez, N Y	E Merrill, do

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

J R White, Balt	A J Endsley, Pa
R M Walker, Philad	A C Frey, do
C R Wood, do	H Parmelee, do
H Lewis, Baltimore	Hon A J Ogle, do
M Harrison, Boston	M Duval, Md
W A Parker, do	Mr Codery, Wash'n
H Williams, do	W E Randolph, Va
W R Harris, Balt	H D Schmidt, Pa
R Cooke, Philad	J L A Small, do
Mr Shultz, S O	J R Spangler, do
P Burgess, Philad	

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

J Reiber, Ohio	W Proctor, Phila
J Wood, La	D Tallmadge, Pa
T Archer, do	T W Tallmadge, do
R Swann, Md	Miss Caruthers, do
Mr Porter, Pa	Miss Crause, do
V R Allen, Cincin	Dr J Bryan, Phila
W S Ringgold, Md	U M White, N Y
L F Williams, N Y	C Hitchcock, lady and
A R Marshall, Ky	daughter and niece
Gov Pratt, Md	and servant, N Y
D Thruston, Balt	G Tucker, Phila
J R White, do	Mr C Warring & wife,
E Kternan, do	N York
J W Cochran, N Y	O A Ballan, R I
E F Knapp, N Y	W H Peete, N Y
J P Hale, N H	D D Stewart, Balt
Dr J W Thomson, Del	Dr Cohen, do
F West, Phila	A J H Way, Toledo
J Carson, do	A P Hayley, N Y
J B Rogers, do	J M Bland, Va
G C Ward,	J M Shields, Richm'd
G C Coggschalle, N Y	N Acker, Va
J Milhan, do	

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

D B Martin, N Y	S C Bohrer, Mass
W De Soulé, Paris,	A M Jameson, Boston
W Riche, N Y	Hon D S Dickinson, NY

May 10, 1850, 2

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The Memphis Enquirer, in the course of some remarks upon the current rumors of a new Cuban Expedition, says:

We saw armed men in our streets yesterday, dressed with wonderful uniformity, that looked to us as if they were going somewhere for some purpose, but we know nothing of the where or the purpose—and supposing it to be no business of ours, we asked no questions.—

We have no doubt that Cuba is destined to become one of the family of independent States composing our Union, but when, or by what means, time alone can reveal.

10 May 1850, 2

FROM CUBA AND SPAIN.—The expedition against Cuba is creating daily more alarm to the Spanish government. Every possible naval aid which can be raised, is now being directed to Cuba with rapidity. New officials are constantly being sent out from Spain, to supersede those now holding office in Cuba. This measure is adopted through fear that any officials who have remained for much time in Cuba, will sympathize with the revolutionists at the approaching struggle. The home government thinks to prevent any such fraternization by appointing new officers, who are strangers and enemies to the Cubans. For this purpose the most blood thirsty men are selected. Among a new batch of home officials recently arrived at Havana, was Don Policarpo Montojo, who supercedes the present Captain of the port of Cardenas. Montojo is an old naval captain—a regular bull-dog in fight.—Alemtara, who supercedes Queippo, as Treasurer for Cuba, has arrived at Havana.

La Cronica states that orders have been sent to England for the immediate construction, on account of the Spanish Government, of two steam frigates of 500 horse power each; two steamers of 300 horse power are building at the Ferrol, Spain, two of the same size in the Carrace, and a store ship in each of the three navy yards of the Kingdom. The keels of these vessels have been laid. They are all destined for the defence of Cuba, and the Spanish papers think that these vessels, with those already sent out will form a pretty formidable fleet. Don Pablo Llanes has gone to England, with two aids, to superintend the construction of the two steamers there.

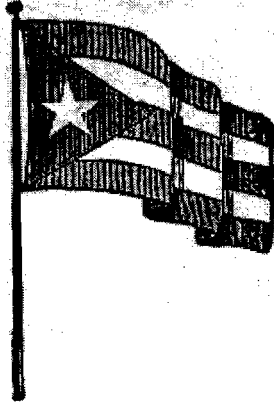
The Daily Picayune

11 MAY 1850, 1
Evening Edition

TRouble AHEAD IN CUBA.—The Paris correspondent of the Times writes:

Were not the idea of reconciliation of so engrossing a character in Madrid, it is probable that the situation in which the island of Cuba now is would occupy the undivided attention of the people and the Government. I learn from undoubted authority that Spanish rule is most precarious in that colony. Letters are every day received here from some of the wealthiest merchants in Cuba, which describe its condition in far more discouraging terms than I have yet used. These letters, forming a body of evidence which cannot be disputed, and proceeding from natives of the island, state that the desire for separation from the mother country is universal. They add that it is even doubtful whether, in case of the worst, the troops now stationed there would defend the authority of the Government if menaced by an invasion from America, and that in case of such an event the utmost that the free population would do would be to remain perfectly neutral in the event of the new force sent out from Spain making a show of resistance. Such is the opinion decidedly expressed by some influential and wealthy natives of Cuba, who would see with pleasure, and who perhaps would not refuse to contribute to the work of separation. Such a state of affairs, perfectly known and appreciated at Madrid, forms an additional motive with almost all parties for a speedy reconciliation with England.

11 May 1850, 2



Highly Important Intelligence!

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA!

Expected News of a Great Battle!

The Cuban Patriots well armed and prepared for the Fight!

GENERAL LOPEZ COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The New York Sun is in receipt of private intelligence from the last head-quarters of the Cuban Patriots.

ALL THE VESSELS OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION HAVE SAILED, AND WITHOUT DOUBT ARE AT THIS MOMENT HOVERING ON THE COAST OF CUBA!

There is every reason to believe that the next advices from Havana, after this date, May 11th, will bring us news of the SUCCESSFUL LANDING OF THE PATRIOTS, AND THE ACTUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THEIR STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE!!

We are at liberty, for the present, to say only few particulars before the public.

The plan and management of the parties concerned in getting up the expedition have been most admirable. Every movement was so cautious and so concealed, that up to the hour of the sailing of the vessels, only a few persons except those engaged, knew anything of the affair.

Thus have the enemies to the freedom of Cuba been, this time, foiled.

The men engaged for this struggle were carefully chosen.

They are strong and well armed. Their number and their names will be published soon, un-

less a wise Providence should overwhelm them with defeat.

In all human probability they will gloriously succeed.

Their landing on the shores of Cuba is the signal for a general revolution throughout the Island.

General Lopez is the Commander-in-Chief. The foul aspersions cast upon him by malicious parties, to the effect that he had abandoned the expedition, are now signally rebuked.

General Lopez wishes his friends to know that he is all right.

The Flag of Free Cuba.

Above is the Flag of Free Cuba. Whether it shall wave over the Mora sooner or later, there it is! The ideas it embraces are comprehensive, as the cause in which it is unfurled is glorious. The star is Cuba—an independent nation—surrounded by a triangle, symbols of strength, and representing by its three sides, executive, legislative, and judicial power. These are the shields of the nation. The star is pure white; the triangle deep red; the five stripes blue and white, the two outer white, and the centre one blue, the others white.

The five stripes represent the three departments of Cuba, as now divided, to wit, Oriental, Central, and Occidental; having Havana, St. Jago, and Principe as their capitals. The red, white, and blue, are the tricolor of liberty.

We shall fling to the breeze from the Sun Building, this morning, a splendid fac-simile of the FLAG OF FREE CUBA. We fling it to the breeze of a free country, that freemen in beholding it may know that an oppressed and noble people are ready, under that flag, to strike, as our fathers did, for liberty. Let the people come and look on the Flag of Free Cuba.

13 May 1850, 4

THE SICKNESS AT HAVANA.—Letters received at Boston to the 2d instant furnish some details relative to the progress of the cholera in Havana. A letter in the Traveller says :

"It is now three weeks since the cholera made its appearance among the citizens, and though it has steadily increased, the panic has in a great measure subsided. During the first week the number of deaths ranged from five to fifteen daily ; during the second it fluctuated very much, some days as high as forty ; on the 30th of April *eighty* deaths were reported ; on the 1st instant sixty-nine, and this morning sixty-three for the last twenty-four hours. I am told that they have cholera among the troops at Guanajay, San Antonio, and Guerras, and also that it is raging among the citizens at Matanzas."

The letter further says that there had been no deaths among the American residents or shipping thus far. Among the deaths by cholera, that of Mrs. CURTIS, the keeper of a hotel well known to American visitors, is noticed.

WASHINGTON

14 May 1850, 1

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Washington,
May 15, 1850.

Persons inquiring for Letters in the following list will
please say they are advertised.

A.		
Arthur, A M	Abeno, Rafaelo	Ander. on, miss Ann
Anderson, mrs C	Abbott, Samuel	Arnold, Richard J 3
Abbott, miss E	Arnold, S V	Anderson, col Robt
Adkins, dr J L	Anderson, Wm	Archbold, Sam eng.
Appleton, Nathan	Arnold, Wm B	
B.		
Boyd, mrs Ann L	Bailey, John B	Howen, miss Ann R
Ball, mrs Ann C	Bull, John	Browne, miss Cath 2
Brill, dr A N	Brown, John M	Brown, miss Ellen J
Bull, Aaron	Barker, James M	Brown, mrs Mary E
Brown, Andrew J	Berry, James W	Biscoe, miss Sarah A
Birdwell, Ausburn	Benton, John B 2	Bradshaw & Langan
Baldwin, Benj H	Brauley, Jas H	Beach, Sam B
Bloor, Chris N	Blair, capt J D	Bradford, Sam D 2
Birdhead, Christ'r	Bowen	Bell, mrs Syna
Boothe, Edward	Blakell, Montague	Bailey, Theo A 2
Bryant, Edward	Boerie, Michael	Blount, jr Thos M 2
Boone, Edward	Burghalter, mrs	Blount Wm
Bell, E	Brown, Neill S 3	Brown, Thomas
Brundage, Ezekiel	Byrnes, Peter	Blount, miss C E 2
Burritt, Elihu	Hiegler, Philip	Barron, Thomas
Blackwar, Kabon	Bergfolk, P E	Bud, William
Brown, miss E	Brooke, rev R T	Brown, Wm
Bloodgood, H	Brown, miss R W	Bland, Wm H
Bowen, H G	Hozzel Robert	Belt, Wm S
Brown, John R	Burritt, S L 2	Bibb, Wm G
Byrne, miss Judith	Bogges, Sarah	Brock, Wm G 2
Buzzes, James	Beancher, S T	Brown, mrs Mary
C.		
Crogan, miss Alice	Clark, J	Crawford, Thomas
Clock, Benjamin	Carter, John A	Childs, mrs Gen T
Clagett, Charles	Chase, John E	Carney, P V
Clark, gen Charles 2	Cofield, Joseph B	Chun, Wm
Carr, Charles	Callahan, Jeremiah	Carey, Willson
Cushing, Caleb	Casey, John	Crowley, Wm
Clay, Charles	Codrick, Joseph	Clark, Wm 2
Carter, gen D F	Colder, J R	Corcoran, Wm
Chase, capt David	Cartland, Moses A	Casey, Wm V
Chase, maj Daniel	Chapman, mrs M A	Collins, Wm C
Carroll, mrs Eliza	Cromwell, Murray	Carr, Walter S
Cook, Eletheus	Clarke, mrs M C	Cooly, miss Marg N
Clarke, pd mid F G	Cutta, miss Mary E	Cook, mrs Cecilia A
Carman, Francis	Collins, Patrick 2	Campbell, mrs Cath
Cook, George	Carroll, jr Patrick	Creighton, mrs Cath
Campbell, gen Geo	Colbert, Pittman 2	Carmichael, John H
Cockrell, Geo A 2	Capper, Robert H	Campbell, jr J S A
Corson, jr Hiram	Clarke, mrs Sarah A	Clarke, rev J G S A
Coffin, Isaac N	Carey, Thomas	Canter, mrs Rebecca
Crane, John C	Crealon, Thomas	Cassady, Patrick
D.		
Dawson, Alfred R	Duckett, James M	Dupereu, cap A M 2
Davis, mrs Ann	Davis, J S	Dawson, mrs Har O
Demp, Bridgett	Duncan, James	Daingerfield, Henry
Dnaby, Emily	Davis, Jacob R	Dant, Thomas E
Durham, mrs Flora	Dunbar, Luther	Denslow, W W
Dade, Francis C	Diggs, Levi	Durham, Wash'o
Dane, Frederick L	Dunn, Michael	Doyle, William
Dowson, Gideon	Diggs, mrs Mary	Dodson, Wm
Dugan, Henry	Davis, Peter S	De Haas, dr Wm
Dunn, John	Diggs, mrs Susan	Davis, Joseph
E.		
Elison, A C	East, Edward L	Earney, Michael
Everett, A B	Exner, F	Edwards, Ogden
Enos, A W	Eckloff, G F	Ewing, R T
Edlin, mrs Sydney	Evert, John	Early, Wm T
English, pd mid E 4	Eveleth, J G	
F.		
Furnworth, L B	Ford, James	Frauka, mrs M J
Fauney, Conrad 2	Frost, John	Fitzpatrick, Pat'k
Fowler, mrs Eliza	Fowler, John L	Fowler, P G
Ferguson, mrs F	Forsyth, John	Fields, Richard
Flemming, dr F	Frazer, lieut J W	Fields, mrs R A
Ford, miss Francis	Forest, miss Louisa	Fletch, miss Sarah
Foltz, George	Fisher, Lemuel	Foot, Solomon
Fisher, Henry	Fisk, L R	Fontana Vincenzo
French, Ira G	Flanigan, Michael	Ferguson, Wm
Frank, John	Fisher, miss M A	Fletcher, Wm
Parfax, dr McN usx		
G.		
Green, rev Aug R	Gillard, miss Mary	Gayle, mrs Elizab'h
Graham, Daniel	Garland, mrs	Glenn, mrs Elizab'h
Geisinger, com D	Glasgow, mrs Mary	Green, mrs Mary A
Goslin, James	Gray, R H	Gwine, Thos H
Gross, James F	Gordon, R	Gale, Thos W
Greer, mid J A	Greenhow, Robert	Gray, Wm K
Gallagher, John	Graves, Sam'l L 2	Gibbons, Washing'n
Glasgow, mrs Mary	Gambel, miss Sarah	Gerrard L
H.		
Henrie, Asa	Hunter, jr John	Henderson, dr AN 2
Howard, Amanda	Hancock, John H 2	Humphreys, miss M
Harper, col C A	Harrison, dr Jas F	Harris, miss Sarah J
Horton, H J	Heritage, Joseph	Holladay, miss Sarah
Hartman miss C	Howard, Jacob M 2	Hillery, Sarah M
Hill, Charles	Hughes, Joseph	Harvey, Thoma
Howard, D	Hunt, James J	Hardenburgh, T H
Hibbard, D B 2	Hanzy, Miram	Hemmick, Wm H 2
Humphreys, Edw	Heany, miss	Hellen, Walter
Hultmann Francis	Hall, Selby	Haskell, col W T
Hamilton, F P	Humphrel, miss M	Howell, W H
Heap, mrs Evelina	A E.	Hayward, Wm H
Heap, Geo H 2	Handy, Lt R J H	Headley, Wm
Harris, miss H	Hardin, Sarah Jane	
J.		
Juian, mrs Ann	Jones, John B	Jackson, mrs Hester
Jackson, mrs Ann	Jackson, mrs Lucin	Johnson, mrs Harriet
Jones, C F 2	Jones, M	Jackson, col Jos W
Isaac, Joseph C	Jenkins, mr	Johnson, Townley
Jewett, C Appleton	Jackson, miss M	Jackson, miss S
Jones, Lt J H	Ingle, mrs Mary	Johnson, mrs Ann
Jordan James	Johnson, mrs R W	Jackson, Thos A
Jenkins, J E	Jones, mrs Susan	
K.		
Kramer, Chas H	Kendrick, Joseph	King, Josias
Kemble, Charles 2	Kirby, James	King, L (col'd)
Kribbin, Charles	Kester, James	King, W S
Katz, August		
L.		
Lynde, A L	Lock, Dr. John 5	Laughlin, col S 2
Lee, Charles	Langdon, J J	Leib, com'r Thos J
Ladd, Geo W 3	Leubhan, Michael	Lynch, Ltut
Lyon, Hervey	Lovell, O L	
M.		
Miles, Andrew	Marcus, H M	Mulligan, miss M
Morgan, B F	Morgan, Henry P	
Miller, Benjamin	Morrow, James	Mooney, Matilda
Middle, dr Charles	Mason, Josiah T 5	Moore, mrs M E
Muller, Carl	Morell, John	Mayes, miss Mary
Myers, miss C W	Morse, John B	Miller, mrs M
Marshall, mrs Car	Murry, Joseph L	Maek, Patrick
Murphy, Correllus	Matthews, Wm J	Makory, Patrick
Moore, col Cyrus	Moogrove, James 3	Martin, Richard
Moore, David	Murdoch, J W	Meredith, Riah'd L
Moriarty, Daniel	Melling, mrs Jane	Marshall, gen Thos
Munro, David	Morgan, J B	Mitchell, Thos P
Maeklin miss E H	Morrison, mrs L H	Mason, Wm A
Merritt, Franklin	Miller, mrs L	Moore, Wm H
Mudd, mrs Frances	Miller, Margaret	Morrow, Wm
Marshall, G H	Murray, miss M A	Murray, Wm R
Munroe, Geo, col'd	Mitchell, mrs Mary	Matthews, Wm S
Mc.		
McLilly, Samuel	McColough, James	McGhee, Ed 3
McClelland, mrs RA	McCanley, pd mid JB	McEllen, col
McAtee, Owen	McKay, James 2	McDonald, Charles
McClelland, D	McGuire, Hy G	McIntosh, Angeline
Melver, Thos	McKinly, miss E	McMechan, miss AB
McKenna, Jefferson	McGowan, E P	
N.		
Norris, Daniel W	Norton, John T	Nally, mrs Mary A
Nelson, George	North, capt John	Newbold, Thos H
Nelson, John S	Nelson, miss Mary	
O.		
Ober, dr Benj	O'Brien, mrs E T	O'Dwyer, miss
Orme, miss Cor'a 2	O'Brien, John	Owens, James E 2
Oliver, colonel	O'Neil, John	O'Connor, miss M
O'Connor, Daniel	Odén, miss Mary	
P.		
Parker, Abram G	Price, John B	Powers, dr
Pomnitz, A	Pendleton, mrs J S	Parker, R S
Price, A F	Paul, Isaac	Parkins, R F
Palmer, Daniel	Park, John W	Partrick, P F
Page, major F N	Pecody, John	Parker, miss Fria
Phillips, Fred'k 3	Palmer, John	Penny, miss M J
Page, Geo W	Phelps, lieut J W 2	Prentiss, S S
Patterson, dr Hy T	Phacna, Israel	Perkins, Seth W
Prosser, John	Poston, John F	Patterson, Wm
Phillips, John W	Poole, miss Rach'l	
Q.		
	Quinn, Michael	
R.		
Rhind, A C	Reid, John W	Robinson, mrs M J
Reed, mrs Caroline	Roswald, Jas	Riell, lieut Robt H
Reynolds, E D USN	Ratcliff, John	Reader, miss R A
Reiley, Francis	Reiley, col Jas 4	Robinson, Tod
Russell, col G L S	Reily, capt Jas	Ringgold, Wm
Reed, Henry H A 2	Right, capt J J	Riston, Wm
Rahlert, H	Randen, J W	Russell, Wm J
Rowland, maj J S	Richardson, major	

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

14 May 1850, 1

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Stuart, Alex H H	Schutt, Hellmaas	Scott, Richard M
Spencer, Mrs A O 3	Scott, James W	Sedley, Richard 2
Smith, A B	Stewart, John	Sprout, Robert
Swift, Beriah	Shields, John	Shorter, Robt C 2
Stark, B T	Sergeant, J A	Shaw, Richard
Jmitchson, Chas W	Smith, James	Schank, Mrs R
Stewart, Chas S	Smith, Miss Jane E	Stambaugh, Col J C 2
Sheridan, Mrs Cath	Smith, Lieut J L	Shepherd, Solomon
Smith, Carman	Spirita, John S	Simonds, Samuel
Salisbury, Ed E	Spirita, Francis	Seville, S D
Straut, Ed J	Stewart, John	Sangster, Col Thos 2
Schenig, Mrs E J	Simmes, John H	Sandy, Thos
Simpson, Ezckl G	Sanders, Jas A	Stone, D W
Seals, Francisco M	Segar, Joseph 2	Shalleo, Patrick
Stair, Edmund	Schlner, L	Sutherland, Rev W H
Selby, Geo W	Sullivan, Kate	Stewart, Wm J
Stuard, Geo M	Sheppard, L	Savage, J
Sanders, Geo N	Siver, Mr	Schriver, Mr T
Snow, Geo M	Summers, Oliver	

T.

Taylor, Miss B	Tue, J E	Throckmorton, R
Tuft, Dr	Thompson, W	McC
True, Miss Frances	Thornton, Mrs L E	Turney, Samuel
Tasco, James	Thompson, Mrs M	Turner, Thos
Todd, John	Tolson, Mrs M E	Thompson, W J 2
Thomas, John E	Taliaferro, R C M	Thomas, Henry
Tobin, John	Thomas, Samuel	Tuckey, Wm M

U.

Usher, John

V.

Van Stavoren, G W	Vogel, Miss Emile	Vail, Alfred
Van Heeringen, Prof		

W.

Williams, Col A S 2	Williams, George	Welch, Col John
Washburn, Chas A	Ward, George T	Woody, J W
Wilson, Chas Hy	Wells, Henry	Ward, Lieut Com J R
Williams, Mrs Col	Wilson, Henry	Willey, Mr
Willett, Mrs Car	Woolrich, Rev Isaac	Wilkin, Jas W
Willett, Mrs E C	Weaver, John	Williams, Mrs P
Warring, Eras G	Wallace, Gen J R 2	Williams, Solomon
Wilson, Ebenezer	Wescott, James	Wilson, Miss S A 2
Wingenroth, L F	Wanzer, Louis	White, S H
Washington, Geo F	Williams, Miss Kate	Watts, Samuel
Wilson, Geo E	Wever, John	Woodward, Wm
Wood, Dr Geo B 3	Washington, J G	Weston, Wm

Y. & Z.

Yates, Giles F	Young, Mrs Marg't	Zellager, Mrs Pris'a
May 15—3t	WILLIAM A. BRADLEY, P. M.	

WASHINGTON

14 May 1850, 3

DEATH.

In this city, on Sunday evening, the 12th instant, aged 62 years, Mrs. MARIA S. WEBSTER, relict of E. W. WEBSTER, Esq. of Cuba.

The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice, her funeral, which will take place this morning, (14th inst.) at 10 o'clock, from her late lodgings, a Mrs. ALLEN's, south side Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets.

14 May 1850, 4

**UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY,**

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Office No. 27 Wall street.—This Company, possessing a guaranty capital of \$100,000, the whole of which is paid in and invested in the public stocks of the United States and the State of New York, makes insurance on the lives of individuals and grants annuities.

Parties insuring upon the mutual plan participate in the profits of all the business transacted by the Company. Persons may, if they prefer, insure at very low rates without participating in the profits.

A married woman may insure the life of her husband, which will insure to her sole benefit and that of her children, free from the claims of creditors.

A congregation may insure the life of their clergymen, and many gratifying instances are recorded of the happy effects which have resulted therefrom.

The premiums upon policies may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, at the option of the assured.

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southeast corner of E and 10th streets, op. Masonic Hall.

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april 22—coty.

14 May 1850, 2

The Flag of Free Cuba.

THE Flag of Free Cuba, which we flang to the breeze on Saturday morning, still waves from the Sun Buildings, the cynosure of all eyes, and there it shall wave until we hear, what God forbid, that Cuba has fallen before her oppressors. The Flag of Free Cuba! a prouder sheet never kissed the winds of heaven, and that it may wave over the pearl of the Antilles—over a people freed from merciless bondage—is the devout prayer of our hearts. Gallant spirits are marshalled under it; hearts as noble and true as e'er fell at Thermopylae or Lexington; and millions will rejoice to know that it is planted on another field of freedom. We invite the public to come and look at the Flag of Free Cuba, and to bless both it and the glorious cause in which it is unfurled.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

15 May 1850, 2.

Cuba Intelligence--Invasion and Insurrection.

We notice by telegraph to the New York Sun
May 11, that the vessels of the Cuban expedition have
sailed from their last head-quarters, and there is every
reason to believe that the next news from Havana will
be that the expedition has effected a landing, and that
the struggle for independence has gloriously
commenced. All has been managed in a most secret
and prudent manner, and the spies of despotism have
been foiled. Gen. Lopez is the commander-in-chief,
and all the men have been selected from the strong,
and the brave.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

15 May 1850, 2.

What do you Mean!

Some call us an Abolitionist. If by Abolitionist be signified one who is opposed to Slavery, then, reader, you are one yourself, or else you are behind even Henry Clay who hesitates not to declare Slavery to be a wrong against Nature and humanity. But if by Abolitionist be meant one who would violate the laws of the Republic and the fraternal relation of the States to emancipate the slaves, then we are no Abolitionist.

But we will tell you how far we are an Abolitionist.

1. We are opposed to all wrong of every name and nature, and would abolish it.

2. We are opposed to monopoly which takes bread from the mouths of the people, and would abolish it.

3. We are opposed to the despotism of capital and the servitude of the laborer, and would abolish it.

4. We are opposed to Slavery of every name and nature, and would elevate the thoughts and feelings of the people so that it may be abolished.

5. We are opposed to the degradation of the laborer by chaining negroes to the performance of the toil of the mechanic, the farmer and other laborers, and would abolish it.

6. We are opposed to the aristocracy that grows out of monopoly and Slavery, and would abolish it.

7. We are all opposed to the power of one man over another's body or bread, and would abolish it.

8. We are opposed to forcing the laborer to toil by the side of slaves in the Western mines, and would prevent the owner of men and the monopolist of land from invading the free wilderness.

9. We are opposed to many other evils too numerous to mention, and are in favor of abolishing them.

Now, if any mechanic or other laborer is not opposed to that system which says his toil is not fit to be performed by decent men, and therefore there must be slaves to perform every species of labor, then we say to that mechanic, you are a traitor to your own manhood, to your own honor and to your own families. Labor cannot be honorable as long as slaves perform it. Talk of the "dignity of labor!"--it is nonsense and impudence for those to thus speak of labor while they so scorn it as to impose all their labor, even to the washing of their feet and the dressing of their bodies, upon those they hire with their wealth or drive with their whips. It is to the honor of labor and the emancipation of the toiler that all our efforts are directed, and we say to the laborer that if his views of reform are so infernally selfish as to embrace only *his own* emancipation and disregard the welfare of his fellow men--we say to such an one that it is a pity the cause of human progress is blasphemed by such perfidy. The curse of every species of monopoly and every kind of human slavery rests down upon labor everywhere, and we are for one universal abolition sweep of all wrong whether North, East, South or West.

Georgia Journal and Messenger.

MADE IN GEORGIA

15 May 1850, 2

Invasion of Cuba.

The New Orleans and Mobile papers announce the sailing from various points upon the Gulf Coast, of several vessels with large numbers of armed men, supposed to be destined for the Island of Cuba. The force is variously estimated at from 2000 to 8000 men, and it is said will be fully sustained by a large interest in the island. We may, therefore, expect stirring news from Cuba in the course of the next few weeks. General Lopez is said to have sailed with the expedition which embraces several gentlemen of considerable distinction in the Southern and South Western States.

WASHINGTON

15 May 1850, 3

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE IN THE SOUTH.

The assemblage a few weeks ago of Naturalists in Charleston, South Carolina, was characterized by observations and discourses upon various subjects of careful inquiry and obvious utility.

The truthful investigations of Professor Agassiz interested every one by the energy, decision, and sobriety of the lecturer.

The history of the causes, operations, and influences of the winds, and of the currents of the ocean upon navigation, commerce, and civilization, was portrayed in the sensible and impressive remarks of Lieut. MAURY.

Some curious discoveries of diminutive marine shells at different depths of the sea, through the cautious investigations of Professors BACHMAN and BAILEY, offered a new light to the navigator, and increased confidence in an approach to our shores.

The geological sketch of Alabama, by Professor TUOMEY, showed that coal measures of excellent quality exist at the headwaters of navigable rivers in that State, affording facilities to steam navigation in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Pacific.

A curious muscular apparatus connected with the air-bladder of the drum fish, sufficient to explain the cause of the sounds given out by the animal at certain seasons, was shown by Dr. HERMON, of Charleston. Professor LEITCH, of Georgia, exhibited some remarkable effects of ice and frost upon certain vegetables and earths.

Other discussions ensued, relating to shells, reptiles, fossil remains, Artesian wells, plants, planets, mathematics, morals, and physics, the general examination of which, and the comparison of opinions, appeared to be satisfactory to the Association and to the public who attended the meetings.

An interesting peculiarity noticed was the extension to which a well authenticated truth, in any natural science, might be applied, and the practical utility of the intercommunication of sentiment among Naturalists, occupied by very different subjects of study and observation.

The investigations of the botanist and conchologist were found to verify and bear fit the arguments of the navigator and geographer.

The geologist and zoologist assist the planter and miner, the merchant, the manufacturer, and mechanic.

Natural history aids geography, which reacts; while astronomy and zoology form elements in developing laws of moral action and instruction. Geography was called in—by every happy expedient—to describe the definite bounds, or zones, under which meteoric masses fall, and exhibited the extended range of their action upon our earth, in a demonstration by Prof. SHREVE, who described three meteorites which had fallen in the Carolinas during the last year.

Prof. HAEYER, an eminent Irish botanist, who had just returned from Key West, observed that some of the same plants studded the coasts of Florida, and those of Ireland and Iceland. After the subject was opened for observation, Lieut. KESTER remarked that the Gulf Stream would convey the seed precisely to those spots, on the distant shores of Europe, which had carried bottles filled with air to the same destinations, and thus the appearance of the same plants, under such different degrees of latitude, was satisfactorily accounted for.

A highly distinguished naturalist, in his cheerful national banner, declared that, put him down in any congregation in the State in which he lived, which is marked for its geological varieties, and he believed he could tell from what geological formation the majority of the members came; so great an influence has the natural formation of the country upon the countenance, form, habits, and even opinions of the people.

The question of the "Unity of the Races of Man" had occupied the attention of a club of gentlemen in Charleston, who met occasionally for the discussion of scientific and other topics, and had probably been carried so far as not to bear other discussion there. But some observations of Professor BACHMAN made the argument exceedingly interesting. Some

gentlemen would willingly have entered into the discussion on it could have been received with proper temper, and argued without personal feeling. The remarks referred to were, in substance, "That there existed no authority from the phraseology of the Genesis, to disprove facts made apparent by comparison with other objects of natural history. That it was difficult to conceive how the white race of man could have originated from parents of any other color, or that negroes had originally a white parentage." "That the history of Genesis described the generations of one family, and rather authorized the opinion that other races of human beings co-existed at the same time with the sons of Adam, who were described as intermarrying with them, as no females of their own family are enumerated. The narrative did not prevent the supposition that these might have been a pair of whites, a pair of blacks, and a pair of reds—from whom sprang the various nations of the earth, differing much in their conformation of body, and mental development."

These suggestions of one of the most intelligent and truthful of naturalists elicited attention and respect, but produced what was considered by some a very unnecessary clerical argument, and caused a disposition to arrest or postpone the discussion, which was passed over as being more suited to the calm and discreet arguments of the pen than to an open public discussion.

All men may be said correctly to be of "one blood," without having their origin from one common earthly parentage, though deriving existence from the "same one Creator." The obligations for mutual kindness, charity, and mercy are mainly not invalidated by such arguments as those presented by the eminent naturalist.

The Association included several clergymen among its members or as visitors.

Dr. BACHMAN, the intelligent associate of AUDUBON, is a Lutheran minister, and has written upon the subject. The Rev. Mr. SMITH is a Presbyterian. Dr. LUTCH, a Catholic, educated in Italy and lately returned from Cuba, is known as a linguist, geologist, and a sensible gentleman. There was also present a highly esteemed Unitarian divine, Dr. MILLER, and, we believe, a Methodist clergyman. There may also have been a Hebrew priest at the meeting. Some of these gentlemen supposed that the opinion expressed by the professor tended to a contradiction of the records of Scripture, although both parties appeal to the Bible to confirm their individual views.

We have arrived at that degree of knowledge that we may very honestly question the English translation of some of the images of the Scriptures, made by men of talent, knowledge, and piety, but peculiarly deficient in information on points of natural history and science, little known; or cultivated under great disadvantages, at the time of our translation of the Hebrew writings. "The images of speech" in that language, being all derived from natural types or figures, must be rendered less lucid by any error in their exact interpretation; and it is to be feared that we have accepted many views never intended by the ancient writers.

On the contrary, a strict, full, and perfect elucidation of many branches of Natural Science, but lately arrived at, are now shown to have been exactly described by Hebrew writers nearly three thousand years ago, in a manner as unerring as wonderful.

The well-known historical fact that it was attempted to check the advances of astronomy, because they were, too lately, thought to conflict with the testimony of the Scriptures, is an example which may instruct us to be gentle and lenient in regarding the results which the truths of natural science may lead to. The great discoveries in the science of astronomy induced men to doubt—very properly—if the language in which the book of Joshua was formerly interpreted was the correct sense. And not only do naturalists no longer doubt, but the best modern Hebrew scholars now consent that the translation is erroneous. Yet it still remains unchanged in our Bibles.

Religious truth cannot be promoted by any attempt to retard mental progression, but must be benefited by the proper adjustment of such facts. Ignorance or false interpretations conceal the original intentions of a sacred writer, while truth

15 May 1850, 3

ed science make it more plain and distinct.

When some cautious Hebrew scholar suggested that 'the Levites,' who fed Elijah, were 'a tribe of Arabs—who have been since found to inhabit the district referred to in the text—the mind was relieved from an uncertainty, and the influence of the writing confirmed in the heart.

Some have hesitated to credit the literal translation of the Book of Jonah, on physiological grounds—and by that hesitation induced the application of additional scrutiny to the original text—and have satisfied themselves that what was

thought to be a 'living fish' was, in fact, a 'living' 'boat,' and their faith increased!

The speaking of Balaam's don may be understood as a figure of speech—not proper in ancient or in modern times—by which the impressions of a kind, but important master's heart are placed in the animal's mouth, without an intention to signify that the don spoke any other language than his own!

Dr. RICHARDSON, acknowledged to be one of the best Hebrew scholars of the day, was asked if the English interpretation in the 78th Psalm, of "angel's food," was correct, or that made by another linguist, of "oxen's food." He at once, cheerfully, declared that neither one nor the other was the just interpretation of the original; yet such errors are read over as calmly and gravely as if they were entitled to implicit credit and respect; because they are written in a book we call sacred, but whose character is changed by our errors. We are no advantage from an unfaithful contraction or extension of the text; let us have the true interpretation, and not be reconciled till it is made so.

It has been acknowledged that the word "spider"—a familiar image with our English snowdrops—has been used in our translation instead of the more 'southern' animal, a "beard." That "natron," or soda, has been mistaken for "nitre," and "brass"—a mixed metal—for "native copper."

Thus, in numerous instances, the want of correct natural knowledge in a translator, has exposed us to a confusion in the text, designed for the instruction of man, but still concealed from his understanding, by too great sensitiveness upon the part of some who would claim to be the exclusive guardians of what the Deity evidently designed as a wholesome communication to all.

While some decline to admit any other interpretation than that they have been taught, others object to Scriptural quotations or references as altogether irregular among scientific men, when describing the active agents of life they study.

If the God of Revelation is different from the God of the Natural Universe, let some one exhibit the distinction; for our own part, we look upon their attributes as identical! And no truth, which is elicited by the diligent inquirer into the natural acts of the Deity—distributed as if for the purposes of guiding us directly to a knowledge of His character and intentions—can conflict with the correct translations of a revealed truth.

When there appears to be a discrepancy, let us carefully continue to examine and re-examine the text, the figures of language, and the difference of the customs of the people in the age in which the Book was written, and the correct lights of science will as surely lead us to a just interpretation, as in other cases of faithful and exact observation, valuable improvements and corrections are made in the practical applications of astronomy, navigation, and geography. Such a course would also tend to render men of science more cautious in their observations—that, as "the interpreters of nature," they do not exhibit fanciful differences, but scrutinize with kind exactitude the labors of others, and thus render truth of more importance than scientific nomenclature, or an attachment to unnecessary metaphysical niceties, which might otherwise take the preference of practical utility.

Upon the argument which Professor AGASSIZ entered, many were of opinion it might have been advantageously continued, after the timely subsidence of feeling, with the same earnest desire for the advancement of truth, both in Nature and Revelation, neither of which can be benefited by an attempt to avert discussion upon subjects involving the welfare of social society.

If the opinion expressed by a portion of the clergy be correct, that of the naturalist, calmly advanced, cannot do injury. If, on the contrary, men have yielded to a too easy, intricate, or imperfect interpretation of a text, let the benefit of the observations of science be employed for the adjustment of what proves a difficulty. There is no authority like Truth.

Those who have witnessed the vivid descriptions of Prof. AGASSIZ, in the correction of error in the previous investigations of natural science, or have observed his rapid, but distinct utterance, quick hand, and energetic gestures, in announcing some new scientific discovery from careful observation and correct appreciation of design in the Originator, cannot but confess that, in the bright and softened eye, the moist and eloquent lips, and the impress of mind and heart, they observe something more approaching our ideas of the inspiration of truth than is usual in this age among any class of men.

The progress of natural science may correct some of the pre-conceptions of the metaphysician, or elucidate more clearly the just interpretation of the language of divine inspiration, but it never has had the effect to change men's opinion of any vital or important truth, and cannot have such an influence.

We consider it to be in bad taste and feeling to attempt to interrupt the evidences of natural science, by a distrust of their ultimate influences upon a translation of Scripture—or to refuse to the investigators of natural laws the employment of the energetic language of the Scriptures, whose powerful figures of speech are all drawn from natural images, obtained, as we believe, by the same processes of truthful observation and experience we now employ for the perfection of knowledge.

We consider it impossible that any calm, kind, or unprejudiced listener to the various investigations of the different scientific gentlemen assembled in Charleston, could avoid the impression that the references to the Scriptures employed by some of them were honest, heartfelt, and appropriate. Lieut. MAURY, particularly, elucidated his theory of the winds in a beautiful manner, by reference to the Hebrew writings, and evinced the feeling of a generous satisfaction that he had been anticipated with such great accuracy by an ancient author, who had described the natural phenomena of the currents of winds so closely, in accordance with the experience which, by the aids of modern science, he had toiled to accumulate, the evidences of.

The illustrations made upon the large map of the world exhibited the comparative relations of land and water upon our globe, and the influences which temperature, moisture, evaporation, and elevation had in causing the varieties and circuits of the different currents of wind.

More than 2,800 years ago a description was written in the Book of Ecclesiastes, as if all the scientific results had then been accumulated for the exact resemblance of the descriptive pictures:

"The wind goeth to the south, and turneth about to the north—it whirleth about continually—and the wind returneth again, according to its circuits.

"All the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full—into the place from whence the rivers come, thither they return, to go again."

The impressive action, unaffected tone, and feeling confidence Lieut. MAURY exhibited while addressing the Rev. chairman, Dr. BACHMAN, in the strong language of the Scriptures, was considered a noble and most appropriate finale to the overwhelming evidence he offered, of the wisdom, contrivance, and adaptations of the Creator. We cannot conceive it possible for any class of men to be more honestly impressed by, or better entitled to employ, the beautiful, powerful, and natural illustrations of the Scriptures, than those whose constant enjoyment it is to study the laws and observe the agencies established by the Deity, throughout this world, and those distant worlds which appear in the heavens. We claim for naturalists the right to such reference and scrutiny—and even to criticism and correct errors of translation, which have been too easily admitted to our confidence, and are sometimes insisted upon with too great tenacity by professional or sectarian prepossession.

The references to the Pleiades—of the Book of Job—and to the "round" form of the earth in several of David's Psalms—according to our recent version—were also offered in evidence, as proof of scientific attainment exhibited by Hebrew authority, in confirmation of modern discovery, by Lieut. MAURY, in a manner gentle and decided, but bold and impressive. There are no works in the ancient languages which so frequently refer to objects of natural history and natural science as the Hebrew Scriptures; and as we gain correct information of the laws which truly regulate the natural world, so we increase our knowledge of the just comparisons, drawn from that source, which are so freely offered in the Scriptures.

There is a necessity, then, that the explanation, or translation of natural actions, should be exact and true, as they are used for the exemplification of the boundaries of moral science, which become confused when the natural images of speech and explanation are perverted or changed; while an adjustment of an error, in the consideration of natural action, may lead to a correction of a false translation—as has occurred in repeated instances.

From the frequent references to natural laws in the Hebrew writings, some are disposed to believe that they contain the only record of the sciences known to ancient nations—3,500 years ago—and that there then existed a more accurate appreciation of the true laws of natural science than has been since approached, until the present age!

So far, then, is the Bible from not offering us any information in science, that it is the only truthful record in existence of the advances made in the knowledge of natural laws by the accumulated wisdom of antiquity, and it certainly refers every thing and action to the true original source. All

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our advances and increase in a knowledge of the construction and formation of the earth exhibits confirmations, rather than contradictions of such history. And the only obstacles offered to an appreciation of this important adjustment arise from errors in translation, and difficulty in the phraseology used by men not possessing the information of the original writers. Thus a false translation of a natural truth should be corrected as soon as it is discovered, for hesitation exhibits weakness, rather than strength, in our faith.

Do we not then hold back the knowledge of the true intentions of the Deity by checking the advances of natural knowledge, rather than show our devotion by attempting to decide what natural truth does or does not conflict with that of the Scriptures. By such obstruction a record of truth may be made totally to change its just character.

APRIL, 1850. A BACKWOODSMAN.

15 May 1850, 2

Down with that Flag—Eh?

The steam of Castilian indignation against the *New York Sun*, the Flag of Free Cuba, and the Patriot Cubans, has generated to a head and threatens to burst certain Spaniards in this city. The spies of Isabella, and the tools of Don Rómulo are in arms. A. X. San Martín, editor of *La Cronica*, and special correspondent of the *Express*, is out in yesterday's *La Cronica* with a torrent of denunciation of the *Sun*, in which the vocabulary of slang is exhausted. He is in fury that we should dare to draw his portrait on Monday, but more, that we should be believed by the respectable press and the public, while his lies about Lopez and the Cubans are treated with contempt.

La Cronica would have us abducted, as Rey was, and packed off to the Moro; but we cannot go until the Flag of Free Cuba is transplanted from the *Sun* Building east and firm to Havana, to Principe, and to St. Jago. It calls on the Spanish Consul, the Spanish Minister, the Spanish Captain-General, the Spanish Queen, and whoever is loyal Spanish throughout the world, and the United States Government to boot, to tear down from the *Sun* Building that symbol of piracy and treason—the Flag of Free Cuba. Bravo! Come on, Spain & Co., with *La Cronica* in the van, and tear down that Flag if you can. It kisses the breeze with a defiance of your rage, your abductions, your machinations. Defended by no cannon nor bayonets, yet it laughs your impotent fury to scorn. We shall fly it until the patriots of Cuba triumph or are immolated in blood; until Lopez from his "begging" proclaims freedom to the down-trampled, or is himself crushed to the earth.

We'll may San Martín cry out; the freedom of Cuba is the death of *La Cronica*, and the stoppage of its bread, and the purgation from our soil of the spies and assassins of Spain. Hear—the echo of Roncali—in yesterday's *La Cronica*. Of the news we announced on Saturday, it says:

"The announcement produced an instantaneous effect, and put the whole community in motion, especially that part having relations with Cuba. They went about not a little concerned, enquiring the number of men, and the names of the generals at the head of the expeditionary forces. We ourselves were victims, (oh, oh!) during Saturday morning, of the impatience and curiosity of many respectable (oh, oh!) persons. At the hour in which we write, the farcical flag waves from the *Sun* establishment. Passers-by look at it as an object of despicable irritation, and from every quarter we hear complaints of the want of power on the part of the authorities (oh, oh!) to put a stop to such degrading demonstrations. We suppose that the Spanish Consul has considered this miserable joke (oh) to be worthy of notice, on account of the momentary effect which it produced on the community, on Saturday, that he has placed the occurrence within the knowledge of the Spanish Minister, who, by his right, will demand of the general government that it prohibit the repetition of similar practical demonstrations, in future."

La Cronica considers that Flag a joke, does it? It may wish, a week hence, it was a joke. He may pray it were a joke, but neither it, nor the Spanish Consul, nor the Spanish Minister, nor the U. States Government can make it a joke if the Expedition lands safely in Cuba. Pull down a flag that represents a revolution for popular liberty, will they? We should like to see the trial made. We can tell *La Cronica* that it has only heard the beginning, the end is to come. Ten thousand men in this city are ready for action if the Cubans succeed in the first blow. Ships are lying at our wharves waiting for the word of victory to spring away and join the battle. Should Eng-

land interfere, the Gulf in one week will swarm with a hundred thousand patriots. Gen. Lopez has not gone begging bread. The Cubans have bread, money, cannons, stout arms, patriot hearts, and the right to bear them on. They war for freedom, and freemen pray them God speed.

We can tell *La Cronica* more: the Spanish Consul, within half an hour after the Flag of Free Cuba was hung from the *Sun* Building, called upon the authorities of this city to suppress it, and was told this was a free country, where people had a right to sympathize with freedom. *La Cronica* says the *Sun* was the original conspirator in the Cuba revolution. It was the originator of the move in the U. States, and we glory in the fact. We thank our contemporaries for charging us with that honor. We have by word and deed, for the love of liberty, urged this conflict. We hold ourselves at war, perpetual war against tyranny throughout the world, and shall rejoice whenever and wherever the hand of patriotism is raised against it. Our readers will excuse us if we speak at length, on a subject of such interest and magnitude as this. We quote from a portion of our contemporaries, some of whom at first ridiculed our announcement. The *Herald* of yesterday says:

"The announcement made by the *Sun*, with respect to the designs on Cuba, has been classed by us as one of its peculiar attempts at a hoax, for we did not suppose that any such rash and premature step would be taken at this time. Movements, however, in another quarter, gave an entirely different complexion to the whole affair, particularly as, for the last six months, there have been plots and counterplots going on, of a very curious character."

The *Tribune* says:

"A good deal of talk is now going about the papers (why not rankle credit the *Sun*) with reference to the Expedition against Cuba, with which Gen. Lopez is said to have recently sailed from New Orleans. It is affirmed that the arrangements have been carried on upon a large scale, and that a considerable body of men and several ships are engaged in the enterprise. The number of men is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 12,000, engaged as is reported, for no specified pay, but for a chance at the booty to be made by the Expedition in case the stores and treasures of the Spanish Government on the island should fall into its hands. The ships have cleared for Chagres, and in every way sufficient care has been taken to leave no ground for legal interference on the part of the authorities of this country. Such is the statement of those who claim and are likely to be well informed; it may or may not be true in every particular, but we incline to believe it by no means without foundation."

The *Baltimore Patriot* says:

"Whatever may be the degree of credit belonging to the story of the *New York Sun*, it is certain that the Spanish Government are very much agitated about their West India colonies, and are apprehensive that they are in danger of losing them."

The *Philadelphia Times* says:

The advices of the *N. Y. Sun*, from this expedition, may be strictly true, or not as events will determine hereafter. Such a movement would, certainly, create no surprise among a people, who have resolved that Cuba must ultimately be connected with our Union of States. The Cabinet has manifested its opposition to this popular measure, but it may be found extremely difficult to repress the feelings and determination of an enterprising and expanding country, especially when those feelings are reciprocated by the citizens of an island, which has long been an object of desire on the part of the American public. We await the result with impatient anxiety.

The *Philadelphia Pennsylvanian* says:

"The *New York Sun* professes to have certain information of the invasion of Cuba, by a force under the command of Gen. Lopez. The particulars are not given with any distinctness of detail, and it is difficult to form an opinion respecting the truth of the statement, although we are inclined to believe it."

The *Williamsburgh Times* says:

"The *Sun* comes out announcing 'highly important intelligence,' to the effect that a patriotic expedition has sailed for Cuba, and is, probably, by this time hovering on that coast. The *Sun* says the arrangements have been kept dark for the purpose of ensuring their success. A revolution in Cuba would do no harm, so we hope the news is true."

The *Springfield Gazette* says:

"The *New York Sun* of Saturday contains the highly important intelligence that the long talked of expedition against Cuba has departed, and is now probably hovering around the coast of that island, or has landed for the commencement of a struggle for Independence. This intelligence the *Sun* claims to have received from the head quarters of the Cuban patriots, and there is doubtless something in it. The management of the parties engaged in getting up the expedition was so discreet that but few knew anything about it, except those engaged in it."

We might go on quoting columns, but we have given sufficient to show that some of our contemporaries have recovered from their incredulity, and that the *Journal of Commerce* is much wiser in keeping silent than it would be in crying humbug, as usual. The *New York Sun* is, and has been in the confidence of the Cuban Patriots, and will not betray that confidence.—We might give details that would open the eyes of *La Cronica*, and the *Commercial*, wide; but the time is not come. We shall not be behind our neighbors in the publication of news from Cuba. To those chivalrous persons who inquire of us how they can join the expedition, we say, wait till the Cubans strike the first blow, then your schooners, cannon, and stands of arms will be acceptable, unless the fortresses of Cuba should give up the ghost at once.

New York Sun

15 May 1850, 2

THE *Newark Advertiser* thinks it possible there may be something in the Cuban Expedition, but could not believe the *Sun's* announcement because it was endorsed by no other paper. How could it be endorsed at the time of our publication when we alone had the intelligence. The former Expedition admitted some of our cotemporaries to its confidence and was betrayed; for this reason the present Expedition admitted only its first and faithful ally, the *Sun*, to its secrets. We have not abused them.

WASHINGTON is full of rumors of newspaper changes, ruptures between the President and his Cabinet, and Cuban affairs. The *Republic* newspaper has changed hands, but the President and Cabinet are on good terms. It is said in Washington, confidently, that Gen. Quitman is first in command of the Cuban Expedition, and that several persons have left the Capital to join it. We do not believe this rumor about Gen. Quitman. Mr. Clay has spoken in defense of the Senate committee's report, and is sanguine of its success. Webster, it is said, will finally support it.

CUBA AND HER EXILES.—MESSRS. BEACH BROTHERS.—My name was first on the list for your paper, and I have with pleasure continued a constant reader. I glory in the part you take relating to beautiful but oppressed Cuba. I have resided there, and have been eye-witness to tyranny too cruel almost to believe. My family and myself have felt the lash. I pray for the God of all good to be with Cubans in their struggle. Please say so in your paper tomorrow.
AN EXILE.

15 May 1850

WASHINGTON

16 May 1850, 3

CUBA AND ITS THREATENED INVASION.

The papers in this part of the country have, for several days past, abounded in paragraphs of the most extravagant nature respecting the gathering and transportation of illegally organized bands, from ports of the United States, destined to attempt the subjugation of the Island of Cuba, for the purpose of aggrandizement by that exploit of those who are engaged in it. In some of the papers the number of persons engaged in this enterprise is said to amount to twelve or thirteen thousand men; another account represents Gen. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, to be the Commander of the forces, Gen. LOPEZ being second in command; and these stories are equally to be relied upon, neither of them having much foundation.

The only statement on the subject that we have seen, to which full credit can safely be given, is the following from New Orleans, furnished by Telegraph, and of the latest date:

"It is now currently reported here, and, from the numerous indications, believed by many, that an expedition is about forming to invade the Island of Cuba. It is well known that secret preparations are making daily to that effect, and that the matter is fast ripening into maturity. For several weeks past the signs have been so ominous that no one can mistake them. Arms, ammunition, and men have already been shipped to Chagres, for the purpose of eluding suspicion, but their ulterior purpose and destination is to aid in effecting an invasion of Cuba. The Spanish Consul, seeing these things, or rather being informed of them, has dispatched a fast sailing schooner, the swiftest he could obtain, to Havana, with a bearer of despatches in reference to the matter. There seems to be no doubt that an expedition for the above purpose is secretly organizing in this city."

From Havana, advices have been received of as late date as the 8th instant, at which time great excitement existed there, caused by reports (such probably as those transmitted by the Spanish Consul at New Orleans) of expeditions about to sail for the Island; the amount of their numbers, and the places of their sailing and destination, being variously stated. Already, under the influence of alarm thus created, together with that produced by the existence of yellow fever, and that terrible scourge the cholera—the deaths from the latter numbering from 96 to 106 per day, exclusive of the deaths in the Spanish army and navy—all strangers had left the city, and many also of the respectable Creoles.

Of these latter classes, a considerable number arrived in the steamer *Isabel*, at Charleston, a day or two ago; some of whom are already in this city, and were yesterday among the spectators of proceedings in both Houses of Congress.

The Daily Picayune

16 MAY 1850, 1 Evening Edition

The Cuba Expedition.

For some time past rumors of a contemplated descent on the island of Cuba have been rife, not only in this city but in many other parts of the country. These reports, though sufficiently precise, were very various, often contradictory, and evidently not based on a knowledge of the facts. We have ourselves, for obvious reasons, abstained from saying any thing on the subject. The untoward result of the expedition organized some months since was owing entirely to the imprudence of some of the adventurers in supplying the public with gratuitous information, and to the intermeddling of the newspapers in parading all the arrangements of the expedition in their columns. According to common report, the present adventurers are now beyond the reach of any injury which can accrue to them from the premature announcement of their plans in the United States. Whether this is the case or not we shall not undertake to say. It may be partly true and partly false; but since our contemporaries have taken the initiative in alluding to the expedition, we do not consider it incumbent on us longer to maintain silence. We shall, however, content ourselves with reasserting, what perhaps every one knows already, that a number of persons have left our shores, destined for Cuba, with the intention of aiding the inhabitants of that island in throwing off the oppressive Spanish yoke.

The plans of the leaders in the movement, their resources, the number of their followers in the United States, and other attendant circumstances, are best known to the persons engaged in the affair. The reports on the subject, as we have before said, are very various, though all seem to agree that the first blow is to be soon, perhaps already has been struck. The Franco American of Tuesday last contains an article, which from its confident tone would seem to infer that its authors are in all the secrets. The Franco American asserts positively that on Tuesday, the 14th of this month 10,000 men were to land in Cuba at three different points; that by preconcerted signals the inhabitants throughout the island were to be made aware of their deliverer's approach, and that the Cubans would immediately fly to arms for the assertion of their independence. The ramifications of the plot are so extensive, and at the same time so well concealed, even from the lynx-eyed vigilance of the Spanish authorities, that failure is considered nearly impossible. But should it happen that the patriots do not give the anticipated aid, should they prove recreant to their promises, the adventurers have prepared for them a safe and speedy retreat, so that even in the event of a want of success in their main object, their safety is secured. The Franco American says, moreover, that not only the men but money to carry out the enterprise has been raised in the United States. Six millions have been expended in equipping the troops which have already sailed, and two millions more remain at the disposal of prominent citizens of this city who are interested in the movement. Such are the statements of the Franco American, and we give them because they are more circumstantial than any we have seen or heard from unauthorized sources. Whether they are founded in truth, time will determine, and probably a very short time. Let us wait.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

The following despatches were received from Mobile by mail this morning:

Congressional—The Compromise.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 13.—In the Senate today, (13th,) Mr. Clay is speaking in favor of the bills brought forward by the Compromise Committee. Their passage through both Houses is now deemed almost certain.

The Cuba Expedition.

The New York Sun says that the vessels composing the Cuba expedition have sailed under command of Gen. Lopez, and are now on the coast of the Island. The expedition is said to be strong in force and well equipped. The Sun anticipates news of the landing of the expedition and a consequent battle. [Probably our readers know as much about this matter as the Sun folks.—Eds. Pic.]

May 16, 1850, 2

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES—We learn that about 200 Hungarians, some of them elderly people, may soon be expected here from Europe. They have heard very exaggerated statements of the bountifulness of our people towards the few Hungarians who have arrived here, and are coming to share in the same hospitality. We trust that the liberality of our citizens will provide for their immediate necessities, and that Congress will appropriate a township of land, where all Hungarian emigrants may find a home, if they fail of obtaining suitable employment elsewhere. It is only by some such measure as this, that any permanent relief can be afforded. Considering the extraordinary sufferings and sacrifices of the Hungarians in a righteous cause, we think the public sentiment of the country would readily and gladly sanction such an appropriation. Col. Pragy, now at Cincinnati, has addressed an eloquent appeal to Congress in behalf of his fellow countrymen, which we trust will be favorably received.

May 16, 1850, 2

INVASION OF CUBA.—But a short period will now elapse before we shall have stirring advices from this Island, and shall know the result of the hazardous attempt to wrest it from its present rulers. It is understood that the arrangements for the purpose are completed, and probably within two or three days from the present time, the whole force intended for the operation will have been concentrated at their point of rendezvous, which is without the limits of the United States; and within the ensuing week the fate of the attempt will have been decided "for better or worse."—*N. O. Com. Bul., May 7.*

Advices from our Havana correspondent to the 6th inst., will be found in another column. He alludes to the subject of the above paragraph, but seems not to be so well informed of the movements of the adventurers, by a good deal, as the New Orleans editor. The authorities of Cuba were however on the alert, and if an expedition is about to make a descent upon the Island, we predict that it will be defeated. At least we hope so; for these lawless attempts upon a neighboring country with which we are at peace, are no better than piracy; and if every individual engaged in them should be shot, or hung up by the neck till he was dead, he would have no right to complain. We presume that such will be the fate of any who, with arms in their hands, may be taken prisoners by the Cubans. But we doubt very much whether any will be so taken. We do not pretend to understand the details of the expedition, but it must be a small affair at best—a desperate movement, designed rather to save appearances than any thing else. Its leaders must be very short of funds, and short of brains besides. There are several thousand good troops in Cuba, and on the 6th inst. more were daily expected. A steamer and frigate had already arrived. From all we can gather, there is no prospect of a general rising among the Cubans in favor of the invaders, but, on the other hand, many of the inhabitants will side actively with the Spanish troops. If Lopez & Co. had money enough to purchase mid troops, he might have some chance; but as it is, the Cuban authorities can make the highest bid.

We are truly sorry that any of our countrymen should be so foolish as to engage in such an adventure, which can only end in disaster. The expedition, if it exists, has been got up with profound secrecy, and the rendezvous is, or was, at some place out of the limits of the United States. The extensive emigration to California via Chagres, has favored the deception. However, we will not waste words about it; since, according to the New Orleans paper above quoted, the disembarkment will take place in a few days. We have an attentive correspondent at Havana, who will keep us advised on the subject.

16 May 1850, 2

We give further extracts to-day from our contemporaries and exchanges, on the all-absorbing subject of the Cuban revolution. No denouement, since the glorious revolutions for liberty in Europe, has created so general and intense excitement. Cuba is our near neighbor, lying almost within hail of our shores, and her people are related to us closely by interest and sympathy. We know the wrongs they have suffered from a despotic government, and how vainly they have sought for peaceful redress, and from Maine to Texas, the American heart responds, with a God speed, to their struggle for independence.—"Give me Liberty, or Give me Death" was the cry of the fathers in our revolution; it is the cry of the oppressed people of Cuba. Who will be so base as to deny them the right to be free? Who will look upon their conflict with a tyrant's minions and mercenaries, with indifference and contempt? Paleied be the arm and the heart of such treason. We are not, we never can be, with the upholders of a bondage for others, which we ourselves have spurned! The *Express* of yesterday, recants its disbelief in the *Sun's* announcement of Saturday. It says of a letter, which it publishes:

"It comes from a gentleman in this city, for whom we have the highest respect. He is well capacitated to know the truth or falsity of the thousand and one rumors which respecting the invasion of the Island of Cuba. From what he says, taken in connection with certain other facts mentioned elsewhere, there is no doubt we shall hear of stirring news from the 'Gem of the Indies' ere long. After all, who knows but there may be more truth in the *Sun's* story, than most people at first were inclined to give it credit for? As the *Sun* shines for all, perhaps it would have no objection to give the public a little more light on so interesting a subject. The 'lone star' of 'Cuba Regenerated,' we see, is still hanging from the fifth story of the *Sun's* building, at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets; crowds stand gazing at it in mute astonishment, that seems to suggest an audible corroboration of the suspicion that 'this is a great country.'"

The *Troy Budget* says:

"The *New York Sun* rarely fails to keep pace with the intelligence of the times. It will be seen by a paragraph in another portion of this sheet that it has 'a power' of news from the

invaders of Cuba, from which it appears that these latter have a power for the work. If it should turn out for once, that the latest news in the *Sun* is not a hoax, we shall take another occasion to commend its enterprise, no matter what may prove to have been its connection with the circumstances stated."

The *New Orleans Bulletin* of the 7th, says:

"But a short period will now elapse before we shall have stirring advices from Cuba, and shall know the result of the hazardous attempt to wrest it from its present rulers. It is understood that the arrangements for the purpose are completed, and probably within two or three days from the present time, the whole force intended for the operation will have been concentrated at the point of rendezvous, which is without the limits of the United States; and within the ensuing week the fate of the attempt will have been decided 'for better or worse.'"

The *Bulletin's* news is too late to be of any use in these parts, having been anticipated nearly five days by the *New York Sun*. The *New York* correspondent of the *Philadelphia Pennsylvanian* says:

"The Cubanos are quiet, to-day. (May 14th.) and no fresh movements of a warlike character are discernible. The dispatches that reached us last night from New Orleans, however, respecting certain queer goings on in, and about New Orleans, inclines most people to believe that the *Sun's* story, after all, was more 'like a whale' than it looked to be, at first glimpse. A manufacturer of fire arms, in this city, told me this morning, that he has sold within the month past 30,000 stand of arms. He says his customary sales at this season don't average as many hundred. 'Straws show which way the wind blows'—truly so with the old saw."

How wise and knowing our confreres and their correspondents have become since we gave them a starting point. Some are very anxious that we should give them further particulars, but we never tell our secrets until the right time comes. We doubt not that some parties we know would rejoice "if the *Sun* would only leak a little about the reserves operations going on." Ah, gents, you may try your pumps, but we are all tight—no leakage. We enjoy some smiles at the hundred stories now told, some containing a little truth, but that only serving to conceal the real facts.

16 May 1850, 2

WHY does the *Boston Traveller*, following in the wake of other exchanges, call the Cuban patriots a band of marauders? Are men necessarily pirates or robbers, because they conspire to put down oppression? Are they marauders because, so watched and trampled on the soil of their birth that they cannot compass the weapons of revolution, they seek them elsewhere, and return to give their tyrants battle?

Does the *Traveller* know anything of the real condition of the Cuban people? How they are forbidden to associate for the discussion of, or to petition for, redress of grievances; how they are forbidden to have in their possession any deadly weapon by which to defend themselves; how their right of speech is interdicted; how they have no voice in the rule that tramples them; how they are seized on bare suspicion of their thinking of freedom, and immersed in dungeons or sent to Spain; how their estates are confiscated, and they exiled without pretence; how place and position is denied them on their own island, and the privacy of their hearths, altars, and correspondence, outraged by a brutal government of bayonets and cannon, spies and assassins?

For these reasons, and a multitude more of the same dye, the Cubans thirst and conspire for freedom, and base souls would they be if they did not. Are they to be called marauders? then was Washington a marauder. The Expedition of Gen. Lopez is not an invasion of Cuba; it is a carriage by Cubans of weapons and means for the people of Cuba to rise upon their fortress and legion armed oppressors. It is not an invasion of Cuba, but a revolution of the Cubans; and as revolution is their sacred right, of which we have set the example, may Heaven grant them triumph in their hour of trial.

New York Sun

16 May 1850, 2

The Cuban Flag.

HARDLY ten minutes after we had hung the flag of Free Cuba to the breeze, from the *Sun* Building, on Saturday morning, the Spanish Consul of this city waited on the Mayor and demanded to have the flag torn down by the police. We are not aware of the reply he got, but the flag still waves over the *Sun* Building, and will be defended there by strong hands and free hearts, in spite of the concentrated wrath of old Spain.

La Cronica, the organ of the Spanish government, in New York, says that the Spanish Minister at Washington will apply to the U. S. Government to compel the *Sun* to strike the "far-
cical flag."

New York Sun
16 May 1850, 2

IMPER FROM CUBA.

ALL THINGS WORKING WELL.

THE CRISIS PREPARED.

Gen. Lopez anxiously expected.

We received last night, by a Special Courier from Charleston, very important dispatches, forwarded by our correspondent at Havana, by the Isabel.

We cannot judiciously make all their contents public at present.

The cholera is making dreadful havoc among the soldiery. The deaths, up to the date of our dispatches, May 8th, are averaged at *two thousand*. There are more than a *thousand* invalids confined to the hospitals. Our correspondent says the disease is not properly cholera, but a complication of it with the Yellow fever. It is peculiarly fatal to Europeans.

The Government perseveres in its infernal policy of charging that the disease is poison, given by the people, but the wicked charge produces no effect.

The Spanish ship Esperanza arrived at Havana on the 7th. The Government and Spaniards expected the Count Mirasol in her, but he did not come. So the Cubans say that Hope (Esperanza) has brought "disappointment" to those who expected their Savior.

The Cuban people are in high hope, considering the time most propitious for the landing of the expedition from the United States. They are burning with anxiety to know if Gen. Lopez is acting punctually to his engagements.

THEY ARE NOW DETERMINED TO STRIKE THE BLOW, WHETHER HE FAILS OR SUCCEEDS!

Noble determination! Cubans! we rejoice at this resolve. It gives the lie to the calumny of your enemies. Gen Lopez has been true to his engagement, and we hope you know it by this time.

As an evidence of the confidence and hope the Cubans rest in Gen. Lopez, we will give the concluding sentences of a confidential note: "Every resource must be used to fit *him* (Gen. Lopez) to come, if he has not already sailed, as we believe he has done, for his presence would be everything to us. We await him with intense anxiety. THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND THE OCCASION ARE THE HAPPIEST."

We will have exciting news soon. God grant that the first blow of the Cuban patriots may not be struck in vain. We feel almost sure that success is to crown their efforts.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

16 May 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Leonard Dalachaux, Ve. D C Wells, Vt
ra Cruz Wm A. Gridley, Mass
Wm A Dawson, S C Stephen Gridley, do
Mrs Dawson and serv't, James Dellingham, S C
South Carolina J J Clamageran, Paris
Miss Galliard, S C George W Lord and 3
Mrs E Dawson, do ladies, Phila
Mr Chapin, Columbia Hon Wilson McCandless,
Wm J Porter, Ga Pittsburg
Mrs Porter, do S S Bush, Buffalo
J Child and 3 servants, James Cornwall, N Y
Georgia S K Walnwright, do
Chas Hall, Balt J H Carmichael, Scot-
land
R W Swain, S C
Mrs Gaylard, Boston Amasa Dana, Ithaca
Andrew B Gaylard, Bos- Mrs Dana, do
ton H Blackstone, Balt and
Miss Shaw, do Ohio Railroad
F W Bruno, Balt Mrs Blackstone, do
D F Flemming, S C Philip Freeman, N Y
Mrs Flemming, do Mrs Freeman, do
John Poindexter, Fla Miss McChaffrey, do
Mrs Poindexter and child, Miss Delany, do
Florida Thos Fisher, Phila
Wm Calhoun, Vt J King Carter, do
Thos Newton, do Edw Strong, Boston

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

Jno N Watkins, Md Gilbert, Habana
E J Hawley, Buffalo J G Carr, Va
A D Haden, Richmond R H Middleton, Balt
S Hill, N Y Samuel Grogg, Pa
J E Bettner, do Mr Riddle, Phila
G W Shipwith, Va Mr Henricks, Balt
J E Skelton, do D E Hough, N J
P Martin, Cincinnati E H Carroll, Harper's
Mr Miller, Phila Ferry
Dr Cayetano Garisa, Ha- F H North and 2 ladies,
bana Conn
H W Shaffey, Va J W Hammon, Pa
John Balles, Balt Mr Cordery, Wash City
H T Garnett and son, F J Palmer, Albany
Virginia A Colby, N Y
H W Fries, Salem D D Chapin, N J
Mr Fries, do G D Harvey, Va
Truman Cross, Md Com Pearson, U S N
Major Taliaferro, Pa Lieut Thatcher, do
Geo F Spencer, Balt J W Collins, Va
Joie Granza, Habana

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

H O Spencer & lady, N Y S Q Cochran and lady,
Miss Spencer, do Mass
G Q Thorndike, Bos Hon N Appleton, Bos
G Crowninshield, do Dr Mifflin, do
Mr Deacon, do Jewett
J Paull, Wheeling M H Houston, Wheeling
Dr. Lyon, Bos J Padriues, Matanzas
Mrs Alden, do Pedro Valdes, Habana
J J Whiting, do J Ives and lady, Ala
J G Shielton, Va M Wilkinson, Ga
G N Skipwith, do J McBride, N Y
R W Swain & lady A McBride, Ohio
J Pares, Havana Newton Lightner, Pa
C Yicht, do T Smith, N Y
A Gener, do F D Johnson, Conn
F de Castro, do J E Warner, Utica
R de Castro, do Mrs James, do
J Dillingham, S C H Blackston and lady
J W Poindexter & lady, D Dougherty, Phila
Florida Wm A Russell, Conn
W H Stewart, Baltimore Henry Clay, jr
D Smart, Detroit J Mosgrove, Pa
Gov Doty L A Turner, Miss
F J Nelson, Va J C Mullikin, Md
D H Abell, Albany H Read, Boston
C Barton, N Y B T Cushing, Ohio
J Ackerman, do

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

F M Dunnington, Va H Bernard, Phila
W P Lennox, Me S P Bernard, do
Chas Fuller, Boston W Goodham and lady,
John Harris, do Boston
M Grymes, Wash City J W Canfield, N J
E C Harvey, Va T N Hayward, S C
L O Forney, do

Gadaby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Hon J T Miller & lady, Rev W C Meredith, Va
Ohio J Lyster, Balt
J A Jewett, N O Rev W H Pendleton, Va
J C Davis, U S N Mrs Pendleton, do
Dr Duttamell, Md Rev T T Castlemain, do
Dr L B Morse, Mass Mrs Opie, do
A Cornstock and lady, Mrs Locke, do
Mass Mr Thompson, Fa
Miss Cornstock, Mass Rev G D Cummins, Va
W E Knox, N Y Rev J Peterkin, do
W H Spencer, do G G Hobson, Valparaizo
W P Doe, R I C S Franklin, N Y
W Richey, Tenn W H Bray and servant,
Z Darlington and lady, Georgia
Tenn N Bray, Conn
D Sterling, Conn W J Morris, La
W Sterling, do N M Porter, S C
Rev W H C Riggs, Phila A P Dalrymple, Md

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

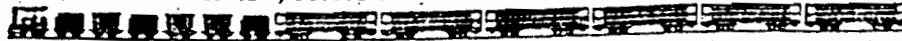
Hon J D Westcott, Fla S P Kinston, N Y
Hon J S Pendleton, Va H Babcock, do
Mrs Pendleton, do A W Upham, do
Mrs Upham, Vt J L Sheldon, Whitehall

505E

The Savannah Georgian.

16 May 1850, 1

CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD, FROM SAVANNAH TO MACON, (GA.) 190 1-2 MILES.



Passenger Trains leave SAVANNAH and MACON daily, at..... 7 A. M.

Passenger Trains arrive daily at SAVANNAH 6 15 P. M. at MACON..... 6 45 P. M.

This Road, in connection with the Macon and Western Road from Macon to Atlanta, and the Western and Atlantic Road from Atlanta to Dalton, now forms a continuous line of 391 miles in length* from Savannah to Dalton, Murray County, Ga. and with the Memphis Branch Rail-Road, and Stages connect with the following places:

Tickets from Savannah to Macon,.....	\$5 75	Tickets from Savannah to Tusculum, Ala.....	\$22 50
" " " " to Atlanta,.....	9 50	" " " " to Tusculum, Ala.....	28 00
" " " " to Augusta,.....	6 50	" " " " to Columbus, Miss.....	28 00
" " " " to Columbus,.....	15 00	" " " " to Aberdeen, ".....	28 00
" " " " to Opelika,.....	17 00	" " " " to Holly Springs, ".....	28 00
" " " " to Jacksonville, Ala.....	20 00	" " " " to Nashville, ".....	25 00
" " " " to Talladega,.....	22 00	" " " " to Murphree, ".....	25 00
" " " " to Huntsville, } Ala.....	22 00	" " " " to Columbia, ".....	30 00
" " " " to Decatur, }		" " " " to Memphis, ".....	30 00

An extra Passenger Train leaves Savannah on Saturday's, after the arrival of the Steam-ships from New York, for Macon, and connects with the Macon and Western Rail Road; and on Tuesday's, after the arrival of the Macon & Western Cars, an extra Passenger Train leaves Macon to connect with the Steam-ships for New York.

Stages for Tallahassee and intermediate places connect with the Road at Macon, Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's, and with Milledgeville, at Gordon, daily.

Passengers for Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans take Stage for Opelika from Barnesville through Columbus, a distance of 97 miles, or from Griffin through West Point, a distance of 93 miles.

* The Western and Atlantic Rail Road will soon be completed between Dalton and Chattanooga, a distance of 424 miles from Savannah, of which due notice will be given.

† Head of the West Point and Montgomery Rail Road, on which the fare to Montgomery is about \$2.

RATES OF FREIGHT FOR MERCHANDISE GENERALLY FROM SAVANNAH TO MACON

Measurement Goods.—Boxes of Hats, Bonnets, Furniture, Shoes, Saddlery, Dry Goods, and other measurement goods, per Cubic foot,..... 13 cents.

Crockery-ware in Crates, Boxes or Hhds. per Cubic foot,..... 10 do

Goods by Weight.—1st Class.—Boxes Glass, Paints, Drugs and Confectionary per 100 lbs. 50 do

2d Class.—Engar, Coffee, Rope, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tobacco, Leather, Hides, } 45 do

Copper, Tin, Sheet and Hoop Iron, Hard-ware, Rice, Boxes Soap and Can- } 45 do

dles, Holloware, Bagging, and other heavy articles not enumerated below, } 45 do

per 100 lbs..... 40 do

3d Class.—Flour, Bacon, Liquors, Pork, Beef, Fish, Tallow and Beeswax, per 100 lbs. 40 do

4th Class.—Millgearing, Pig and Bar Iron, Grind and Mill Stones, Nails, Spikes } 30 do

and Coal, per 100 lbs..... 30 do

Barrels Beets, Bread, Crackers, Potatoes, Fruit, Oysters, Onions, Ice, and other light } 75 do

barrels, each,..... 75 do

Oil and Molasses per hhd (smaller casks in proportion.)..... \$6 00

Salt per sack not exceeding 4 bushels,..... 50 cents.

Goods consigned to Thos. S. Wayne, Forwarding Agent, Savannah, will be forwarded free of commission.

WM. M. WADLEY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH, Ga. November 24, 1849.

MACON AND WESTERN RAIL-ROAD.

From Macon to Atlanta, being 101 miles of the line of Rail-Roads extending from SAVANNAH TO DALTON, GEORGIA.

The Passenger Trains of this Road are run daily as follows: connecting at Macon with the Central Road, and at Atlanta with the Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail-Roads.

Leave Macon at 8 A. M., arrive at Atlanta at 3 P. M.

Leave Atlanta at 9 A. M., and arrive at Macon 4 P. M.

Passengers on this Road to and from Savannah, sleep one night at Macon.

The Trains on the Western and Atlantic Road do not run on Sunday.

Passengers for Columbus, Montgomery and New Orleans via Savannah and Macon, take Stages at Barnesville.

Passengers for La Grange, West Point, Montgomery and New Orleans via Augusta and Atlanta, take Stages at Griffin.

Freight Trains are run daily through the business season, and tri-weekly the remainder of the year.

All freight to and from other Roads promptly forwarded, without charge for forwarding.

The Savannah Georgian.

16 May 1850, 2

THE EXPEDITION TO CUBA.—The N. Orleans True Delta, of 10th inst. says: We are indebted to the Editors of the "Patria" for the following extract of a letter from their correspondent, dated Chagres, 26th April, 1850.

"According to promise, I will give you all the information I have been able to collect, respecting the threatened expedition against Cuba.

"I can assure you, positively, that Chagres is not the rendezvous of the expedition. It is true, that some vessels have arrived with boxes of muskets, pistols, powder and lead; but, according to all I can learn, they have been re-shipped in small vessels to some point in the Gulf, only known to those in the secret. I am told that the point is much nearer to the Island of Cuba than is generally imagined, and that it is on some small island between Florida and Yucatan, as it is stated that from that point, it is only sixty hours' sail to the coast.

I have some reason to think that the expedition is in two divisions, one of which is already concentrated at the Island of St. Domingo, and that the landing is to be effected at two distinct places at the same time. It is said that Sunday the 12th May, is fixed as the day on which the expedition is to start from its hiding-place, for the coast of Cuba, and the impression among those who pretend to know, is that the 15th May will be the day for landing. Although I have some doubts about the matter, still I think that the announcement in the papers that Chagres is the place of meeting, is merely a stratagem to mislead the public. I myself have known, in New Orleans, many suspicious characters, who gave out that they were going to Chagres, and not one of them have I ever seen here. It is supposed that the force which will land in Cuba will amount to twelve or fifteen thousand men, of whom two thousand are to leave New Orleans in the beginning of May."

CITY OF JACKSON

17 May 1850, 2

The Convention of Southern States

Will Meet on the Third Day of June.

For the State at Large.

Hon. W. L. SHARKEY, (w.)
Hon. C. P. SMITH, (d.)
Hon. A. M. CLAYTON, (d.)
Hon. S. S. BOYD, (w.)

Appointed by October Convention.

Delegates.

Hon. W. L. SHARKEY,
Hon. A. M. CLAYTON,
H. T. ELLET,
G. T. STURGES.

Alternates.

Hon. J. I. GUION,
Hon. A. HUTCHINSON,
W. R. CANNON,
J. T. HARRISON.

Delegates for Congressional Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

X-Gov MATTHEWS, THOS J. WORD,

Appointed by October Convention.

Delegates.

EX-Gov MATTHEWS,
T. J. WORD,

Alternates.

H. R. MILLER,
J. D. BRADFORD.

SECOND DISTRICT.

N. F. NEIL, (d.)

G. H. YOUNG, (w.)

Appointed by October Convention.

Delegates.

T. N. WAUL,
J. B. COBB,

Alternates.

REUBEN DAVIS,
CHARLES B. SHIPPERD.

THIRD DISTRICT.

WM. R. MILES, (w.) J. J. PETTUS, (d.)

Appointed by October Convention.

Delegates.

F. C. CHAMBERS,
G. C. WILKINSON,

Alternates.

W. R. HILL,
PATRICK SHARKEY.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

J. J. McRAE, (d.)

T. J. STUART, (w.)

Appointed by October Convention.

Delegates.

Geo. WINCHESTER,
D. H. COOPER,

Alternates.

DAVID HUNT,
HENRY MOUNGER.

New York Sun

17 May 1850, 2

THE NEW YORK SUN.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1850

To Advertisers.

The immense and rapidly increasing circulation of the *New York Sun*, compels us to request that advertisers will send in their favors as early as possible during the day.

As the circle of our announcement regarding the Cuba Expedition widens among our exchangers, the expressions of belief in it multiply, and from every quarter come the strongest hopes that the Cubans may succeed in throwing off their odious bondage. This is the kind of sentiment we expected from a republican press, representing a free people, and not yet oblivious to the struggle which we, as a people, passed through, less than three quarters of a century ago. The Cubans are following our example, and the example of Mexico, and the South American States, once vassals of Spain. They are inspired by the noblest sentiment that can fill the hearts of a people; hatred to tyranny, and fealty to freedom.

Some of our cotemporaries, the *Tribune*, for instance, who were first to ridicule our announcement, are now not only endorsing it, but inventing from it a mass of intelligence altogether speculative, and which no facts, within their reach warrant. We advise all these extra-wise journals, not to vex their brains with inventions; in due time, we shall give them such further authentic news as they can rely upon, and publish safely to the world. We will now say to them however, that the coupling of the Cuban Expedition with one against Hayti, and the assertion that it is an annexation movement, are alike false, in every respect. The only annexation contemplated by the Cubans, is the annexation of their hearths and altars, to the great domain of Liberty.

We call the attention of the *Journal of Commerce*, which, with its characteristic republicanism—of a piece with its opposition to Free Academies and Schools for the people—stigmatizes the Cuban Patriots as pirates, hoping they may be defeated, and every one engaged in the expedition hung or shot, to the following from the *Harford Times*—a voice from New England:—

"There is a good deal in the condition of Cuba at this time to encourage such an attempt. The rule of Spain, the mother country, is very despotic and galling, and presses very hard upon this, the richest and the last surviving of her insular dependencies. The duties imposed upon the Island are extremely onerous, and the chief part of her revenues, derived from an abundant tropical production, is carried away to be squandered on the pleasures and vices of an idle and pampered aristocracy at home. The principal planters and property holders in Cuba have long felt this galling and growing evil, and in consequence of it are ardently desirous of throwing off the yoke of a decayed and imbecile despotism, which takes away everything, and yields to them absolutely nothing in return. They have looked at the example of the United States, and contrast their own servile and degraded condition as vassals, with that of the colonies which

British rule. They look still nearer home to the example of the South American States, which have freed themselves from the Spanish yoke, and reflect with shame that their broad and rich island should be the last inglorious relic and monument of such a bondage, and the only foothold which that decrepid despotism has been able to retain upon the Western hemisphere."

The *Albany Argus*, which cried "humbug" on Monday, on Wednesday says:

"The public will scarcely be less surprised than we were to find, that the very questionable intelligence, given to the public by the *New York Sun*, touching the progress of the Cuban invasion, is not only not universally discredited, but is in some respectable quarters, believed to be well founded. Such is the fact."

The *Merchant's Ledger*, of this city, alluding to the *Sun's* Cuba news, says:

"All the vessels of the Cuban Expedition have sailed, and without doubt, are at this moment hovering on the coast of Cuba! There is every reason to believe, that the next advices from Havana, after this date, May 11th, will bring us news of the successful landing of the patriots, and the actual commencement of their struggle for independence!"

Several of our cotemporaries, ashamed of copying from the *Sun*, after their shout of ridicule, are now picking up the news garbled, at second hand, and crediting it to other journals, who took it from us. The Washington papers are silent, probably from policy.

17 May 1850, 2



More Particulars in regard to the Cuban Patriots!

Their Proposed Points of Landing on the Island of Cuba!

BARACOA AND THE ISLAND OF PINES SELECTED!

Plan of Operations and Chances for Success!

SPANISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON
COMPLETELY BAMBOOZLED.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CUBANS
TO KEEP THEIR PLOT SECRET.

Glorious News Expected!

The *New York Sun* is at liberty to make public a few more particulars in regard to the movements of the Cuban patriots.

We have further advices from the South. The departure of General Lopez and staff was admirably arranged and admirably carried out.

They left in splendid style, in a fast sailing steamer, for which they paid a round sum in hard cash; the falsehoods of "La Cronica," to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Before the departure of the expedition, a consultation of the officers, was held to settle upon the particular point of the Island where the landing should be attempted.

Considerable discussion took place, resulting in the selection of the *Isla of Pines*, and the port of *Baracoa*, as the two most favorable points for disembarkation.

The final decision was left with the Commander-in-Chief, who, it was understood, would give the positive direction when the vessels all met at their rendezvous, clear from the United States.

The advantages and disadvantages of an attempt on the *Isla of Pines* were thoroughly canvassed.

The *Isla of Pines* is a small island at the Western end of Cuba, Southern side. To reach it the vessels of the Patriots would have to run through the narrow pass between Cuba and Yucatan, where it was reported, the Spanish Government kept a constant look-out for them.—The distance at this point between the two Coasts is only 40 miles.

The Island of Pines is celebrated for its quarries of beautiful marble. Here the Spanish government have a presidio, or state prison, where they send criminals. Here, too, they keep a garrison of 500 troops.

The Patriots calculated that the taking of this Island would be an easy task, and were confident that both the small colony on this Island, and the garrison, would join their standard. At any rate, they would disarm the garrison and set them free upon parole.

From Pines the entrance upon the main land would be very easy, and a small victory, at the former point, greatly aid their cause.

Baracoa, the other point selected for landing, is a small port at the eastern extreme of Cuba. The object of landing here would be to make an easy conquest of the city of *St. Jago de Cuba*, the capital of the Island.

This city lies at the head of a deep bay, and is defended only by a fortress, situated at the entrance to the harbor. These fortresses are some miles from the city—somewhat like our Fort Hamilton.

The design of the Patriots was to land at *Baracoa*, and then march over to *St. Jago*, entering it in the rear of the fortresses, and entirely beyond their reach.

Having secured *St. Jago*, all the neighboring towns would be theirs.

As to the splendid armies which the Spaniards talk so much about, they all consist in words.

The Spanish force in Cuba is not far from 20,000. Of these, at least 8,000 or 10,000 will be kept at Havana at all hazards; large forces will also be kept at *Matanzas*, *Principe*, *Trinidad* and *St. Jago*. It will be impossible for more than 2,000 or 3,000 Spanish troops to concentrate safely at any point away from their fortresses, for if they abandon their fortified places, or leave weak garrisons in them, parties will be ready to seize them.

Any one who reflects for a moment will know that one thousand Americans are more than a match for any five thousand Spaniards, veterans or not. The Cuban Patriots only require good bayonets. They want no powder. The Spaniards, it is true, have the advantage of artillery; but their artillerymen can never withstand a Yankee bayonet charge. The Spaniards would soon have their cannons turned against them.

Few, if any soldiers, can be spared from the Spanish ships, whose presence on the coast will only be useful in carrying off Spanish refugees from the Island. Before a blow is struck, if possible, a proclamation will be made, setting forth the nature and objects of the revolution, and a door opened to all Castilians, military or other, who prefer freedom and prosperity to bondage and degradation, to join the republican ranks.

Gen. Lopez's popularity, it is believed, will cause some defection among the Spanish troops. Another cause of defection among the royalists will be the already proclaimed intent of old Spain to remove from Cuba all officials of long standing, for fear they may sympathize with the people.

The various chances of success and defeat have been carefully weighed.

IF THE PATRIOTS SUCCEED IN LANDING, THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT OF THEIR TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!

We expect to publish, in a short time, a full list of the names of all the officers and men engaged in the enterprise.

Senor Don Calderon, the Spanish Minister at Washington, is, we learn, in a terrible state of commotion.

He has been splendidly baffled. He has had his spies and agents all over the country, paying them well for information, and supposing he had it, when in truth he was utterly blindfolded.

THE CUBANS THEMSELVES ACTED AS HIS SPIES, AND WERE THUS ENABLED TO BAMBOOZLE HIM AS THEY

PLEASED, and so send off their vessels and men without any difficulty whatever. A very short time will now elapse before we hear news from the Patriots. In the meantime the free Flag of Cuba floats from the *Ston Building*, and we invite the people to come and look upon it.

New York Sun

17 May 1850, 2

It will not be uninteresting to our readers to learn something of the history of Gen. Lopez.— A South American by birth, he is a Creole, and not a Castilian. In the civil war which raged in the Spanish South American provinces, when only at the age of fifteen years, he felt compelled to take up arms, and acquired a high reputation as a soldier. Cuba became his country by adoption and marriage. While Senator of the Kingdom he studied closely the colonial policy of Spain. The repulse of the Cuban deputies fired him with a resolution to become the Liberator of Cuba, and to devote his life to the object.— He resorted to various methods to make himself known, and to gain personal popularity with the country people for the purpose of preparing them for a rising in favor of independence. One method was that of a volunteer dispenser of medicines and medical advice to the country people.

In this way Gen. Lopez made the acquaintance of hundreds of families who knew him as the bravest of military men. Aided by the respect due to his rank, his generosity, humanity and good nature, he has established an influence which has given him an assurance that the whole of his acquaintances thus formed would rise for independence whenever he should raise the standard, and summon them to rally. That standard he attempted to raise nearly two years ago, but being foiled, barely escaped with his life to the U. States. Here, joined by brothers, exiles and patriots, he has gathered the elements of revolution, and ere this has flung the standard of freedom to the breeze. General Lopez is in the prime of life, of noble stature and military bearing.

Some of our cotemporaries are representing that he does not possess the confidence of the great, independent Cuban party, and that his present movement has not their sanction. This statement may lead some of their simple-minded readers to believe that they know all about the matter; but to us it is the plainest evidence that they are in a fog, and deceived by some "Will o' a Wisp" light.

17 May 1850, 2

TO THE numerous persons who are addressing us for information respecting the Cuban revolution, and who are eager to enlist in the glorious enterprize of freeing an enslaved people, we can only say, wait a little, and your services may be gratefully accepted. For the present, abundant men and arms are secured. If the forces embarked cannot effect a landing, probably no force, short of a powerful fleet could, and if they do land, they are strong enough to open the revolution successfully. Reinforcements, including vessels, men, and munitions, are ready at several points, the moment intelligence comes of the successful landing of the pioneer expedition.— That expedition is not one that can attack fleets, and has no intention of coming within reach of the guns of Isabella's steamers and sailing craft—it will give them a wide berth and take advantage of a defenceless portion of 1500 miles of coast; go on shore, proclaim independence, and march on the enemy.

17 May 1850, 2

CUBA.—We have received our files of the *Diario de la Marina*, up to May 8.

They contain scarcely any items of interest, but the "Diario" devotes a leading article to the subject of an expected descent upon the island, of the certainty of which it professes to be well informed; although the period at which it is to take place is spoken of very indefinitely. It represents Chagres as the rendezvous of the undertaking, and that the invaders number only from 900 to 1000 men. It endeavors to prove that at the time of the "Round Island" affair, the militia of Cuba promptly offered their services to the Government, and that many of the young men even solicited the honor of taking the lead against the invasion; whether in order to get killed first, or the more easily to join their friends, the *Diario* does not inform us; and after a considerable amount of blustering and trumpet-blowing, the "Diario" winds up by informing its readers that they are not afraid, as they feel morally assured that the expedition will be knocked into "a cocked hat." ha! ha!

A number of new buildings are about to be erected at Matanzas, by Sr. Don F. Rodal, between the mole and the point "La Vigia." It is likewise in contemplation to erect a new battery on the rock called "La Laja," in lieu of fort Vigia.

17 May 1850, 2

The Cuban Invasion.

We find a great deal in our Southern exchanges about the long talked invasion of Cuba, which, from what we can gather, seems now actually to be in process of accomplishment. According to the Mobile Tribune, about a thousand men are now on their way from New Orleans to Chagres, where the force is to be very much increased by many, who, it is said, have shipped thither from the east for the purpose. What number is to compose the expedition is not stated, but it is supposed that it will not exceed two thousand. ~~For this, it is also said, ample preparations in the way of munitions and means of transportation, have been provided.~~ It is stated, moreover, that the expedition will be received at the place on the island where it is expected to land, with open arms by the Cuban or Spanish authorities stationed there, and that a well arranged system of signals has been provided for the benefit of the invaders.

This whole affair strikes us as a most absurd and hopeless venture. If the rumors be true, and if the invaders really have the sympathy and cooperation of the Cuban people and military, still we consider the enterprise as desperate and impolitic. Can it be supposed that England and France would quietly see a neighboring monarchy despoiled of its dominion by a handful of men, whom they could, with some justice, too, denominate as pirates and robbers. It would be a much easier matter to take the island from the Spanish occupants, than to hold it in opposition to the will of those powers, who would naturally sympathize with deposed sovereignty. England and France, but more especially England, arrogates to herself the right to rob weaker nations—the law of "might makes right" belongs peculiarly to the British code, and having no objection to such example imitated by others, she would be prompt in interposing her might for the protection of the right in this case. In such an event the conquerors would find themselves in a bad box, and as it would be out of the question for our government to succor them, they would speedily be subjected to the tender mercies of the Spanish authority, backed by English bayonets. ~~We are unable to discover any probabilities in favor of the success of the contemplated scheme,~~ while we can imagine many ways in which serious mischief may grow out of it, not the most remote of which is the chance of involving us in a war with Spain, and any number of allies.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

18 May 1850, 2.

The Cuba Expedition.

It is reported that extensive preparations have been long and quietly afoot among the people of the West and South-West for a second attempt upon Cuba. Generals Lopez and Gonzalas have been at New Orleans in cog. managing the expedition. Ships have been in waiting to quietly carry away such as enlist, without being seen in numbers sufficiently large to excite suspicion. All engaged have seemed to have plenty of money; though the principal reward to those who enlist is promised from the plunder and booty in case of a successful issue of the invasion. It is said that from ten to twelve thousand men have embarked. We learn, also, from private sources that many of the leading men of the South are engaged, and contribute largely to the enterprise. The Governor of Mississippi is one of the foremost, and the invaders have the use of the arms and the munitions of the State. It is said, also, that the invaders are to assist the Spaniards of St. Domingo in overcoming the blacks, and make the island a place of rendezvous! "Now, mischief, thou art afloat, that what course thou wilt." We have no doubt that the oppressions of the people of Cuba are great, that the wealth of the island is too much monopolized, and should be better distributed, by the operation of wiser laws. But we doubt not that much unnecessary rapine and murder will be committed by the invaders in case of success, and that many unworthy men will be raised to influence and station

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CUBA.

We notice with great grief, that on the publication of the departure of the expedition, which is to liberate Cuba, the unanimous spirit and favorable opinion of the American press in respect to the EMANCIPATION of our oppressed and unhappy country, has changed although in a very few instances.

To some, this observation of the American free press will be incomprehensible; but for us, well informed as we are, and well acquainted from our own experience with the actual condition of Cuba, her component elements, the rivalries with each other of her inhabitants, the secret springs set in motion, her social, political and pecuniary interests, this phenomenon has nothing startling. Not bringing into account any considerations, that may be adorned, on the heterogeneous composition of the different classes of society there, their opposition of interests of one to the other, and their strife for superiority, we will not press any particular opinions, tendencies and efforts, which naturally may be presupposed to exist among all nations of this world and at all times, particularly when a consciousness of the necessity of a change of a reform is awakening within a people, and more yet, when the question is that of radically changing the form of government, the whole social frame and all essential material interests, as of necessity it will be the consequence of the intended revolution in Cuba. Admitting all this agents being at work, we have in our case particularly to single out and mark two forces, now forming opposition against us, that produce that apparent division of opinions among the people of Cuba and consequent fluctuations in the conduct of different public organs of this country, which unfortunately labor under malicious, false and criminal suggestions and influence of factionists, egoists and interested speculators. There are two classes of people in Cuba, to whom the freedom of that unhappy island will be a death blow, at least so they think themselves. One of these is the most of officials in the employ of the colonial government, the other is a knot of traders in African slaves. Both are deadly enemies to Cuba's independence as well as to annexation to this country. The former class, because they fear losing their offices, their exorbitant salaries, their great monopolies and privileges, their complete licence of oppressing, illtreating the people at large, robbing them by color of public proceedings and of fattening and enriching themselves on their spoil. The latter class, because they know that the first paragraph of a declaration of inde-

pendence of Cuba will for a certainty be the key, that shall lock up for ever all the ports of our beloved island against that horrible and infamous trade in human flesh. They see that the hour is approaching, they know that after the first blow is struck there is no remedy, and they therefore are roused like a shipwrecked man to make their last effort in securing a plank for their salvation. They intrigue, they carry on espionage, subornation, get up false rumors, aspersions of character and calumnious distortions of facts, they try every means, all means are expedient in their eyes, they hesitate at no experiment. Through this instrumentality a strange article has crept into the "*Bulletin of New Orleans*"; on this account a certain American editor, upon whom we can lay our finger, begins prevaricating on this account a voice is raised within the portals of the hallowed and classical soil of American liberty in favor of the dying dominion of brutalized Spain over her innocent colony in the world of Columbus.

But it matters nothing. On our side and on the side of Cuban liberty stands Reason, stands Justice, stand the sympathies of all just-thinking men and the hearts of all true republicans, stands God himself, that God, who in his inscrutable dispensation and infinite wisdom in the end administers justice to all things, it is not impossible that the first attempt of the deliverers of Cuba miscarries, proves fatal, that matters but little. It is not one Cuban alone, it is not a small knot of Cubans, whose lives and property are ready to be sacrificed upon the altar of our country; it is not only one being or a few willing men, or a few years that will have to be devoted to our political redemption. If we fall to-day, it matters little — to-morrow will rise hundreds, their luck will be better. Jesus himself fell. Every new fall will only secure to us martyrdom; but the cause of the just ever terminates in its final triumph and in imperishable glory.

They have maliciously spread the rumour, that General Lopez has been forsaken by the Cubans. We declare this to be an unmitigated falsehood, a lie, a calumny. All Cubans of liberal sentiments have ever stood steadfast to General Lopez, and will never forsake him in his glorious enterprise of the liberation of Cuba. All Cubans who truly love their unhappy country, who desire her delivery, and have enlisted under the

banner of General Lopez, have ever followed his word of command, and will ever execute the same, ready to sacrifice every thing, to shed their blood, to loose their lives if necessary, to plant and fecundate the tree of liberty in the island of Cuba.

For true Cubans there is only one guide — the star of the liberty of Cuba. We must have but one object, the salvation of our country. We must have but one hope — the constancy of all true patriots. The enthusiastic, the moderate, the abreactionists and independents, all with very rare exceptions will follow with determined steps the movement once commenced, and even those who a short time ago appeared to be frightened and inclined to hang back, now agitate and work most pertinaciously, and will shortly hereafter be found among the most sanguine and enthusiastic, who now form the great majority of all true Cuban patriots.

If General Lopez did hurry on his departure in the van of the liberating expedition without awaiting his plan to be executed to its full extent, it was caused by impatience of the Cubans themselves, who called him and pressed him by earnest solicitations to hasten on his departure, as on a few days longer delay circumstances and necessity would compel them to strike a premature blow, without awaiting his aid and assistance. Nevertheless the various and extensive ramifications of the actual enterprise of the General in Cuba itself and on various points in her immediate neighborhood assure us, in our belief, that this first expedition will be followed up as a van-guard by many others now preparing, which wait along with the blessings and most sincere wishes of even those, who at present seem to doubt even the reality of the expedition.

We trust with all confidence in the Reason of our cause, in the Justice of our God, in an active cooperation of the majority of all Cubans and in the hearty sympathies of the people of the United States. We hold firm to the probability and the reasonable hope of our full success; but even if General Lopez should be unsuccessful in his glorious undertaking, it would matter but little. We would try again. The next day we will rise again. The cause of the liberty of Cuba can never die.

18 May 1850, 3

A LA "Patria" DE NUEVA ORLEANS.

El periódico que bajo este título se publica en aquella ciudad ha insertado en su número de 21 de Abril último el artículo siguiente:

UN TÍTULO IMPROVISADO.—Casi todos los periódicos de esta ciudad han tomado de otro del *King's Magazine* en el cual se dice que "ha llegado recientemente a Nueva York la Marquesa de Tolon, a reunirse con su esposo que se halla en aquella ciudad hace un año, y que ha sido condenado a muerte por el Gobierno de la Isla de Cuba; que la Marquesa ha sido desterrada por el Gobierno de Cuba a causa de tener correspondencia con su marido y no parecer muy amiga de las instituciones monárquicas."—Esta noticia, que nos sabemos donde habrá tenido su origen, la han comentado a su modo casi todos los periódicos que andan siempre a la caza de algo que decir contra Cuba, su pueblo o su Gobierno.

Resulta pues que la tal Marquesa improvisada es la esposa del joven poeta Don Miguel T. Tolon, de Matanzas, el cual reside en Nueva York hace poco más de un año. A todo el que esté dotado de sentido común debe ocurrírsele que en ninguna parte del mundo iría un gobierno a desterrar a una señora porque estuviera en correspondencia con su marido espatriado; pero... es preciso inventar algún cuento, ó decir algo que llame la atención, y sin importarnos un bledo la exactitud ó la verdad, los sapientísimos periodistas anglo-americanos no se arredran y exclaman: "Go ahead."

Este artículo me exige indispensablemente una contestación bajo dos diferentes caracteres: 1.º como Redactor de "LA VERDAD" que ha dado cuenta de este acto inaudito del Gobierno de Cuba; y 2.º como esposo de la Sra D.ª Emilia Teurbe Tolon, objeto de ese mismo acto.

¿Niega ó duda la PATRIA que mi esposa ha sido desterrada por el Gobierno de Cuba? Pues bien: lea la siguiente

ORDEN DE DESTIERRO.

Copia n.º 1.º "Gobierno y capitanía General de la siempre fiel Isla de Cuba.—Secretaría militar.—En el expediente judicial que se sigue en la Comisión militar en averiguación de las personas que de acuerdo con los emigrados y prófugos en los Estados Unidos trabajan para sustraer esta Isla de la dominación legítima de la madre patria, ha decretado con esta fecha que D.ª Emilia T. Tolon, vecina de esta ciudad, se la obligue á hacerla (*) incorporar á su marido, y lo comuniquo á V. S. para que en primera ocasión de transporte, que satisfará la misma Tolon, la haga embarcar á Nueva York, sin excusa ni pretexto alguno, con lo cual se evitará continúe siendo un agente criminal que hiciera necesario algún día someterla á la acción de las Leyes. Del cumplimiento de la presente disposición me dará U. S. el correspondiente parte.—Dios guarde á

U. S. muchos años.—Habana 21 de Marzo de 1850.—El Conde de Alcoy—Sor Gobernador de Matanzas."

Para mayor ilustración del asunto y satisfacer del todo las dudas de cualquiera, me parece conveniente insertar también la comunicación que sigue:

Copia n.º 2.º "Gobierno y capitanía General de la siempre fiel Isla de Cuba.—Secretaría militar.—Al devolver á U. S. las diligencias referentes á la intimación de mi orden de embarque para Nueva York á D.ª Emilia T. Tolon que me ha remitido en oficio de "oyer", consultando varios puntos referentes á este particular, le manifiesto en contestación que no tengo inconveniente en que la citada Tolon [cortés, estilo!] venga á esta capital para que efectúe su viaje en uno de los vapores de la carrera, con tal "que presente en ese Gobierno una persona abonada que "GARANTIZE" el citado embarque," pudiendo llevar en su compañía una criada de color &c."—[Sigue sobre otros particulares, y continúa:]—Si viniese á esta capital la Tolon, [¡Que galantería!] previa la fianza que dejo indicada, obtendrá aquí de mi autoridad el correspondiente pasaporte para Nueva York &c.... Lo digo á U. S. satisfaciendo la indicada consulta y "para que sin mas demora se lleve á efecto mi providencia de embarque."—Dios guarde á U. S. muchos años.—Habana 20 de Marzo de 1850.—El Conde de Alcoy—Sor. Gobernador de la ciudad de Matanzas."

Y bien;—dirá ahora la PATRIA que el DESTIERRO de mi esposa es "un cuento" inventado por los PERIODISTAS "ANGLO-AMERICANOS?"

Yo no quiero hacer observaciones sobre esto, porque á todo aquel de mis lectores "que esté dotado de sentido común, debe ocurrírsele" lo mismo, y mas que pudiera yo decir sobre el Gobierno de la Isla de Cuba y sobre la PATRIA de Nueva Orleans, que bastante sería por cierto.

Ni valdrá á la PATRIA escudarse luego con el subterfugio de "que ella no negó el hecho del destierro, sino que la causa fuese estar la Sra. Tolon en correspondencia con su marido espatriado." El Capitan General de Cuba tiene á bien honrarla (que no otra cosa ha hecho) con la arbitraria calificación de agente revolucionaria, de la causa de la Libertad de Cuba. La atrevida y rigurosa inquisición de libros, papeles y guardapropas; los prolongados, ridículos y capciosos interrogatorios que sufrió mi esposa, no tenían otro objeto que el de hacerla aparecer como un agente político mio, receptadora y distribuidora de LA VERDAD y propagandista de la revolución contra España. Y, ¿qué pruebas han encontrado? ó a lo menos, ¿qué convicción legal ha sido causa de esa sentencia de destierro?—Yo los desafío á que las presenten.

Y con todo; quiero, por un momento,

suponer que así fuera. ¿No es ridículo altamente ridículo, hasta el estremo vergonzoso y despreciable, que un Gobierno tan justo, tan poderoso, tan seguro de su dominación, tan persuadido de la lealtad de sus dominados,—como sus adeptos dicen,—se asuste y tiemble ante una joven y débil muger, y piense encontrar en ella la mas formidable conspiradora, y desatentadamente fulmine decretos para su destierro sin demora, sin excusa, ni pretexto alguno? No es esta la mas sinuosa y segunda edición de la donosa aventura de Don Quijote de la Mancha, cuando armado de punta en blanco entró en renida y descomunal batalla con las manadas de ovejas que á los enemigos ejércitos se le antojaban? Pobre Gobierno Colonial! ¿Qué molinos de viento y que batanes trae en la cabeza!

Ocasión es también, y por cierto dolorosa, de recordar que no existiría semejante tiranía entronizada en el umbral mismo de la Unión Americana, si la Administración de su antiguo Presidente John Q. Adams no hubiese dado un golpe de muerte al magnánimo proyecto de libertar á Cuba, concebido por Bolívar, cuando se convocó el Congreso de Panamá. Política anti-americana y anti-humanitaria, cuyo ejemplo, por desgracia, imita con demasiado celo el actual Gabinete.

Y ahora, por lo que toca al título improvisado de Marquesa, LA PATRIA me dirá dos palabras.

La primera es que el único título de Emilia Teurbe Tolon, mi esposa, es el de una Señora honrada y de una familia cuyo nombre no ha necesitado jamás de sacar á luz sus ejecutorias ni hacer pin-tar sus blasones. Somos demócratas en esencia.

Y es la segunda, que enhorabuena puede algún mal informado periodista titular á mi esposa, Marquesa ó siquiera Emperatriz; pero ni marqueses somos, ni aca pretendemos serlo, ni en nada apreciamos ni honra tendríamos llevar títulos de un Gobierno que como conspiradores y capitales enemigos suyos nos ha condenado, a perpetuo destierro á ella, y á muerte á mi en garrote vil por ser Redactor de LA VERDAD, por defender los ultrajados derechos de mis hermanos de Cuba y por denunciar al mundo, en un país libre y extranjero los escandalosos abusos del Gobierno Español.

Baste con esto sobre una materia de que no quisiera haberme ocupado, y en la cual no volveré á entrar sino en caso de indispensable necesidad.

MIGUEL TEURBE TOLON.
Nueva York 13 de Mayo 1850.

(*) El estilo tan correcto el de esta escuela.

18 May 1850, 4

THE LAST CONSPIRACY OF
CUBA. We published under this title, last
August, the article, which we now
reproduce; and would to God that
this may be the last time that we
are obliged to call the attention of the
American Government to that most
sacred duty which weighs upon her
in regard to free Cuba, to the cause of
the Freedom of America, and, in
short, to the cause of humanity. And
the same in regard to some of the
organs of the present administration
who blind fold pursues that anti-repu-
blican, anti-christian and in every point
of view, unjust policy, which misgui-
ded the Cabinet of John Q. Adams,
a policy which now keeps in slavery
people who are the brothers of the
American Union, and a policy which
has been the source of so many and
such calamitous evils to America and
humanity.

We ought to call the attention of
the Editors of the press not only to
the Cuban question which are discus-
sed in the article we allude to, but to
all those particulars, too, connected
with it, requesting the Editors to lay
aside all interest of party, and with no
other regard but that which is due to
humanity and the Holy Cause of free
America, conform their opinion to
the principles of Justice.

A great error, and a very strange
one indeed, is incurred by enlightened
Editors, when they proclaim the
fidelity of the spanish army in Cuba
to the cause of Tyranny. This, we
repeat, is an error to which the lie
has been given in a thousand instan-
ces by the facts witnessed in every
part of the spanish dominions where
the flag of Freedom has been hoisted
against that of Despotism. In all
such cases, the spanish soldier and
we may add, the spanish citizens
have always deserted the banner of
Despotism and helped the triumph of
the Flag of Freedom. This has been
the case in all Spanish America, the
Spanish soldier has proved the most
reliable support of the revolution.
There is not a single section of Span-
ish America which is not indebted to
the spanish soldier for many a service
to their cause of emancipation from
Spain. Then, why think that it
should prove otherwise in Cuba?
Why say that the spanish troops

there, and the old spaniards, and
every other class of the inhabitants
(office holders excepted) which suffer
the same grievances as the Cubans,
should remain addicted to the standard
of Despotism against that of Liberty
which promises them the benefits of
Independence, the rights of a citizen,
and which saving them from the
blame of being the accursed instru-
ments of Tyranny raises them to the
dignity of freemen?

We are fully persuaded of an un-
questionable truth, that is to say: the
spanish soldiers, the spaniards in Cu-
ba, all of them as much vexed, op-
pressed, robbed and plundered as we
the Cubans are, partake of our hatred
against such a Government and will
coalesce with us at the very moment
in which General Lopez shall place
his foot on the shores of Cuba.

(Article of last August mentioned above.)

THE LAST CONSPIRACY OF CUBA.

Exactly at the moment when we are
going to press with our present num-
ber, various news papers came to our
hands in which is inserted the pro-
clamation of the President of this Re-
public, relative to an expedition to
the Island of Cuba, which (as it is
said) is intended. We keep back for
the present other materials which we
had prepared, postpone the publica-
tion of our periodical, not so much
at present for the importance and
novelty of the matter, as for the com-
ments made concerning it by some
papers such as the *Republic* and *In-
telligencer of Washington*, which be-
ing, as it is usually supposed organs of
the government, must be apprised of
the political march of the various ad-
ministrations which have succeeded
each other, and particularly of that
which managed the government since
the year 1827, which should have
been the first of the Independence of
Cuba.

We do not know that any invasion
of the Island of Cuba by Americans
has been projected or intended to be
effected; but we indeed know, as we
can assure that all the world knows,
that whether a revolutionary move-
ment be made from foreign places, or
be made in the interior of the coun-
try, it cannot fail to be effected in
Cuba.

Things as well in the physical, as
in the moral order, have their limits
fixed by nature. The Island of Cu-

ba is not only a victim of tyranny,
and of the depredations and insults
of Spain, but instead of being enabled
to conceive a hope for relief in her
unhappy situation, every day she
sees the sum of her sufferings increas-
ed, every day she is most arbitrarily
and insolently oppressed, cheated and
humbled. What is expected? Is it
expected that we shall be the Job of
nations? We cannot be even that, be-
cause men are not susceptible of so
much equanimity—after suffering
with patience and resignation for two
centuries and upwards. We have
drank out of the chalice of bitterness
and ignominy to the last drop, and
have thereby been rendered lethargic
by the metropolis. Will it be requir-
ed now that we shall fold our arms,
and wait until it fills it up again to
make us drink out of it again, and a
thousand times? What is required
of us? That we shall be among the
people of the nineteenth century the
Hilots which the Spartans caused to
get drunk to inspire their children
horror for vice? Oh! but it is no
longer time! The iron hand of exe-
cutioners has not been able to anni-
hilate in our hearts the sentiment of
our dignity, the knowledge of our
strength, the appreciation of our
rights, the anxiety for our liberty;
and we will be free, or cease to exist
as a people, even if we should be
doomed to the life of a wandering
race, without country, or without a
name; for even at present we have
neither, but to be oppressed and af-
fronted.

But let us confine more particular-
ly our attention to the matter relative
to our article.

As much the proclamation of Presi-
dent Taylor, as the comments which
have been made upon the cause of it
by some periodicals, are grounded on
the obligation to preserve the faith of
the treaties of peace and amity exist-
ing between Spain and the United
States, and "which would be viola-
ted by the government of the latter,
if it should permit that in its territory,
should be equipped and raised an ex-
pedition to invade in a warlike man-
ner the Island of Cuba."

Certain it is, that the obligations
and treaties existing between the go-
vernments are sacred; but it is cer-
tain also that they have their limits.
We are ready to acknowledge the
justice and legality of all acts to be

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done with respect to this measure, but we protest against all and each of them which may exceed these limits in the least tittle; and we even more firmly protest against the refusal of every act of grace which may be granted in favour of the liberty of Cuba.

Governments, we repeat, have between them sacred obligations in consequence of agreements and for mutual profit; but do not sacred obligations also exist between the Governments and the people? Are there no greater and more stringent obligations on the part of free Governments towards civilized people? Are there no obligations also between people and children of the same civilization, neighbours, identified in interests; people, who almost form but one, although fate has made the one free and happy, and the other unhappy and enslaved?

A religiousness ill-understood, a zeal carried to an extreme in the fulfilment of those compacts between Governments, deprived us once already of liberty in 1827. "The acquisition of that liberty," say some, might have been fatal to the very same people who were desirous of it." We shall not stop to refute so weak, and vague an objection; but how many positive evils, how many real misfortunes have been the result of that conduct! More than a million of African savages, imported in the Island of Cuba; insurrections of slaves, and tortures, gibbets, and slaughter to punish and subdue them; new fetters added to those which oppressed Cuba, arbitrary and cruel imprisonments, atrocious, unrelenting persecutions, banishments, sentences of death, executions, all, all that there is most contrary and repugnant to humanity! And all this where, and why? Where? At the very gates of the great American Confederacy, which stands at the head of the civilization of the New World. Why? We are silent about it, although the secret burns our heart.

We cannot believe that the faith of treaties between Governments is to be carried to the point of obstinately sacrificing a cause eternal and universal to the interest of a period, and of a fraction, let us be clearer;—we can not be persuaded that treaties made between the United States and Spain before its colonies were fit to be emancipated from metropolitan guardianship, oblige the cabinet of Washington to

act so zealous a part as that which the very Cabinet of Madrid would act in frustrating an expedition to Cuba should such a project exist. Should the exertion of the former Cabinet be so great, would it not be said with sufficient foundation that the Government of the Republic of the United States is in America, what the Government of the French Republic is in Europe, because the one kills the liberty of Rome, and the other would kill the liberty of Cuba?

We repeat that we are aware of the sacredness and lawfulness of the mutual obligations which Governments impose on each other by their treaties; but we also repeat that they have their just limits which ought not on any account be exceeded. And if on the other hand it is a duty of President Taylor to maintain the honor of the American Government by opposing the infraction of those compacts, it is also his duty, and on a less imperious one to maintain that same national honor, by complying with what the Republican cause, the cause of Justice and the cause of Humanity demand of the children of Washington who ought to be the champions of them. What would the world say, if the flag of the stripes and stars should be hoisted against every standard of liberty?

Less provoked than we are the American people rose against England, and on the fields of Bunker's Hill, Montmouth Yorktown and others gained gloriously their independence. Well, we ask should not the thirteen Colonies still exist now in stead of the thirty States, if the British nation, had found a strong and friendly nation, too zealous in keeping compacts of amity and peace?

Again and again we state that the certainty of an expedition to Cuba we do not possess; but whether it be on foot or not; whether it be realized or frustrated, what is not to be doubted is that the Cuban people wish and are determined to be free; that if one attempt did fail yesterday another will be made to-morrow; that if that of 1849 was frustrated that of 1850 will be realized, and one thousand more will follow each other more ardently and in more quick succession, if we are unlucky, until we attain our object, which is that of been free!

Ultimately, we, as organs of the people truly Cuban, invoke all the peoples and Governments of free America. We present our cause before that Areopagus of the New-world and wait for its judgment.

We do not demand any thing which is not just; but let our Judges remember the days when they sallied forth to the fight to conquer their liberty, and let them think, that now a day we find ourselves in the same case.

(*) Indeed we dont know of any expedition carried on by Americans only, but we are fully convinced that there have been and there are such projects conducted by Cubans assisted by Americans.

18 May 1850, 4

GRAMATICA FRANCESA.

Ó SEA

Método Práctico para aprender á
LEER, ESCRIBIR Y HABLAR LA
LENGUA FRANCESA;

Por el acreditado sistema de Ollendorff.

Acaban de publicarse las dos primeras entregas de la nueva GRAMÁTICA FRANCESA para el uso de los Españoles, juntamente con la "**Clave de los Ejercicios.**" Es la mejor obra que se ha publicado hasta el día para aprender el Francés. Se da en ella la pronunciación aproximada de cada una de las palabras que contienen las lecciones. La 2a. Entrega incluye un APÉNDICE que contiene los modismos de la Lengua Francesa, un *Compendio de las Reglas Gramaticales*; un TRATADO de la PROPIEDAD de las VOZES, y algunos modelos de traducción del Francés al Español y vice versa.

Se halla de venta en la Librería de **Berard y Mondon**, Broadway, No. 315.

LENGUA INGLESA-Sistema oral.

Un profesor de la Universidad de Nueva York, autor de la Gramática inglesa por el sistema de Ollendorff, está para formar dos clases del idioma inglés; una para Señoras, y otra para Caballeros, reuniéndose a la hora que sea mas conveniente á la mayoría de los discipulos, en la casa No. 96 Chambers Street. Se darán gratis seis lecciones antes de principiar el curso, para que los que piensen formar la clase puedan juzgar por si mismos del sistema; despues de lo cual, aquellos que deseen continuar, pagarán \$10 por cada curso de 24 lecciones. Ninguna de las dos clases pasará de seis personas. Se enseñarán particularmente los modismos del idioma inglés, y las expresiones mas usuales en la conversacion, á fin de que despues de algunas lecciones pueda el discípulo entender la lengua y hacerse entender. Ocurrase al No. 96 Chambers Street, donde informarán.

IMPRENTA DE "LA VERDAD,"

No. 70½ Church-st., (corner of Chamber.)

18 May 1850, 4

TO THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

We cannot but express our just indignation on seeing that the *Journal of Commerce* very often uses the words "pirates" or "flibustiers" in allusion to the Cubans, who, not being able to raise against Tyranny in their own country where they are handcuffed by the Despots who rule it, seek in a free land and among a liberal people, for resources and help to shake off their yoke. None but such men, who talk about Humanity only in order to gather a more abundant harvest of cents and dollars, dare so much as to say that the Mirandas, the Bolivars, the Minas, &c. have been "pirates" because they procured the means of their freedom in foreign countries.—None but such a class of men,—an opprobrious one, indeed, to the American name,—would intend to defame the Cubans, being aware of the wrongs inflicted on that unfortunate people; how important the emancipation of Cuba is to all America and to humanity, and that the sufferings of the Cubans, of the African race and of the modern American Republics, are due to the anti-liberal policy of John Q. Adams.

There are a great many Cubans disseminated through all this country: some of them have gone in company with Gen. Lopez, and the remainder will follow him immediately: the Editors of the *Journal* know them. To a pirate (as we are such in their opinion) it can be said face to face—"Thou art a pirate!", and we would be very glad should they, or any of their band, take the trouble to do so.

WASHINGTON

18 May 1850, 3

The "Journal of Commerce" predicts that any descent upon Cuba will be defeated. It says:

"These lawless attempts upon a neighboring coun'ry, with which we are at peace, are no better than piracy; and if every individual engaged in them should be shot, or hung up by the neck till he was dead, he would have no right to complain. We presume that such will be the fate of any who, with arms in their hands, may be taken prisoners by the Cubans. But we doubt very much if any will be so taken. We do not pretend to understand the details of the expedition, but it must be a small affair at best—a desperate movement, designed rather to save appearances than any thing else. Its leaders must be very short of funds, and short of brains besides.

"We are truly sorry that any of our countrymen should be so foolish as to engage in such an adventure, which can only end in disgrace. The expedition, if it exists, has been got up with profound secrecy, and the rendezvous is, or was, at some place out of the limits of the United States. The extensive emigration to California, via Chagres, has favored the deception."

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE SARANAC.—We learn that this fine new frigate sailed from Norfolk on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, for Washington. It was the intention of Captain TATNALL, her commander, to anchor off Aquia creek for a few days previous to coming up to the city, for the purpose of thoroughly drilling his crew and putting the ship in the best possible order. After remaining in Washington a sufficient length of time to allow the members of Congress and others to view her, we further learn that the Saranac will take her departure on a voyage round the world. The following is a list of the officers on board the S.:

Captain, JOSIAH TATTNALL; Lieutenants, T. W. Brent, Overton Carr, Wm. May, George Wells; Chief Engineer, D. B. Martin; Surgeon, N. Pinkney; Purser, J. J. Jones; Assistant Surgeon, M. Duvall; Master, J. P. Decatur; Lieutenant of Marines, J. T. Doughty; 1st Assistant Engineer, J. W. King; Passed Midshipmen, M. Quinn, A. McLaughlin, S. B. Elliott, J. P. Hall, Thomas Roney; 2d Assistant Engineers, J. Alexander, Wm. F. Lynch; 3d Assistant Engineers, D. P. Mapes, R. C. Potts, C. Fithian; Midshipmen, J. D. Rainey, B. Gherardi, Jas. Greer, J. B. McIntosh; Captain's Clerk, J. J. Tattnell, jr.; Boatswain, D. Green; Carpenter, C. Boardman; Sailmaker, J. Frazier; Purser's Clerk, J. J. Gwaltney.

May 18, 1850, 2

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1850.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The fact appears to be established, that Gen. Narciso Lopez left New Orleans about the 8th instant, with a view to head an expedition (the materials of which had previously gone forward) for the invasion of Cuba. The number of men in the expedition is stated at about 4000; but even that number we presume is exaggerated. Among them are said to be many who fought in the battles of Mexico.

The N. Y. Sun, which appears to be the official organ of the invaders, states that the main part of the expedition was to land on the Isle of Pines, on the S. W. side of Cuba, while the remainder will effect a lodgment at Barracoa, at the eastern extremity of Cuba.

The Sun contains, "in advance of the mails," Gen. Lopez' address to his troops, whom he calls the "Liberating army of Cuba," and also his address to the Spanish soldiers of Cuba on the occasion of his arrival.

The Sun makes as much display of the affair, and apparently enters into it with as much spirit, as if it were a legitimate enterprise, instead of a piratical attempt upon a country with which we are at peace.

If the Spanish armed steamers and other vessels about the island, do their duty, the expedition will prove a miserable failure. Even should they escape the observation of the cruisers, and effect a landing, they will have no chance of success unless aided by the population and troops of the island, which we think is more than doubtful.

The Savannah Georgian.

18 May 1850, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer thus speaks of the publication made on Saturday in the New York Sun:

Some little disturbance, in commercial quarters here, has been created by the announcement, very prompously made, that General Lopez, with the expedition to invade Cuba, is on his adventurous way. — Yesterday morning a large flag, designed for Free Cuba, was given to the breeze from the eaves of the Sun building, whence the announcement was made in a flaming newspaper article. Early in the morning, the Spanish Consul's office, of course, was besieged by persons connected in a commercial way with Cuba, and the whole thing was there represented to be of little consequence. About three hundred men had sailed from New Orleans, but they were not particularly rich in means or munitions of war, and should they present a hostile appearance at Cuba, they will probably meet with a warm reception from the powerful armament, under the direction of Count Mirasol, who is daily expected there.

MAY 10

Should, however, the disaffected persons in the island have made an insurrection on the eleventh of May, as it is understood by some they intended to have done, we may hear of slaughter. The general belief, however, is that the whole matter is a hoax. My duty, however, compels me to suggest, that, for three years past, plans have been secretly devised for the independence of Cuba. The editor of "La Verdad," in this city, has been very busy all the time, and many distinguished persons in Havana are in the hope of an early blow to the government of Spain. Of course, the news from the island, in a few days, will resolve our doubts; and we must be prepared for any result.

In looking over a Spanish paper, published at Havana, I perceive that one of the war steamers from Spain had arrived, and that the greatest enthusiasm had been created by her splendid appearance. It is the largest war steamer the Cubans have ever seen; and thousands poured down the harbor to look upon her. Four more steamers were expected, and on the arrival I suspect that expeditions, hovering about the coast, will find a warm welcome.

The Daily Picayune.

19 May 1850, 2

THE HAVANA CONSULSHIP.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes as follows :

The efforts to have Dr. Sewall received as Consul at Havana, by the Spanish Government, have proved unavailing, and have been finally abandoned. The Consulate will be assigned to a citizen of Alabama, against whom no such groundless suspicion can be entertained as was made the excuse for refusing an exequatur to Dr. Sewall. The least our own Government can do is to reimburse the doctor his actual expenses while awaiting at Havana the final determination of the Government of Spain.

19 May 1850, 2

Correspondence of the Enquirer.

NEW YORK, April 14th, 1850.

Death of a Poetess...The Suckers of Tammany...
California steamers...Cuba Expedition...Circu-
lation of the Herald and Tribune...Theatricals...
Washington Republic...Money and Produce Mar-
ket.

EDITOR ENQUIRER:—Another beautiful day is
now coaxing from the house and close confine-
ment, all who have leisure or taste to revel amid
its delights. Your correspondent prefers his seat
in his old arm chair, in order that he may, be-
fore the closing of the mail, have an epistle "cut
and dry" for your columns, detailing the news,
gossip, and business of the great town of Gotham
since he last addressed you.

—Mrs. Francis S. Osgood, one of the sweetest
of writers, and much admired as a poetess is
dead. She yielded up her pure spirit on Saturday
afternoon last. Her death is deeply lamented by
a large number of admiring friends and acquaint-
ances. *Requiescent in pace.*

To-morrow evening the suckers of old Tama-
ny will sit down to a grand dinner, together with
many invited guests. It will be a delightful re-
union of the Democrats, offering at the festive
board oblations to the beautiful spirit of Democ-
racy.

The magnificent steamers *Chester* and *Geor-
gia* have just departed—ore we commenced this
letter they shove out from their piers amid the
cheers of thousands of persons of all classes,
hues, colors, sizes, and of the two sexes. Not-
withstanding the late slightly discouraging ac-
counts from California 1500 persons departed in
the two vessels for Chagres; and at the same
time tickets were not to be had on any terms,
although large premiums were offered for them.
Truly, as the Dutchman remarked, "this is a
wonderful people, and a great country."

The rumored Cuba expedition is yet thought
to be "a thing we read about in books of fiction."
The story has not gained many believers yet.
To many it smells exceedingly "fishy," while to
a few it presents all the plausibility of holy writ.
Upon the subject your correspondent is *non com.*
He has not yet forgotten several similar hoaxes,
and has made up his mind to wait and see what
will come out of it.

Bennett and Greeley are quarreling in regard
to their respective subscription lists. A bet has
been accepted by the *Tribune* on the subject. If
Bennett intends to pay he had better fork over
immediately, as Horace is considerably in ad-
vance in the number of subscribers and income.

The Theatrical world is all agog, and is guz-
ing in admiration at the brilliant galaxy of stars
that have centered around this blessed Empori-
um. At the Broadway, Miss Davenport com-
mences an engagement to-night. "Our Char-
lotte" opens out the Astor Place Theatre, with
an array of talent in her support. Mrs. Shaw
commenced at the Bowery, and a new company
of stars, familiar to us Gothamites, headed by
Brougham, open at Niblo's. Mr. Buchanan, a
talented young actor of the Crescent city, and
well known to your Cincinnatians, is in the city
but has not yet been engaged. We hope to see
this done shortly, as Mr. B. is a man of genius.

A telegraphic dispatch has been received here
to the effect that Bullitt & Sargent have been
kicked out of the "*Republic*," at Washington.
Humph! So they go. Next the Cabinet will
explode into most beautiful fragmentary pieces,
or the Whig party itself, will go to the "demni-
tion how-wow." No mote it be.

Ease prevails in the money market. In ex-
changes there is very little doing, and the rates
are heavy. Loans on call, stock, and other good
securities, 4½@6 per cent. The stock market
during last week was rather quiet, especially for
Governments. For flour the market is lower,
with sales of 2600 bbls. at 4,94@5 for common
to straight state, or other descriptions as before.
Wheat is in good demand. Whisky dull and
prices unchanged.

The Daily Enquirer.

19 May 1850, 2

CUBA AND THE INVASION.—The New York papers of the 14th inst., contain the following telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, May 11.

During the past few days a considerable quantity of arms and ammunitions have been received, and several vessels have left with men, artillery, &c., ostensibly for Chagres, but supposed bound for the invasion of Cuba. Yesterday the Spanish Consul offered \$6,000 for the charter of a steamer to convey dispatches to Cuba. The owners, however, refused, and the Consul then sent them in a fast schooner.

20 May 1850, 3

THE EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia North American* has the following remarks in relation to the clandestine expedition which is supposed to have recently sailed from the United States with the object of subjugating the Island of Cuba—remarks which we adopt in their full force, as being applicable to any such expedition, fitted out for the invasion of *any* country with which the United States are at peace :

“ This expedition has been started in violation of the faith of treaties with Spain ; in flagrant outrage of national integrity, and in direct contravention of the President's message, warning all American citizens not to engage in such an enterprise. It has, therefore, been undertaken in direct opposition to the views of the Administration, and for purposes of personal plunder. Can such objects be sustained ? I think not. If a handful of adventurous desperadoes may claim the protection of this Government under all circumstances, into what untold embarrassments may we not be driven ? No pretence of a popular cause can save this depredation from deserved odium. Men have leagued together, and principally foreigners, to make an invasion on the territory of a friendly neighbor. They have thereby incurred the danger of a rash act, and must answer for all its penalties, having divested themselves of the character, attributes, and responsibilities of American citizens.

“ It will not be pretended, surely, that this is an *American* movement, since it violates both law and treaty. This Government can have no connexion with such a plundering project, and if bands of desperadoes and freebooters have enlisted for fortune, they have also enlisted for its hazards. They have made their own fate, and must meet the consequences.”

20 May 1850, 3

Within the last few days information has been received by the Government rendering it most probable that a military organization has been set on foot within the United States, formidable both in numbers and from the character of those engaged in it, for the purpose of attacking the Island of Cuba and revolutionizing the Government.

We are informed that the President of the United States, immediately upon the receipt of the information, directed orders to be issued for the vessels of the Home Squadron, as also for the steamer Saranac and frigate Congress, to proceed forthwith to the Island of Cuba, with a view to ascertaining whether any military force, organized in the United States, was proceeding from thence to Cuba, for the purpose of invading that island and revolutionizing the Government; with express instructions, in the event of such being the case, to prevent the landing of any such force or the carrying out any such expedition or enterprise; and with further instructions, in the event of a landing having been effected, to prevent the landing of any reinforcements, or of any arms or provisions under the American flag, intended for such expedition or enterprise. In obedience to these orders, we understand that the steamer "Saranac" proceeded to sea on Saturday last, and will probably reach Cuba by Thursday next, where, it is expected, she will meet the "Germantown," the "Albany," and the "Vixen."

It is confidently expected that the whole naval force will reach the Island of Cuba before any considerable number of those engaged in the enterprise can possibly have effected a landing, and thus prevent a violation of our obligations of amity and peace with Spain.

20 May 1850, 4

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

GEORGE FOLSON, of New York, to be Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America at the Court of his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

THOMAS S. HALL, for the eastern district of Virginia.

CHARLES BINGHAM, for the southern district of Alabama.

WILLIAM McQUISTON, for the northern district of Mississippi.

HENRY F. TALLMADGE, for the southern district of New York.

ANTHONY E. ROBERTS, for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES H. KNOX, for the district of Michigan.

ATTORNEY.

WILLIAM H. CAPERTON, for the district of Kentucky.

ANNEXATION IN CANADA.

The Parliament of Canada commenced its session at Toronto in the beginning of last week. Amongst the first business introduced was a notice of a motion to petition the QUEEN in behalf of Canadian independence. This motion having been called up for consideration on Friday, it was rejected by a vote of 7 in its favor and 57 against it. Lord ELGIN (the Governor) in his address on opening the Parliament, took occasion to say that the measure of annexation was unpopular in Canada. This vote clearly demonstrates the truth of what he said.

The Daily Picayune.

20 MAY 1850, 1
Evening Edition

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The N. Y. Sun of the 11th inst. publishes the following:

The N. Y. Sun is in receipt of private intelligence from the last headquarters of the Cuban patriots.

All the vessels of the Cuban expedition have sailed, and without doubt, are at this moment, hovering on the coast of Cuba.

There is every reason to believe that the next advices from Havana, after this date May 11, will bring us news of the successful landing of the patriots, and the actual commencement of their struggle for Independence!!

We are at liberty, for the present, to lay only a few particulars before the public.

The plan and management of the parties concerned in getting up the expedition have been most admirable. Every movement was so cautious and concealed, that up to the hour of the sailing of the vessels only a few persons except those engaged knew any thing of the affair.

Thus have the enemies to the freedom of Cuba been this time foiled.

The men engaged for this struggle were carefully chosen.

They are strong and well armed. Their number and their names will be published soon, unless a wise Providence should overwhelm them with defeat.

In all human probability they will gloriously succeed.

Their landing on the shores of Cuba is the signal for a general revolution throughout the island.

Gen. Lopez is the commander-in-chief. The foul aspersions cast upon him by malicious parties, to the effect that he had abandoned the expedition, are now signally rebuked.

Gen. Lopez wishes his friends to know that he is all right.

Above is the flag of free Cuba. Whether it shall wave over the Moro sooner or later, there it is. The ideas it embraces are comprehensive, as the cause in which it is unfurled is glorious. The star is Cuba—an independent nation—surrounded by a triangle, symbolic of strength, and representing by its three sides, executive, legislative and judicial power. These are the shields of the nation. The star is pure white; the triangle deep red; the five stripes blue and white, the two outer white, and the centre one blue, the others white. The blue-stripes represent the three departments of Cuba, as now divided, viz: Oriental, Central and Occidental; having Havana, St. Iago and Principe as their capitals. The red, white and blue, are the tricolor of liberty.

We shall fling to the breeze from the Sun building, this morning, a splendid fac simile of the flag of free Cuba. We fling it to the breeze of a free country, that freemen in beholding it may know that an oppressed and noble people are ready, under that flag, to strike, as our fathers did, for liberty. Let the people come and look on the flag of free Cuba.

The Herald stigmatises the above as a hoax. The Tribune says that this movement is totally distinct from the native league on the island, which refuses to coöperate with Lopez.

THE REPUBLIC

WASHINGTON

20 May 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

N A Fishor & lady, RI	Mr Triplett, Virginia
H Wilson, Virginia	W M Overton, Wash'n
M P Robertson, do	Mrs Overton, two chil-
D Griffith, do	dren and serv't, Wash
W Miller, Louisiana	J D Sherwood, New York
W H Macfarland, Va	H C Loving, Virginia
Mrs Macfarland, do	W T Ritchie, do
Miss Macfarland, do	<u>P A De Aguille & lady,</u>
R Anderson, do	<u>New York</u>
Mrs Bassett, do	G Rogers, lady & child,
Miss Bassett, do	Boston
Miss Dawson, do	F Parsons & lady, Conn
Rev W Bishop, do	H A Hopkins, Maryland
Miss Dangerfield, do	C Miller, Virginia
Rev Mr Dangerfield, Va	N D Willis, Boston
G Drake and daughter,	W Porter, do
Alabama	H N Scott, Charleston, SC

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

M Doyle, Illinois	O B Wight, Baltimore
E B Prettyman, Md	S Broadbent, do
S A Wilson, do	W H Reed, lady & two
J B Brook, do	sons, Philadelphia
L Penny, do	E Brawner, Maryland
B Benson, Delaware	A Hamilton, do
C Jenkins, Chas co, Md	J T Brawner, do
J M Mercer, Virginia	L Watts, do
Dr T S Mercer, do	E Emmerson, Phila
J A Frost, Maryland	G S Cunningham, Balt

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

S M Shoemaker, Balt	R Long & lady, Virginia
W Waller, Virginia	Miss Randall, do
Gen J H Cocke, Virginia	Miss Long, do
Mrs Cocke, do	W E Pratt, do
Miss S F Cocke, do	T Ashby, do
Master Cocke, do	Hon A Evans, Maryland
Master Cabell, do	Rev P Slaughter, Va
G W Seane, Richmond	W E Daily, M D, Ky
F Clarke, Andover, Mass	F Merritt, New York
Mr & Mrs F H Hastings,	R Rantoul, Mass
Albany	J Falconer & lady, Balt
G H Mathews, Wythe-	Miss McDowell, Virginia
ville	Miss Dailey, Baltimore
J B Brooke & lady, Md	W H Reed, lady & two
I R Dowie, Philadelphia	children, Philadelphia
G Patterson, Pottsville	SH Brooks, Hamburg, Pa
G E Sencuey, Virginia	A G Peckham & lady,
W H Spivey, Memphis	New York
J P Foster, U S N	G C Aker & lady, N Y
A T McClintock, Pa	J S Bush, Rochester
E Coles, Philadelphia	Dr C Hyrne, Florida
G H Penn & lady, Ky	T Carroll, Baltimore
P S Rand, California	J W Goff, Philadelphia

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

Mr L Boisot, Switzerland	W F Berry, Maryland
F Merritt, New York	A M Berry, do
J M Watson, New Jersey	S W Adams, Chas co, Md
B Hillary, Pennsylvania	C W Fadely, Virginia
R Tyler, Virginia	W Lorrington, Mass

Gadaby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

R H Mosby, Maryland	M Robinson, Phila
Hon M J Wellborn and	Cyrus McNecley & lady,
servant, Columbus, Ga	Green, Ohio
P G Robert, Virginia	A S Hayden, Ohio
R McRea, Richmond	A D Duhurst, Park, Md
J E Keech, lady, daugh-	M Duhurst, do
ter and son	J Robinson & lady, Balt
Dr W Du Hainel, Md	F Haslam, do
W Carson, Virginia	D Lord, New York
J Blanton & mother, Va	Hon J Sergeant, Phila
Mr Meredith, Baltimore	S Walos, N Hampshire
P F Eve and family, Ga	D Wilson & lady, Tenn
H R Frost and family,	Miss Cartwright, do
Charleston	Miss M A Wilson, do
W F Weckham, Va	Mr M Creakiner, N O

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

P H Wilson, Washington	R B Milton, New York
S Sessler, do	J B Milton, do
Capt Robinson, do	R C Benton, do
T Velasco, Mexico	R O Mathews
V Ellis, New York	C Alling, Newark, N J
Dr J Stewart, Baltimore	J A Davison, Boston
W Magens, Philadelphia	R B Houghton, Troy

DAILY REPUBLICAN

SPRINGFIELD,

20 May 1850, 2

The Cuban Expedition.

The New York Sun of Saturday gives further particulars of the expedition. The number of men already sailed is 4000. The most of them served in the Mexican war. The whole number positively engaged is 10,000. The remainder of the force is not to sail until after the first detachment has obtained a footing on the island. This second expedition will be under the command of a distinguished American General, whose name cannot yet be made public. Gen Lopez has written two addresses, one to the soldiers of his army, and the other to the Spanish soldiers in Cuba. In the latter he makes allusion to the rigors of their situation, and the cruelties to which they are subjected, and invites them into the ranks of his army. He bids them to choose between liberty and the continuance of their ignominious servitude. In his address to the liberating army, the object of the expedition is stated to be eventually to add another glorious star to the banner which already waves to the admiration of the whole world, over "the land of the free and the home of the brave." This is what we anticipated exactly.

The positive statement that an American General would have command of the second expedition, would lead us to the conclusion that the rumor of Gen Quitman's connection with it, is founded in truth. There is little doubt that the command has been offered him.

A COUNTER MOVEMENT.—It is stated that the Government have transmitted orders by telegraph to New York, Mobile and New Orleans, to send expresses at once to the Gulf Squadron, directing these forces to capture the Lopez expedition which has sailed for Cuba, or to assist the Spanish authorities in putting down any attempt at invasion or insurrection. The latter statement does not seem probable. The former is doubtless correct.

21 May 1850, 2

CUBA AND THE INVASION.

The New York city press, that first ridiculed the announcement of the *Sun*, that the expedition for the invasion of Cuba had started on its errand, now generally concur in the opinion that the *Sun* was more than half right. We find the following additional news in the *Sun* of the 16th inst.

We received last night, by a special courier from Charleston, very important dispatches, forwarded by our correspondent at Havana, by the *Isabel*.

We cannot judiciously make all their contents public at present.

The cholera is making dreadful havoc among the soldiery. The deaths, up to the date of our dispatches, May 8th, are averaged at *two thousand*. There are more than a *thousand* invalids confined to the hospitals. Our correspondent says the disease is not properly cholera, but a complication of it with the yellow fever. It is peculiarly fatal to Europeans.

The Government perseveres in its infernal policy of charging that the disease was poison, given by the people, but the wicked charge produces no effect.

The Spanish ship *Esperanza* arrived at Havana on the 7th. The Government and Spaniards expected the Count Mirasol in her, but he did not come. So the Cubans say that Hope (*Esperanza*) has brought "disappointment" to those who expected their Saviour.

The Cuban people are in high hope, considering the time most propitious for the landing of the expedition from the United States. They are burning with anxiety to know if Gen. Lopez is acting punctually to his engagements.

THEY ARE NOW DETERMINED TO STRIKE THE BLOW, WHETHER HE FAILS OR SUCCEEDS!

Noble determination! Cubans! we rejoice at this resolve. It gives the lie to the calumny of your enemies. General Lopez has been true to his engagement, and we hope you know it by this time.

As an evidence of the confidence and hope the Cubans rest in General Lopez, we will give the concluding sentences of a confidential note: "Every resource must be used to fit him (Gen. Lopez) to come, if he has not already sailed, as we believe he has done, for his presence would be everything to us. We await him with intense anxiety; THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND THE OCCASION ARE THE HAPPIEST."

We will have exciting news soon. God grant that the first blow of the Cuban patriots may not be struck in vain. We feel almost sure that success is to crown their efforts.

21 May 1850, 3

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Cincinnati Enquirer.

(BY THE O'BRIEN LINE.)

(Congressional.)

WASHINGTON, May 20.

Senate—After the presentation of petitions and reports from committees.

The bill to establish a Branch Mint at New York was made the special order of the day for Friday next.

The bill to promote the progress of useful arts was taken up and amended, and after some debate its further consideration was postponed until tomorrow.

Mr. Yates submitted a resolution calling on the President for information relative to the Cuban expedition, and ordering the dispatch of vessels of War of the United States to the coast of that island.

The resolution lies over under the rule, one day.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of California, &c.

Mr. Clemens having the floor, proceeded to quote from various speeches of Mr. Foote, for the purpose of showing that he had been on all sides with reference to the admission of California.

Mr. Foote replied in defence of his course.

Mr. Clemens rejoined with warmth and vehemence.

After a few additional remarks by Foote and Butler, in regard to the right of the people to form their own plan of Government, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House—Mr. Inge asked leave to offer a resolution, which was read, to the effect that the President communicate to the House all the information in his possession rendering it probable that an expedition is on foot to attack the Island of Cuba, and what action had been taken in his official capacity, to prevent the landing of Americans as volunteers;—also, whether he has directed orders to be issued to the Home Squadron and steamer Hararak and frigate Constitution, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any military forces were concentrated to invade Cuba, and what "express" instructions have been given, to prevent the landing of any such force and carrying out the objects of the expedition; and in the event of their landing, whether reinforcements of men under the American flag were to be prevented from landing.

Several gentlemen objected to the introduction of the resolution, and leave was consequently refused.

The House then took up the report on the charges of Mr. Brown against the Door-keeper, made from the select committee.

The report in substance exonerates Mr. Horner from the charges that he had made false statements as to the manner of discharging his official duties.

Brown maintained that all the material charges were sustained by the testimony, and he gave notice that he would introduce a resolution discharging Horner.

Finally the House refused to print the report, and postponed its further consideration until Monday day.

Mr. Stephens asked leave to introduce a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on Monday, the 15th July.

Objections were made all over the House.

The yeas and nays were taken on his motion to suspend the rules to consider the resolution, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 65, nays 114.

Mr. Toombs moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Galphin reports were made the special order for Tuesday and ordered to be printed. He then proceeded to address the House, maintaining that where the claim was just, interest was legally allowed.

Mr. Brooks said two questions were involved in this matter. First, whether the Secretary of War can act as Claim agent while holding a Cabinet station; and second, whether an accounting officer can pay interest four times the amount of the principal, while Congress is in session, and when officers are called on to adjust the principal.

Mr. Butler, of Pa., said his understanding was that when the question arises as to the meaning of the law, the construction of it by the Attorney General was as binding as an act of Congress.

Mr. Preston King said he understood Mr. Toombs to make a motion to reconsider, that he might reply to Mr. Brooks, and as the speech of one might now go with that of the other to the country, he moved to lay the motion on the table, which was agreed to.

The report of the conference committee on the census bill was adopted, and

The House adjourned.

The Cuban Expedition—10,000 Men United—Probable Success of the Enterprise.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.

The Franco American asserts positively, that 10,000 men were to land in Cuba on the 14th, and that the inhabitants, by preconcerted signals, were to be made aware of the approach; and that such has been the secrecy and efficiency of the organization that a failure is considered impossible. This report is credited.

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

21 May 1850, 1

TO THE EDITORS.

EAST CAPITOL STREET, MAY 20, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: After it was ascertained that our present worthy Mayor, Col. SEATON, had positively declined being again a candidate, and before any other person had been publicly named as his successor, I was applied to by a large number of most respectable citizens to allow my name to be used as a candidate for the Mayoralty.

My reply to every one was, "I have no objection to the use of my name, provided it can be used without making the election a party question."

My name was, therefore, publicly mentioned, not only from one to another, but in the newspapers of the city.

I was absent nearly the whole of last week, and on my return, ay, before my return, while in the city of Baltimore, I ascertained that it would be vain for me to be a *no-party* candidate—that my political position has been too marked, too well defined to permit me to enter the lists otherwise than as a partisan.

This, under no circumstances, will I consent to do. For ten years of the sixteen that I have been a citizen of Washington, I have been honored by the good citizens of the ward in which I reside with a seat in the Councils of the city, and I have, upon all proper occasions, both within and without the Councils, advocated in the strongest terms the doctrine that the city of Washington, *as a city*, should know no party. On this principle I have acted, and, unless driven from it by circumstances that I cannot control, I always shall, in all my municipal acts, be governed by it.

With my warm thanks to those gentlemen who have so highly honored me as to think of me as a candidate for Mayor, and with a heart and soul devoted to the best interests of the city of Washington, I now respectfully withdraw my name from the canvass for the Mayoralty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. FRENCH.

P. S. Will those editors who have inserted my name as a candidate for Mayor do me the favor to publish this letter?

B. B. F.

21 May 1850, 3

LATE FROM HAVANA.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 20.—The barque *Lyra*, Captain Rymington, arrived here last night from Havana with dates to the 12th instant. She brings intelligence of great alarm and consternation among all classes of the community. The cholera was still prevailing to an alarming extent. The deaths averaged about fifty per day. The slaves have been removed to the interior. Business is prostrated in nearly every department.

The new Captain General and his staff, with eight hundred soldiers from Spain, arrived at Havana on the 10th. Extensive preparations for the defence of the island are being made. All the old batteries are being overhauled, and new ones are in course of erection. The people generally are anticipating difficulty.

21 May 1850, 2

The Expedition to Cuba.

The New Orleans True Delta, of 10th inst. says : We are indebted to the Editors of the "Patria" for the following extract of a letter from their correspondent, dated Chagres, 26th April, 1850.

"According to promise, I will give you all the information I have been able to collect, respecting the threatened expedition against Cuba.

"I can assure you, positively, that Chagres is not the rendezvous of the expedition. It is true, that some vessels have arrived with boxes of muskets, pistols ; power and lead ; but, according to all I can learn, they have been re-shipped in small vessels to some point in the Gulf, only known to those in the secret. I am told that the point is much nearer to the Island of Cuba than is generally imagined, and that it is on some small island between Florida and Yucatan, as it is stated that from that point, it is only sixty hours' sail to the coast.

I have some reason to think that the expedition is in two divisions, one of which is already concentrated at the Island of St. Domingo, and that the landing is to be effected at two distinct places at the same time. It is said that Sunday, the 12th May, is fixed as the day on which the expedition is to start from its hiding-place, for the coast of Cuba, and the impression among those who pretend to know, is that the 13th May will be the day for landing. Although I have some doubts about the matter, still I think that the announcement in the papers that Chagres is the place of meeting, is merely a stratagem to mislead the public. I myself have known, in New Orleans, many suspicious characters, who pretended they were going to Chagres, and whom I never saw there. It is reported that the force which will land in Cuba, amounts to twelve or fifteen thousand men, of whom two thousand are to leave New Orleans in the beginning of May."

Reprinted in
Savannah Georgian
May 16, 1850

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Latest from Havana.

By the bark: Lyra, Captain Remington, which reached this port last evening, the *Bulletin* has intelligence from Havana to the 12th inst., four days later than previous advice.

The cholera, for several days previous to the sailing of the *Lyra*, had caused the greatest alarm and consternation in Havana. The deaths in the city from it exceeded forty per day. Business of every kind was at a dead stand, as nearly all the negroes had been sent into the interior to be out of reach of the epidemic.

The flour market continues quiet, new brand brands are half firmly at \$5.12 1/2 per bbl, but cereals built a inquiry for export, and the sales are limited. For city consumption sales of common and good brands at \$5.12 1/2 to \$5.25, and whole wheat are at \$5.31 to \$5.40. A few flour—a small sale was made at \$2.73 1/4. Corn meal held firmly at the same price.

Wholesale—The demand is limited; sales were made in bulk at \$14. and 15¢ at \$10.

[illegible]

Second Board—\$700 Lehigh Co 75%; \$100 Schuylkill Navigation Co 100%; \$200 State St 25%; 100% Camden and Amboy RR 100%; 100% United States Bank 50%; 50 Morris Canal 15%; 100 Reading R. R. 100%; 50% Bk of N. Y. 25%; 25% Pennsylvania RR 50%; 100 Citizens Bank 15%; 100 Union Bank Tenn 50%.

May 21, 1850, 3

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Journal of Commerce.

Late and Important from the Island of Cuba, &c. &c.
PHILADELPHIA, May 20th.

Captain Remington, of the bark *Lyra*, which arrived last night from Havana, 12th inst., reports that the greatest alarm and consternation prevailed through all classes of the community, respecting the reported insurrection and invasion.

The cholera still prevailed, and about 50 deaths occurred daily. The slaves had been removed to the interior. Business was quite prostrate.

The new Captain-General, staff and suite, with 800 soldiers from Spain, arrived at Havana on the 10th inst. The old batteries were being overhauled, and new ones erected.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE
21 MAY 1850, 4

The Cuban Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 20.

The *Republic* of this morning has the following:

"Within the last few days information has been received by the Government, rendering it most probable that a military organization has been set on foot, within the United States, formidable both in numbers and from the character of those engaged in it, for the purpose of attacking the Island of Cuba and revolutionizing the Government.

"We are informed that the President of the United States, immediately upon the receipt of the information, directed orders to be issued for the vessels of the Home Squadron, as also for the steamer *Saranac* and frigate *Congress*, to proceed forthwith to the Island of Cuba, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any military force, organized in the United States, was proceeding from thence to Cuba for the purpose of invading that Island and revolutionizing the Government; with express instructions, in the event of such being the case, to prevent the landing of any such force, or the carrying out of any such expedition or enterprise; and with further instructions, in the event of a landing having been effected, to prevent the landing of any reinforcement, or of any arms or provisions, under the American flag, intended for such expedition or enterprise. In obedience to these orders, we understand that the steamer *Saranac* proceeded to sea on Saturday last, and will probably reach Cuba about Thursday next, where it is expected she will meet the *Germentown*, the *Albany*, and the *Vixen*.

"It is confidently expected that the whole Naval force ordered thither will reach the Island of Cuba before any considerable number of those engaged in the enterprise can possibly have effected a landing, and thus prevent the violation of our treaty obligations of amity and peace with Spain."

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

21 May 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

F A Jennings, Pa	C H Fox, N York
J F Rhodes, Providence	P H Ward, do
EB Ballou, Florida	M Goodrich, N O
B F Butler, N York	D K Morrice, Bost
J B Newman & daughter, Va	T B Fisher, do
H Wilson, Va	R L Gilson, lady and serv't, S Carolina
M P Robertson, do	W K Travers, Balt
G Groffitt, do	A M Jones, N Hampshire
W Wilson, Louisiana	C Stone, jr, Richmond
W H Macfarland, Va	T F Martin & son, La
Mrs Macfarland, do	G M Redfield, Norfolk
Miss Macfarland, do	F R Glover, N York
R Anderson, do	A A Adams & lady, Ga

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

C M Castleman, Va	W P Moore, Balt
C Wood, N York	S Wier, Havre de Grace
J E Fisher & lady, Conn	J J Hunton, Va
J Counter, Newark, N J	W B Lane, Phila
J J Hyde, Conn	D E Small, York, Pa
J J Boucock, Va	W H Ward, Balt
G B Tallaferra, Balt	Hon H White, N York
Dr J S Martin and lady, Boston	E Grammer, Miss
J T Wheat, Nashville	Dr L G Gray, Va
W J Gary, Wash	E P Hunter, do

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

E L Spalding, Buffalo	Miss B Weir, Va
S P Staples, N York	Miss M Weir, do
H Curtis, do	G Mentzer, Phila
G Sifford, N York	W W Oliver, Va
C N H Decker, Va	Dr Browne, N Carolina
D A Reese, Ga	E Tarry, lady & daughter, Va
G Reese, do	G H Burwell & son, Va
W D Mallente	Dr Wedderburn and son
E De Leon	W L Watkins, Va
J W Woodfin and lady, Ashville, N C	J D Martin, Ohio
E K Kane, U S N	A Ward & lady, Valparaiso
E J Mallet & lady, child and nurse, N Y	O R Winston, Va
W Finley and son, Md	J G Lane, lady & serv't, Va
T Isabel, Va	Miss Lane, Va
R M Crook, Wash	Miss Green, do
Dr Pitcher, Detroit	J Harper, Md
R J Hemphill, Phila	H Curtis, N York
J B Smith, do	W P Griffin, Md
F Hadder, do	R H Webb, Suffolk, Va
J L Burd, do	Mrs Webb, son & serv't, Va
Dr Gardner, Md	Mrs Prentiss, Va
R Wallace, Va	A Favarger, W Indies
H W Carstens, do	J A Washington, lady & two children, Va
H Drinker, Montrose, Pa	Mrs J C Washington, Va
W H Redwood, Balt	T Ashby, do
Mrs Redwood, do	
Mrs Brockenborough, Va	
Mrs Hunton, Va	

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4th streets.

T Summers & lady, Balt	C Glover, Albemarle, Va
W Wright, do	Dr Davis & two daughters, Va
A Kelly, do	Miss Powell, do
J Kellog, Georgia	W F Gordon, jr, do
R Sampson, do	E Davis, Va
A Young, Bost	Mrs A C Morris, Va
C Peck, Georgia	Miss R W Morris, do
J M Peck, do	Miss L Gilmer, do
J M Woolworth, N Y	Miss C Davis, do
C L M Kinstry, Mass	A H Markland, Ky
W H Keeler, Richmond	T Ross & lady, Richm'd
G W Curtis, do	H Hammond, Balt
F Phillips, N York	Mr Selden, N York
J D Sherwood, do	W C Simmes, London
W Stephens, do	L A Millar, Md
C F Fadely, Va	C H Gordon & lady, Va
L E Worcester, Illinois	Miss Bealle, do
M Burk, Balt	
C O Nash and lady, do	

Galtby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Mr Thompson, Florida	L Wood, Mass
J D Diematan, Georgia	Rev J Grammer, 3 ladies and son, Halifax C H, Va
A S Sillon, Va	
J Boyle, Va	L D Mitchell, and 2 ladies, Va
H R Harris, Ches co, Md	C J Meriwether & lady, Va
Mrs Harris, do	Mrs Christian and two daughters, Va
2 children & serv't, do	Miss Meriwether, do
Miss A S Harris, do	H Dyer, Phila
H Gough, St Mary's, Md	E C McGuire, Va
W D Merrick, do	Miss McGuire, do
L F Lacy and family, St Louis	H M Partridge, N York
Gen Schooly, Va	S B Howell, do
Mrs Coons, St Louis	W Galusha, N Jersey
Child & servant, do	Mrs Watson, do
Mrs Perry, do	R A Castleman, Va
Mrs Jeter, do	W J Clayton, brother & 2 ladies, A Arundel co, Md
J W Cooper, do	Mr Brant, Md
Miss Thompson, do	
W R Belphane, Va	
Rev W N Irish, do	
W H Hubbell, Phila	
J Slade, Mass	

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

G A Slaughter, lady and son, Wisconsin	D B Martin, Montreal
R M Heath, Va	Hon J S Pendleton, Va
W J Fairman, Bedford	Hon A F Owen, Ga
Mrs Leonard, Indiana	G Wallace, Ohio
Miss Leonard, do	C F Clarke, do
E G Learned, do	Miss F S Yerby, Va
Mrs. Pitcher, do	Miss A V Lindsey, do
Miss Pitcher, do	A F Yerby, do
C M Davis, Boston	O Spriggs, Md
A Howison, do	T Withers, Va

21 May 1850, 2

THE GRIEVANCES OF CUBA.

We have in the New York Sun of Saturday, a long detail of the grievances of Cuba. There can be no doubt that great grievances exist;—that its Government is one of military despotism; that the taxation to which it is subjected is simple extortion; that the liberty of speech and of the press does not exist, and that her people groan under manifold burdens. This is all doubtless true, and more. The Sun speaks for the whites who do not form one half of the population of the island. For the remainder,—for the upwards of a million of Slaves—this remarkable foe of oppression, and self-appointed champion of freedom, has no word of sympathy, and no place for consideration. It can give no call to them to free themselves from the yoke of bondage: there is for them no place in the ranks of the liberating army. Their masters and tyrants are alone the objects of commiseration, and it is for their sake that the peace of our country must be periled, our laws trampled upon, and the blood of our citizens spilled.

Now we have not the slightest objection to any act that the Cubans may perform to modify the rigors of their situation. Self Government is the right of all mankind. The principles propounded in our Declaration of Independence are upon this high ground, and any sympathy, based upon a lower, is false. When, therefore, our sympathies are appealed to in support of the Cuban movement, coupled with no condemnation of the inhuman system of servitude, which binds in chains of ignorance and brutal degradation, two-thirds of the population of the island; when, yoked with the curses upon the Spanish Government, we have no word of fault-finding with the Cubans themselves—we may well refuse to respond to the appeal, and to suspect that baser motives are at the root of the matter.

We shall, therefore, spare our sympathies for the present, and dealing alone with the mercenary spirit which lies at the foundation of the proposed Cuban revolution, act upon the proposition that the independence of Cuba is in no way desirable to the United States.

In the first place it would introduce another bone of contention and element of discord into the struggle now going on between the Free and the Slave States. Gen Lopez, who stands at the head of the invading army, declares his ultimate object to be, to add another star to the banner which now floats over the land of the free and the home of the brave. There can be no doubt that if Cuba shall achieve her independence, one of her first acts will be to ask for admission to the Union. For this the whole South will go, and then will come such a struggle as our country has not yet seen; and, with such an arm of strength as Cuba would give to the spirit of disunion, disaster and disruption would be almost the inevitable result. The extended territory, already upon our hands, has stretched to a dan-

gerous tension the bonds of Union. The North cannot see the Slave Territory of the United States extended. Nor would England and France, and, least of all, Spain, look calmly on, and see this strong point pass into our possession. If we would absorb Cuba, it must be at the risk of disastrous dissension at home, and a long and perhaps bloody quarrel abroad. Politically, therefore, the United States have no interest in the Independence of Cuba.

Again, it will be of no advantage to us as a point of emigration. The same barrier rears itself there that shuts enterprise, labor, and true progress from the Southern States. Slavery is there, and the only labor which will bring a price is unrequited labor; the only enterprise which can flourish, Slave enterprise, and the only progress will be derived from muscles bought and sold. It may, and doubtless will, furnish a market for our Slaves, and thus strengthen and assist in perpetuating a system which is the antagonist of free labor, and the foe of improvement every where. The statement that the independence of Cuba will throw open the doors of free emigration, and invite the hand of free White labor, is simply false. We say, therefore, that with a view to the well being of legitimate enterprise and labor, the United States have no interest in the Independence of Cuba.

Again, it will confer upon us no moral advantage. We shall receive from Cuba no accession of intelligence, and no influence for the elevation of society. We shall, on the contrary, inherit the brutalities of the Spanish bull fight, the immoralities of the Spanish Theater, and bring ourselves into communication with a population notoriously devoid of those sober virtues that, however sparingly possessed in some portions of our country, are still our highest glory, and our most reliable safeguard.

We believe that there are but two interests, in this country, which sympathize in the Cuban movement,—the Slave interest, and that of individuals who look for personal aggrandizement or who have made adventures in the hope of plunder. It is that we will not overlook this, and see nothing but patriotism and self-devotion on the part of the invaders and their supporters, that we are to be condemned for a want of the sympathies of Republicanism. The Government which opposes these piratical movements of its citizens, is also denounced as meddling and despotic. If the Cubans can free themselves, let them;—but let not their freedom be at the expense of our National good faith. And let not those who are personally and pecuniarily interested in the matter, charge those with a want of Republican sympathies, who do not second their operations, and assist them in bringing upon our country a strife of sections which will subject our Union to the hardest trial it has yet been called upon to bear.

DAILY REPUBLICAN

SPRINGFIELD,

21 May 1850, 2

The Cuban Expedition.

The New York Express publishes a letter from Washington, of the 17th, in which the writer states that he has seen a letter of an official character from Bridgeport, Barbadoes, which throws a flood of light upon the mysterious maneuvers of the Cuban Expedition. The writer represents the affair to be far more extensive and comprehensive than it was supposed. The Bridgeport letter says: "Cuba, Barbadoes, Jamaica and Hayti, are, beyond all manner of doubt, destined to change their rulers, and ere another letter from me may reach you, the terrible work (for terrible it will be) will have commenced."

The New York Sun of Monday learns that at the moment of sailing, the expedition changed its purpose of landing at the Isle of Pines or Baracoa, and determined to make a descent on the Northern coast of Cuba, between Matanzas and Nuevitas. It strikes us that the Sun is managing to blind the Government, very handsomely. The coast selected is only navigable for vessels of light draught; and the invaders do not fear being followed. Gen Lopez and staff sailed in the Creole, a very fast steamer.

The Sun gives the address of Gen Lopez to the people of Cuba, which, if a landing shall be effected, is to be circulated throughout the island. He dwells upon the wrongs they have suffered, their degradation, &c., calls himself the instrument of Providence for the work of securing their freedom, alludes to the band of glorious chiefs and men which he has left in reserve in America, and appeals to them to support his effort for their good.

We may expect very soon to hear something definite in regard to the result of his movements. The steamer Ohio will be in from Havana within two or three days, and we shall then know what has been done.

DAILY RECORD
SPRINGFIELD.

21 May 1850, 2

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CUBA MOVEMENT.—The Cabinet held a special meeting on Sunday, at the White House, supposed to be upon the subject of the invasion of Cuba, by the Lopez expedition. Orders were received at the Norfolk Navy Yard, on Saturday, directing that the United States frigate Savannah should be got ready, with all possible dispatch, for sea.—Her destination was supposed to be Cuba, to look after the invaders. The Savannah, however, had sailed the day before for Washington.

19th

Washington, May 20th.—The Republic of this morning says that information has been received by the Government, rendering it most probable that a military organization has been put on foot within the United States, formidable in numbers and character, those engaged intending to aid in revolutionizing the Cuban Government.

The information thus received, caused the President to give orders to certain vessels of the home squadron, including steamer Saranac and frigate Congress, to proceed forthwith to the island of Cuba, for the purpose, if such be the case, of preventing the landing of any such force, or carrying out the object of such expedition, and in event the landing has been effected, of preventing reinforcements.

The Saranac sailed on Saturday and will probably meet the Germantown, Albany and Vixen near Cuba by Thursday night.

21 May 1850, 2

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The following is an extract from a private letter dated at New Orleans, April 15th, to a gentleman in Cincinnati:
"I am here with a company for Cuba, which we have raised, and shall receive for the year's service \$4000. I should not have told you this, but we are going to sail tomorrow, provided we are not as unsuccessful as the expedition was last summer, and there is already considerable discussion here."

CUBANS IN WASHINGTON.—The National Intelligencer says that a number of the Creoles, who, with all the strangers, had left Havana at last accounts on account of yellow fever and the alarm from threatened invasion, have already arrived in Washington, and were on Wednesday among the spectators in Congress.

22 May 1850, 2

THE CUBA INVASION.

The New York Sun, that seems to be better posted up in the movements of the Invaders of Cuba, than any other paper in the country, furnishes us with some additional items of interest. It says that the *Isla of Pines* and the port of *Barracoa*, were selected by the leaders previous to sailing, as the two most favorable points for disembarkation.

The *Isla of Pines* is a small island at the Western end of Cuba, Southern side. To reach it, the vessels of the Invaders would have to run through the narrow pass between Cuba and Yucatan, where it is reported the Spanish Government keeps a constant look out for them.— The distance at this point between the two coasts is only 40 miles. The Invaders calculate that the taking of this Island would be an easy task, and were confident that both the small colony on this Island, and the garrison, would join their standard. At any rate, they would disarm the garrison and set them free upon parole.

From *Pines* the entrance upon the main land would be very easy, and a small victory, at the former point, greatly aid their cause.

Barracoa, the other point selected for landing, is a small port at the Eastern extreme of Cuba. The object of landing here would be to make an easy conquest of the city of *St. Jago de Cuba*, the capital of the island.

This city lies at the head of a deep bay, and is defended only by a fortress, situated at the entrance to the harbor. These fortresses are some miles from the city—somewhat like our Fort Hamilton.

The design of the Patriots was to land at *Barracoa*, and then march over to *St. Jago*, entering it in the rear of the fortresses, and entirely beyond their reach.

Having secured *St. Jago*, all the neighboring towns would be theirs.

Before a blow is struck, if possible, a proclamation will be made, setting forth the nature and objects of the revolution, and a door opened to all Castilians, military or other, who prefer freedom and prosperity to bondage and degradation, to join the Republican ranks.

Senor Calderon, the Spanish Minister at Washington, is, we learn, in a terrible state of commotion.

He has been splendidly baffled. He has had his spies and agents all over the country, paying them well for information, and supposing he had it, when in truth he was utterly blindfolded.

THE CUBANS THEMSELVES ACTED AS HIS SPIES, AND WERE THUS ENABLED TO BAMBOOZLE HIM AS THEY PLEASED, and so ran off their vessels and men without any difficulty whatever.

WASHINGTON

22 May 1850, 3

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing on Sunday, says:

"There is the greatest activity here in certain places in fitting out men and vessels for Cuba. There is no lack of means for the purpose; and I have full assurance that money has been supplied from the island itself in large amounts to secure the object desired. If the news should be favorable to the revolutionists, there will be a demonstration made that will astonish the public as to the extent of the plot. Much is known in this city which can only be developed under certain circumstances—every person engaged in the business being sworn to secrecy."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA "LEDGER" OF MONDAY.

GENERAL LOPEZ.—The document (!) published in one of the newspapers as the Proclamation of General NARCISUS LOPEZ to his troops going to invade Cuba says: "Citizens of the Great Republic: You are going to give to Cuba that freedom, &c., and eventually to add another star to the banner which already moves, to the admiration of the whole world, over the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Indeed! "Citizens of the Great Republic!" That means us. Now, in sober seriousness, we must protest against the honor thus offered to us by General NARCISUS LOPEZ, or any other captain of banditti. The United States and Spain are at peace under treaties, and treaties have some moral force with honest Governments and nations. If the Cubans want liberty they can fight for it, as we did; and if they declare war against Spain, we can aid them, as the French aided us. But, while our own relations with Spain are peaceful, and our laws forbid military expeditions against its authority, we know not by what right this Gen. Lopez, who is a Peruvian, and not a Cuban, undertakes to fellow-citizen any of our people into pirates. We rejoice when any nation recovers its liberty, or any colony throws off an oppressive mother yoke and becomes a nation. But we have no desire to see our fellow-citizens going about the world as buccanners, carrying liberty to other communities in the shape of picking their pockets and cutting their throats. The American flag should not be perverted to such purposes. If any of this General's Yankee fellow citizens get caught by Spanish authority, they must not plead their citizenship against Spanish hemp. As they brew, so must they bake.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF MAY 13.

The expedition for the capture of this island is probably at this moment concentrated at its point of rendezvous, if it is not actually afloat on the ocean, on its way to "the Queen of the Antilles," and but a short period will now elapse before we shall know its fate.

There certainly has been a great deal of tact and good management displayed in collecting, organizing, and dispatching this force from the United States, without attracting public attention, or doing any thing which made them subject to legal proceedings on the part of the Government. Nearly the whole of the force have been obtained in the interior, and have embarked as emigrants for California, the vessels clearing for

Chagres, with no outward appearance inconsistent with their apparent character or destination.

Very exaggerated reports have been circulated as to the number engaged in the enterprise, which have been represented as high as ten or twelve thousand men, but if any one will for a moment reflect on all the extensive arrangements necessary for transporting such a large body of men, for vessels, provisions, water, stores, and equipments, and the enormous outlay, even on the most economical plan, it will at once be seen how improbable it is that any thing like that number are engaged in the undertaking. We were ourselves, however, from information we had on the subject, induced to believe that there were from four to five thousand, but it is now stated, and we believe with correctness, that the actual force is less than three thousand men. The material, however, of which this force is composed is probably equal, if not superior, to any similar number of men that were ever embarked for a desperate military coup de main. A very considerable portion of them are the elite of the volunteers who served in Mexico, and who, of course, have had much experience, and possess no little degree of discipline and military knowledge. As a whole, the entire body are probably even much superior to the volunteers in the Mexican war.

Much speculation, of course, will exist as to the probable chances of success to this enterprise, but no correct opinion can be formed without a knowledge of all the circumstances connected with it, and particularly what will be the nature of their reception in the island, by the army and the white population.

Our own opinion is that too much dependence is placed upon the reported extensive infidelity among the Spanish troops and the general disaffection of the whole population. If the invaders are joined by any considerable portion of the Spanish army, and the inhabitants generally afford them "aid and comfort," they will no doubt succeed, but if the troops remain faithful, and the population generally do not join them, then they are inevitably "doomed." The whole question as to success or defeat, we think, is narrowed down to this.

It must also be recollected that the expedition has to incur all the perils and risks of being able to effect a landing against the strong naval force which the Spaniards have collected. And here again, we understand, calculations are made upon treason, for it is asserted that at least a portion of the naval force will join the invaders and assist in their protection and descent on the island. We do not see how any extensive arrangements could have been made for the Spanish troops to join the invaders, without the fact becoming known to the authorities of the island, and we therefore presume the belief that they will do so, must depend more upon the opinion of parties than on any actual arrangements on the subject, particularly as it is well known the jealousies of the local authorities have been for a long time aroused on the subject, and they naturally will have been on the qui vive as to all attempts to corrupt the army.

Even if the invading force succeed in landing and seizing a city, we do not see that they would be any better off, as they would not be in force to advance into the country, or to undertake offensive operations, and their supplies and reinforcements would be cut off by a blockading force. If they succeed at all, it must be by coup de main, and under the prestige of early and great success on landing, but if they do not have this, and the army remains loyal, their fate cannot be doubtful. To "go ahead" and "keep moving" is their only chance—inaction and delay will be ruin to their hopes.

We close with the opinion which we have previously expressed—if the troops and residents are anxious or willing to throw off their present rulers, and only want a foreign force as a nucleus around which to rally, then every thing will go on prosperously with the present attempt, but if not—not.

22 May 1850, 3

When a project was on foot last summer to invade the island of Cuba, for the purpose of revolutionizing its government, the President of the United States, in the performance of a high duty, issued his proclamation warning all citizens of the United States who should connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they would subject themselves to the heavy penalties of the law, and would forfeit all claims to the protection of their country. The civil and military officers of the United States were enjoined to use all lawful means within their power to suppress the expedition—and it was suppressed.

The renewed attempt which is now going on has been adroitly conducted in view of eluding the vigilance of the Government; but it involves the same violation of the law and of our treaty obligations as the other, and it is equally imperative now, as on the previous occasion, for the Executive to use all constitutional means to suppress this desperate enterprise, to enforce the laws, and to maintain intact our good faith to the Government of Spain. There would be an end to all confidence among nations; all assurances of amity and peace would lose their force, and treaties would become nullities, if Governments claiming to be civilized, and to rank among honorable communities, should connive at aggressive movements, undertaken by their citizens against a friendly Power, or should fail to employ every lawful effort to suppress such movements.

The act of 1818, April 20th, in reference to this subject, is very precise and very stringent. The sixth section declares "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, 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." For the enforcement of this and of the other sections of the act, the President is authorized and empowered to employ the land or naval forces, or the militia, whenever there shall be occasion. In the present case, the expedition, in whole or in part, may have left our shores. The reports are various. But the neutrality of our flag is under the cognizance of the Government in every sea, and in all parts of the world.

The President has a plain duty to perform, and no one need doubt that he will perform it to the full. "So long as the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the law of nations and the policy of WASHINGTON himself, shall remain on our statute book, I hold it to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to obey its injunctions." Such is the language of President TAYLOR's first message to Congress, and the purpose which it announces is not likely to be varied from or relaxed.—*Republic of yesterday.*

The Daily Picayune.

22 May 1850, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—"X." of the Baltimore Sun says:

The reported Cuba expedition is, as yet, a humbug. It may take place hereafter; but I am certain that immediate action is not deemed advisable, and that consequently the *coup de main* has been postponed.

"X." is usually very well informed, but he seems to be mistaken this time.

SPRINGFIELD,

22 May 1850, 2

From Havana--Cuba.

Havana dates of May 12 come via Philadelphia. Conde Mirasol, the new Captain General of Cuba, had arrived at Havana, from Spain, accompanied by 800 troops. It was reported that the new Government had made concessions to the people with the view of pacification. Nothing had been heard of the Lopez invasion, but the Cubans had taken every precaution to prevent its landing on the island.

The Cholera was making fearful ravages; nearly all the troops had been removed to the interior, as well as the slaves. The deaths had been over forty daily, and the mortality was on the increase in spite of precautions. The rumor of invasion, added to the alarm created by the epidemic, had caused a general stagnation of business.

Dates from St Jago, one of the three capitols of Cuba, to May 2, report several thousand troops mustered there to prevent the invading force from making headway. Three thousand more troops were expected soon, and a war brig with a load of soldiers arrived direct from Spain on the above date. There were besides three Spanish vessels of war in port.

The U. S. Naval force already in the West Indies, with the additions just ordered thither with all dispatch, and directed to look after the Cuba expeditionists and prevent their interference with affairs on the island, embrace the following vessels:

Saranac, steamer, Capt Tatnall, 6 guns; Vixen do, Lt Commanding Ward, 2 guns; Water Witch do, Lt Commanding Totten, 1 gun; Raritan, frigate, Capt Page, 60 guns; Congress, do, Capt—, 60 guns; Albany, sloop-of-war, Commander Randolph, 24 guns; Germantown, do, Commander Lowndes, 24 guns; Flirt, schooner, Lt Commanding Farrand, 2 guns; Total, 179 guns.

The Washington Republic says it is confidently expected that all this force "will reach the Island of Cuba before any considerable number of those engaged in the enterprise can possibly have effected a landing, and thus prevent the violation of our treaty obligations of amity and peace with Spain."

—Gen Narcisco Lopez, who heads the American marauding party against Cuba, is a native of Venezuela, and about forty-two years of age. He served in the royal army in Spain, where he is said to have distinguished himself in many of the ruthless engagements with the Carlists. He subsequently removed to Cuba, where he was noted for his intrigues, and whence he was forced to retire precipitately about a year since.

Our Gen Cushing is stated to have been offered the head of the expedition, but he declined any connection with it. Gen John Henderson, formerly of Mississippi, but now of New Orleans, is reported to be intimately identified with the affair.

May 22, 1850, 2

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin, May 13.

THE INVASION OF CUBA.—The expedition for the capture of this island is probably at this moment concentrated at its point of rendezvous, if it is not actually afloat on the ocean, on its way to "the Queen of the Antilles," and but a short period will now elapse before we shall know its fate.

There certainly has been a great deal of tact and good management displayed in collecting, organizing and dispatching this force from the United States, without attracting public attention, or doing anything which made them subject to legal proceedings on the part of the government. Nearly the whole of the force have been obtained in the interior, and have embarked as emigrants for California, the vessels clearing for Chagres, with no outward appearances inconsistent with their apparent character or destination.

Very exaggerated reports have been circulated as to the number engaged in the enterprise. It is now stated, and we believe with correctness, that the actual force is less than 3000 men. The material, however, of which this force is composed is probably equal if not superior to any similar number of men that were ever embarked for a desperate military coup d'état. A very considerable portion of them are the sons of the volunteers who served in Mexico, and who, of course, have had much experience and possess no little degree of discipline and military knowledge. As a whole, the entire body are probably even much superior to the volunteers in the Mexican war.

Our own opinion is, that too much dependence is placed upon the reported extensive infidelity among the Spanish troops and the general disaffection of the whole population. If the invaders are joined by any considerable portion of the Spanish army, and the inhabitants generally afford them "aid and comfort," they will no doubt succeed; but if the troops remain faithful, and the population generally do not join them, then they are inevitably "doomed." The whole question as to success or defeat, we think, is narrowed down to this.

If this body of men, however, once get into the island, we will guaranty that, under no circumstances, will they ever be subdued, without some of "the tallest" and most desperate kind of fighting which the world has ever witnessed.

22 May 1850, 3



Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Monday, May 20.

I have conversed with intelligent public men, citizens of Texas, and recently from that State, in regard to the disposition of the people of that State as to the reduction of their boundary; and I find that they are willing to accept ten millions as an equivalent for the adoption of the northern and western boundary now proposed in Mr. Clay's bill. An arrangement, as I learn, has been made with the creditors of Texas, in regard to the sum to be paid for the extinction of every claim, and the sum required is a little less than eight millions. Thus Texas will be left with two millions for the purposes of improvement, education, &c.

On the other hand, should no arrangement of this kind be made, Texas will persist in her determination to assert her jurisdiction and sovereignty over the whole of New Mexico on this side of the Rio Grande.

The President, as it is well known and has been officially stated, has declined any interference in this matter, and Texas will accordingly take and hold the country on the east side of the river, extending her laws over the same, and establishing slavery in it—which is now announced as the President's policy in relation to that territory. The Republic, under its late [editorship], approved of the compromise scheme, and in fact took passage for the whole administration in Mr. Clay's omnibus.

It was, however, supposed and alleged, that the Cabinet was opposed to any adjustment of the difficulty, and would resist any compromise. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, announced this fact in the House. It was predicted that, under the Cabinet influence to which the Republic is transferred, that paper would oppose Mr. Clay's compromise. Accordingly, the edict is issued in the paper of this morning.—The public are told that the impression made compromise is incorrect, and that he adheres to the general, lately, that the President favored a plan presented in the message of 21st January. This plan is to admit California as a separate measure, and to let New Mexico alone—that is, to turn her over to Texas.

This is what some people have miscalled the non-action policy; though it seems to me to be, in its result, a very decided action, and one by no means commendable. I suppose, however, that it will find supporters, and will, by being urged by the whole power of the government, greatly embarrass and delay the adoption of Mr. Clay's scheme.

It seems that the government attaches some faith to the rumors of the organization of a force in the U. S. for the invasion of Cuba. It appears probable that a few men have landed on some point on the northern side of the Island, weakly defended, and intend there to raise the standard of revolt, in the expectation of aid from the people, and also of some reinforcements from this country.

The interposition of the President is very timely and proper. It is remarkable that his right to interpose should be questioned by any one in Congress. It is his duty to prevent any expedition set on foot in the U. S. against any foreign and friendly power.

The Saranac took out sealed orders. The orders have not been made public, and it is not known how far the squadron is to interfere in the matter. If any adventurers have landed, they have probably been taken care of by this time.

Some persons suppose that the expedition had St. Domingo for its object.

22 May 1850, 2

Our Telegraphic news, to-day, may cause some excitement in reference to the revolution in Cuba. We can with difficulty understand it, and as the recent movements for a revolution in the Island are improperly understood, we publish the following in explanation. It is from the New Orleans correspondence of the Charleston Courier, under date of May 18:

The principal topic of conversation here is the Cuban Expedition. Though so well have they kept their own counsel that but little is known, with certainty beyond their having sailed. Those who left from this place were mostly Kentuckians, Tennesseans, and Mississippians. The Expedition is said to number from three to five thousand men, probably the smaller number. The officers have regular commissions, signed by Gen. Lopez. The Colonels are said to have received bonds for thirty thousand dollars; the Captains, for ten; the lieutenants, for eight, and so on in proportion. These bonds were also signed by Gen. Lopez, as chief of the Provisional Junta. So it is on the principle of "no cure, no pay." The gentlemen will have to establish the new government before they are paid. They are supplied with muskets, revolvers, and Bowie knives. The men are all strong, stout, determined fellows, and will no doubt, give a good account of themselves. A member of the Bar, from this place, who had served in the Mexican war, went out as a lieutenant colonel. — Every thing was beautifully managed.

On one occasion, a ship was about to leave, and not a soul beyond the crew was on board of her; but just as the tow-boat was about to cast off, at a given signal, men swarmed up on every side from the wharf, the shipping around, and the tow-boat, and clambering over the sides in every direction, there soon were three hundred and fifty on board, when she shot down the stream like an arrow. They received their arms outside the Balize. It is said that, if the first expedition is landed in safety, General Quitman, the present Governor of Mississippi, is to lead a reinforcement of ten thousand men.

I will not vouch for the truth of all these statements, but I suspect they are not far from the mark. Should they interest, I may be able to give you some more.

Our telegraphic despatch states that President Taylor has ordered several of our war vessels to the assistance of Cuba. It seems to us quite an anomaly in the history of our country, that the U. S. navy should be ordered to the protection of so great a despotism as has for years existed in the Island of Cuba. Would we had some one in the presidential chair who knew the principles of free government and his duties as President, and had a mind to discharge them for himself without so much dependence on others. We knew not of the truth of all the reports we have heard about the Cuba expedition; but if it has progressed as far as reported, all the armament sent by President Taylor will not avail much. He had better have kept it at home and saved his credit, as well as the credit of the country.

WASHINGTON

23 May 1850, 2

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1850.

IN SENATE.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Mr. YULEE. Mr. President, I desire to say that it was my intention to ask the Senate to take up the resolution which I submitted on Monday in relation to the Cuban Expedition, and dispose of it this morning; but, as the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. TURNER) is desirous to proceed with the consideration of the bill respecting the Patent Laws, I shall defer my motion until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON

23 May 1850, 3

NAVAL.—The United States steamer *Saranac*, Capt. JOSIAH TATNALL, left Quantico at 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, May 18th, and discharged her pilot at Cape Henry at 5 o'clock A. M. on Sunday; making the run in 12 hours, a distance of 160 miles. She averaged over 13 knots an hour, and only carried 14 lbs. of steam. She can carry 20 lbs., and will no doubt be able to run 15 knots with this steam. She is a beautiful ship, and we wish her officers a pleasant cruise.

Commander McKEEVER arrived in Norfolk on the 21st, and took command of the *Congress*. She will sail in a few days. She is at anchor off the Naval Hospital. Her crew are all on board except about forty men. Dr. WILLIAMSON has been ordered to her as Fleet Surgeon of the Brazil station.

The United States brig *Porpoise* has hauled off from the Navy Yard, at Portsmouth, (Norfolk,) waiting for her crew.

The United States ship *Raritan* is still in dry dock, but the repairs will soon be finished. She is ordered to be fitted out as soon as possible.

The Daily Picayune.

23 MAY 1850, 2

The Cuba Expedition.

The anxiety to hear from Cuba is growing intense. All ears are strained to catch the first tidings from the expedition which is known to have started to make a landing on the island, with a view of coöperating in the projected plan of revolution. Time enough has elapsed for them to have effected that object, and the first steam vessel now should bring us stirring intelligence. The *Falcon* is now fully due; and the *Creole*, which is supposed to have wandered opportunely into those parts, is looked for hourly. We expect to hear of a successful landing of these auxiliaries, a hearty welcome by that portion of the *Creole* inhabitants who have the spirit to act out bravely the island sentiment in favor of American nationality, the flying to the breeze, in this richest and most beautiful of the Antilles, of the flag of republican freedom, and the commencement of an eventful conflict between the adverse systems of self government and despotism, which may be short and decisive, but which, whether successful at once or protracted through a long and various struggle, is destined never more to cease until the victory is achieved, and every vestige swept away of the foreign dominion, which has drawn away the substance, stifled the growth and crushed the spirit of the native population.

The Northern journals make a great mistake in ridiculing this expedition as a mere humbug, or as a desperate adventure of a few inconsiderate persons, aiming at plunder, and sure to be routed and captured by the overwhelming force which the island is said to contain, devoted to the maintenance of the Spanish ascendancy. From what we can learn, it is a well devised and well organized scheme. It is under the charge of men of character and ability, influence and discretion; it has been solicited from Cuba, and goes to coöperate with the inhabitants in support of a movement noble in its objects, and which deserves the sympathy of every republican and American heart. There is no invasion contemplated to assail an unwilling people, or to overthrow a government which has the confidence and respect of those upon whom it is fixed. It is a free will tender of arms and counsels, to answer the appeals of a people anxious to throw off a galling yoke, and to assimilate themselves its principle, in feelings and in institutions with their defenders and allies. It is well enough for the partisans of the Spanish tyranny to underrate the motives and asperse the character of the persons engaged in this expedition. *La Cronica*, of New York, may consistently assail them as it does, describing them as "vagabonds who have been enlisted, the greater part intending to have their passages paid to Chagres, from which they can continue their route to California, and the remainder to live in free quarters while there is no prospect of fighting—intending, when there is one, to show a clean pair of heels."

This is language which befits the mouth of the favorers of royalty, to whom all resistance against arbitrary power is abhorrent. But it is not becoming in citizens of this Republic, whose Government is founded on the absolute right of a people to abolish any form of government which has become too oppressive to be endured, and who invited and received efficient succor from sympathizing foreigners, who brought their fortunes and their boards to the cause of American independence. We do

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

L A T E F R O M H A V A N A

SOUTHWEST, PAEN, Wednesday May 23, 1850. M.—The schooner *Fairy*, three days from Havana, arrived at 8 o'clock to-night.

The *Fairy* left Havana at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 19th inst. No attempt had at that time been made to invade Cuba. The Spanish Government had garrisoned the island at all points, and was prepared to make an effectual resistance to invasion. The Government is sanguine as to the result if invasion is attempted.

The Spanish citizens have applied in large numbers for arms, and the Government has refused to supply them.

The Falcon.

The *Falcon* was in Havana when the *Fairy* sailed, awaiting the arrival of the *Georgia*, and hourly expected to sail.

not pretend to have sympathy with the spirit of mere brigand adventure, which would seek to bring war into a peaceful country, and propagate theories of government at the point of the bayonet; nor would we venture to say, that all men who have embarked in this expedition are actuated by pure motives and for patriotic purposes only. We would not say the same indiscriminately even of all who fought in the army of our own Revolution. In all enterprises the motives are mixed, and many might be easily pointed out whose objects are certainly sordid, and whose personal history would not bear scrutiny. But of the principal Americans who have lent their names and their fortunes to the enterprise, and who mean to take all the consequences of the great adventure, we may, with a knowledge of many of them, say, that in elevation of character and integrity of purpose, they need not shrink from comparison with the best of the more quiet citizens, who think it more emphatically their duty to remain at home, at ease. And in regard to the men enlisted in the cause, great care was taken to select, among the multitudes anxious to engage, only such as might be trusted for courage and conduct in battle, and respect for order and obedience to discipline, at all times. We feel bound to say that the expedition to Cuba, whatever may be its fate, is composed mainly of men in the flower of their age, resolute in their purpose, and fully satisfied with the honorable nature of their mission. To such men the insulting epithets of vagabond and brigand are not to be applied with any more propriety than they would to the gallant spirits from Europe, to whom our national gratitude is daily repeated, for the generous zeal with which they hurried to assist our forefathers on the first tidings of their rising against tyranny.

The expedition may be checked now—may be repulsed—but we do not believe it. Yet when all the facts are known no epithet of reproach for rashness, or any purpose of mere marauding propaganda, will be found to attach to the scheme with any justice.

Success, however, will rank them with the liberators and benefactors of the race; and we hope fervently, to have to record soon their easy landing, their warm welcome, and their prospects of a speedy and easy triumph.

The Daily Picayune.

23 May 1850, 1
Evening Edition

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from this city under date of May 4, makes the following revelations:

The Junta, or leaders, are at present located in this city. They consist of Gen. Lopez, Signor Gonzales, Gen. Henderson, of Mississippi, D. J. Segur, (one of the editors of the Delta,) and the Grand Scribe of the Owls. The "Pioneers of Liberty" consist of four regiments—one from Kentucky, commanded by Col. O'Hurra; one from Louisiana, commanded by Col. Wheat; one from Tennessee, and one regiment from Mississippi. The first two regiments have already sailed for the rendezvous—the other two, with Gen. Lopez and staff, will sail in a few days. A distinguished officer of the late war, and at present the Executive of an adjoining State, will follow with the corps de reserve, and take command of the entire forces of the new Republic. Persons at a distance might probably censure the officers of the Federal Government in this city for allowing an expedition of this kind to be fitted out here. So great is the secrecy observed in it, and so perfect is the organization, that I would venture to affirm that none but those absolutely engaged in it know anything about what is going on. The troops "come like shadows"—so depart. One day you will find boarding houses full of California emigrants, with through tickets to Chagres, and the next day they have removed the ranche. The arms and ammunition it is said has already been shipped to the rendezvous. The Spanish Consul here has his spies, thick as blackberries, throughout the city; but I am told that the Grand Scribe of the Owls has foiled him at his own game so often, that he is afraid even to file an affidavit, lest he might get his fingers burned again.

I have just learned that a fast steamer has been either purchased or chartered to carry out the General and staff. In a few days I will endeavor to gain further information, which I will duly transmit for the benefit of your readers. Yours, TRANSIT.

P. S.—I am told that O'Sullivan is also here, assisting in the organization. The steamship Fauny has just arrived from Chagres. It is supposed that she may possibly be selected to carry down the General and staff. You will hear from me so soon as the General embarks.

The N. Y. Tribune, in the course of an article rather more favorable to the expedition than we had expected from that paper, has the following:

Gen. Lopez had command of the organization formed for the same purpose upon the Atlantic coast and at the South last summer, and its failure is said to have been partially his fault. Owing to that failure, he ceased to be connected with the Junta for the independence of Cuba, which has its seat at Washington, and which some months since announced its existence and its objects in a communication to the public. The present expedition we understand to be gotten up solely under the auspices of Lopez and his personal friends, and without any cooperation with the Junta.

There is also on foot another expedition designed to be more efficient and in every way amply fitted out, which, in due time, will proceed to its destination should the present one prove a failure. This expedition is prepared at the instigation and expense of natives and residents of the island, who are weary of Spanish tyranny. Should it be consummated, it will be on a scale adequate to its purpose, with abundant materiel and a full military chest, and, as we are assured, will not come under the restraining hand of the United States Government.

But if our information is correct, Cuba is not the sole prize aimed at by these adventurous operations. A project has for sometime been on foot at the South, and is now far advanced, for taking possession of the Island of St. Domingo, putting an end to the Haytian Empire, and instituting there some form of Anglo-Saxonism and Manifest Destiny. Whether it is proposed again to reduce to slavery the negroes who are upon that island and who have once shown that their slavery is not consistent with their masters' safety, is not yet made known. Probably, however, the people of the Republic of St. Domingo would gladly welcome allies who could so decisively turn the scale in their long-standing war with their black neighbors, and would allow the conquerors to take their pay in their own way. Though this expedition is distinct from that proposed for the revolutionizing of Cuba, as it is from that under Gen. Lopez, there is a friendly understanding between the parties, and in case of need they will recognise all the obligations of mutual assistance, which exist among partners in the same business. Indeed the negotiations are nearly completed for so far combining the two as to make St. Domingo the base of operations against the Spanish rulers of Cuba.

Felix Houston?
James Shields?

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

The Government and the Cuban Expedition

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 20.—The Republic says that the President has issued orders to all the vessels of the Home Squadron, including the steamer Saranac and the frigate Congress, to proceed forthwith to the Island of Cuba. They have express instructions to prevent the landing in Cuba of any revolutionary forces from the United States; and in case such forces have been already landed, to prevent the disembarkation of any reinforcements, or of any arms or provisions under the American flag. In accordance with these orders, the Saranac has already proceeded to sea, and will reach the coast of Cuba on Thursday, (23d,) when she will be joined by the Germantown, Albany, and steamer Vixen.

23 May 1850, 2

The Cuba Expedition.

The N. Y. Tribune says it is well ascertained that large sales of arms and munitions of war have lately been made by houses of that city, whose destination was to arm the expedition against Cuba. It also says that two or three companies have sailed from New York to join the expedition.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 13th, says of the expedition:

There certainly has been a great deal of tact and good management displayed in collecting, organizing and dispatching this force from the United States, without attracting public attention or doing anything which made them subject to legal proceedings on the part of the government. Nearly the whole of the force have been obtained in the interior, and have embarked as emigrants for California, the vessels clearing for Chagres, with no outward appearance inconsistent with their apparent character or destination.

Very exaggerated reports have been circulated as to the number engaged in the enterprise. It is now stated, and we believe with correctness, that the actual force is less than 3000 men. The material, however, of which this force is composed is probably equal if not superior, to any similar number of men that were ever embarked for a desperate military *coup de main*. A very considerable portion of them are the *élite* of the volunteers who served in Mexico, and who, of course, have had much experience, and possess no little degree of discipline and military knowledge. As a whole, the entire body are probably even much superior to the volunteers in the Mexican War.

Our own opinion is, that too much dependence is placed upon the reported extensive infidelity among the Spanish troops and the general disaffection of the whole population. If the invaders are joined by any considerable portion of the Spanish army, and the inhabitants generally afford them "aid and comfort", they will no doubt succeed; but if the troops remain faithful, and the population generally do not join them, then they are inevitably "doomed". The whole question as to success or defeat, we think, is narrowed down to this.

If this body of men, however, once get into the island, we will guaranty that, under no circumstances, will they ever be subdued, without some of "the tallest" and most desperate kind of fighting which the world has ever witnessed.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

23 MAY 1850, 4

More of the Cuban Expedition.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 19.

There is considerable anxiety apparent among the majority of our citizens to know the result of the expedition which sailed from here some few days since to invade the Island of Cuba. It may be expected very shortly, if it ever comes, as it is well understood in this place that the descent was to have been made on the Island sometime between the 15th and 20th inst.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

23 MAY 1850, 8

Late News from Ports in Cuba.

From the Boston Traveller of May 31.

Capt. Cook, of the brig Caroline, at this port from San Juan, Cuba, 9th inst. reports that no definite information of the sailing of an expedition from this country to invade that Island had been received there, though apprehensions of such an event had been prevalent for months past. There was considerable sickness and mortality among the troops, both at Nuevitas and Matanzas, supposed to be cholera, but the rumor had been industriously spread that they had been poisoned by the friends of the coming invaders.

Capt. Ames of sch. J. W. Dodge, from St. Jago 2d inst. reports that considerable preparations had been made there to repel any invasion which might be made. There were already several thousand troops there, and 3,000 additional were expected to arrive soon. There were three Spanish war schooners in port, and a twenty-two gun brig, with troops from Spain, arrived on the day he left.

By a passenger, a clerk in a commercial house in Cuba, arrived here from Matanzas May 12, we learn that at that date it was very sickly in Matanzas, both with cholera and yellow fever, of which large numbers had died, and many were leaving for this country. Nothing definite was known at Matanzas, on the 12th, of the sailing of the hostile invasion from this country, though such an event was feared. Bodies of troops and all the men of war had left for the part of the Island where it was supposed the invaders would land, if anywhere. As to the chance of the invasion being favored by any large number of the inhabitants, the opinion was expressed that but few comparatively are in the country, or will join in the attempted revolution. It is also thought that the power upon the island is amply sufficient to put the whole island under control.

23 May 1850, 2

Cuban Expedition.

It is stated in the New-York Sun that the leaders of the expedition against Cuba have selected the *Isla of Pines*, and the fort of Baracoa, as the two most favorable points for disembarkation.—The editor goes on to say—

The *Isla of Pines* is a small island at the Western end of Cuba, Southern side. To reach it the vessels of the Patriots would have to run through the narrow pass between Cuba and Yucatan, where it was reported the Spanish Government kept a constant lookout for them. The distance at this point between the two coasts is only 40 miles.

The *Isla of Pines* is celebrated for its quarries of beautiful marble. Here the Spanish government has a presidio, or state prison, where they send criminals. Here, too, they keep a garrison of 500 troops.

The Patriots calculated that the taking of this island would be an easy task, and were confident that both the small colony on this island, and the garrison, would disarm, the prisoner and set them free upon parole.

From *Pinos* the entrance upon the main land would be very easy, and a small victory, at the former point, greatly aid their cause.

Baracoa, the other point selected for landing, is a small port at the eastern extreme of Cuba.—The object of landing here would be to make an easy conquest of the city of St. Jago de Cuba, the capital of the island.

This city lies at the head of a deep bay, and is defended only by a fortress, situated at the entrance to the harbor. These fortresses are some miles from the city—somewhat like our Fort Hamilton.

The design of the Patriots was to land at Baracoa, and then march over to St. Jago, entering it in the rear of the fortresses, and entirely beyond their reach.

The New York Courier and Enquirer publishes the following letter from New Orleans, and vouches for the responsibility of the writer:

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 8.

The last of the Cuban Expedition leaves here to-day, and is accompanied by General Lopez Gonzalez, &c. It is impossible to ascertain what the entire strength will be. By some it is thought to be 10,000 men; but I have no doubt that this is exaggerated, though it probable is 6,000 or 8,000.—The whole arrangements have certainly been made with great judgment and secrecy. The men have been organized in the interior, and when they arrive here, there has been no fuss or parade about them, but they generally go on board a vessel as emigrants for California, and the ship clears out for Chagres. The whole number gone from this port has probably been about 2,500. Some few hundreds have gone from Mobile, and the bulk from the Atlantic ports—a large number, no doubt, from New York.

The rendezvous was by many supposed to be at Chagres; but this is not the fact—it is much nearer home and the Island. They have several steamboats but the bulk of the transports are sailing vessels.

The way the whole affair has been managed has rendered it impossible for the Government to interfere, as any seizure and examination of the vessels would have led to no discovery beyond the usual arrangement and stores for California emigrants.

If any provisions, stores, arms, or ammunition, have been sent from hence, they have gone in separate vessels, but I presume, the great bulk of these have been sent from the North, though, no doubt, some from this city.

The men—I mean the rank and file—engaged in this expedition are of a far superior grade to the rag-tag and bobtail which were collected last season, for the same object. The whole of them are equipped at their own expense, and receive no money, being supplied only with a free passage with the needful provisions and stores for the trip. A large portion of these men have been volunteers in the Mexican war, and will be very hard customers, as, indeed, all of them will be, as they are 'true grit.' As a whole, they are probably equal, if not superior, to the volunteers for Mexico in the late war. Their pay is to be very liberal, but only in case of success. In some instances, with officers, this pay has been secured to them by highly responsible names in this country connected with Cuba.—In instances that I have heard of \$5,000 to a Captain, and \$3,000 to a Lieutenant—the usual promise to the rank and file is 1,000 dollars each. But I truly believe, that with a large portion of the men, it is the love of excitement and wild adventure which has been a greater inducement than any pecuniary motive. Where all the money needful for the expedition comes from, I am entirely unable to say; but certainly a heavy sum has been expended for provisions and stores, arms and ammunition cannot be had without cash, nor can steamboats and ships be employed without either the cash or a very sure paymaster in this country, independent of all contingencies as to success.

The actual attempt will be made between this and the 25th inst., indeed, I heard to-day that they would be on the island by the 14th, as the main body were all collected; and only waiting those who departed to-day, and they go by a steamer. There will be, I fear, a terrible catastrophe, which will create a tremendous excitement in the United States. The parties, however, who go take the whole peril on their own heads, and will have no right, in case of failure to call on the Government for protection, but which they or their friends at home would do, and make a hideous outcry if it is not granted. If the landing is effected, I consider that success will principally depend on the reception the invaders meet with from

the inhabitants and troops, all of which, it is said are well disposed to assist in the undertaking. There is some truth, and much more exaggeration, in the reports on this subject. One thing, however, is very certain—that 6,000 or 8,000 Americans, and such Americans as this expedition is composed of, if they once land, will not be beaten, except after the most determined struggle and dreadful slaughter. Indeed, I doubt if any prisoners, except disabled ones, would be taken, as they would well know their fate in case of capture, and would fight to the last.

Towards the 1st of June look out for "squalls," and a loud shout and a cry from "the Queen of the Antilles."—I hope to be with you before the news reaches you."

The "FLAG OF CUBA," floating from the New York Sun building, is a great eye-sore, it is said, to the Spanish consul in New York, who on Wednesday, called upon Mr. Mayor Woodhull, and asked him to order it down.—The Mayor, of course, declined.

CHOLERA AT MATANZAS.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Matanzas, May 6th: "We have had the cholera very extensively among the negroes for the last week. A great number of them have died, and it has almost put a stop to business, as those that have negroes are sending them into the country."

24 May 1850, 2

**MOVEMENT AT WASHINGTON TO SUP-
PRESS THE CUBA EXPEDITION.**

A dispatch from Washington to the N. Y. *Ex-
press*, dated on Saturday last, says:

18TH

The Spanish Minister, Don Calderon de la Barca, has demanded the interference of the Government to prevent the arming of men and the fitting out of expeditions against Cuba. The Minister is convinced that the rumors in the main are true—that vessels have been fitted out, and that five or six thousand men are engaged in the expedition, rendezvousing at Chagres and the Island of Cuba. General Taylor has responded to the call of the Ambassador by forwarding dispatches to the Gulf Squadron, to see that the flag of the country is not violated. Many distinguished men of the South are charged with conniving at this expedition, but it seems impossible that neutrality should be thus violated.

There are more than 700 miles of the coast exposed, and it is by no means impossible that a landing will be effected, though the whole seems as a fortress.

The *National Intelligencer* says that a number of the Creoles, who, with all the strangers, had left Havana at last accounts, on account of yellow fever and the alarm from threatened invasion, have already arrived at Washington, and were on Wednesday among the spectators in Congress.

The following item from the *Norfolk Argus*, of Saturday, also shows that the Government is moving in the matter:

We learn that a dispatch was received yesterday from head quarters at Washington, by the commander of this station, directing that the steamer *Sarawac*, Capt. Tatnall, be dispatched without delay on a cruise to Cuba for the purpose of intercepting any war-like demonstrations on the part of our citizens against that island.—The steamer was not in port, having left on Thursday for Washington.

WASHINGTON

24 May 1850, 2, 3

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1850.

IN SENATE.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Mr. YULEE. I will state to the Senate that it is my desire to obtain a vote upon the resolution I submitted the other day on the subject of the Cuban Expedition. But, inasmuch as the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. TURNER) is very anxious to proceed with his bill, and is entitled to the occupation of the morning hour with it, and as it is desirable that the

resolution should pass, with the assent of those gentlemen who take an interest in the matter on both sides, I propose that it be now taken up and passed without discussion in the shape in which it was originally introduced, to which, I believe the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. WALKER), who offered the amendment, assents. When an answer is made to the resolution by the President, as I hope it will be at an early day, discussion can be resumed if it is desired.

The motion to take up the resolution was agreed to, Mr. WALKER withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was adopted.

WASHINGTON

24 May 1850, 3-4

THE CUBA PIRATES.

The Government of the United States has done no more than its duty in dispatching six or eight vessels of war to Cuba, with a view to prevent the landing of the invading expedition. That expedition, it is well known, was got up in the United States, and is composed chiefly of American citizens. Their rendezvous may have been at some point out of the United States, but that does not release our Government from its obligations in the premises. With Spain and her dependencies we are at peace. To permit our citizens to make war upon one of those dependencies, when it is in our power to prevent it, is a hostile act. It was the duty of our Government to prevent the fitting out of such an expedition in the United States; and in one sense it did do so. In another, it did not. The expedition was secretly organized in this country, and the men composing it were stealthily withdrawn from our shores, under pretence of emigrating to California. Their arms and outfits did not differ from those of many California adventurers; and there was no sufficient evidence, we suppose, to authorize their arrest. But, when once the overt act shall have been committed or attempted, under the stars and stripes, then our cruisers may lay aside all delicacy, and capture the marauders as pirates or otherwise. For the sake of all concerned, we trust that the landing of the expedition will be prevented. Otherwise, many will be killed on both sides, and our country will be dishonored. Victory would be almost as disgraceful as defeat, in such a cause. Defeated they doubtless will be, unless they receive the co-operation of the people, or a portion of the soldiery. To expect 2,000 or 3,000 men to capture an island of 1,000,000 inhabitants, and garrisoned by 20,000 regulars, is absurd. If the expedition consists, as it is said to do, chiefly of Western volunteers in the Mexican war, we would trust them against double their number of Spanish troops, but they cannot do impossibilities. Under all the circumstances, we hope they will be defeated, if they effect a landing; but better still, if they should either abandon the enterprise, or be captured by our own cruisers. In such a case the national pride would not be wounded, nor any pretext exist for new disturbances.

The Daily Tribune.

24 May 1850, 2

The Cuban Expedition.

Our letter from Havana in this morning's paper will be found highly interesting. The Spanish authorities are evidently on the alert, scenting invasion in every breeze, and fully prepared with all their forces to meet and repel the invader. There is no sign yet disclosed of a rising among the Creoles. They are waiting for their allies, and perhaps waiting for the first success of the allies before they risk themselves and their fortunes in their own cause.

Our correspondent furnishes an enumeration, which may be relied upon, of the Spanish forces on the island. They muster largely, on paper at least, if they are all faithful, which there is reason to think is far from being the case. At least such is the belief, on good grounds, of those who have taken part in this enterprise.

The really important force of the Spanish is their fleet, and the list of men-of-war frigates, war steamers and smaller vessels is formidable. If to this be added the whole Gulf Squadron of the United States, which the telegraph informs us has been ordered to assist the royalist squadron in defeating the expedition, the difficulty of landing successfully must be admitted to be extreme. The great point has always been considered to be to make a landing and establish a position successfully, after which all else has been thought of as easy accomplishment. But the naval force now engaged in watching the island gives the friends of the expedition here a great deal of anxiety about the first step, and it must be confessed that the odds against running in all the troops, at the places and within the times as arranged, are very much augmented by the activity of the Spanish fleet and the unexpected interference of our own. ♦

24 May 1850, 2

Havana Correspondence.

(Special Correspondence of the Piramne.)

HAVANA, May 17, 1850.

Dear Pic.—We are again all ahoj here with rumors of the expedition. It has been "discovered" in flagrante. Two days since a fishing smack belonging to Marty, the famous operative fishmonger, arrived here, and the skipper reported that at Cayo Muger, near Cape Catoche, he found the American bark Georgiana at anchor, with 150 men on board; that on shore were 250 more, who were drilling. They had occupied the huts of the fishermen, and, in fact, had taken possession of the island. The skipper reports that he remonstrated with the commander on this violation of property—that the island belonged to Marty, &c. He was told they would do no damage, and would pay for what they took. He asked where they were bound, and was told to Chagres? Why did they carry arms and drill? Because they feared the robbers on the isthmus. They then asked if he had any liquor on board. He had but little, which he wanted for his own use, but finally sold them a demijohn of rum for \$13. This report set every thing afloat. The steamer Pizarro was immediately ordered to prepare for sea, and she went out last evening, having on board his Excellency the General of Marine, who is supreme commander of the Real Armada in these waters. What he will do towards catching the "pirates" I leave to those who know more than I do of the value of landmen at sea to judge. Two popular rumors are that the commander of the men on the Georgiana told the skipper of the smack to tell the Captain General he would have the pleasure to dine with him on the 15th proximo.

On the top of the report of the smackman comes in the schooner Fairy, six days from New Orleans, in ballast, with despatches for the Government. Every one is on the qui vive. What has she brought? Where is the expedition? How many men are there? The captain is pried with questions, but he either knew nothing or would not tell what he did know. Finally the story ran that ten ships, with a thousand men each, had sailed.

Hardly had the arrival of the Fairy become generally known when in comes the schooner Heroine, five days from New Orleans, in ballast, with despatches for the Government. The quidnuncs are in despair. Why has the Spanish Consul found it necessary to despatch another vessel only one day later than the Fairy? Does she bring any news? When did the expedition sail? Who commands it? At last a story is started that a copy of *La Patria*, brought by her, states that the invaders have 15,000 men and \$5,000,000. This is now the current story, but we know not what a day may bring forth.

While those things are going on, the steamer Trident is trying to tow out the frigate Esperanza, but there is a west wind, and the more the steamer wants to the more the ship won't be towed out, so she lies over. At the same time, two regiments are marched into the city, and again we are a garrison town. The mail from Trinidad informs us that the steamer Tayaba, which plies between that port and the railroad terminus at Matanzas, has been detained for Government purposes, and that coasting lighters have been prohibited to leave the port.

This morning the frigate Esperanza was towed to sea by the Matanzas steamer, and the frigate Cortes arrived from Spain. On dit, that she will take in stores and depart at once. Every thing is cruising now except the line of battle ship and this frigate. We have neither steamer, sloop nor gun-boat in port. To-day it is publicly known that a regiment of volunteers is to be raised among the natives of Spain residing here, and equipped at once. Several of the first merchants in this city have been named as captains, and they will be commanded by a colonel of the line. No word of arming Creoles is whispered.

The mission of the Count Mirasol is still a mystery. With other and more exciting matters to talk about it has sunk into oblivion, yet it may have a very important bearing upon the present crisis. No public movement has been made by him, but I have heard it said that he presides in the Council.

May 18.—This morning at sunrise the Ohio (steamer) made her appearance off this harbor, and the wharf was crowded with anxious gazers, curious to know what news she brought of the expedition. Great was the disappointment when it was found she was ordered to anchor below the guard ship, just inside of the Moro. The Government boats went along side of her and speedily came on shore. No passengers were allowed to land from her, but after some consultation the adjutant went along side, and the passengers for Havana, twenty-two in number, were permitted to land. I cannot strictly say that no one is allowed to go on board, but no boat can go to her without permission from the captain of the port, and none of the passengers for Chagres, or New York can land. Contamination is in the touch, and our people must not handle pitch that they be not defiled. The ship is not allowed to come into the harbor proper.

The rumors afloat to-day are legion. Among the most credible is that very shortly the city will be declared in a state of siege, and martial law proclaimed. What "martial law" is, and in what respect it differs from the law in force here within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," I cannot conceive. Perhaps some shorter way of sending a man to prison than with a word—*nous verrons*.

The frigate Cortes has just been towed to sea, having laid in port twenty-four hours after a voyage of thirty-six days from Cadiz. She is now standing boldly "westward ho," in full sight from the shore.

Some of your good readers will be pleased to know that one of our first merchants, (one among several,) Don José María Morales, the chief of the house of Drake Bros. & Co., has

stiffened the sinews, summoned up the blood, and accepted a commission in the volunteer regiment to defend the soil of Cuba against the "ruthless invader." It is said he is to be a captain. The several people who are named as being in commission in this regiment are all men of great wealth. No captain is worth less than \$100,000, and the colonel who has been named since I wrote you yesterday, a gentleman in the civil line, is worth full a million. On the whole, it will be a rich affair. The enthusiasm of the Spaniards is rapidly on the increase. Some of us may think we have seen them jettisoned—indeed, I thought so myself, until this morning—I am now convinced I never did.

To-morrow morning two squadrons of horse militia, part of the regiment which, last fall, was despatched to the country to meet the Round Islanders, leave for Villa Clara. When they returned, on the former occasion, some half dozen crosses were distributed among them, and now they are exceedingly valiant—with their tongues.

The steamer Isabel, our little favorite, from Charleston, arrived about two hours since, and at first was made to anchor near the Ohio. She has since been allowed to come into the harbor. It was currently reported she brought a proclamation of Gen. Taylor's against "expedition," "pirates," "lawless robbers," &c. Much to our disappointment, this was not true.

Among the curiosities of literature there appeared this morning, in the official gazette, a notice to the following inhabitants: "Orlando Villaverde, fugitive from prison; José María Benches Ymaga, Ambrosio José González, Juan Manuel Macías, Pedro Agüero, Victoriano Arrieta, Gaspar Botachourt, alias, F. L. Lagareno, and Cristóbal Madan, who are accused of the crime of 'conspiracy against the just rights of her Majesty, with intention to revolutionize this country and the island of Puerto Rico, and obtain their independence,' that

they shall appear within nine days at the public prison to exculpate themselves, on pain of sentence by default. So, those who are supposed to be the prime movers in the invasion will not have to await trial in case they are taken—they can have the advantage of an immediate execution.

The exciting rumors from your city have not only driven all other news out of the town, but really are driving the cholera from among us. A great diminution of deaths is noted.

Now that we are expecting an invasion, a correct statement of the Spanish force in Cuba may not be uninteresting. At the present moment the navy is our chief reliance, and it is hoped will be able to capture any expedition, or at least prevent its landing. The Spanish naval force in these waters is composed of the following vessels: Ship of the line Soborano, 74 guns; frigates Isabel II., 44; Perla, 42 guns; Esperanza, 42; Cortes, 32; steamers Blasco de Garay, 6 guns, and 250 horse power; Pizarro, (now flag ship) 6 guns, and 350 horse power; Alvaro de Bazan, 5 guns, and 160 horse power; Isabel la Católica, 3 guns, and 120 horse power; sloops of war Luisa Fernanda, 24 guns; Colon, 16 guns; brig Patrota, 20 guns; Habanero, 18 guns; Nervion, 16 guns; hermaphrodite brig Villavieja, 6 guns; schooners Habanero, 8 guns; Isabel II., 5 guns; Juanita, 1 gun; Teresita, 1 gun; Cristina, 1 gun; Churrucua, 1 gun; and gun-boat Donacion, 1 gun. Total 377 guns. Of these all are now at sea except the line of battle ship and steamer Congress.

The garrison of Cuba consists of three divisions, styled Western, Central and Eastern, each with its appropriate military command. The Western, the most important by far, is held by six regiments of the line, a brigade of artillery, a squadron of mounted artillery, one of lancers, three companies of veterans, and about 200 lances, rank and file, not exceeding 6,000 men. Besides these regular troops, there are two regiments enrolled of mounted militia. In the Central Department there are three regiments of the line, one brigade of mounted artillery, one company of veterans, and about 100 lances—rank and file not exceeding 2,500 men. In the Eastern Department three regiments of the line, a brigade of artillery, another of mounted artillery, and about three hundred lances—rank and file not exceeding 2,500 men. The regular total effective force about 11,000 strong. I do not doubt 5,000 Spaniards can be enrolled, but with difficulty brought into actual service in case of invasion. It is said that the Government holds 70,000 stand of arms in the arsenals. This is only popular rumor—they may have 30,000.

I do not enter into any examination of the probabilities of success or failure of the anticipated invasion, for I know nothing of their means. One thing every one here is firmly convinced of, and that is, if after landing, they obtain any advantage over a respectable body of troops, their success is certain—thousands will crowd to their standard. If they experience a repulse, they must stand on their own valor—none will join them. The whole matter pivots on a successful landing. You may count on the earliest advice of every movement here.

Yours, PEREGRINE.

P.S.—The Falcon is just in from Chagres. A report is afloat that the Blasco de Garay steamer has been taken by the expedition. It is not credited. Sunday Morning, May 19.—The Falcon brings no later news from California, there having been no arrival at Panama. Capt. Hartstene reports having seen a sloop of war and a steamer cruising off Cape San Antonio, a brig off the Colorados, and two frigates standing westward. The fleet are on the alert. To-day martial law is to be proclaimed throughout the island. The Falcon will not leave here for your city until the 22d. We may have some news by that time. The expedition will be smart indeed if it evades Don Diego.

DAILY REPUBLICAN
SPRINGFIELD.

24 May 1850, 2

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—There was a rumor prevalent in New York, yesterday afternoon, that Gen Quitman has effected a landing in Cuba—and also that 5000 men had arrived.

.. We learn telegraphically from the South, that Gen Quitman has resigned the Governorship of Mississippi, and gone to Cuba.

24 May 1850, 1

Ungenerous Conduct.

Gen. Duff Green and the Board of Directors of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad have lately come into collision. The directors seem only to have one cause of complaint, and that would appear, under existing circumstances, a very ungenerous one. Gen. Green is the contractor to build the road, and took the contract when the company had no available means with which to commence operations. Owing to the recent fall in the price of iron, he will make a good business of it; and the company have, by act of the Tennessee Legislature, the opportunity of borrowing \$350,000 from that State. Now, they wish to force Gen. Green to change his contract, and to make such concessions as will materially reduce his profits. This is not only ungenerous but unjust, and, as might have been expected, Gen. Green resists the attempt. The moral sentiment of the people is against such conduct, and in after time, when this road shall be making for its owners far more profits than the insignificant sum now to be received by Gen. Green, they will regret their present course.

The Mississippi

CITY OF JACKSON

24 May 1850, 3

MARRIED—In Jackson, on Wednesday, 22d instant,
by the Rev. Mr. Walker, CHARLES EDWARD, son of Z.
Hooker, esq., of Copiah county, to Miss FANNY, daugh-
ter of Hon. W. L. Sharkey.

May 24, 1850, 2

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

* In the U. S. Senate last Tuesday, on a resolution of inquiry offered by Mr. Yulee, of Florida, in regard to the expedition for the invasion of Cuba, Mr. Webster said,—

If we mean to be neutral, as between a Government and any party assailing it at home or abroad, we are to consider what our treaty stipulations are in the first place, and upon what relations we stand to the Government of that country. Now everybody knows the stipulations of peace, amity, and good will contained in all our treaties with Spain; and probably every member of the Senate knows that, in the diplomatic history of this country, at different times within the last thirty years, so far as the Executive Government could pledge the country to a particular line of policy, over and over, and over again, we assured the Government of Spain, that if Spain should not voluntarily relinquish Cuba to any European power the United States would do towards her every office of kindness and good will to maintain her in possession of that island; that the United States would look with great jealousy and great alarm at any voluntary surrender of Cuba to a European Power; and that if Spain would abstain from that, she might be assured of the good offices and good will of the United States, and the friendship of the United States to maintain her in possession of the island. I do not mean to say how far these communications to the Spanish Government bind Congress or the country; I only mean to say that they have been made at different times, as far back at least as Gen. Jackson's administration; and they have been made for the purpose of impressing on Spain the great importance of our peace and her regard for us, and of preserving that island in her possession and under her authority. These significations of the purpose of the Executive Government have been uniform, and they have been published from time to time, and I never heard of a complaint of them in any part of the country.

But now let us come to the direct question. What is it that is complained of? It is said that the President of the United States has directed a portion of the naval armament of the country to the coast of Cuba for a certain specific purpose; and if the facts are as they are generally believed to be, for a purpose not only perfectly legal and perfectly constitutional, to be executed on the part of the Executive of the Government, but a purpose made his especial duty by positive statute. If there is any case, it is a case of this kind. A military expedition has been fitted out, or begun to be fitted out in the United States, to act against the island of Cuba, now belonging to the Spanish Government. And it is not material, if such be the fact, if it be fitted out, or begun to be fitted out or prepared, according to the language of the statute, in the United States, whether by the citizens of the United States or by others. The law prevents the thing being done in the United States. Now, I suppose that whatever action the President has taken on this subject, is founded upon information that this is a military expedition, prepared and set on foot in the United States, in whole or in part. Well, then, if that

be so, the law makes it his express duty, wherever he can exert the military and naval power, within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, to exert it to defeat such an expedition. And in the next place, if a United States vessel is found on the coast of Cuba, intending to violate this law of the country by helping to carry on a military expedition against Cuba, that vessel is just as much within the jurisdiction of the United States—for that is the word of the statute—as if she lay in the Potomac river. I suppose that nobody doubts now that the jurisdiction of the United States is in and over, protecting for the benefit of the United States, and protecting for the benefit of other countries, all that are under the flag of the United States, wherever that flag floats upon the sea, or even in the harbor of a foreign port. I believe that some time ago an honorable member from Ohio doubted that, and I believe that an honorable member from New York quoted the sentiment, and said that nobody believed it. However, I take it to be unquestionable law, settled upon the surest basis of the national code. If that be so, the President of the United States is bound in duty, wherever he finds the jurisdiction of the United States extending on the sea or on the land, if persons are engaged in violation of the law of Congress, by use of the naval and military power of the United States to prevent it. Such is the language of the law, "by the military and naval armament of the United States." And why is he to use the naval armament of the United States, unless there is something that can be lawfully done with it upon the sea? I cannot persuade myself that the honorable member from Florida has read the act of 1818 with his usual diligence and acuteness. I say that that act not only gives power to the President, but imposes it upon him as a duty, an active and diligent duty, to preserve the peace of the country by suppressing every unauthorized expedition set on foot in the United States, against any portion of a country, province or colony with which we are at peace.

I do not know what are the precise facts in this case, but I have no apprehension at all that it will be found that any thing has been done which should not have been done, or that any thing is intended which should not have been intended. I have not the least doubt that whatever has been done in the case has been done upon full consideration; and that the answer to this inquiry will shew to the country that no step has been unwisely taken, and that no object has been cherished but the general, salutary, beneficial one of preserving the peace of the country.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

24 MAY 1850, 4

Letter from Havana—No Landing Yet.

NEW ORLEANS, Sunday, May 20.

The steamship *Guadeloupe* has arrived here in 3 days from Havana—with dispatches for the Spanish Consul. She reports that there was no sign of disturbance and no troops landed, at the Isle of Pines.

Letter from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 21.

We have received dates from Havana to the 16th inst. by which we learn that much uneasiness was exhibited by the Spanish authorities about the expected invasion, but the Expedition had not yet landed.

The Cholera was very destructive, but was gradually subsiding.

Capt. McConnell of this city is being tried for carrying off the Spaniard Rey, last year. The Jury had not yet agreed.

24 May 1850, 2

The Cuban Expedition.

We have heard it seriously doubted that any orders had been given by President Taylor for assistance to Cuba, to the United States navy. The following from the National Intelligencer will remove all doubt on the subject. Strange as it may appear, four war vessels have been ordered to the coast of Cuba to prevent the landing of any hostile force upon the Island. There is one redeeming trait however, according to the Intelligencer, the expedition must not land under "American flag." If the accounts we have read of the expedition are correct, those engaged there have a "flag" of their own, and are led by an honest Cuban patriot Gen. Lopez, who has suffered under the tyranny of despotism which has so long characterized the Government of Cuba. For years it has been the anxious wish of a large majority of the people of Cuba to throw off their allegiance to the Spanish crown. They have the same right to declare their independence as had our forefathers in the war of the revolution. Situated as they are, they look to foreign aid to accomplish their purpose. What is it to our government if our citizens aid in the cause of liberty. Did we, during the trying times of 1776 refuse the assistance of the French army, or the services of gallant foreigners such as Lafayette, DeKalb, or Pulaski. Oh, no, we hailed them as saviors of our deliverers from British thralldom, and we revere their virtues, honor their patriotism, and have erected monuments to their memories.

We exceedingly regret the determination of President Taylor to interfere in the matter: we have yet to learn where he discovers any such important duty required of him as President of the United States.

If however the arrangements of the Cuban patriots are such as represented, there will be little service performed by the U. S. navy. The patriots will have landed and made a demonstration for weal or woe, before the navy could interfere with them. The expedition may prove a disastrous one—if so, upon the heads of those who

have engaged in it must rest the consequences. They have no right to the protection of our government, and doubtless they expect none. But the expedition is represented as composed mostly of young men of distinguished connections in the States, gallant and enthusiastic. Many of whom have served with distinction in the Mexican war, and who will either be successful or die in the attempt. Imitating the example of other devoted patriots in the cause of liberty, they risk the chances to gain for themselves an honorable name in the cause of liberty, or die in a good cause.

Our next advices from Havana will, in all probability, give us information as to the result of the attempted landing. The Isabel is due this evening.

The National Intelligencer, 20th inst., says: "Within the last few days information has been received by the Government rendering it most probable that a military organization has been set on foot within the United States, formidable both in numbers and from the character of those engaged in it, for the purpose of attacking the Island of Cuba and revolutionizing the Government."

"We are informed that the President of the United States, immediately upon the receipt of the information, directed orders to be issued for the vessels of the Home Squadron, as also for the steamer Saranac and frigate Congress, to proceed forthwith to the Island of Cuba, for the purpose of invading that Island and revolutionizing the Government; with express instructions, in the event of such being the case, to prevent the landing of any such force or the carrying out any such expedition or enterprise; and with further instructions, in the event of a landing having been effected, to prevent the landing of any reinforcements, or of any arms or provisions under the American flag, intended for such expedition or enterprise. In obedience to these orders, we understand that the steamer "Saranac" proceeded to sea on Saturday last, and will probably reach Cuba by Thursday next; where, it is expected, she will meet the "Germantown," the "Albany," and the "Vixen."

"It is confidently expected that the whole naval force will reach the Island of Cuba before any considerable number of those engaged in the enterprise can possibly have effected a landing; and thus prevent a violation of our obligations of amity and peace with Spain."

Cincinnati Gazette

25 May 1850, 3

Highly Important from Havana.

*Arrival of the Ohio—The first blow struck—Land-
ing of Gen. Lopez—Garrison at Cardenas Taken
Great excitement in Havana—The City under
Martial Law—Several thousand Militia Enrolled
—Troops dispatched to protect Mantanzas—Col-
lection of Troops on Norman's Island—A num-
ber of Prisoners taken—Foreigners called on to
enroll—Railroads to Cardenas broken up—&c, &c.*

NEW YORK, May 21, P. M.

The steamer Ohio from Havana, with dates to the 17th, arrived this afternoon, bringing highly important and interesting intelligence from that Island.

General Lopez landed at Cardenas, on the 17th, and with five hundred men, took the town. The Garrison of six hundred men, surrendered after losing three of their number.

Great excitement prevailed in Havana, and the city was at once placed under martial law.

Several thousand militia were enrolled, and several thousand troops had been dispatched to protect Mantanzas. It was reported that troops were collected on Norman Island, and several vessels were started for that place. The steamer Pizarro returned, with one hundred and five prisoners, French and German.

The Ohio, Falcon and Georgia were compelled to anchor at the entrance to the harbor.

General Lopez landed from the steamer which left New Orleans on the 7th instant. Several other vessels, containing in all some 1200 or 1500 men, had left New Orleans previous to the Creole, but where they are to land is not known.

The city was under martial law, and several thousand militia had been enrolled, and arms were being distributed to them. The resident foreigners were all called on to enroll.

There were 1500 troops in Mantanzas, and 800 were dispatched from Havana at one o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 17th, to reinforce them and march against Lopez. It was rumored that the force under Lopez had increased to 2000, and that he was already half-way to Mantanzas.

On the 16th news was received at Havana that a large force was collected on Norman's Island, near Cape Catoche, Yucatan. The General of Marines, with several vessels and about 3000 men, started immediately for that point. Just before the Ohio sailed the Pizarro came in with 125 prisoners, taken from that Island.

The force on the Creole, with General Lopez, effected the landing. It was only a small part of the expedition. It is known that some ten or twelve vessels have left New Orleans and different parts of the Gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different points.

It was reported that Lopez had broken up the railroads to Cardenas in several places.

The merchants and bankers in Havana, were removing their money and plate into the Fort for safety.

Capt. Schenck protested through the American Consul to the Captain General, and demanded a safe anchorage, but was refused, and told if he did not like it, he might go to sea, as soon as he pleased. The Spanish Government would not be responsible for the safety of his ship.

None of the passengers except those having passports, were allowed to go on shore, and no communication was permitted between the passengers while in port, not even the officers, until a passport was obtained from the Captain General.

The Ohio was detained more than 15 hours, after she was ready to sea, waiting for a permit to transport her passengers.

25 May 1850, 2

CUBA EXPEDITION.

We have no more sympathy with such marauders as the Cuba adventurers than we had for the Canadian hunters, or the depredators on Mexico. We hope they may be prevented from making the contemplated attack; but if they should invade the island, we hope the fate due to defeated pirates awaits them.—*Sandusky (U.) Clarion, (Whig.)*

These lawless attempts upon a neighboring country, with which we are at peace, are no better than piracy; and if every individual engaged in them should be shot, or hung up by the neck till he was dead, he would have no right to complain.—*New York Courier and Enquirer, (Whig.)*

Now it is very evident that these hopes of our Whig contemporaries are justifiable or not, just as the people of Cuba desire to throw off the yoke of Spain or not. If the people of that island wish to remain as they are, this expedition will meet with no countenance from right thinking men. If, however, these same people desire to be liberated from the yoke of the mother country, and to establish an independent Government, to be controlled and directed by themselves, we have no censures to bestow on those who choose to aid them, let alone branding them as pirates, or hoping that the fate of pirates may await them.

We cannot forget that portion of the history of our own country, when the colonies received foreign aid in their struggle to throw off the yoke of the Mother country. That aid was of the most material service. It matters not whether that aid was rendered for love for struggling liberty, or from selfish purposes, the effect was the same, and we cannot but acknowledge the obligation. And the American heart cannot but sympathize with this expedition to Cuba, if the people of Cuba desire that such aid should be rendered them, to rid themselves of their vassalage to Spain. If they have no such desire, then this expedition is one of sheer conquest, and must be condemned by every sound thinking man. We can decide this matter only when we learn how this expedition has been received by the people of Cuba. That, we suppose, we shall soon know; but until that be known, we cannot but condemn as brutally heartless the expressions we have quoted from the Clarion, and the Courier and Enquirer. We shall believe, until we have learned differently, that our countrymen engaged in this expedition, have been well assured that the people of that Island desired their aid, otherwise they would not have engaged in it. Such is our conviction, and we shall remain of that way of thinking until the people of Cuba, by their conduct, shall satisfy us that we are mistaken.

WASHINGTON

25 May 1850, 4

The prompt and decided action of the Administration in relation to the Cuba expedition must, we think, give general satisfaction to every reflecting individual who prides himself on the amity and good faith which marks our intercourse with foreign nations. The expedition to Cuba, composed as it is of individuals who are citizens of the United States, enlisted, armed, and equipped within its limits to invade the territories of a friendly nation, left our shores in manifest violation of the letter and spirit of our treaty stipulations with Spain, as well as of the laws of this country. Those who took part in the expedition placed themselves beyond the protection of our laws. They were engaged in a lawless and predatory excursion, and under the laws of nations rendered themselves amenable as freebooters. The President could not fold his arms and look calmly on while these outrages were being perpetrated without a manifest dereliction of duty. He has obligated himself to support the constitution, to execute the laws, and to maintain inviolate our treaty stipulations with friendly nations. It was his duty to use all the means at his command to prevent this expedition, organized within our borders and sailing under the flag of the United States, from landing on the shores of Cuba. It is with unfeigned pleasure that we perceive he has not shrunk from performing this duty, notwithstanding the clamors of those who are aiding and abetting the leaders of this movement.—*Boston Journal*.

The Cuban Patriots in New York, it is said, are about to get into trouble, steps having been taken for the purpose of bringing their operations before a Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, under the charge of violating the law of 1818, which provides for preserving the neutrality of the United States.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Our Telegraph correspondent informs us of the arrival at New York yesterday of the steamer *Ohio*, from Chagres via Havana, with the subjoined important news from the latter place:

Gen. Lopez landed at Cardenas on the 17th instant, with five hundred men, and took the town garrison of six hundred men, who surrendered after losing three of their number.

Gen. Lopez was landed from the steamer *Creole*, on which vessel he left New Orleans on the 7th instant. Several other vessels, containing in all some twelve or fifteen hundred men, had left New Orleans previously to the *Creole*. Where they intended to land is not known.

The greatest excitement prevailed at Havana, and the city was under martial law. Several thousand militia had been enrolled, and resident foreigners were all called upon to enrol themselves.

There were fifteen hundred troops in Matanzas, and eight hundred were dispatched from Havana at one o'clock on the morning of the 20th, to reinforce them, and march against Lopez. It was rumored that the force under Lopez had increased to two thousand, and that he was already half way to Matanzas.

On the 16th news was received at Havana that a large force was collected on an island near Cape Catorche, and Gen. Marinós, with several vessels and a large force, started immediately for that point. Just before the *Ohio* sailed the Spanish steamer *Pizarro* returned to Havana with one hundred and five prisoners, who were taken from that island.

The merchants and bankers in Havana were removing their money, plate, &c. for safety.

The *Ohio*, and steamers *Falcon* and *Georgia*, were compelled to anchor at the entrance to the harbor. The Spanish Government would not be responsible for the safety of the passengers, and only those having passports were permitted to go on shore. No communication was allowed between the passengers while in port, not even between the officers, until a permit was obtained from the Captain General. The *Ohio* was delayed fifteen hours waiting a permit to transfer her passengers. Captain SCHENCK protested, through the American Consul, to the Captain General, and demanded a safe anchorage, but was refused.

The *Ohio* does not bring any later California news. She has about \$410,000 in gold dust, and \$210,000 in specie.

DAILY REPUBLICAN

SPRINGFIELD.

25 May 1850, 2

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

New York, Friday night.
Later, from Cuba and the Isthmus.
López Landed at Cardenas and Consternation among the Cubans.

The steamship Ohio arrived from Havana and New Orleans this afternoon, bringing news also from the Isthmus, but nothing later from California.

The Ohio sailed from Havana on the 19th inst. Gen Lopez landed at Cardenas, on the island of Cuba, with 500 men, from the steamer Creole, which left New Orleans on the 13th. They took possession of the town.

Great consternation prevailed at Havana. It was reported that vessels with 1500 more invaders were expected.

It was also rumored that the force under Lopez had been increased to 20,000 men, (we suppose by volunteers on the island,) and that they were half way between Cardenas and Matanzas.

The Spanish force at Matanzas was 1500, and 8000 men were to be dispatched from Havana on the 20th, to reinforce them.

A part of the invading expedition landed at Woman's Island, and the Spanish troops went against them, and captured 105, who arrived prisoners at Havana on the 19th. They were to be all shot or every tenth man executed. They were chiefly Irish and Germans.

It was said Gen Lopez had broken up the Railroad leading from Cardenas.

The Ohio was not allowed to land any passengers at Havana, unless they had passports.

The Ohio brought no later news from California, but has four hundred thousand dollars in gold dust, and two hundred thousand dollars in specie. Also 147 passengers.

The steamer Columbus, from around the Horn, had arrived at Panama.

The Spanish steamer Creto arrived with the Ohio, this afternoon. She is the first of a new line of steam packets between Havre and London via New York.

25 MAY 1850, P.1

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE EXCITING NEWS FROM CUBA.

LANDING OF GEN. LOPEZ.

LOPEZ ADVANCING ON MATANZAS.

CARDENAS CAPTURED.

GREAT PANIC IN HAVANA.

The American Steamers Refused Entrance into Havana Harbor.

105 PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE SPANISH.

Landed Capture of a Spanish Sloop-of-War.

By the U. S. Steamship Ohio, we have received from Cuba the exciting intelligence of the landing of Gen. Lopez and the taking of Cardenas by the invading forces. We received from Mr. O. V. HOLLYNACK, Purser of the Ohio, an early dispatch, containing the particulars of the news, which was issued yesterday afternoon in an *Astoria Tribune*:

Gen. Lopez landed at Cardenas, about 90 miles from Havana, on the 17th inst. with about 500 men, and took possession of the town. The garrison consisted of one company of about 60 men, who made but a slight resistance. They were driven into a church, and after losing three men killed, they surrendered. The General landed in the steamer *Creole*, which left New-Orleans on the 7th inst.

[Cardenas is a small sea-port on the northern coast of Cuba, about 100 miles East of Havana, and 40 to 50 from Matanzas. Its population in the year 1846 was 3,103, and it has probably not increased materially since then.—*Ed. Trib.*]

Several other vessels left New-Orleans previous to the *Creole*, containing in all 12 or 15 hundred men, but where they are to land is not known.

The greatest excitement existed in Ha-

vana, amounting to a panic. The city was under martial law, and several thousand militia had been enrolled, and arms were being given them.

The resident foreigners were called upon to enrol. There were 1,500 troops at Matanzas, and 800 were dispatched from Havana at 1 o'clock, A.M. of the 20th, to reinforce them and march against Lopez.

It was rumored that the force under Lopez had increased to 2,000, and that he was already half way to Matanzas. On the 10th news was received that a large body was collected on "Woman's" Island, near Cape Catoche, Yucatan.

The General of Marines, with several vessels and about 3,000 men, started immediately for that point.

Just before the Ohio left the Spanish steamer *Pizarro* came in with 105 prisoners. It was said that they were mostly Germans and Irish.

The report was, that they were to be shot that day at 12 o'clock, or at least one out of every ten; the balance to be confined in the dungeons of Moro Castle.

The force on the *Creole*, with which Gen. Lopez effected the landing, is but a small part of the Expedition. It is known that some ten or twelve vessels have left New-Orleans and different parts of the Gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different points.

It was reported that Lopez had broken up the Railroad to Cardenas in several places.

The merchants and bankers in Havana were removing their money, &c. to the Fort for safety.

The Ohio, Georgia and Falcon were compelled to anchor at the entrance of the harbor. Capt. SCHENCK protested through the American Consul to the Captain-General, and demanded a safe anchorage, but was refused and told he might go to sea at soon as he pleased. None of the passengers were permitted to go on shore except those having passports. No communication was

allowed between the passengers, not even between the officers, until a permit was obtained from the Captain-General.

The Ohio was obliged to wait more than 15 hours for a permit to transfer passengers after she was ready for sea.

Capt. McLane, who came passenger in the Ohio, informs us that at the time of leaving Havana, a rumor reached there that a Spanish-sloop-of-war had been captured by the forces of Gen. Lopez.

We have received files of the *Diario de la Marina* to the 19th inst. There is no mention made of the landing at Cardenas, but the New-Orleans papers of the 14th had been received, and the projected invasion is noticed. On this subject, the *Diario* says:

"The last news from the neighboring continent seems to leave no doubt concerning the preparations made for the attempt of an enterprise conceived by treachery, and which alone can be embraced by the most ignorant and stupid rabble, which perceives no risk, examines no danger, and with which the most voracious rapacity is the supreme law of action."

"It is true, in truth, that the pirates should go to sea, that they should go out to display their forces and their strength; it is time that they should come to prove on our coasts the heroism of which they

brag; it is time that the heroes of this most famous vandalism should come to prove the loyalty, the valor and the discipline of our marines and our army, the loyalty, valor and patriotism of the inhabitants of Cuba! And it would be a misfortune if they did not reach our coasts, a misfortune if the swell of Spanish powder should drive away these vermin!—a great misfortune, that would bring their bodys down to a mere show: Great crimes need another example, and we are anxious for the honor of applying it to our history. To be just to a faithful people must we not give them occasions of showing to the world with pride, their fidelity and generosity?"

"It is true that neither the quality of the enterprise, nor the importance of those who undertake it, present themselves to us under such an aspect that their coming could flatter those in whose veins still flows the blood of Pelayo and Cordes. But, inasmuch as the rabble is truly a part on the face of the earth, would not its destruction be a signal benefit to humanity, and therefore a glory? This is precisely why, we are anxious that the rebels should succeed in landing on our shores."

FROM HAVANA.

Military Preparations—Alarm—Movements of the Spanish Vessels—Markets, &c.
 Havana Correspondence of the Tribune.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 12, 1850.

Messrs. Greeley & McClure:

I have availed myself of every reasonable opportunity in the steamer interval for the purpose of having you early advised of things which I was compelled to give in not very definite shape. The Condé Mirasol wraps himself in an impenetrable cloud of mystery, or wisdom, *perhaps*—but the key to draw the fluid forth, to give us light upon the subject, I think, is attainable by those familiar with Spanish character. He will be a looker on, with his duplicate Government in hand, unless he finds that, through the divided councils of the invaders, there will be a fair chance of honors to be won—when he will take the certain venture—else he will leave the present incumbent to bear the odium of defeat.

In the meantime, the public shops are not idle, with an infinite amount of needful labor, in repairs of cannon, arms, steamers and their machinery, vessels of war of various classes, fixed ammunition, shells, and all the implements for defensive operations. Under any circumstances, the preparation will be partial, for the time will not admit of more. There will also be a great deficit in men for all arms, which it will be attempted to remedy by a voluntary militia, of which six thousand are to be raised in the city of Havana. Enrollment has been going on the past week, but I do not find any of the native born, "ever-faithful," among them—but all old Spanish emigrants, who come to feed, and, when in order, to return home, with the cry of "shame to the Creole!" and aid in the addition of another link to his chains. It is understood that the orders for placing us in a "state of siege" were to be issued to-day, and published.

Three frigates of 44 guns each, have, within the past week, gone to sea to cruise in the vicinity of Chagres to look at "Woman's Island" and scour the coast, under the especial direction of the General of Marines, who holds himself responsible for the action, which is not *entirely* sanctioned by the Captain General. He promises to leave none "to tell the story" if he finds them.

Three or four war steamers are in the same direction, and another frigate is refitting with all haste to move for the anticipated point of landing.

One regiment has been ordered to Neuviitas, and left last week for its destination. Another has been withdrawn from this city, in detachments for various points, *West and South*, that seem inviting to strangers—names not given to the public. Slight matters sometimes indicate the weakness of power, and the fact that the passengers on board of the two steamers, *Falcon* and *Ohio*, now in, not advertised for Havana, are *not permitted to land*, seems to be at least an over-reach of prudence.

The few days past have buried in oblivion cholera, doctors, vomito, yellow fever and *poison*,—the one all absorbing topic has neutralized every other; and yet, to one who intently looks upon the passing scene, there are many queer things for the imagination to play upon. Recently the landing of four hundred and fifty negroes has been effected without a bonus paid to the Captain General, and as he has not leisure to ferret out the *iniquitous* evasion, the 'apprentice price, for seven years, will also be lost to his heirs, which, at six ounces a head, makes the nice little sum of forty-five thousand nine hundred dollars.

But to business—our exchanges have taken a little forwardness, with other things—London 10 to 11½ prem; particular bill at last; New-York 1 ¾ cent. prem; Boston same; New-Orleans same as last quotations—no transactions of moment, 1 to 1½ short sight.

Goods are dull of all descriptions; but in marketing we find most in demand Chickens and Mustard, Rice and Brandy, Turkeys and Cayenne Pepper, with inquiry for Camphor and Laudanum. Cheeses forbidden by the Faculty.

FREIGHTS will improve, if Sugars go down, as they should this coming week, under all the influence bearing upon the product, with the quantity. Sixteen sugar-vessels in port not taken up. I inclose the usual list, without knowing that it is of any service, as you give me no information. If not required, I would save the labor.

Of freight vessels in port we have:

	American.	English.	Spanish.	All other nations.
Loading and unloading.....	8	2	20	8.....38
Discharging.....	34	15	16	30.....85
Discharged.....	19	7	19	11.....56
Dispatched.....	6	2	8	2.....16
Total.....	67	26	63	61.....157

As over years,

Q. U. O.

The Landing at Cardenas—Martial Law.
 Correspondence of The Tribune.

HAVANA, Monday, May 20, 1850—A.M.

News reached here yesterday afternoon of the actual landing at Cardenas of an armed American expedition said to consist of two to three hundred men, who have for the moment at least taken possession of that place, there not being more than 40 to 50 soldiers to oppose them. Other despatches may have been made, but nothing more known than the above.

A Regiment has been at once ordered to Cardenas.

Martial Law has been established here, and the prisons are armed.

25 May 1850, 2

Telegraphed for the Savannah Georgian.

ARRIVAL OF THE OHIO,
With three day's later dates from Cuba.
STARTLING ACCOUNTS

THE REVOLUTION COMMENCED.
The First Blow Struck.

New-York, May 24 P. M.

The steamship Ohio has just arrived, and brings six hundred thousand dollars in specie, but no later news from California.

The Ohio makes the following report of the progress of the revolution in Cuba:

Gen. Lopez, at the head of 500 men, took the town of Cardenas, on the 19th inst. The garrison, consisting of six hundred men, surrendered after losing three of their number. Gen. Lopez was wounded in the engagement. The greatest excitement prevailed at Havana, the city was under martial law, and several thousand militia had been enrolled, some of whom were despatched to protect Matanzas. It was reported at Havana that a number of troops had collected at Mormon Island, and several vessels were ordered to that place.

The Spanish Steamer Pizarro returned with 105 prisoners mostly French and Germans. The authorities were distributing arms amongst the militia and all the resident foreigners were compelled to enroll themselves for the defence of the Island.

It was reported that the entire force under command of Gen. Lopez, numbered about 10,000 men, and that he had the Rail Roads, torn up on leaving Cardenas. The merchants and bankers of Havana were removing their deposits to places of safety, and the Government had refused protection to the American vessels in port.

25 May 1850, 2

The Cuba Expedition. — The *Charleston Mercury* of the 23d says: A gentleman of this city has received a letter from New York, dated 18th inst., which contains the following paragraph:

The whole mercantile community of New York, is alarmed on account of the expedition that has lately started to invade Cuba. It is true, and very true, that Gen. Lopez and his gallant staff, left New Orleans on the 8th inst. on board of a steamer, for the place of rendezvous, to join themselves to their comrades. The expeditionary force amounts to from 3 to 4000 men; but I am very much afraid that such noble enterprise may meet with misfortune. The Government at Washington has sent imperative orders to the Gulf Squadron, to stop, at all hazards, the vessels of the expedition, even sinking them, if it should be necessary. Moreover, it seems certain, that the Government of Cuba has been informed of the projected places of landing which are watched by land and sea. To the foregoing I must add, that the English and French West India Squadrons have offered their services to the Captain General of Cuba, who has accepted them. I am afraid, therefore, that our gallant patriots cannot escape from such vigilance, and they will perish victims to their zeal.

NEW YORK MAY 25, 1850, 282

Insurrection in Cuba.

A number of adventurous and rash men have gone to create a revolution in Cuba, with Gen. Lopez at their head. The scheme cannot be successful, for Cuba is an Island and can easily be cut off from outward resources by a fleet which Spain has, and Lopez has not. The government has taken the most energetic measures to head off the Cuban revolutionists.

The Daily Enquirer.

26 May 1850, 2

ANOTHER SABBATH JOB.—The present Cabinet at Washington, are becoming notorious for their Sunday meetings. We have published several instances of such Sabbath Cabinet consultations. A special telegraphic dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated "Washington, Sunday, May 19," says:

"The Cabinet held a special meeting to-day, at the White House, supposed to be upon the subject of the invasion of Cuba, by the expedition under Gen. Lopez. Mr. Secretary Meredith was called out of church to attend it."

✶ The New York Express says that in Cabinet Council, some of the Secretaries opposed General TAYLOR's desire to arrest immediately the expedition against Cuba, when he himself had the dispatch sent, ordering the vessels to sea.

NAVAL FORCE ORDERED TO CUBA.—The Government having ordered the Home Squadron and several other vessels to Cuba to arrest any expedition against Cuba, sailing under American colors, it becomes interesting to know the amount of the force designated to be sent thither. The Philadelphia Bulletin states it as follows:

Saranac, steamer,	Capt. Tatnall,	6 guns.
Vixen, "	Lt. Com'g Ward,	2 "
Water Witch, "	Lt. Com'g Totten,	1 "
Raritan, frigate,	Capt. Page,	60 "
Congress, "	Capt. —,	60 "
Albany, sloop of war,	Com'r Randolph,	24 "
Germantown, "	Com'r Lowndes,	2 "
Virt, schooner,	Lt Com. Farrand,	2 "

179 guns.

The Daily Picayune.

26 May 1850, 1

[From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.]

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune **IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.**

Landing and Departure of Lopez.

Moving of Troops — Capture of One Hundred Americans.

The following despatch, made up by our Havana correspondent, is telegraphed from the Southwest Pass :

HAVANA, May 22.—On the 19th inst., at 3 A. M., a steamer ran into the bay of Cardenas, and Gen. Lopez, with 300 men, landed and took possession of the town. He remained there quietly all day, and left again in the evening on the same steamer that brought him. He took off with him the Governor of the town and others. The news reached here at 5 P. M., and the greatest excitement ensued. Arms were distributed to the citizens, and during the night troops were moved off. On the 21st a rumor reached here that 750 men had landed at Trinidad. The report is not yet confirmed.

At Cardenas no outrage was committed on the inhabitants.

The steamer Pizarro returned from sea and reported having captured two American vessels, taking 100 prisoners. She started on the same day for Cardenas, and is now in pursuit of Lopez.

26 May 1850, 1

The Cuba Expedition.

The following, which we find in the N. Y. Sun, will be found interesting:

Previous to the departure of the 1st Regiment of the patriots, they were addressed by their commander-in-chief in the following manner:

GEN. LOPEZ'S ADDRESS TO THE PATRIOTS.**Soldiers of the Liberating Army of Cuba:**

The noble mission on which we have started together is one which would alone suffice to nerve to heroism the arm of every one holding a place in our ranks, even if you were not already the men of the fields of Palo Alto and Churubusco, or brethren and worthy peers of the men of those immortal victories.

Citizens of the great Republic, you are going to give to Cuba that freedom for which your example has taught her to sigh; to strike from the beautiful limbs of the Queen of the Antilles the chains which have too long degraded her in subjection to a foreign yanny, which is an outrage upon the age; to do for your Cuban brethren what a Lafayette, a Steuben, a Kosciusko and a Pulaski are deathless in history for having aided to do for you, and eventually to add another glorious star to the banner which already waves, to the admiration of the whole world, over "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The people of Cuba would not need that the first guard of honor around the flag of her nascent independence should be mainly composed of their future fellow-citizens from the United States, but for the peculiar circumstances which have hitherto given to her tyrants a paralyzing clutch upon the throat of her prostrate victim.

Unarmed, and unable to effect the first beginning of organization for insurrection, and menaced by Spain's perpetual threat of converting into worse than San Domingo the richest and loveliest of islands beneath the sun, your Cuban brethren have been compelled to wait and long for the hour when a first nucleus for their revolution shall be afforded them by a gallant band of sympathizing friends, like that which I esteem it now the highest honor of my life to lead to this brilliant enterprise.

The flag on which you behold the tri-color of Liberty, the triangle of Strength and Order, the star of the future State, and the stripes of the three departments of Cuba, once unfurled to the wind on her shores, and guarded by a legion of choice spirits amply powerful to deal Buena Vista fashion with any force which the detested Spanish Government in Cuba will be able to bring against it, the patriotic people of Cuba will rally in joy and exultation to its support: while you leave behind you untold thousands, eager to tread in your glorious track, under the lead of one of the most eminent Chiefs of the unparalleled Mexican campaigns, unless indeed we anticipate them by consummating our splendid task before they have time to follow.

Soldiers of the Liberating Expedition of Cuba! Our first act on arrival shall be the establishment of a Provisional constitution, founded on American principles, and adapted to the emergencies of the occasion. The constitution you will unite, with your brethren of Cuba, in swearing to support in its principles as well as on the field of battle. You have all been chosen by your officers as men individually worthy of so honorable an undertaking.

I rely implicitly on your presenting to Cuba and the world a signal example of all the virtues as well as the valor of the American citizen soldier; and cannot be deceived in my confidence that by your discipline, good order and moderation in victory, and sacred respect for all private rights, you will put to shame every insolent calumny of your enemies. And when the hour arrives for repose on the laurels which await your grasp, you will all, I trust, establish permanent and happy homes on the beautiful island you go to free, and there long enjoy the gratitude which Cuba will never fail generously to bestow on those to whom she will owe the sacred and immeasurable debt of her liberty.

NARCISO LOPEZ.

The following is the address of Gen. Lopez on the occasion of his arrival:

Soldiers of the Spanish Army: Called by the inhabitants of this island to place myself at the head of a great popular movement, which has for its only object political liberty and independence, and upheld in this great cause by the power of a great and generous people, I now come to these plazas at the head of war-worn troops, determined to consummate so glorious an undertaking.

Soldiers! I know you endure both the despotism and the harshness of your chiefs; I know that, torn from your firesides, and from the arms of your fathers, your brothers, and all that was dear, by the barbarous laws of conscription, you have been confined in this country, where in place of mild treatment, which would at least in a measure soften your misery, you are treated like beasts, and in the midst of the most profound peace you are subjected to all the fatigues and rigors of war.

Former companions in arms! you know me, and I also know you—I have seen you in a hundred battles. I know that you are brave, and that you deserve to recover the dignity of men; and to you I open the ranks of my army, and invite you to occupy within them a place among the champions of liberty. Thus will you be able to have rest and a good reward after the struggle, which will be short, is over, with the free return to your firesides, where the voice of family affection calls you.

Soldiers! Between liberty and the continuance of your ignominious servitude, choose! But think well with your swords drawn, and sheath them not until you have left assured the liberty of the whole country. Thus will you fill with esteem your former General, the commander-in-chief of the liberating army of Cuba.

NARCISO LOPEZ.

A correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, writing from Washington, May 16th, says:

The Spanish Minister presented the case to the President last night, and despatches were immediately forwarded to the Gulf Squadron to arrest the movement, if practicable. I doubt very much whether these orders will reach their destination in season to operate advantageously, and I look to the next intelligence from Havana with the most fearful anticipation. An event like this, sanctioned as it has been by distinguished gentlemen, may give a dangerous complexion to pending questions. We can only wait and watch. The future is shrouded in gloom and in terror.

A correspondent of the Express has the following:

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 17—Night.

I have seen a letter to-day from Bridgetown, Barbadoes, from an official source, which throws a flood of light upon the mysterious manoeuvres of the so-called Cuban expedition.

If the statements of this letter be true, this affair is far more extensive and comprehensive than you are aware of, and so I think you will be ready to acknowledge ere long.

The writer says: "Cuba, Barbadoes, Jamaica and Hayti are, beyond all manner of doubt, destined to change their rulers, and ere another letter from me may reach you, the terrible work—for terrible it will be—will have commenced."

The Tribune says that a detachment of the Cuban volunteers sailed on the 17th inst. from that port. Another company was to leave the next day. Their movements appeared to have been carefully disguised from the authorities.

26 May 1850, 1

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON.**Cheering News from Cuba!****Great Excitement in Havana!****Blockade of the Coast of Cuba****Departure of Lopez and Men from Cardenas****Supposed Capture of Two American Vessels**

The steamship Falcon, Lieut. Hartstene, U. S. N., commanding, arrived yesterday [from Chagres, via Havana. The Falcon left Chagres on the 12th inst., and Porto Bello on the 13th, but brought no California mail, the steamer Tennessee not having arrived at Panama when she left. The steamship Crescent City, from New York, arrived at Chagres on the day the Falcon left.

By this vessel we have received papers and letters from Havana, and we hasten to publish the letter from our Havana correspondent, detailing the landing of the liberators and the exciting scenes at Havana on the reception of the news. It was written in haste, but gives a faithful report of every occurrence at Havana in the interval between the departure of our last advices and the sailing of the Falcon:

HAVANA, May 19—6 P. M.

The wolf is in the fold. The steamer Habanero, which left here this morning for Matanzas and Cardenas, has just returned, bearing the captain of the port of Cardenas. This morning about 3 A. M. a steamer was seen running into the harbor. A sailor immediately advised the captain of the port, and he donned his uniform, proceeded to the wharf, and awaited her arrival, supposing her to be a Spanish war steamer. She approached slowly and silently, but very steadily, and the moment she touched the wharf Lopez bounded ashore, and the two recognized each other. They had been old acquaintances. "What are you, sir?" demanded Lopez. "I am captain of the port." By this time 300 determined men, with steady tread, but in dead silence, had formed on the shore. Addressing himself to the captain of the port, he said: "You will go with these five men, and tell the Governor to come here and see Gen. Lopez." The captain walked off under guard, but in the darkness escaped, and ran three leagues before he dared stop to ask for a horse. He proceeded to Matanzas, and came here to tell the tale. The town was soon occupied by Lopez's troops, and it is reported a company of soldiers, who garrisoned it, ran to the church and adjoining house. The house was burned, and they surrendered. Report says, as day broke two ships, supposed to contain more men, were seen standing into the harbor.

Some 300 men in Matanzas were thrown forward toward Cardenas, and to-night 200 lancers, 200 mounted militia and 800 infantry start from hence.

There is a report that in the short conflict at Cardenas, the Governor of the town was killed. This wants confirmation.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of the landing, the following proclamation was issued:

1. Don Federico de Roncali, Conde de Alcoy, Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, hereby make known: That the foreign pirates, who sometime since prepared and congregated for that purpose, have already disembarked upon the territory which her Majesty has confided to my care; in the sacred duty to preserve the welfare of the country, as also to protect the lives and property of its faithful inhabitants, in virtue of the extraordinary powers upon me conferred, and those which appertain to me as General-in-Chief, order and decree—

2. The whole territory of the Island of Cuba is declared in a state of siege, as also the Islands and Cays adjoining, and consequently subject to all the legal consequences of this state, while the motives which dictate the measure exist.

Notwithstanding the predominant and efficacious authority which this declaration reassigns to the military power, all other tribunals continue in the respective exercise of their powers, taking cognizance in the common and ordinary transactions which are not excluded by this decree.

2. All the coasts of the Island, and also its surrounding waters, are declared under blockade by the naval forces of her Majesty; and consequently the papers of every vessel may be demanded and scrupulously examined. Those vessels which come loaded with people, whatever may be their port of departure or destination, are declared to be of suspicious character; but if their papers shall not confirm suspicion, they will only be ordered away from the Island; contrariwise, in case of notable want of papers, or of being loaded with arms or munition of war, or goods that may in any way tend to promote civil war in this Island, they will be held as enemies and treated as pirates in accordance with the ordinances of the Royal Armada.

3. All prisoners, whatever their number, who shall have belonged to the invading bands, will be immediately put to death.

4. Although it is not even remotely supposed that any inhabitant of this country can unite with the horde of robbers, forgetting the sacred duty they owe to their Queen, their country, and their family, and ignorant of their own interests, notwithstanding, if any should commit such infamous crime, they shall be held as belonging to the said horde of foreigners, and subject to the penalty expressed in the preceding article.

5. Any one who shall serve as spy, any one who shall aid them in any way with advices, money, arms, provisions or any other assistance, shall be immediately put to death.

6. To the same penalty shall be condemned all those who by any method, open, or secret and criminal, shall endeavor to change the true belief of the inhabitants, the subordination of the people on the estates, or to disturb in the smallest degree the internal order, as also those who shall not haste to aid and cooperate with rapid obedience with the legitimate authority.

7. The Commanding Generals of Departments, the Lieut. Governors in their districts, and the Commanders of troops in the field, as also those in garrison, are charged with the most exact and punctual fulfillment of this order. All public officers, of whatever rank, service or class, shall cooperate as far as in them lies in good service, and carelessness or connivance will be punished with death.

EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

Havana, May 19, 1850.

To this was appended the following address:

Inhabitants of the always faithful Island of Cuba.—The Governor Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of H. M. addresses you to make it known that some depraved foreigners, without belief or principles, without country and without feelings, the greater portion of them the miserable refuse that the convulsions of Europe have driven to America within the last few years, and the same who last year intended coming to this Island, from the territory of a friendly nation where they began to congregate, are at last upon our soil, endeavoring to effect their foul, hardy and iniquitous undertaking; an undertaking without precedent in the annals of the civilized world, a vandal attempt of pirates who have no other object than pillage, libertinism, and the ruin and destruction of a country which is a model of happiness, but which they unblushingly announce as offering a better field than California in the spoil of its wealth, to be divided among them as the reward for their achievements; together with the breaking of all ties that constitute the society of this precious Antilla, and by which she, the fairest daughter Spain has ever acquired, has obtained the happiness she now enjoys. Their desire, their intention is to submerge her in the chaos of anarchy, in the horrors of a civil war—a civil war the character and results of which it is needless to enumerate.

Be ye tranquil, notwithstanding we were prepared to receive them; their destiny carries them to the scaffold, and they shall obtain it; at a less price they shall not violate, I say it, the sacred rights of nation and the nationality of Spain. Your tried fidelity, more than the interests of your families and wealth, is to me a complete guarantee. I understand the shout of lodgment with which you will repulse the accused, but their blindness misleads them, and perhaps they do not hear it; for this reason I accept the bearing of the message with the loyal and valiant army under my command, and also the armada of H. M. will carry it to the surrounding waters and wherever may be their hiding-places.

Inhabitants! I trust not a single person can vary his conduct; rest tranquil under the vigilance of the Government, and in the fact that the arms of the Queen have been confided to me for your protection and for the defence of her dominions.

Respect for the laws and a consideration for the noble career of the honest citizen shall be the pole-star of the soldier; a rigorous punishment without limits, hear it, awaits him who shall forget the demands of his country, Spaniards of the one and the other hemisphere.

Honor calls to the combat, and its results I will make record in these seas, and no human consideration shall delay me; but, forget not, peace will soon obtain.

EL CONDE DE ALCOY.

I do not answer for the Count's grammar—only for my translation.

Immediately on the receipt of this intelligence, the Captain General issued a proclamation declaring the Island in a state of siege, and denouncing various severe penalties on all who should assist the enemy in any manner; and also an address to the inhabitants. Both of these documents we shall publish in to-morrow's paper.

Ten o'clock, P. M.—The excitement in the city is most intense. The news has spread to every quarter of it, and crowds are collected in the Plaza de Armas, fronting the palace, anxiously watching the hurrying too and fro of officers and orderlies, and

catching at every word. The enthusiasm of the Spanish portion of them is very great, but the Creoles are ominously silent, or converse in low whispers. The enrolled volunteers are ordered to appear at sunrise to receive arms. The streets are full of people and carriages. 220 lancers are in the saddle.

Monday, May 20.—About three thousand guns have this morning been delivered to the enrolled citizens. They are all of the old G. R. Tower muskets. An occasional Creole only is to be seen among them. The steamer Georgia arrived last evening from New York; and no one was allowed to land from her. The steamer Pizarro came in this morning early, and sailed again at 11 A. M., having coaled. The General of Marines continues on board. A bulletin has been issued, headed "First Victory," announcing the capture of two of the vessels of the "pirates," and about one hundred prisoners. The prisoners were brought in by the Pizarro, and I am informed there are only eleven Americans among them. The bulletin also reports having found on board of one of the vessels the whole correspondence of "of that most infamous of men," (it is a singular fact that Lopez is never named,) and that his entire plan and means are known to the Government, who will soon destroy them.

A report is abroad and gives credible authority of having come from the General of Marines in person, that when the steamer hove in sight of the bark, which has been taken, the captain was ordered to lower his boat and come on board, which he did. He was asked many questions, which he declined answering. A rope was made fast to the yard-arm and the hoose passed over his head, and he was told he must sing or swing. On this he confessed being bound to Cuba with part of the invading forces. An hermaphrodite brig is said to have been taken also. She was empty. When this story reached the California passengers who were confined on board the Georgia and Falcon, some 1100 in number, it spread like wild-fire. The Pizarro, said to contain the prisoners, was coaling only a few hundred yards off in full view, and was an object of intense interest. At last they could not stand it any longer, and called for captains Porter and Hartstein, the commanders of the two ships. They came, and the cry rose like a shout, "if you will lend us we will take the steamer and the city, and rescue the Americans." After much exertion on the part of the two captains the passengers became more calm, and it finally settled down into the resolution that if a prisoner was shot while they were in port, they would take the city. And they could do it. During to-day more troops have been sent off.

By great exertions the Government will be able in about a week to throw 3000 men upon the invaders, but this delay may make it too late, and I do not believe they will attack them until they are able to do it with that force. It is not publicly known how many have landed. Reports run from 400 up to 4000. The communication by rail to Cardenas has been stopped by the country having torn up the rails some thirty miles inland from the town. This is supposed to have been done to delay transportation of troops from Havana. By the train from Matanzas and the interior I am informed that the liberators are in quiet possession of Cardenas—the Governor and soldiers there are prisoners of war—that two liberators and seven of the troops were killed during some scattered firing that took place on their entry—that their proclamations have already travelled far into the country, and the people are surprised at their mild and generous tenor.

About noon a report reached town that another disembarkation had taken place at Trinidad, 750 strong. It is generally credited.

In regard to the capture story, I am inclined to believe the General of Marines may have made some mistake. There are too many vessels and too few men to form part of an invading expedition.

The steamers Habanero and Cubano have been sent out to call the fleet together at this part of the island, it being determined to place it under a strict blockade. By the terms of the decree of martial law, you will see the whole island has been declared so.

The Daily Picayune.

26 May 1850, 1

It is a matter of regret that none of our men-of-war should be in these waters. It is impossible, if this matter continues, that American interests can be safe without the protection of force, and it is to be hoped that part of the squadron may be sent out here.

May 21.—Letters from Matanzas, dated yesterday noon, announce that Lopez left Cardenas night before last, at 8 o'clock, in the same steamer in which he came, taking all his force with him. He remained all day in Cardenas, the troops deporting themselves with the greatest propriety, paying for everything they took, much to the astonishment of the people. His proclamation, I am told, is already widely circulated, and breathes a truly generous and noble spirit. One of its articles, it is said, decrees death to any soldier who shall violate a woman. He has also taken away Ceruti, the Governor of Cardenas, who is the nephew of the Count of Alcoy, and affianced, it is said to Alcoy's step-daughter. The ascor of the Governor was also taken. The story runs that Lopez took only the money in the custom-house, some \$2000.

The consternation of the authorities has been very great, and the steps they have taken show an utter want of possession of mind. Two regiments, which were sent off on the night of the 19th, by land, together with the corps of Mounted Artillery and Lances were ordered back the next day by an express sent from here, and last night they arrived here at dusk, very much exhausted with their long march, and at midnight were sent off by train for Matanzas. Report says that a story was in circulation among them to the effect that Lopez had cut the Matanzas regiment to pieces. The reason for this landing at Cardenas is unknown. Its effect will be a good one. It is now generally supposed he has gone to join the main body of the expedition somewhere at the eastward.

A rumor is afloat that the Falcon is to be searched before leaving port. Capt. Hartstein declares it shall not be done. He has two hundred men on board who have broke out their arms and munition and promise to stand by him to the death. If they do attempt the search we shall have an exciting little time of it.

We have no further news from the two captured vessels. The Consul has addressed a note to the Government respecting them, but no reply has yet been received. We hope there will soon be an armed vessel here to back Gen. Campbell. He showed his hand beautifully in the management of the Rey matter, and will not shrink from his duty now. If the Government wont the people will back him. The line of battle ship Soberano has her royal yards across ready for sea. She will probably cruise to enforce the blockade of our coast. Business of all kinds is suspended, and men converse of nothing else but the approaching civil war. The Spaniards are full of enthusiasm, and a superficial observer would suppose there was but one mind here. But the Creoles preserve a silence that bodes no good to the powers that be. They are full with anxious expectation. Advice of the landing of the main body of the expedition are eagerly looked for. The troops which have been sent towards Cardenas are all under command of Count Mirasol.

5 P.M.—No return train has yet come in, nor any train from Matanzas to-day. We have no further accounts than those received this morning.

No bulletin has yet been issued. The citizen soldiery are performing the garrison duty of the city, and a large body are at this moment drawn up in

Cathedral square. The flush of the first excitement is over and the people are becoming more calm. When the troops departed by railroad I am told a long address upon honor and glory, with the usual filling up about duty and bravery was made to them. Not a cheer came back—not even a murmur ran through the ranks. Haggard with forty-eight hours harrassing they entered the cars in silence. One incident which occurred may seem indicative. A soldier throwing down his heavy knapsack, as he stepped on the train, said: "Rather than carry that d—d load I would turn Americano." "Hold your tongue you brute," said an officer who heard him. The armed citizens are the sport of the regular line. They walk round them, clap their hands, laugh at their method of carrying the musket, and think it rich fun.

May 22.—Last evening the Governor of Cardenas arrived here by special train. Lopez put him on shore at Cayo Diana, off the mouth of the harbor, on his parole, that the lives of one or two men which had been left by accident should not be harmed. The steamer stood north after she left Cardenas. On Monday afternoon the Pizarro arrived off Cardenas, and on receiving information of what had occurred stood at once north in full chase. The P. may be back here to-day, as her coals will not hold out much longer. The Dubano returned yesterday, having met all the ships between here and the Cape and ordered them up. No further news from Trinidad or from the main body of the expedition.

Yours,

PEREGRINE.

We publish, in continuation, the first part of our correspondent's letter:

HAVANA, May 19, 1850.

Dear Pic.—To-day the enrollment of volunteers, notwithstanding it is Sunday, goes on apace. It is known that four battalions of 700 men each have been allotted to our good city. Many of the companies are already filled, but filled in the most singular manner. The following is the *modus operandi* of the whole affair: The Government, as soon as it decided to raise the corps, named the Commander, the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants, and sent to the parties named a communication of their appointments. These, immediately on receiving the notifications, proceeded to fill out the muster rolls of their companies, and sent the parties notice of their enrollment. No striking distinction has been made between creoles and Spaniards; and as most of them were made volunteers before they were aware of it, it has happened in several instances to the same, individual to volunteer into several companies at the same time. One gentleman informed me that he had already received four notifications, and as he happened to have an extensive acquaintance he thought it not improbable he might yet receive four more. It is a little remarkable that some who were tongue-vallant a few days since, have, since the arrival of the Ohio and the enrollment affair, become exceedingly modest, and several have suddenly discovered they were ruptured and immediately purchased patent trusses. A few who were named as officers have used all the interest at court which they could muster to be excused, but to no purpose. One gentleman, a man of wealth and a creole, was rather brusquely informed that on no condition would he be allowed to resign. The Government had need of men of his position and he must serve. Up to the present moment his company counts two privates. The Germans and English have to-day, I am told, asked leave to serve against the invaders, and the memorial, written on stamped paper, was headed by one of the partners of the leading foreign house here.

This morning we have been highly edified with an editorial in the *Diario de la Marina*, informing us that the "bucaneers" were coming; that it was "time the pirates should come out upon the seas"; that it hoped they would come to try the "loyalty, valor and discipline of our marine and army"; and regrets that "the smell of Spanish powder should frighten them," and hopes that "the expeditionary forces shall prove despicable, and the glorious achievement of their destruction mean."

Troops continue to pour into the city from those villages where they had been sent to avoid the epidemic, and our streets once more bristle with arms.

26 May 1850, 2

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM CUBA.

By a gentleman who came passenger on the Falcon, from Havana, we gather the following items of intelligence:

Four schooners arrived from Cardenas on the evening of the 21st. Our informant conversed with the commanders of these vessels; and they informed him that when Lopez first landed the people all left the town. Finding every thing perfectly quiet, however, they soon returned, and in a short time the shops were all reopened, and the inhabitants resumed their usual avocations. The patriots loitered about the town, paid for every thing they took, and about half-past 6 o'clock in the evening took their departure, carrying off with them Gov. Cerull and one or two other officers, whom they afterwards landed at the mouth of the harbor. Lopez distributed a number of his proclamations, but our informant was unable to procure a copy from the captains. They stoutly denied having seen them, although one of them had previously stated that it was couched in very mild terms. The following extracts from the greater portion of which we translate, was issued from the office of the *Gaceta* a few hours after Gov. Cerull's arrival:

LATEST HOUR—VERY INTERESTING.

We have just learned the arrival here of Lieut. Col. Florencio Cerull, Governor of Cardenas, and we have time to issue the following information: At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, under cover of night, and when no one could possibly imagine their presence in these waters, the pirates disembarked in Cardenas. As soon as the brave Lieut. Col. Cerull was informed thereof, he put himself at the head of his small force of seventeen men and opposed them with a resistance truly heroic, until four houses in which he successfully took refuge were burnt, when he fell into the hands of the enemy, the last cartridge being spent. While these occurrences were passing the people abandoned the town, not even the women and children remaining therein, such was the horror inspired by the presence of these foreign ravagers.

At half-past 6 they were attacked by fifty infantry of the regiment of Leon, twenty lancers and about thirty country people, who put them to ignominious flight, obliging them to re-embark in the greatest haste, leaving on the field many dead and taking with them badly wounded Col. White and forty others of his pirates.

The steamer which carried them was the *Crocodile*, and the pirates were headed by Narciso Lopez. In the precipitancy of their flight, they put ashore on a cay at the mouth of the port, the Gov. Cerull, Capt. Siquera, of the regiment of Leon, and a lieutenant of the same corps, whom they had taken with them.

Our attention has been called to one circumstance above all others, and that is that the prisoners whom the invaders had set at liberty afterwards took arms against them, and thus gave unequivocal proofs that even this benefit was odious when received at the hands of pirates.

The Governor of Matanzas, who, as we before knew, left that place with troops on Sunday as soon as he heard of the invasion of the pirates, arrived at Cardenas at 2 o'clock on Monday morning, and found the legal authority already established there by the Commandant of Arms of Guamaquaro.

Thus have cowardly fled, from a handful of our brave soldiers, those wretches who aspired to nothing less than the destruction of our property and fortunes. They think by their shameful flight to evade the chastisement which their criminal daring merits, but we believe they will be mistaken; it is very difficult for them to escape the searches of our naval forces, particularly when they are followed by a general so valiant, intrepid and decided as that excellent *Señor D. Francisco Armero y Peñaranda*, commandant of this naval division, who, as our readers already know, scarcely left here for sea when he made the rich prize which has placed at the disposition of our authorities two vessels, with more than a hundred prisoners in them, fourteen chiefs, and the correspondence of the invading rabble.

This is a rich specimen of a Spanish bulletin, and about as truthful as such documents usually are. One of the captains assured our informant that he saw no fire in the town, and that Lopez re-embarked his men in the most orderly manner.

An Irishman was brought in by one of the schooners, the captain of which found him clinging to a rock near the mouth of the harbor of Cardenas. He told the captain that he was a fireman on board the *Crocodile*, and that he left New Orleans without knowing whether she was bound; that in getting out to sea he was informed that she was destined for Cuba, and that he took the first opportunity of leaving her, by jumping overboard and swimming to this rock, which he supposed part of the main land. Immediately on his arrival in Havana he was conducted to prison, where he still remained when the *Falcon* left.

The general rumor in Havana was that Lopez had stood for the northward, with the intention of seeking refuge among the keys on the Florida coast, having abandoned the expedition. The steamship *Pizarro* had sailed in the same direction, with the intention of cutting him off. This impression, however, was not shared by the *Crocodile* and others friendly to the cause in Havana. They looked upon it as simply a ruse to draw the Spanish naval forces in that direction, while Lopez, changing his course, would effect another landing at some more favorable point to the eastward. Indeed, one of the captains with whom our informant conversed asserted that he saw Lopez haul to the eastward when outside of Cardenas. The bay of *Los Remedios* has been named as the probable

point of debarkation, it being immediately opposite and near to Trinidad and Cienfuegos, in both of which places the expedition is said to have numerous and influential friends.

The Americans in Havana are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the two prizes said to have been made by the Spanish men-of-war. The *Pizarro*, it is said, only brought in fourteen prisoners, who were transferred to the ship-of-the-line *Soborano*, without being brought on shore. Strong doubts are expressed by many of them as to any prisoners having been taken, and these assert that the men taken to the *Soborano* in irons were simply a portion of the crew of the *Pizarro* who had proved mutinous, and that the bulletin announcing the "first victory over the pirates" was a diplomatic lie, put forth by the Government for the purpose of strengthening the fainting hearts and raising the sinking courage of the faithful subjects of Queen Isabel. All expressed the utmost confidence in Gen. Campbell, our able and energetic Consul, who, the moment he heard that the vessels taken were said to be American, wrote to the Captain General, requesting information upon the subject. No answer had been received by him up to the time our informant left.

The most intense excitement pervaded all classes in Havana on the arrival of the news of the landing of the expedition. Business was completely paralyzed, and the citizens thronged the mole and the streets leading thereto, eagerly catching up every rumor however absurd or improbable as to the strength of Lopez's party, the probabilities of its being the whole or only a part of the expedition, and where and when the main body would land. In the evening, and up to late hour of the night, the Plaza de Armas and the portals of the Captain General's palace were filled with anxious and inquiring crowds, each one seeking information of his neighbor upon the all-important question. The constant passing and repassing of aids to and from the Captain General's apartments added to the general confusion, and the pallid faces of the soldiers on guard at the entrance of the palace gave no very favorable idea of the eagerness and alacrity with which these valientes of Spain were said to have demanded to be marched against the enemy.

The next morning the proclamation appeared, calling upon the citizens to form four battalions of militia for the defence of the city, and shortly afterwards numbers of citizens were seen parading the streets with red and yellow cockades in their hats. In the evening their arms were distributed to them, and that night one battalion went on guard. The muskets were all condemned English ones, of the old G. T. Tower stamp, perfectly worthless, but good enough for the hands they were in. The awkwardness of these citizen-soldiers, and the uncouth manner in which they handled their arms, were rich sources of fun for the regulars.

Many instances of patriotism are said to have occurred among the old Spaniards in Havana. One of them, who keeps a small tienda, or drinking shop, near the mole, is reported to have placed \$200,000 at the disposal of the Captain General; and another, a rich merchant, reputed to be worth half a million, offered his cash box and the services of seven hundred brave Biscayans. The first has been appointed a captain and the latter a colonel in the new militia regiment.

It is now generally believed that the landing of a part of the expedition at Cayo Muger, and their suffering the fishing smack to go off to Havana with the intelligence, was a mere ruse de guerre to draw the Spanish naval forces in that direction; if so, it was successful. Capt. Haristene, of the *Falcon*, reports having seen no less than five Spanish vessels of war off Cape San Antonio. One of them, a brig, hailed Capt. Haristene, but he answered that he did not understand them, and kept on. Another, a steamship, hove to as he passed her, but did not hail. Both vessels had their men at quarters, and their guns trailed on the *Falcon* as she passed.

A report prevailed in Havana, on the morning the *Falcon* left, that Lopez had not left Cardenas in the steamer, but had marched into the interior, and was then in the mountains with 1200 men. It was not generally credited.

No attempt was made to search the *Falcon* on the morning she left. Every preparation was made on board to resist the attempt, if made, as Capt. Haristene declared that he considered it derogatory to his character as an officer of the navy of the United States to permit a ship under his command (one bearing a semi-national character too) to be searched for arms. He announced his willingness to give the Spanish Government all the information in his power relative to the nature of his cargo, and the character of his passengers; but he would not submit to a search. He had on board a company of emigrants from New York for California, under command of Capt. French—all stalwart, well built fellows; armed to the teeth; about 145 in number, who declared their determination to stand by him to the last; and immediately commenced casting bullets and getting their guns and revolvers in order. Capt. H. declared his intention to repel any force that might be brought against him, and to fight

them until they commenced firing artillery from the forts or ship of the line, when he would haul down his flag and surrender himself, and men as prisoners of war. This would make a national affair, if at once, and it was perhaps fortunate for Spain that the Cuban authorities did not carry out their intentions. These Californians intended, so they say, to proceed through Texas, were transferred from the Georgia to the *Falcon* in the harbor of Havana, and it was that which excited the suspicion of the authorities. A small gun boat, with one brass six pounder aft, was brought down and moored within 150 yards of the *Falcon*, but that gun never could have been worked, as there were marksmen on board who could have picked off every man on board, had they dared to show their faces above the taffrail.

We make a few more extracts from the Havana papers which prove that the Spaniards are no way inferior to the Yankees in rhodomontade. The following is from the *Diario de la Marina*:

By the intelligence which we published yesterday our readers already know the result of the first encounter which our Most Excellent Commandant General had with a part of those who, without doubt, in a moment of intoxication, endeavored to disturb our tranquillity. We learn that such was the terror, abjectness, and cowardice manifested in the presence of our defenders by those who call themselves the heroes of Palo Alto, that they inspired the most profound and merited contempt. Not only did they yield without a struggle, not only did they implore like miserable women a pardon, which they do not merit, but in order to obtain it, they did not scruple to make use of the vilest and lowest expedients. Such are the men who, in the midst of their intoxication, dream of the conquest of Cuba. Let their conduct be compared with that of our brave soldiers, and the world will be astonished at their stupid temerity.

It is apparent that they believed they had only to land and receive the reward of their piracy. In the midst of their delirium they imagined themselves in possession of the thousands of dollars offered to them by the traitors, and of the fertile lands whose products were to enrich them so easily. With this hope their ambition increased, and they said "Let us go to Cuba," but they encountered on the road a man with a Spanish heart, and at the sight of him they became terrified and confounded; before him they cringed and humiliated themselves.

The same fate, and that quickly, awaits the rest. It is probable that their worthy chief, celebrated for acts of another kind, may seek in a shameful flight to extricate himself from his dilemma. But it will be useless; our illustrious authorities have taken the necessary precautions and have sounded for him the hour of retribution.

We do not know whether any of our valiant troops have sealed with their blood their devotion to their throne and country. If it should be so, we weep for those victims sacrificed on the altar of duty; but besides the consolation of knowing that their blood will be avenged, we have that of showing to the world, with a noble pride, that the indomitable valor of the Spaniard is the same now as in the times of the illustrious queen who endowed these shores with civilization and religion. But further, if there remain any deluded people in the neighboring nation, who imagine such enterprises easy of execution, they will be undeceived, now that they have seen not only a well armed, firm, and valiant army, but also an infinity of enthusiastic youths, who, at the first sound of danger, hastened to seize their arms in order to exterminate the bandits. Instead of proselytes, whom perhaps in their delirium they expected to meet, they have found among all the inhabitants, without distinction, loyal hearts disposed to repel this vile and outlawed rabble. From this day the Queen of the Antilles will progress secure of her future in the part of prosperity, which for some time has been opened by the protecting hand of our sovereign, and by the care and solicitude of the authorities who worthily govern her.

[An article subsequent to the above, and, if possible, more bombastic, continues as follows:]

The crisis has at last arrived; the brigands of the nineteenth century have made their contemplated attempt at invasion, and now seem to menace our hearthstones. But Spanish valor, never dismayed when the defence of its proper interests, of the country and of its firesides calls it, will quickly annihilate this handful of godless adventurers, who lawlessly attempt to tread the shores of Cuba. What do you seek, we ask, in the Queen of the Antilles? What will they find in the land of fidelity, peopled with valiant and loyal men? What do you expect to achieve by such insane temerity and such evident folly? Gold? Ah! Death is what awaits you among us; death is the single but just reward that your perfidy and avarice merit, and you will obtain it without doubt.

But further; this handful of pirates, the scum and shame of the old as well as the new world, can they imagine that an island with a million of inhabitants, with a numerous and disciplined army, governed by valorous and patriotic authorities, can they imagine, we repeat, that such an island will succumb to their power, as ridiculous as it is insignificant? Even without the army; the honor and the self-personal pride of the inhabitants of Cuba would be sufficient to repel and annihilate the miserable arrogance of such miserable vandals.

This we assert, and it is the truth; but if our words are weak to the comprehension of these deluded creatures, let our acts speak for us.

At the mere notice of the authorities, four battalions of volunteers have been formed; Europeans and natives of the country, Spaniards and foreigners, all have hastened to take up arms, and if necessary ten or a dozen battalions could be formed at equally short notice. Merchants, men of leisure, men of letters and science, artists and laborers, all have offered their lives to the Government in defence of nationality and gen-

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eral interests. Eternal honor to the patriotism of the inhabitants of Cuba! Eternal honor to the eminent zeal of their superiors in authority! Eternal honor to the mother country which produces such sons!

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 22d gives the following remarkably veracious history of the reembarkation of Gen. Lopez at Cardenas:

RE-EMBARKATION OF THE PIRATES.—The traitors and buccanniers have abandoned the soil of loyalty. The people of Cardenas have given them the most fearful lesson next to that which they had already received from the few but valiant soldiers who garrisoned that point. Scarcely had the population rested from the surprise produced by the disembarkation of the morning, when the noble people of the vicinity launched themselves almost unarmed on the infamous and daring buccanniers, and obliged them to reembark, making them pay dearly for their perfidy. The labour at which the mail arrived, procures us from publishing more than the following lines, written by a friend. We will say, however, that Sr. Gerardo, Lieutenant Governor of that jurisdiction, and some other persons have arrived by railway.

CARDENAS, May 20, 1850.

Time does not permit me to write you more than four lines. This town was chosen by the bandits as the theatre of their exploits. Yesterday, about half-past 3 about 400 of them disembarked from a steamer. They opened a fire on the few troops we had here; but these, conducting themselves like true Spaniards, resisted to the utmost. Notwithstanding the bandits made themselves masters of the place, in which they remained until half-past 6 last evening, at which time the people rose, and, aided by a few soldiers who remained to us, beat the enemy off in such a manner as to force them to reembark with the greatest precipitation. Notwithstanding they took off with them the valiant Lieutenant Governor, a captain and a lieutenant of the small force of one company which was here, they were soon left on the little islands. There was much loss on each side, and the pirates carry with them abundant evidence of Spanish valor and of the dignity with which Cuba is decided to respond to the infamous traitors and brigands who pretend to insult her pure loyalty.

Extract from a letter received by a gentleman of this city from his correspondent in Havana, dated May 20, 1850:

Gen. Armero, who had gone to disperse the invaders at Cape Catoche, in Yucatan, arrived there after the departure of Lopez and the main part of his force; but he seized two vessels and one hundred men, (of whom eleven only are said to be Americans,) and all the correspondence of Lopez. These one hundred are prisoners on board the *Soberano*, and I apprehend will be shot in a day or two.

Another private letter, placed at our disposal, dated the 22d, contains the following postscript:

The attempt of Lopez is, as far as I can judge, an utter failure. He had fifty killed and forty wounded at Cardenas. This I know from the President of one of our tribunals, who obtained it from the Count Mirasol, his particular friend.

We close our notice of Cuban affairs with the following address of Gen. Lopez to the Freemen of America, which he confided to a friend in this city, with directions to publish it as soon as authentic news should be received of his landing on the island of Cuba:

Address of Gen. Lopez.

Freemen of America!—In an age when the despotisms of the Old World are fast crumbling to the ground, in spite of the myriads of bayonets by which they are vainly propped, it cannot be that one of the most oppressive and corrupt of them all should continue any longer to maintain an unnatural dominion over a land almost in sight of your free and happy shores.

Two years ago I sought your ever open hospitality, in consequence of the premature discovery, by the Spanish Government, of a then projected insurrection in Cuba, under my command. Not in vain did I and my companions in exile rely upon your sympathy and succor, in such a cause; and a chivalrous band of choicest spirits from among yourselves, ardent with the same noble enthusiasm that warmed the hearts and nerved the arms of Lafayette and Kosciuszko, have now followed me, to unfurl the flag of freedom on the fairest and noblest island of the globe; in no sense as invaders, but as brethren appealed to by brethren; as a generous, invoked by a suffering people; in the name of that liberty so sacred and so dear to every American heart; to afford the requisite nucleus around which will gladly rally the long impatient patriotism of Cuba herself.

Its notoriety supersedes any need of proving the truth which might be attested by clouds of witnesses, that tyranny was never more hateful in itself, nor more hated by its victims, than that which now afflicts

the land where rest the ashes of Columbus. A weight of taxation such as has never before in any age or country, borne down the energies of an equal population, is the least of our evils; though we are made to behold it employed in riveting our own chains, in pampering the luxurious vice of a foreign court, and in fattening insatiable swarms of proud and corrupt officials, of every grade, sent us from across the ocean, destitute alike of sympathy with our people, of interest in our country, and of care for any thing but the maintenance of their dominion and the increase of their extortion. For the benefit of an agriculture three thousand miles distant, our very bread is made a dear luxury, by a duty of ten dollars a barrel upon your flour. The Cuban, indeed, has neither country, guarantees, nor rights. He holds his "property," his personal liberty, his very existence on his native soil, at the mere pleasure of a master whose absolutism is more than Oriental. He can scarcely journey out of sight of his home, extend his hospitality for a night to a friend, assemble his acquaintance for the most innocent purpose of entertainment, without the servile necessity of first obtaining a paid permission from some neighboring petty functionary of the all-pervading despotism. All the yearly millions of his money, which go to Madrid, do not suffice to purchase him, the right of a single representative there; nor can he be with impunity even utter, aloud, whether in the form of complaint under suffering, or of petition for redress, a syllable tending to attack the corrupt interests of his tyrants, or to expose any of the abominations of their system.

His sons have no career possible to any degree of talent, energy, or ambition. His daughters are not safe from insult and persecution at the caprice of an insolent governor. He knows only a proscribed, fettered, and unbecomingly servile servitude. A religion finally tainted in its ministry, through the influence of corrupting association with government so corrupt, and a nation notoriously venal, while inflexibly ruthless if it can fasten him within its grasp. As a general rule, no office in Cuba is humble enough to be accessible to the Cuban; bribery and extreme subservience affording the only explanation of its rare exceptions. On a soil capable of sustaining ten millions of prosperous inhabitants, he beholds, in a diminishing population, the saddest proof of misgovernment; and while that whole system, thus reeking with corruption through all the ramifications of an utterly demoralized administration, from highest to lowest, is enforced by the visible presence of the soldier, every man, and the visible omnipresence of the spy, is rendered doubly odious by an habitual influence on the part of his official masters, as a national cause, arrogating an affected superiority over the subject degradation of the Creole, or Cuban-born, which is in itself a moral outrage, felt by all and perceptible in every society, a hundred fold more intolerable than the aggregate of all our other countless material wrongs.

It is not merely the cannon and the bayonet, but an atrocious policy more potent than either, which have alone, thus far, freemen of America, sustained the tyranny thus briefly sketched against the general indignation of the people of Cuba. Spain has hitherto succeeded in paralysing her suffering victims, not alone by a system of severe and vigilant military police, rendering it scarcely possible to commence the requisite organization for insurrection, but chiefly by means of the perpetual threat of another and bloodier San Domingo, if she should dare to stir. In pursuance of this truly infernal calculation, while she has studiously excluded the immigration of white labor, and prevented the organization of local militia, or the arming of the white population, she has kept pouring upon our shores, alike against our wishes, the moral sense of mankind, and the faith of her own treaties, a royal family participating largely in the unallowable traffic, to whom she has pointed as ever ready, on the outbreak of a revolution for independence, to be converted into the instruments of a farewell vengeance at which the human race should shudder.

While England has proclaimed her purpose (a purpose now manifestly fast ripening to its fulfillment) of leaving Canada free to go in peace whenever the mass of its population should desire the severance of the colonial relation, the brutal barbarism of our tyrants has, on the contrary, in many forms of expression, proclaimed that, if driven from Cuba, they would leave the land behind them a crimsoned waste, and that the island should cease to be Spanish soil to become African.

But in spite of this menace, the success of which Heaven is too just, and you are too near, to permit, the hour has arrived when Cuba can and will no longer endure the burthen of her chains; and acting in sympathy and concert with the indignant and impatient patriotism of the island, we go to carry into effect the revolution planned and commenced among the sons of the soil, and to give the long desired signal for the overthrow of the worst form of colonial despotism now existing on the face of the earth; to substitute a noble flag of Cuba's own for that disgraced banner, once renowned, whose twin colors now symbolize to us only the blood of cruelty and the gold of corruption. The flag is beautiful with the three colors

of Liberty, and shines with a Star of kindred lustre to the constellation of your own. We give it to the winds in the same holy cause, in the strength of the same sacred principles, in the same resolved spirit, and in firm trust in the same protecting Providence, the supreme arbiter of national right, as when your fathers, too, first raised the banner which now sweeps every sea, and committed to the Heaven-blessed sword of Washington the high mission of its defence and its triumph.

We need not invoke your sympathies and your prayers to follow the career of that flag. They have never been wanting to the side of human rights, on every battle-field between freedom and despotism, whether in Greece, in Poland, in Colombia, in Hungary, or in once more glorious Rome, ever since the God of Nations has entrusted to your young giant strength the ark of the sacred cause. This is no distant struggle, freemen of America, for transatlantic liberty or nationality; scarcely can it be called a foreign one. We are your close neighbors as well as friends and brethren. Our shore is almost visible from your own. Cuba is the well-known key of your Gulf of Mexico, across which it blocks and guards the outlet of your whole Mississippi Valley, like a watch-dog stretched across the threshold of your door. No European Monarchy ought to hold a position which would be made one of fatal evil by alliance with, or subjection to, any great naval power hostile to you. Our institutions have to a great extent identified our necessary destitutions. Thousands of your fellow-citizens, and many millions of your property, are already established among us; and your contiguity, and a constant intercourse which all the restraints of Spanish jealousy could only discourage but could not wholly prevent, have made irrepressible the noble aspirations we have learned from you, and are now obeying.

We want and we ask no aid against the fair force of the tyrants themselves. Cuba has nothing to fear in a struggle on the principles of civilized warfare with Spain alone. We invoke your assistance solely for the purpose of making sure, prompt, and as bloodless as possible, that achievement of our independence on which we are now resolved—to supply our own deficiency of arms—to anticipate the succors which our enemy may seek from kindred monarchies alike hostile to you and to all national aspirations for freedom—and for the prevention or repression of that servile insurrection with which our tyrants have threatened to ruin where they can no longer rule. We ask you to place at once the high sovereign veto which it is yours, and yours alone, to exercise in fitting case, on your side of the broad Atlantic, upon that atrocious menace of an equally weak and cruel despotism, which, however sure the failure of any attempt to exercise it, could not even be defeated without most deplorable consequences.

We invite you, therefore, to come, Freemen of America, in your own modes, with your own gallant hearts and trusty arms, to the shores where your brethren will rejoice to welcome, honor and reward you. The flag of the Republic of Cuba once unfurled, and her Provisional Government once established in the island, I am assured by eminent jurists and statesmen of your own, that no laws forbid your continuing, in such a cause and for such an object; while the supreme law, alike of humanity and self-protection, against menaced evils whose fulfillment would react directly upon yourselves, speaks through my voice in thus inviting you in the name of Cuba. Coming as emigrants, without military organization within the limits of the United States, you will neither violate any law, nor in any respect implicate or compromise the peace of your own country. The rule of right in regard to a kindred people struggling for freedom, which needed indeed no authorities on the "Law of Nations," is thus declared by Vattel: "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. Whenever, therefore, a civil war is kindled in a State, foreign powers may assist that party which appears to them to have justice on their side."

The Republic of Cuba offers her citizenship to all engaging in her service who may desire to avail themselves of it. The American portion of the Liberating Army will be commanded by officers whose names, already ennobled on the fields of Mexico, will afford the best guarantee to all who will come to follow them to fresh glories, and to rewards worthy of your services, of Cuba's gratitude, and of the vast wealth yearly teeming from the bosom of the lovely land you will have aided to redeem. From almost any point at which you may land, along our 2000 miles of coast, not under the very guns of any of the citadels of tyranny, there will be little difficulty in proceeding to the districts occupied by the Liberating Army. Cuba, with all the urgent claims upon your sympathies above referred to, invokes at your hands that same succor which in the crisis of your revolutionary struggle a friendly people brought to you, and invites you, through this appeal, to listen to share a brief and brilliant campaign for liberty, humanity and glory.

NARCISO LOPEZ, Commander-in-Chief
of the Liberating Expedition of Cuba.

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Sunday Morning, May 26, 1850.

The Cuban Revolution.

We have exciting news from Cuba. General Lopez has effected a landing at Cardenas, and captured that town. We judge from the meagre reports which have come to hand, that he met with but a slight resistance. There were but sixty or seventy Spanish soldiers in the place, and these held out in the church but a few hours. Now if the people of Cuba are in favor of the present government, and there is any truth in the report widely circulated by those in the Spanish interest, that the militia have been called into the field—if all this be true, we say, how comes it that Cardenas, with a population of nearly five thousand, did not drive Lopez and his few followers into the sea?

The first gun from Cuba sounds cheerfully over the narrow strait which divides that beautiful island from the Republican Continent. We hail it as a bright augury of the victory which is to come—a victory whose first fruit will be a new state to the noble Confederacy we love, and live in, and cling to with our whole heart and soul—the State of Cuba! We beg our readers to introduce these three words to their tongues as a motto, for it expresses a business which is all very well for the Cabinet (it is not General Taylor,) to prevent the fitting out in our sea-ports of an armed expedition against a friendly power, but the expedition having sailed, where does the Secretary of State find authority in the Constitution, or the laws of Congress, to send a squadron in chase of that expedition? Let the honorable Secretary put his finger on that clause, in any treaty, which authorizes him to protect Cuba, or rather the Spanish despotism of Cuba, against those who may choose to assail her! Have we engaged to fight the battles of Spain against her colony? Have we shaken hands with absolutism and agreed to maintain it in a beautiful island which, by all the laws of nature, belongs to us? Do the people of the United States order their servants of the navy to crush a gallant band of patriots, whose only object is to give to Cuba the freedom which we enjoy?

We sympathized with Greece in her struggle against Turkey; we sent money to the brave Poles, and flags and liberty caps, to cheer them on in their contest against Nicholas; we raised the loud hurrah when the news came over sea that our brave allies of old, the gallant French, had shaken down the throne of Louis Philippe, and trampled it beneath their feet; we have opened our arms, our purses and our hearts to the exiles of Hungary—and do we now turn round and send our squadrons against a gallant people struggling for their liberties, against the most infernal despotism that now curses the earth?

We tell the men in power at Washington that they are fighting a match which will fire a magazine that will blow them to atoms. General Taylor, strong as he conceives himself to be, will go down before the storm of indignation which will come of this intervention in behalf of Spain and against the people of Cuba! Why is it even more shameful than that French intervention which crushed a Republic which was proclaimed at the base of Pompey's Pillar?

The United States of America acting in the capacity of policeman for Spain! A great republic sending its ships to maintain the cause of despotism against a people struggling to be free! The descendants of the men who were glad to receive Lafayette and his associates, now endeavoring to throttle a glorious effort for emancipation on the part of the Cubans! Worse than this: a republic fighting against its own interests! There is an island which geographically belongs to us. Look on the map; see how Cuba looks up, and is the barrier, of a long line of our coast, and then say whether it is our interest to have it under the control of Spain, or any other power! And then read the accounts from Washington—that a "British fleet from Jamaica may be expected to co-operate with the Home Squadron." This is something new in our history; we can remember no case in which the people of the United States will consign them to political oblivion if they meddle further in this business. The people of the United States wish to see Cuba free, and free she will be. Set that down as a fixed fact!

Cincinnati Gazette

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Descent upon Cuba.

Many influential persons in the Southern States are implicated in this "liberating" invasion, and among them, Mr. Henderson, late U. S. Senator from Mississippi, and others of note.

These men undoubtedly expect that the Independence of Cuba will lead to annexation, and the annexation to the enlargement of the area of slavery with its peculiar political "equivalents."

Cincinnati Gazette

27 May 1850, 2

Congressional.

On Tuesday last DANIEL WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY spoke in the Senate. The first defended the action of the President in relation to the arrest of the Cuban expedition, contending that it was strictly conformable to treaty stipulations, and the most solemn and often repeated governmental assurances. The latter spoke in defence of the Compromise Bill. Mr. Webster hurled back, with thrilling effect, the insinuations of Senator SOUTHWELL against the prompt and patriotic action of the President to suppress the Cuban invasion; and Mr. Clay indulged in an impassionate and impetuous allusion to the President's plan of compromise.

Both speeches, from these distinguished statesmen, are described as powerful and brilliant.

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FAILURE OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The Telegraph news which we published on Saturday respecting the landing of Gen. Lopez and a part of his followers on the Island of Cuba, appears to have been correct, in all its essential parts, with the exception of stating the Spanish force at Cardenas to have been six hundred men instead of sixty. We republish the account, however, with some additional particulars, including two or three days' later intelligence, received through the Telegraph from the South, showing the entire failure of this unlawful enterprise, and the return of its leader, and such of the men as were under his immediate command, to the United States. It does not appear that the Cubans themselves evinced any sympathy in the movement.

LATE NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The United States mail steamer *Ohio*, Capt. Schenck, has arrived at New York from Havana, which port she left on the 30th instant. She brings important intelligence concerning the invasion of Cuba. Gen. Lopez, who left New Orleans on the 7th instant in the steamer *Creole*, landed on the 17th with about five hundred men at Cardenas, a small town on the northwest side of the island, fifteen miles east of Matanzas, and eighty or ninety miles from Havana. The town was defended by a garrison of sixty men, who, of course, were compelled to surrender. They made some resistance, however, and did not yield until three of their number had been killed and the rest driven into a church. There were 1,600 troops at Matanzas, and 800 were sent from Havana on the 20th, to reinforce them and march against Lopez. The force under Lopez was only a small part of the whole expedition—as several other vessels were known to have left New Orleans previous to the *Creole*, with some 1,200 or 1,500 men; but the places at which they were to land were not known. The *Ohio* brings no news of any other party except that of Lopez having landed.

On the 16th, news was received at Havana that a large body of men was collected upon Woman's Island, on the coast of Yucatan, directly opposite the westernmost point of Cuba, and a noted recruit of Lafitte, the pirate of Barataria. The General of Marines, with several vessels, immediately started for that point, and, just before the *Ohio* left, the Spanish steamer *Pizarro* came in with 105 prisoners taken from that Island. It was said that at least every tenth man of them were to be shot at 12 o'clock M. on the 20th, and the rest confined in the dungeons of Moro Castle. How these prisoners were taken, and within what jurisdiction, is not stated.

The steamers *Ohio*, *Gorgias*, and *Falcon* were compelled to anchor at the entrance of the harbor, under the guns of the Moro. Capt. Schenck protested, through the American Consul, to the Captain-General, and demanded a safe anchorage; but was refused, and told, if he did not like it, he might go; but as soon as he pleased, as the Spanish Government would not be responsible for the safety of his ship. None of the passengers, except those having passports, were permitted to go on shore. No communication was allowed between the passengers while in port, not even between the officers, until a permit was obtained from the Captain-General.

Great alarm prevailed in Havana. The city was under martial law. Several thousand militia had been enrolled, and arms put into their hands, which shows conclusively that the authorities have the utmost confidence in the disposition of the people. The resident foreigners had been called on to enrol, and the merchants, bankers, &c. were removing their money, plate, &c. into the castle. We append an Edict issued by the Captain-General of Cuba:

GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA, Office of the Secretary of War.

I, DON FREDERICK DE ROSALES, Count of Alcoy, Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, and General-in-Chief of the Army, make known that foreign pirates, assembled some time for the purpose, having now landed to execute their malicious designs in the territory confided to me by her Majesty, it being my sacred duty to preserve the interests of the country, as well as to protect the lives and properties of its faithful inhabitants, using the extraordinary powers with which I am invested, in addition to the powers I possess by royal ordinance as General-in-Chief, I do ordain and command—

Art. 1. The whole territory of the Island of Cuba, its adjacent islands, bays, and dependencies, are hereby declared to be in the state of siege, and consequently subject to all the military consequences of such a state as long as the circum-

stances exist which require this measure. Notwithstanding the preponderating power, with which the military jurisdiction is invested by this decree, all the other tribunals and justices will continue in the exercise of their respective duties, and in the transaction of all ordinary and usual business, not excluded from their authority by the present decree.

Art. 2. All the coasts of the island, and of the adjoining waters, are hereby declared to be in a state of blockade, by the naval forces of her Majesty; and, in consequence of said blockade, every vessel may be required to show its papers and documents, and to undergo a strict examination. Such vessels as may arrive, carrying passengers, whatever may be their destination, are pronounced instantly to be suspicious. But, if the papers and register do not confirm the suspicion, they shall only be required to sail away from the island forthwith. In the contrary case, if the ship's papers are counterfeit or false, or if the ship carries ammunition or arms, or any thing whatever calculated to promote civil war in the island, the said vessels shall be, on the fact, considered as enemies, and treated as pirates, according to the ordinances of the Royal Armada.

Art. 3. All persons, in whatever number, who shall be taken, having belonged to the invading bands, shall immediately be shot.

Art. 4. Although it is by no means the most remotely to be supposed that any inhabitants of this country can possibly connect themselves with the horde of robbers, thus forgetting the sacred duty they owe to their Queen, to their country, to their family, and the regard they ought to have for their own interests; yet if, nevertheless, there should happen to be any one, to his misfortune, involved in such disgraceful criminality, he shall be considered as belonging to the aforesaid foreign horde, and subject to the same punishment designated in the former article.

Art. 5. Whoever shall aid the pirates with money, or with food, or with information, or with any aid or assistance of any kind whatsoever, shall be shot upon the spot.

Art. 6. All persons who shall, by any means whatever, public or private, endeavor to change the good opinions of the inhabitants, to subvert order, or to change in the least degree the order of the country, as well as those who do not immediately hasten to render aid, co-operation, and instant obedience to the legitimate authorities, shall also be condemned to the same penalty of death as aforesaid.

Art. 7. The commanders general of departments, lieutenant governors in their districts, commanders of troops in operation, as well as those in garrison or forts, are charged with the most exact and punctual obedience to this edict. All public officers, of every kind or class, are charged to co-operate, to the public service, and parsimonious or connivance will be visited with the forfeit of their lives.

THE COUNT OF ALCOY. HAVANA, MAY 19, 1850.

SECRETARY OF POLICE.

Inhabitants of the ever faithful Island of Cuba.—The Governor, Captain General, and general-in-chief of the army of her Majesty, addresses you this day, to let you know that some corrupt foreigners, without honor or principle, without country, without right feelings, the greater part of them a miserable scum, whom the convulsions of Europe, three few years back, have cast upon the shores of America; the same who, a year ago, proposed to come to our island from the territory of a friendly nation, in which they had assembled, are now on our shores to perpetrate their rash and iniquitous undertaking—an undertaking without example in the annals of the civilized world—a vandal attempt of pirates, who have no other object than plunder and licentiousness, by the ruin and destruction of a country the model of felicity, which they boldly declare offers to them a better field than California, in the plunder of property, to be divided among them as the recompense of their toils, destroying all the ties and bonds which constitute the society of this precious Antilla, the favorite daughter of Spain. Their pending desire, their intention is to plunge this island into a chaos of anarchy, and in all the horrors of a civil war, such as I need not describe to you. Nevertheless, make yourselves easy! I was ready to receive them. Their fate is bringing them to the gibbet, and they shall have it. I assure you they shall not at a longer cost violate the sacred rights of nations, of Spanish nationality. Your acknowledged fidelity, more than even the interests of your families and property, is to me a complete security. I know the amount of indignation with which you would drive back the evil ones; but their blindness deceives and seduces them, and they believe not your sentiments; therefore, I charge myself, with the royal army and navy at my command, to convey to them a message from you, in every place on the coast, and in the bays, wherever they may hide themselves.

Inhabitants! I am assured not one of you will devote in his conduct. Remain secure in the vigilance of the authorities, and in the arms confided to me by her Majesty for your protection, and the defense of her dominions.

Respect to the laws and regard to public proceedings will be the rule of the soldier; rigorous punishment, without limit, will pursue those who forget what their country demands of all her sons.

Spaniards of both hemispheres! The hour for the battle has sounded, and its effects will be felt in these men, for no human consideration shall restrain me. But, forget it not, peace shall revive again quickly.

HAVANA, 19th MAY, 1850.

THE COUNT OF ALCOY.

The subjoined extracts from a letter published in the Journal of Commerce, and dated at Havana on the morning of the 10th instant, will convey some idea of the activity of the Spanish authorities in providing for the defence of the island:

"I wrote you last on the 15th. Next day two small vessels arrived in ballast from New Orleans, bringing only despatches for the Captain General. It was very soon ascertained that these vessels had been dispatched by the Spanish Consul there, and of course it was presumed said despatches must be important. They brought, in fact, information of the sailing, or preparation to depart, of a new expedition for the invasion of this island, and active measures were soon in operation here in consequence. Many of the troops that had been sent to the neighboring country in consequence of the cholera, were ordered to town preparatory to some ulterior movement, and the war steamers *Pizarro*, and *Isabel*, and the frigates *Esperanza* and *Cortes* went to sea within twenty-four hours, commanded by the Admiral in person—a very rare and exciting circumstance in the naval movements of this island.

"Altogether there are, I believe, twelve Spanish vessels of war now cruising around the island; and among the most plausible rumors, it is asserted that the commanders have orders to assume the responsibility of intercepting any vessels having a suspicious appearance, no matter under what flag; and that if any assemblage of men be found at *La Isla Mujeres* (where it is now reported the insurgents are concentrating,) they will seize and bring them into port, at all hazards of any future dispute with the nation to which the individuals may belong. I question whether any other nation would not do the same thing under similar circumstances.

"No such hostile force can land at Havana or its near vicinity, and those acquainted with the port and its surrounding defences will at once admit this fact. It is at the south that a landing is talked of, and the vessels of war are to watch that coast especially, and endeavor to be close upon the track of any vessel of a suspicious character, and thus prevent her from disembarking any men. The troops are all held in readiness for a march at a moment's warning, and to supply their places the Government has commenced organizing a militia or volunteer force. The Conde Mirazon is said to have the lead and organization of this force; but, as in every thing else hitherto in the way of opinion relative to this distinguished officer, one cannot vouch for its accuracy. Martial law, it is said, will be proclaimed this morning; and I observe squads of well-dressed citizens passing the streets with muskets, apparently on their way to some point of organization for the duty already suggested."

The following Telegraph despatches from the South, announcing the failure of the expedition, have been received at this office—the first one on Saturday afternoon, and the second last night. It will be seen that the invaders had a very narrow escape for their lives, and that their flight was so precipitate that fifteen of their number were left to the mercy of the people, whom they had wronged:

SAN PABLO, MAY 25.

The steamer *Isabel*, from Havana the 23d, has touched off here. Gen. Lopez, accompanied by one of his Aides, has taken lodgings at the City Hotel. From him I have got the following intelligence: The expedition left Conroy, in Yucatan, on the 16th, and landed at Cardenas on the 17th. They lost some time in landing, which gave time to the inhabitants to send an express into Colloza, ten miles distant. The expedition entered the town and attacked the jail, supposing it to be a barracks. The jail guard of fifteen men stood fire well. At this moment some troops were seen crossing the square, who were hailed, and answered by firing upon the invaders, and afterwards they went to the Governor's house, which was attacked and well defended, but finally burnt. The troops surrendered themselves; and the town remained in peaceable possession of the invaders; but, being dissatisfied with the warm reception they had met, and having lost time in getting their wounded and food on board the steamer *Creole*, which was to return for reinforcements, they were so much disheartened as to insist upon going to Key West. They were slowly pursued, however, by the Spanish war-steamers *Pizarro*, but happily escaped.

KEY WEST, MAY 21, via Charleston.

The American steamer *Creole*, with six hundred men on board, this day ran into Key West, after having landed at Cardenas, in Cuba. She was chased into port by the Spanish man-of-war steamer *Pizarro*. About fifteen Americans were left on shore, having, it is supposed, gone to sleep from excessive fatigue. The people of the *Creole* made fast their vessel to the wharf and delivered her and themselves over to the civil authorities. The Collector has seized the *Creole* for violation of the revenue laws, and her people have been assigned to the vacant United States barracks for quarters. Except eighteen men, in the *Patrol*, there is no force here, either military or naval.

The Daily Picayune.

27 MAY 1850, 1
Evening Edition

EXPEDITION TO CUBA.—The following article, contained in the Republic of the 20th inst., is the one referred to by the telegraphic despatch published by us a day or two since:

Within the last few days, information has been received by the Government, rendering it most probable that a military organization has been set on foot, within the United States, formidable both in numbers and from the character of those engaged in it, for the purpose of attacking the island of Cuba and revolutionizing the Government.

We are informed that the President of the United States, immediately upon the receipt of the information, directed orders to be issued for the vessels of the home squadron, as also for the steamer Saranac and frigate Congress, to proceed forthwith to the island of Cuba, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any military force, organized in the United States, was proceeding from thence to Cuba for the purpose of invading that island and revolutionizing the Government; with express instructions, in the event of such being the case, to prevent the landing of any such force, or the carrying out of any such expedition or enterprise; and with further instructions, in the event of a landing having been effected, to prevent the landing of any reinforcement, or of any arms or provisions under the American flag, intended for such expedition or enterprise. In obedience to these orders, we understand that the steamer Saranac proceeded to sea on Saturday last, and will probably reach Cuba by Thursday next, where it is expected she will meet the Germantown, the Albany, and the Vixen.

It is confidently expected that the whole naval force ordered thither will reach the island of Cuba before any considerable number of those engaged in the enterprise can possibly have effected a landing, and thus prevent a violation of our treaty obligations of amity and peace with Spain.

The Daily Picayune.

27 MAY 1853 /
Evening Edition

Further from Cuba.

The bulletin board of the Delta says that a telegraphic despatch has been received from Savannah announcing a later arrival at that port from Cuba. The intelligence brought by this arrival is to the effect that Gen. Lopez had succeeded in evading the Spanish fleet, that he effected a second landing on the island, and was joined by large numbers of the Creoles and by some of the Royalist troops; and that there was an extensive rising of the people in the Vuelta Abaja.

THE LOPEZ EXPEDITION.

LETTER FROM CARDENAS.

THE GOVERNOR CARRIED AWAY.

Gen. Lopez Arrested in Savannah by the U. S. Marshal—His Subsequent Discharge—His Speech—He leaves for Mobile.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 25.

The following is the extract of a letter dated Cardenas, May 20, 1850, per Isabel:

"Gen. Lopez, accompanied by about 500 men, landed at this place from the steamer Creole, between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th May, (Sunday.) After a short struggle with the few troops stationed here, they took possession of the town, and then besieged the house of the Governor, where they met a good resistance. They set fire to his house. He was consequently forced either to give up or to be burned to death. The invaders kept possession of the town until yesterday, when they left about 8 o'clock, carrying with them our Governor, (me or two officers, besides the money they had robbed from the public Treasury. They had a second action with the troops before leaving, and several were killed on both sides.

This unfortunate occurrence has caused a momentary check in business.

We have not received any letters for the past two days, because as soon as the invading band arrived they took possession of the railroads, cars and engines, and, it is said, sent men up the country to tear up the rails. The invaders did not molest the inhabitants; although nearly every one took refuge on board of the shipping in the harbor. We trust that by to-morrow evening tranquillity will be restored, and the business of the town go on as usual.

We open our letter to advise you of the safe arrival of our Governor with the two officers captured by Lopez. Near Paypieda they fell in with a fishing smack, and it is said that Lopez agreed to put them on board, on condition that the Governor would use his influence to save the lives of those left behind. Five of Lopez's gang are now in the stocks.

CHARLESTON, 3 P.M.

Lopez, in the Creole, has reached Key West with his men who were pursued by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro. Lopez is now in Savannah while his followers are at Key West.

Since the above came to hand we have received the following important news:

Great Excitement in Savannah—General Lopez arrested by the U. S. Marshal, with his Aid—Examined before the U. S. District Court and discharged.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, May 26—5 P.M.

We have received the following by Telegraph, dated:

SAVANNAH, Sunday, May 26—4 P.M.

Much excitement was produced here last night by the arrest of Gen. Lopez by the U. S. Marshal, under orders from the President of the United States. His aid, Maj. Sanchez Esnaga was also taken into custody. They were carried before Judge Nichols of the District Court. The Court room was densely crowded. No evidence being adduced to justify commitment, the parties were discharged at about 11 o'clock last night, amidst great cheering among the spectators.

Gen. Lopez was conducted to his lodgings at the City Hotel, by a large escort of citizens.

Being loudly called for, he came out before the people and made a bold speech, interrupted by the plaudits of the multitude. He declared it to be his inflexible purpose to persist in his enterprise, and was determined until Cuba was free and disenthralled from the yoke of Spain at all risks, and at every hazard. Cheers.

He presented a pleasing and intelligent appearance.

He left the city at 7 o'clock this morning (Sunday) for Mobile.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

None of the Telegraph lines East were working last night.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM CUBA.

FLIGHT OF THE INVADING FORCES.

The Creole at Key West—Gen. Lopez at Savannah.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received on Saturday afternoon. It proves that the crowing over the capture of Cardenas and the Freedom of Cuba was rather premature:

SAVANNAH, Saturday Morning, May 25.

The steamship Isabel touched off this port this morning, from Havana and Key West. She left Havana on the 22d inst.—two days after the Ohio.

According to the advices brought by the Isabel, the invading forces are thrown into confusion, and probably are already used up.

The steamer Creole, which carried that part of the invading force that landed at Cardenas, succeeded in escaping from that port, and has arrived at Key West, with Gen. Lopez, the commander-in-chief of the invaders, on board. Gen. L. and one of his aids, Major Sanchez Esnaga, arrived in this city this morning, and have taken lodging at the City Hotel.

The following information is obtained from him:

The expedition left the Islay del Contoy, on the north-east corner of the Yucatan coast, on the 16th, and landed at Cardenas on the 19th inst. [The Ohio brought word that the landing at Cardenas took place on the 17th—Ed. Trib.] They lost some time in landing, which gave the authorities time to send an express to Colozo, about ten miles distant. The expedition entered the town and attacked the jail, supposing it to be the barracks! The jail-guard, composed of fifteen men, stood fire like old soldiers. Troops were seen at this moment crossing the plaza. They were hailed, and answered by firing upon the troops. After this, some soldiers went to the Government-House, which was attacked. The House was well defended, but it was finally burned. The few troops surrendered themselves.

The town of Cardenas remained in peaceable possession of the invaders. The troops, however, being dissatisfied with their warm reception, and having lost time in getting the wounded and fuel on board the steamer Creole, which was to return for reinforcements, became disheartened, and insisted upon going to Key West.

They were closely pursued by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, but escaped.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 25—P. M.

The steamer Isabel has arrived from Havana.—The invaders succeeded in landing at Cardenas, and took the place. The palace was burned, and the Governor is a prisoner. The steamer afterwards escaped to Key West, and General Lopez is now in Savannah.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1850

The Cuba Explosion.

If the Expedition from this country intended to revolutionize Cuba has collapsed and run away, as our advisers assert, we trust a salutary influence on public sentiment will thereby be exerted. The impunity and seeming triumph which attended the robbery of Texas from Mexico has generated a depraved public opinion among our people, which puts Conscience entirely aside in matters of National concern. A band of Western adventurers wrested Texas from Mexico; we first recognized them as a nation; then admitted them into our Confederacy; then adopted their preposterous claim to be extended to the Rio Grande, and invaded territory still remaining in the undisputed and peaceable possession of Mexico; made war on Mexico and beat her badly for resisting this new aggression, and took a large slice more of her territory for the expense of so flogging her, compelling her to cede it and accept a pecuniary consideration therefor. All this having been done, at first with the connivance and afterward by the open exertions of our People and Government, who believe that we can stop here? Though the 'bloody instructions' should 'return to plague the inventor,' they are none the less instructions for that. The Uger has tasted blood, and no longer crouches at the word of his keeper. The ill-employed, precariously subsisting population of our cities are eager for new Annexations, new Conquests. Their adventurous spirits revolt at the idea of digging and delving for a few shillings per day when tropical Islands and luxurious Provinces are to be had for the winning. They long for plunder and renown, and are particularly prone to embark in the liberation of all (white) mankind from every yoke but their own. They want to carve out speedily a way to live fat all the remainder of their days without working, and of course they have a deadly horror of all aristocracies and oppressive Governments.

—We would say nothing disparaging of the Cuban Exiles among us. They doubtless have wrongs to avenge on the Spanish rulers of their island. We have no doubt that Cuba is badly, harshly, oppressively governed; and that her native population would generally prefer to shake off the yoke of Spain. But so would the African slaves

of these Creoles prefer to shake off their yoke; and if we are to help any of the Cubans to liberty, why not all? Why liberate the White Creoles and leave the Blacks in a far severer and more hopeless bondage? If Liberty is the impulse, why not obey it consistently?

We believe in the right and the duty of affording aid to oppressed, suffering, struggling Nations. But, to justify such assistance, they must first evince a disposition to help themselves. All know that the Slaves of our Southern States would generally prefer to be Free. Would that justify a European invasion of South Carolina or Georgia to free them? Who does not know that the Southern Whites would string up to the first tree every man caught among them on such an errand, and that public sentiment would generally say, 'served them right?' But a revolted people, holding possession of the territory, they claim as their own, stand on different grounds. La Fayette, Kosciuszko, Pulaski did not throw themselves into our Revolutionary struggle until Bunker Hill and Boston and Quebec had proved that we were in truth a Nation, knowing our rights and firmly resolved to defend them. They came to aid not a mob, a caste, a faction, but a valiant and determined People.

We trust Cuba may yet be Free—internally as well as externally—but we do not hope for nor desire her emancipation by marauding expeditions, launched against her from our own shores, while she is tranquil at home and at peace with all the world. In such a state, there is no authentic evidence that her people desire liberation, and unless they do it is piracy for our citizens to land on her shores in battle array for the purpose of subverting her Government. And, when they give us notice beforehand that their ultimate object is her Annexation to our Union, they brand their own motives with ambition and selfishness. If we seek to liberate other Nations, let us be careful to do it under circumstances which forbid the thought of sordid aims. Let us not invoke the sacred names of Liberty and Humanity to cover our rapacity and our lust of empire. Otherwise, we shall involve our country in a war with half the world—a war with the Rights of Nations and the dictates of Eternal Justice. Let us chasten our appetites and be content to improve what we have rather than seek to bow the wide earth to our scepter. There is wrong enough to redress here without risking our necks and the peace of the world for those who do not ask and will not thank us for our intermeddling in their affairs.

Cuba.

We had rumors of telegraphic dispatches being received yesterday morning, which excited profound interest. It was said that the Cuban expedition, with Gen. Quitman at its head, had landed with several thousand troops, and that they were carrying everything before them.

We saw a late letter from Mobile yesterday, stating that some of the bravest and boldest adventurers had gone on this expedition, which sailed from New-Orleans—from Kentucky and the States on the banks of the Mississippi—and that General Quitman went with them on the night of the 11th. The expedition was not to rendezvous at the Isle of Pines, which was given out as a decoy—to divert any part of our squadron from its route, but at Yucatan, about eighty miles from Trinidad. Other troops were embarking at New-Orleans, and it was feared that the Administration might stop them.

Not content with this move, our squadron was to arrest the expedition on the high seas, without our jurisdiction. [Washington Union, Friday.]

The Cuba Expedition.

From the N. O. Picayune.

For some time past rumors of a contemplated descent on the Island of Cuba have been rife, not only in this city, but in many other parts of the country. These reports, though sufficiently precise, were very various, often contradictory, and evidently not based on a knowledge of the facts.—We have ourselves, for obvious reasons, abstained from saying anything on the subject. The untoward result of the expedition organized some months since was owing entirely to the imprudence of some of the adventurers in supplying the public with gratuitous information, and to the intermeddling of the newspapers in parading all the arrangements of the expedition in their columns.—According to common report, the present adventurers are now beyond the reach of any injury which can accrue to them from the premature announcement of their plans in the United States.—Whether this is the case or not we shall not undertake to say. It may be partly true and partly false; but since our cotemporaries have taken the initiative in alluding to the expedition, we do not consider it incumbent on us longer to maintain silence. We shall, however, content ourselves with reasserting, what perhaps every one knows already, that a number of persons have left our shores, destined for Cuba, with the intention of aiding the inhabitants of that Island in throwing off the oppressive Spanish yoke.

The plans of the leaders in the movement, their resources, the number of their followers in the United States, and other attendant circumstances, are best known to the persons engaged in the affair. The reports on the subject, as we have before said, are very various, though all seem to agree that the first blow is to be soon, perhaps already has been, struck. The *Franco American* of Tuesday last contains an article which from its confident

tone would seem to infer that its authors are in all possession of the facts. The *Franco American* asserts positively that on Tuesday, the 14th of this month 10,000 men were to land in Cuba at three different points, that by preconcerted signals the inhabitants, throughout the Island were to be made aware of their deliverer's approach, and that the Cubans would immediately fly to arms for the assertion of their Independence. The ramifications of the plot are so extensive, and at the same time so well concealed, even from the lynx-eyed vigilance of the Spanish authorities, that failure is considered nearly impossible. But should it happen that the patriots do not give the anticipated aid, should they prove recreant to their promises, the adventurers have prepared for them a safe and speedy retreat, so that even in the event of a want of success in their main object, their safety is secured. The *Franco American* says, moreover, that not only the men but money to carry out the enterprise has been raised in the United States. Six millions have been expended in equipping the troops which have already sailed, and two millions more remain at the disposal of prominent citizens of this City who are interested in the movement. Such are the statements of the *Franco American*, and we give them because they are more circumstantial than any we have seen or heard from unauthorized sources. Whether they are founded in truth, time will determine, and probably a very short time. Let us wait.

THE CUBAN JUNTA.—We have received the following manifesto of the Cuban Junta in this city. It strikes us as premature, to say the least, since the independence of Cuba is by no means secured by the landing of Gen. Lopez:

New-York, May 25, 1850.

To the Editor of *The Tribune*:

Gen. LOPEZ, at the head of a handful of valiant patriots, has already landed on the shores of Cuba, engaged in the glorious undertaking of liberating his brothers from the hard and hateful slavery to which they have been reduced by the brutal Government of Spain. The first step of Gen. Lopez has been marked by victory; the genius of Liberty will follow him; the God of Justice will protect him. Gen. Lopez, surrounded by the Cubans, must consummate his glorious work.

The Junta which promotes the interests of the Liberty of our country, reassembled to-day, on account of the favorable news received from Cuba, and has determined to manifest to the members of the American Press the gratitude of all good Cubans; because they are fully convinced of the liberal sentiments of those who on all occasions have declared themselves in favor of the people of all countries where the cry of Liberty has been raised, as in Mexico, Colombia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, &c. &c. They have, at the same time, resolved to express their confidence that under these circumstances, in the very moment when Cuba needs most their sympathies and help, they will continue to advocate our cause which is the holy cause of America, of Justice and all Humanity.

I have the honor to be, respectfully yours,

M. T. TOLON, Secretary.

27 May 1850, 2

FAILURE OF

The Cuban Expedition.

We had an interview during the morning with Gen. Lopez, the leader of the expedition to Cuba, who returned in the steamer Isabel. He joined her at Key West. The telegraphic news we published this morning was mainly correct.

The expedition landed on the 18th at Cardenas with six hundred men, early in the morning and after a brisk firing succeeded in taking the Barracks. They next proceeded to the Governor's house, where the Spanish troops had assembled for the protection of the Governor. This was carried, and several other buildings also. The patriots got possession of the place and retained it till evening.

The troops were attacked in the evening by a party of Lancers and Infantry. The Lancers were mostly all killed, and a number of the Infantry. Thirty men were taken prisoners in the Governor's house, who immediately joined the patriots, and put on their uniforms.

At night the troops again re-embarked on board the steamer with the intention of disembarking at another point near Havana. But some of the officers and men becoming dissatisfied and determining to return to the United States—the steamer was carried to Key West, where she now remains.

The command lost four men in their attack on Cardenas.

The Governor and troops fought from four to 10 o'clock in the morning, and finally surrendered after being nearly burnt out. The Spaniards fought through the windows of the houses in which they had taken refuge.

The steamer Creole was followed by the Spanish steamer Pizarro to Key West, when she came to anchor and attempted to fire on the Creole. This was prevented by the interference of Lieutenant Rodgers, who placed his ship in position to arrest the fire.

The Pizarro had on board four companies of Grenadiers, under command of General Amado.

At Yucatan, Gen. Lopez gave permission to all who were indispensed to continue in the expedition to remain. About twenty-five did so, and took passage in the Georgiana for Chagres. The Georgiana was afterwards boarded by the Pizarro, and the passengers taken prisoners and carried into Havana unharmed. They had neither arms or ammunition on board the Georgiana.

The attack upon Cardenas was intended as a faint, to call off the troops from other quarters. The railroad was broken up, and the troops could not rapidly get into the country, and had no communication with their friends who were ready to join them in revolutionizing the Island.

There was difficulty in landing at Cardenas for want of a regular pilot, and the noise of the steamer gave the alarm to the garrison, who were prepared to receive them. After the capitulation the Governor was given his liberty, as well as his officers, who promised to return the compliment should any of the Americans fall into their hands. (Doubtful)

In attempting to get out of the harbor at Cardenas, the Creole grounded and remained six hours, and to get off was obliged to throw

overboard most of her supplies and ammunition. During which time the Pizarro came in and passed around the harbor without discovering her. Had there been an attack, and an attempt to board the Creole, the Pizarro would have fallen into the hands of the patriots.

There was much dissatisfaction among the troops on board the Creole, after again getting to sea,—so much so that it broke out in an open rupture, and a refusal to return to another attack upon Cuba. Gen. Lopez was obliged to submit to the demands of the troops and carry the vessel to Key West.

In the meantime the Steamer Pizarro had captured two American vessels and carried them into Havana, and put off for the Creole, which they came up with in the harbor of Key West. There was an attempt to cut off the Creole, she being inside the reef, but for want of a pilot the effort of the commander of the Pizarro failed, and the Creole arrived safely at the Wharf.

The command consisted of three regiments from Mississippi, Kentucky, and Louisiana, and amounted in all to six hundred and fifty men. They had assembled at an Island off the coast of Yucatan, when after a few days stay they made their demonstration on Cuba. They had three hours hard fighting after they landed at Cardenas.

They succeeded in capturing the place. The troops fought with great bravery, being greatly exposed during the whole time. We are informed that the women gave them a hearty welcome and their prayers for the success of the expedition in revolutionizing the Island.

The failure of the expedition appears to be from the want of sufficient supplies and too small a compliment of men,—added to the difficulties of certain communications with the patriots of the Island prepared to join in the revolution, by which they were unprepared for the landing of the expedition, and consequently could not join them. We believe that the people of Cuba are ripe for revolution, but the stringent measures of the government, and the severity of the laws will for a long time prevent a successful effort. While the navies of England and Spain are hovering around the shores of Cuba, in connection with the navy of the United States, to the shame of the Administration be it spoken, it will be difficult to effect a landing with any efficient force. But if the people of Cuba are as ready for revolt as accounts would lead us to believe, a force of two hundred brave, determined men, under a skilful leader, will be a sufficient nucleus around which the patriots of the country will rally in sufficient numbers to effect their purpose. If the people are not ready for the revolution a force of thirty thousand men would not be successful.

From our Havana Files.

The Captain General has issued a proclamation, informing the inhabitants of the "ever faithful Isle," that the "Escoria Miserable" had arrived, and given vent to his spleen in a tirade of nonsense and false statements. The whole Island is declared to be in a state of siege, and the coast thereof is a state of blockade by the navy. All vessels are to be scrupulously examined, and all prisoners taken to be shot immediately.

Great excitement in the Havana. 13,000 persons had volunteered to protect the city.

An Edict, of the 20th inst., calls on the following persons to deliver themselves up to the Commission Militar, within six days, otherwise to be declared rebels—Don Carilo Villaverde, Don J. M. S. Isaga, Don A. J. Gonzales, Don J. M. Morris, Don Pedro Aguero, Don V. de Arrietta, Don G. Betancourt, and Don C. Madano.

The Pizarro captured a ship and brig, which had just sailed from the Islands of Canto and Mugeris, (near Yucatan,) then headquarters of the expedition, having on board over 100 men and all the correspondence of Gen. Lopez.

The Gaceta says—Col. White is among the wounded at Cardenas.

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

Havana, May 21, 1850.

Gentlemen: The steamers Falcon and Ohio arrived here on the 18th inst., and the Georgia from New-York on the 19th at 5 P. M., and sailed on the 21st for Chagres. The Falcon sailed to-day for New-Orleans.

Neither of the above steamers were permitted to go up to their usual anchoring ground but were kept by the guard ship, none of their passengers were allowed to land. The Isabel was the only steamer which was allowed to go in and out as usual.

Brigs Adela, and Somers have been signalled this morning coming into Port.

At this moment business is completely paralyzed, by the circumstance, to which we allude below. The quotations of imports which we give must be considered nominal.

The Cholera has decreased very materially. There has been hardly any cases during the last few days in this city, and we hear a more favorable report from Matanzas.

Intelligence was received here, the day before yesterday, that a body of men had landed at Cardenas in a steamer, comprising apparently the bulk of the invading expedition. Since then, the accounts respecting their movements have been very contradictory, but from the latest advices it seems that on learning that troops were proceeding to Cardenas, they had re-embarked and left the Island, feeling no doubt convinced that an undertaking so desperate offers no chance of success. One of the Government steamers of war arrived here yesterday, having captured a barque and a brig belonging to the expedition and about 170 men.

We may again repeat that the Government have abundant resources at their command, both by land and sea, and are employing judicious measures for the protection of the Island and the preservation of public tranquillity. In this they are warmly supported by all classes of the community—the natives of the Island, the Spaniards and Foreigners, who have offered their services in case of necessity, and a Militia has been formed. The Island has been declared in a state of Blockade, but this measure will not we believe, inconvenience or prejudice merchant vessels engaged in commerce and having their papers in order.

27 May 1850, 2

ARREST OF GENERAL LOPEZ. GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Patriotism of the Citizens of Savannah.

On Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, Gen. Lopez was arrested by the United States Marshal upon a writ issued from the U. States Districts Court, upon information lodged by the Spanish Consul in this city. The order for this arrest appears to have come from Washington, and was received during the day by telegraph. The facts we learn are, these. On the arrival of Gen. Lopez, from the Island, early in the morning, information was communicated by telegraph to the Spanish Minister in Washington, who immediately demanded his arrest by the Government. During the day a despatch was received from Washington by the U. States Attorney, Mr. Williams, from Mr. Clayton, the Secretary of State, directing the arrest of Gen. Lopez, on charge of exciting in the United States an insurrectionary movement, for the purpose of attacking and revolutionizing the government of a friendly power. The necessary warrant was prepared, and the General arrested. The hearing was had before his Honor, Judge Nichol, of the United States District Court, at the Court House.

The arrest created great excitement, and the assemblage of a large concourse of our citizens of all classes. Col. Gaudin and Judge Charlton appeared as Counsel for the General. The case occupied but a short time for its decision. There appeared to be informality in the warrant of arrest, and an entire want of evidence to establish the allegations set forth in the warrant. Several witnesses were examined, not one of whom could testify of their knowledge, ought against the General. It is well known that an attempt has been made to revolutionize Cuba, and also that Gen. Lopez headed the expedition; but there could be no proof adduced to warrant his detention for the violation of any existing law of the United States.

Gen. Lopez was consulting a short time in an adjoining room, with his counsel, and when the court opened, entered with all that dignity and composure which can be felt by one when conscious of having committed no act which could in the least tarnish the honor of an honest man and a true patriot, or as having done no more than to attempt the freedom of his fellow citizens, from the galling chains of a despotic government. On his appearance he was highly cheered, by the audience, at the risk of contempt of Court. His Honor Judge Nichol, through his officers quickly restored order, and the hearing of the case proceeded quietly. The interest excited was intense throughout the whole affair, and when Gen. Lopez was discharged from arrest, the court room rung with the applause of the audience, and could not be suppressed by the officers.

THE AFTER-PIECE.

After leaving the Court room and the shouts of applause having somewhat subsided, an im-

mense party escorted the liberated General to the City Hotel, where he was received amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. Here, after a few moment's pause, and the burning impulses of his spirit awakened by the tokens of friendly feeling towards him, he made a short but impressive speech, which was translated by our friend Col. Gaudin, who kindly volunteered his services in behalf of the general. The substance of his remarks were that he had felt the galling influence of the old Spanish rule, that his all had been taken from him in former years, and that now every thing was gone from him but his undying love for his country, which would only yield with his life. Yes, though he had felt with, bitter anguish, the bitter chains of her oppression, his vigor was yet alive, and he would exert it until her liberty had been achieved and her citizens enjoying the freedom of such institutions as were enjoyed by the people of these United States. Yes, said the old general; never in the course of my eventful life, (his eyes beaming with the fire of patriotism,) have I received such tokens of friendship. Gentlemen, would that I could express my feelings of gratitude. I am resolved to become a citizen of these United States, and to enjoy alike with you the fruits of your free institutions.

Nine cheers were given for Gen. Lopez and Liberty.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

After receiving the warm congratulations of his friends at the city Hotel, he was escorted by the whole party to "Our House," where the rest of the night was enacted. The Savannah Boys were there in full spirit, each giving vent to his heroic determination in the loudest sentiments for liberty. It may be said truly, the spirit was among them—all that was needful was the word "go."

The health of Gen. Lopez and success to his cause was given with an echo that resounded to his fullest. All the Georgia Major Colonels and Captains were on hand. But the small hours were near at hand, and all felt the importance of keeping them sacred.

Several speeches were made and some scenes enacted which are beyond our description. A speech made by our townsman, Mr. Ponce, who "spoke for the General" was exceedingly rich, but we have not space to give it in full.

Such an excitement as was witnessed on Saturday night, has seldom, if ever occurred in Savannah. There appeared to be but one feeling among our citizens, which was in favor of General Lopez and his cause. We have not heard of the first unpleasant circumstance occurring.

Gen. Lopez and his friends left on yesterday morning for Mobile and New Orleans.

Later from Havana, Key West, &c.

The steamship Isabel, Capt. Rollins, arrived in our river at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, with full mails and 62 cabin and 50 steerage passengers. The Isabel left Havana on the 22d at 4 P. M. and Key West on the 23d at 2 A. M. Her news is of the most intense interest and we hasten to place it before our readers.

ANTONIO PONCE

27 May 1850, 2

For steamship festival, from Havana—Mrs Reston, L. B. raus and family, Mrs H de Rosello, Mrs Fatio and company, Miss Johnson, Miss Inglis, Miss McLeod, C. D. Davis and family, J. Murga and lady, J. Ferrera and family, Gu. Narciso Lopez, Don Alfronso, J. F. Williams, T. Telles, Messrs. Upmanu, Branstoff, Hales, Cleggery, Monson, English, Hurch, Gordon, Horton, Strrial, Campbell, Bunker Hamlin, Churchill, Curry, Bryant, Cugo, Williams, Hart, J. Smith, Duggo, Ward, Adair, Bennett, Kratos, Del. Judson, Martie, Jordan, Hanson, and 50 others.

HAMLIN, CHURCHILL, CURRY, BRYANT,
CAGE, WILLIAMS, SMITH, DUGGS,
WARD, ADAIR

J.D. DENNETT
THOMAS PARK
GOSPORT, N.H.

Per steamer Wm Gaston, from Palatka—Col J N McIntosh and lady, I. I. McKeever, U S A, Miss Grace, I. M. McIntosh, Master McIntosh, Dr Bryant, M Bond, Miss McIntosh and servant, Miss Bond and servant, J M McIntosh, W H Tyson, Mrs Ryan, Miss Ryan, Master Ryan, I. H. Hill, and 3 deck.

Per strong-backed Matamoras, from Charleston—Miss
Irving, Miss Johnson, Miss G Irving, Miss Lucie, Mrs R.
Pope, Miss Elliott, Dr J A Cook, US A, J W Chevall, A H
Morton, S Barnwell, C Rundle, J B Atkins, L. A Edmon-
ston, G B Jones, M O'Connor, J C Leverett, J J Palmer,
J Frith, H McKee and servant, H G O'Rourke and servant,
W Fripp, W Elliott, R R Pope, H Smyzer, and 9 Jack

Per steamer H I, Cook, from Augusta—J H Latham and lady, G C Neville, A Thompson, L H Keebler, R H Helyear, H Strobel, N Canale, R A Starke, B Elliott, J Mc and lady, W H Muse and lady, Dr B W Blackwood.

Parsonsmarket Jasper, from Charleston--Miss W.
R. Aiken, Mrs Pettigrew, Master Y C Parse, W Russell
servant, J O'Connor, Baker, W H Tallard, Dr Cox

27 May 1850, 2

Who is General Lopez?
This question has frequently been asked, since the sailing of the Cuban expedition. The subjoined sketch of his career, we find in the Philadelphia Bulletin, condensed from a long account in a New Orleans paper.

Narciso Lopez was born at a very early period, in 1799, or 1800, in Yaguajay, and is now a little over fifty years of age. He was the only son that grew to manhood; though he had numerous sisters. He was trained to the saddle, as is the custom in South America. His father being obligingly and disturbed in remote to Caracas, where he entered upon a commercial life, his son Narciso superintended a branch of the House at Valencia, in the Interior. Here, during the troubles of Bolivar's time in 1821, young Lopez took a prominent part on the popular side, and narrowly escaped from massacre. At length, when reduced almost to desperation, he enlisted in the army, as his only chance for life. At the end of the war between Spain and the Insurgents, Lopez found himself a Colonel at the age of 23. He had also received the cross of San Fernando, as a further reward for various gallant deeds during the war. On the evacuation of the country by the Spanish army, Col. Lopez returned to Cuba.

Since that time, (1823,) Lopez has been a Cuban, having married and established himself in the island. He was known to be possessed of liberal principles, which prevented him from obtaining office in the island, and thus remained in retirement. During the first of the Carlist troubles in Spain, Lopez happened to be in Madrid with his wife, urging a private claim on the government. He distinguished himself on the government side; was made best and de-camp to the Commander in Chief, Gen. Valdez, and received several military decorations. He became the warm personal friend of Valdez, who was afterwards the most popular Captain-General of Cuba. He was for a time, Commander in Chief of the National Guard of Spain, and subsequently Commander in Chief of several provinces. During all this period of favor with the royalist party, it is said that he remained faithful to his democratic principles; and though despised by the Queen Mother, Christina, he despised and distrusted her.

On the instruction which ended in the expulsion of Christina from the regency, Lopez was made Governor of Madrid, a post which he held until Espartero became regent, when he positively refused to hold it. In spite of the solicitations of Espartero, As Senator of the Kingdom, from the Liberal city of Seville, he studied the politics and institutions of Spain, and then first learned the condition of the Spanish colonies, and especially the oppression under which Cuba, the country of his adoption, labored. The expulsion of the Cuban deputies from the Cortes further disgusted him, and, resigning his office, he departed for Havana, not without some trouble in obtaining permission.

At this time, (1839,) General Valdez was Captain-General of Cuba. During the various political troubles of Spain, Lopez held different posts of honor and prominence in the island, but, at length he resigned all except his rank as General, and then undertook the working of an abandoned copper mine, as a pretext for returning to the Central Department. Here he began to mingle with the people and concert a plan for the liberation of Cuba. The enterprise of last year, which miscarried so completely, was the result of his first efforts. The second effort, better matured and more extensive, is now on foot.

27 May 1850

PASSENGERS:

Per steamer Wm Garson, from Palatka—Col John H McIntosh and lady, Lieut. McReever, Miss Army, Miss Gregg, 3 Misses McIntosh, Mr McIntosh, Dr Ryan and Mr Bond, Miss Bond and son, J M McIntosh, W Pison, Mrs Ryan, D Ryan, F M Hill, three on deck.

Per steamer H L Cook, from Augusta—J H Little and lady, G Berille, A Tampoon, S H Keebler, R B Hodgins, H Stroble, S Crane, R O Starke, B Elliott, M Muse and lady, M H Muse and lady, Dr R W Blake-wood.

Per steamer Metamora, from Charleston—2 Misses Tavin, Miss Johnson, Miss Lucas, Mrs R R Pope, M A Elliott, Dr J A Cook, U S A, J W Cherill, S Farnell, W H Moreton, C Randall, J B Atkins, L A Edmonston, G E Jones, D O'Connor, E C Leverett, J J Palmer, J Frith, H McKee and son, B E O'Brien and son, W Fripp, W Elliott, R R Pope, H Smyzer, 9 on deck.

Per steamer Jasper, from Charleston—R Akin, Mr Pettigrew Marsh, G C Furze, W Barnett and son, L O'Connor, Baker, W H Talbot, Dr Cox.

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

27 May 1850, 2

The News from Cuba.

In another column will be found the chief details of the events which have occurred in Cuba within the past 10 days. The news by the Label was issued in an extra from this office on Saturday, and sent to our city subscribers free of charge. We republish it to-day with some unimportant corrections for the benefit of our subscribers who did not receive our extra.

Philadelphia, May 20.—The barque Lyra, Captain Blinckson, arrived here last night from Havana, with dates to the 14th instant. The news is one of great alarm and consternation among all classes of the community. The cholera was still prevailing to a alarming extent. The deaths averaged about fifty per day. The slaves have been removed to the interior. Business is prostrated in nearly every department. The new Captain General and staff, with 200 soldiers from Spain, arrived at Havana on the 14th. Extensive preparations for the defence of the island are being made. The people generally are anticipating trouble.

A well-known and extensive stock broker of our city (his name I suppress for the present) announced today, saying, it is said, a denuncy, in regard to counts to the very considerable amount of \$200,000. He was a heavy dealer in Cuba on the 14th.

27 May 1850, 2

Arrest and Discharge of General Lopez.

Gen. Lopez, who arrived in the hotel provided such a sensation in our community on Saturday morning, remained a sojourner in the city during the day. Information of his presence having been telegraphed to Washington City by the Spanish Vice Consul for this port, a dispatch was received from the Secretary of State in the course of the afternoon, directing his arrest, on the ground of interfering with the law of Congress, of April 20th, 1813. In accordance with those instructions, the U. S. District Attorney took the necessary steps, and the General was arrested at his lodgings by the U. S. Marshal, at eight and nine o'clock in the evening, under a warrant, issued by Judge Nicoll, U. S. District Judge for the District of Georgia.

The General received the officers with great courtesy, and after hearing the warrant, expressed the wish that he might be allowed a hearing as soon as possible, as he desired to proceed to establish in the Court, on Sunday morning. In accordance with this request, he was brought before Judge Nicoll, for examination, at about half past 10 o'clock. Notwithstanding the unusualness of the hour, the Court Room was filled by a large concourse of citizens, who waited, with much interest, the result of the proceedings.

After the organization of the court Gen. Lopez, being called, advanced towards the bench attended by his aid J. Sanchez Yanesa. As he stepped with a firm and graceful bearing into the open space so that he was in view of the whole assembly, the audience, which had but a moment before presented a breathless silence, broke forth in a burst of applause that was entirely beyond the power of the court, and its officers to suppress, and which demonstrated in an unmistakable manner, the sentiment of our people towards the distinguished stranger.

Judge Nicoll, after speaking in a very dignified and proper manner his instructions of regular holding in a court of justice, directed the case to proceed.

The warrant, with the purport of which General Lopez had previously been made acquainted, was read upon the affidavit of the Spanish Vice Consul, and the charge preferred was in the words following:

That (the defendant) is informed and believes, from circumstances and reliable sources of knowledge and information, and from reports published from time to time in the newspapers of the day, and from the general and popular belief among the citizens of this County and State, which the defendant believes to be well founded, and from evidence afforded to him of admissions made by the person thereunto charged, accused and mentioned, that Narciso Lopez, commonly called General Lopez, did, on or about the 1st day of May, 1850, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to-wit: in the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, in the said United States, began and set on foot, and carried into effect a certain military expedition and enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory and dominions of a certain foreign prince, and of a certain foreign state, to-wit: against a certain island called the Island of Cuba, the said island being then and there a portion of the territory and dominions of a certain foreign prince, to-wit: the Queen of Spain, and said foreign prince, to-wit: the Kingdom of Spain, with which said foreign prince and state, the said United States are and then and there were at peace, and did then and there procure and prepare the means for the said military expedition and enterprise, contrary to the laws of the said United States of America.

On the opening of the case Mr. District Attorney WILLIAMS moved the court for an adjournment of

the case until Monday, in order that he might have time to collect testimony important to the government. This motion being granted by the court for the defence, who stated that the object of detaining Gen. Lopez was to prevent, especially as he was on his way to the city where the alleged offence had been committed, and where the best testimony for the government could be obtained. Judge Nicoll overruled the motion of the District Attorney, and directed that the case proceed.

Several witnesses were then called on the part of the government, some of whom being sworn testified in substance that they knew nothing of their own knowledge or from any admission of Gen. Lopez, respecting his having "set on foot" a military expedition within the territories of the United States. This being the only ground on which Gen. Lopez was bound to the laws of the United States, and it appearing that none of the witnesses were competent to testify to the fact alleged, the District Attorney announced to the court his objection to proceed any further in the examination, and to leave the case in the hands of the court. Whereupon the court rendered the following decision:

The Court—No sufficient cause to authorize the commitment of NARCISO LOPEZ being proved, it is ordered that he be discharged.

This decision was received by the people with the liveliest demonstrations of approbation, and before it was possible for the General to retire from the Court room the crowd pressed eagerly around to shake him by the hand and tender their hearty congratulations.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Esq. Attorney of the United States.

R. M. CHARLTON and W. H. GULDING, Esqrs., Counsel for Gen. Lopez.

The General was accompanied to his lodgings by a large portion of the crowd who cheered him frequently on the way to the Hotel. From the steps of the hotel, Mr. GULDING made some remarks on his behalf, tendering his grateful acknowledgments to the people of Savannah for the kind and hospitable treatment he had received at their hands.

We were sorry to observe in the crowd which accompanied Gen. Lopez from the Court House to the City Hotel, some slight manifestations of disapprobation of the conduct of Mr. Doby, at whose instance the arrest was made. The feeling, doubtless, was the offspring of impulse, and not the result of reflection upon his course as Vice Consul of Spain, and we doubt not, that those who shared in it, have ere this, become convinced of its injustice. As a conscientious officer and good citizen, Mr. Doby could not have done less than advise the Spanish Ministers for the presence of Gen. Lopez in our city, and it was equally his duty to obey the instructions received from Washington City in regard to his arrest.

Mr. WILLIAMS, the U. S. District Attorney, deserves great credit for the manner in which he conducted the proceedings, as the prosecuting officer of the Government, in the face of such decided demonstrations of popular sympathy with the accused. His course was dictated by a just sense of the obligation imposed by his office, the respect due to the Government, and a delicate regard for the feelings and rights of the distinguished foreigner whom it was his duty to arrest.

Gen. Lopez accompanied by his aid Senor J. Sanchez Yanesa, took his departure on the cars for Mobile yesterday morning.

27 May 1850, 2

W. T. THOMSON,

HABANA, May 22, 1850.

Dear Sir: We beg reference to our respects of the kind, and thank you for the interest you take in the cause. We send you an extract of a letter we have just received from the Governor, from which you will see that the Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources.

The rumors which have prevailed respecting these events during the past few days have been very various and contradictory, and of course a great deal of excitement has been caused. We believe, however, that the Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources.

The Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources.

The Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources.

We understand the George took out about 1100 passengers for Chicago. The Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources, and that the Government is not without its resources.

There was said to have been some informality in the papers of the Falcon, which might subject her to detention. But if so, every thing was arranged, and her departure was not retarded.

The Government declared the Island in a state of blockade, which measure may subject vessels coming within the Spanish waters to some scrutiny. But we believe that merchant vessels engaged in lawful trading will be exposed to very trifling, if any inconvenience, unless their papers should not be in order.

The Chobara is very much on the decline, and, in fact, nothing has been heard about it for the last few days, owing to the greater excitement occasioned by the expedition.

We are truly, dear Sir, yours most obedient,

Extract of a letter dated Cardenas, May 26, 1850.

Don NAREISO Lopez, accompanied by about 500 men, landed at this place, from a steamer, at between 2 or 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 19th, and after a short struggle with the few troops here, took possession of the town. They besieged the house of the Governor, and there met a good resistance. His only resource was to set fire to the house. He was consequently forced either to give up or be burnt to death. The invaders kept possession of the town until yesterday evening, they left about 8 o'clock.

During the night, the invaders took possession of the town, and during the night, the invaders took possession of the town, and during the night, the invaders took possession of the town, and during the night, the invaders took possession of the town, and during the night, the invaders took possession of the town.

Wakusa, however, had any letters from Havana for the past two days, he could not learn as the band arrived. They took possession of the Railroad Cars and the station, and it is said, sent men up the country to fear up the cattle. The invaders did not molest the persons of the inhabitants, although nearly every one took refuge on board of the vessels of the harbor. We trust, that by tomorrow, entire tranquility will be restored, and the business of the town go on as usual.

We send you a letter to advise the safe return of our friends, with the two officers captured by Lopez. Near Cayo Piedra, they fell in with a fishing smack, and it is said that Lopez agreed to put them on board, on condition the Gov. would use his influence to release them. They are now in the stocks.



ISABEL!

Later and Important!

Landing of General Lopez!!

RESULT OF THE EXPEDITION!

The *Isabel*, whose arrival from Havana has been looked for with so much anxiety for the past few days, reached our port Saturday morning about 10 o'clock, bringing General Lopez, his staff, and also a number of passengers, including General Lopez, and Staff, with several of the volunteer officers of the expedition.

By this arrival we are put in possession of the details of our late attack on Havana, and the success of the attack upon the island, by the Americans under the command of Gen. Lopez.

From the reports of the expedition, we are enabled to give the following particulars of the movements of the expedition:

Gen. Lopez sailed from New Orleans in the steamer *Creole*, with a portion of his forces, on the 7th inst., and landed at the Isle of Wexford, on the 11th, where he remained for a few days. The report is, having that island on the 15th, the General learned that there were some 90 or 100 men who were unwilling to proceed with him, on which he issued an order that all who were dissatisfied might return to New Orleans in the bark *George*, on board which vessel, passage, etc., was provided for them. About thirty men availed themselves of this opportunity to withdraw from the expedition, and the remainder, on the 17th, with 600 men rank and file, for Cardenas, where they arrived on Sunday, the 18th, after a landing about 4 o'clock in the morning.

Owing to some delay in getting on shore, one of the boats having grounded, the garrison, numbering about 100 men, got intelligence of their approach, and were thus prepared to offer a spirited resistance to the advance of the Americans into the town. After a brief engagement, however, in which the patriots behaved manfully, the town was captured, and the governor made prisoner to the invaders.

Some of the troops who escaped from the town, tore up a portion of the railroad in order to prevent the Americans from penetrating into the interior. As the intelligence of the attack on Cardenas must have reached the Government at Havana on the evening of the day in which it was made, and at a few hours would have been concentrated a large force, by sea and land, on all sides of his position, it was deemed advisable by Gen. Lopez to leave Cardenas, and to return back his small force, and to return to the city. The report is, that the attention of the Government, and of the army, was called to the fact, until the expected reinforcements, both from the States and from the Cubans, could be received. Accordingly the troops were re-embarked on the 20th inst. at 1 o'clock in the evening. After a stormy night, with a regular force which attacked their retreating column.

Speaking of this attack, the Key West Correspondent of the Republican says:

In the evening about sundown, a Spanish and two city batteries marched into the city. A part took a

27 May 1850, 2

position in the street to cut off our retreat. The other half of the number, charged the Americans and were all killed or captured. The latter were taken to the city and alone, he charged at the second charge his horse was killed, his arm was broken and he taken prisoner, and brought here. In this attack no assistance was rendered by the citizens. On the contrary, the Captain of the batteries was found to be the very man who had lured the others rampantly at a church, and made them believe that he was with them.

One of the Aids of Gen. Lopez, Gen. Gonzalez, says here badly, but supposed not dangerously, wounded. Col. O'Hara, of Kentucky, is also wounded, but not dangerously. Capt. Logan, of Kentucky, died of his wounds, and his body was taken to the city. The day after they left Cardenas, among those killed was an Englishman from the West, whose name I have not learned.

In attempting to get to sea, the steamer got a ground where she remained six hours, in sight of land, expecting the momentary arrival of the Spanish war steamer from Havana. The vessel got ashore, however, and put to sea.

After leaving the land out of sight, she changed her course and sailed for Mantua, a small port on the eastern portion of the Island. At this point a portion of the men, who were dissatisfied, were unwilling to return to Cuba, and sought refuge in the West. Gen. Lopez, however, did not follow them, and instead of returning with him to Mantua, where they would have landed, he continued his voyage, and reached the port of Key West, where he was ordered to land. The order, and he went to be landed with those that were willing to follow him, or alone with his staff, at some point on the Island of Cuba, but the vessel was put on her course to Key West, and arrived there, stationed by the compass to see that her direction was not changed.

Shortly before reaching Key West, the Spanish war steamer, *Pizarro*, came in sight and closely pursued the *Creole*, which she would doubtless have overtaken, had she not got aground in approaching the port. As it was, she reached the wharf a few minutes after the arrival of the *Creole*. The Spanish officers offered a reward of \$150,000 for the delivery of Gen. Lopez, and held a consultation in reference to the propriety of boarding the *Creole* in the harbor of Key West. She also threw up her ports and prepared to fire into her, but was prevented by one of our national vessels, which placed herself in line with the *Creole* and hoisted the American colors.

The *Creole* was seized by the officers of the U. S. Government on her arrival at Key West, and Gen. Lopez, after giving to the officers and men of the party all the money in his possession, took passage with his staff and several of the American officers in the *Isabel*, in which steamer they arrived here this morning.

We understand that Gen. Lopez will take the cars to-morrow morning for Mobile. We found him in good spirits, though deeply regretting the untoward course of events. He is not discouraged in spirit, and looks with confidence to the day when the cause for which he has given so much, and in which he has periled so much, will triumph. He is an excellent, lively, agreeable personage, and we should think him a man in every respect calculated to inspire the confidence and respect of those with whom he is associated.

The *Isabel* sailed in with the *George* on her way from the Isle of Wexford to New Orleans, and took on the returning volunteers, whom she carried to Havana as prisoners. She then took four companies of Spanish troops to Cardenas, where the arrival of the *Creole* had got to sea with Gen. Lopez and his party, when she proceeded to Key West.

28 May 1850, 2

THE CUBA INVASION.

We refer the readers of the *Enquirer* to our telegraphic reports, for the latest news coming from Gen. Lopez. It appears that he was in Savannah as reported in our dispatch of Sunday morning. It appears also, that he has been arrested by order of the President, and been discharged for want of proof. We hope to have the full particulars of the whole expedition in a day or two, when we can speak with some definiteness respecting it.

28 May 1850, 3

THE LATE DEMONSTRATION ON CUBA.

In the Philadelphia North American, received last night, we find a Telegraph despatch which gives some additional particulars of news from Key West, as follows :

The steamer Creole arrived at Key West on the 21st instant, having on board 600 men. She was chased from Cardenas by the Spanish steamer Pizarro.

The steamer Creole sailed from New Orleans on the 7th of May, in company with a barque and brig, the three vessels having 650 men on board, abundantly supplied with arms and ammunition. After getting to sea all the men were transferred to the Creole. When off Yucatan, the Creole steered direct for Cardenas, which place was reached on the 19th instant.

A landing was effected without loss of time ; but before the town was taken possession of, a battle was fought, in which fifty Spanish soldiers and thirty inhabitants were killed. The Governor's palace was burnt, and the Governor himself taken prisoner.

After this engagement General Lopez and his men re embarked on board the Creole, and reached Key West as stated above. Upon her arrival at Key West, the collector of the port sent an officer on board and seized her, in the name of the Government, for violating the law.

The 600 men are now at Key West, and a naval force is asked to prevent outrages being committed by them.

The captain of the Spanish steamer Pizarro states that he captured the barque and brig which accompanied the Creole, and took possession of the letters and communications, containing full plans of the expedition to Cardenas, and of the other divisions of the expedition, not heard from.

Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE

28 May 1850, 1

Cuba.

La Patria, the Spanish paper at New York, states, that in addition to the increase of military forces in Cuba, the naval force is likewise to be greatly augmented. The whole of the Spanish navy, except that portion actually required to guard the home coast, is to be dispatched immediately to Cuba, in anticipation of the contemplated invasion. The Cuban authorities will, therefore, shortly have at their disposal:—1 seventy-four, 4 frigates, 5 corvettes, 8 steam frigates, 12 brigs and smaller vessels, besides gun boats in any quantity. The Spaniards hope, with this force and this army, effectually to suppress any attempt at invasion by the Yankees, or revolt by the native Cubans.

The Sun discourses in this wise of the above news:

“The formidable preparations of the Spaniards indicate, and truly too, that the movement in and out of Cuba, for the freedom of that Island, is no puny affair. The Spaniards are preparing for a terrible struggle, and they will have it though the odds are greatly in their favor. July 4th, 1850, the anniversary of the Independence of “Los Yankces” is approaching, Senores of Spain! Send on your steam frigates and your seventy-fours! The Cubans will have use for them.”

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THE CUBA INVASION.

Baracoa and the Island of Pines selected.

The New York Sun makes public a few more particulars. It adds:

"We have further advices from the South. The departure of Gen. Lopez and staff was admirably arranged and admirably carried out. Considerable discussion took place as to the point of landing, resulting in the selection of the Isle of Pines, and the port of Baracoa, as the two most favorable points for disembarkation.

"The final decision was left with the commander-in-chief, who, it was understood, would give the positive direction when the vessels all met at their rendezvous, clear from the U. States.

"The Isle of Pines is a small island at the Western end of Cuba, Southern side. To reach it the vessels of the Patriots would have to run through the narrow pass between Cuba and Yucatan, where it was reported the Spanish Government kept a constant look out for them. The distance at this point between the two coasts is only forty miles. The Island of Pines is celebrated for its quarries of beautiful marble. Here the Spanish Government have a presidio, or state prison, where they send criminals. Here, too, they keep a garrison of five hundred troops.

"The Patriots calculated that the taking of this Island would be an easy task, and were confident that both the small colony on the Island, and the garrison, would join their standard. At any rate, they would disarm the garrison and set them free upon parole.

"Baracoa, the other point selected for landing, is a small port at the Eastern extreme of Cuba. The object of landing here would be to make an easy conquest of the city of St. Jago de Cuba, the capital of the island.

"This city lies at the head of a deep bay, and is defended only by a fortress, situated at the entrance of the harbor. These fortresses are some miles from the city—somewhat like our fort Hamilton.

"The design of the Patriots was to land at Baracoa, and then march over to St. Jago, entering it in the rear of the fortress, and entirely beyond their reach. Having secured St. Jago, all the neighboring towns would be theirs."

The Sun adds:

"If the Patriots succeed in landing, there can be no doubt of their triumphant success."

The Courier reiterates its full belief, in the fact of an expedition to Cuba. And to show that its belief is not unreasonable, it publishes another letter dated "New Orleans, May 8," wherein it is stated positively, that "the last of the Cuban expedition leaves here to-day, and it is accompanied by Gen. Lopez Gonsalves," &c. It is probably 10,000 strong.

"The men have been organized in the interior, and when they arrive here there has been no fuss or parade about them, but they generally go on board vessels as emigrants for California, and the ship clears out for Chagres. The whole number gone from this port has probably been about 1500. Some few hundreds have gone from Mobile, and the bulk from the Atlantic ports—a large number, no doubt from New York."

The same writer adds:

"The actual attempt will be made between this and the 25th inst., indeed I heard to-day that they would be on the island by the 14th, as the main body were all collected and only waiting those who departed to-day, and they go by a steamer. If the landing is effected, I consider that success will principally depend on the reception the invaders meet with from the inhabitants and troops, all of which, it is said, are well disposed to assist in the undertaking. One thing is very certain—that 6 or 8,000 Americans, and such Americans as this expedition is composed of, if they once land, will not be beaten, except after the most determined struggle, and dreadful slaughter. Indeed, I doubt if any prisoners, except disabled ones, would be taken, as they would well know their fate in case of capture, and would fight to the last. Towards the 1st of June look out for squalls, and a loud shout and cry from "the Queen of the Antilles." I hope to be with you before the news reaches you.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Sun of the 17th has still later accounts. It says:

Gen. Lopez and staff left New Orleans on the 8th inst., by steam.

The number of men already sailed is about 4,000.

Most of them served in the Mexican War.

28 May 1850, 2

The Cuba Expedition.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing on the 18th inst., says :

The principal topic of conversation here is the Cuban Expedition. Though so well have they kept their own counsel that but little is known, with certainty, beyond their having sailed. Those who left from this place were mostly Kentuckians, Tennesseans, and Mississippians. The Expedition is said to number from three to five thousand men, probably the smaller number. The officers have regular commissions, signed by Gen. Lopez. The Colonels are said to have received bonds for thirty thousand dollars ; the Captains, for ten ; the Lieutenants, for eight, and so on in proportion. These bonds were also signed by Gen. Lopez, as chief of the Provisional Junta. So it is on the principle of "no cure, no pay." The gentlemen will have to establish the new government before they are paid. They are supplied with muskets, revolvers, and Bowie knives. The men are all strong, stout, determined fellows, and will no doubt, give a good account of themselves. A member of the Bar, from this place, who had served in the Mexican war, went out as a lieutenant colonel.— Every thing was beautifully managed.

On one occasion, a ship was about to leave, and not a soul beyond the crew was on board of her ; but just as the tow-boat was about to cast off, at a given signal, men swarmed up on every side from the wharf, the shipping around, and the tow-boat, and clambering over the sides in every direction, there soon were three hundred and fifty on board, when she shot down the stream like an arrow. They received their arms outside the Balize. It is said that, if the first expedition is landed in safety, General Quitman, the present Governor of Mississippi, is to lead a reinforcement of ten thousand men.

I will not vouch for the truth of all these statements, but I suspect they are not far from the mark. Should they interest, I may be able to give you some more.

The Invasion of Cuba.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Mobile Tribune, under date of May 8, says :

"Regarding the 'Cuba hunters' all I can say is, that during the last week three vessels, containing some 600 men, all armed, left our port ostensibly for Chagres, but really for 'the ever faithful island,' and to-day the steamer Creole sails with some 300 more. They are all well equipped, and most of them well provided with full sets of 'Colt's Texas Code of Practico.' The famous Gen. Lopez is in town in strict *incognito*, but we know enough to be certain that he goes with them. Their funds seem to be plenty, and are disbursed by ex-Senator Henderson, formerly of Mississippi, who, according to town talk, will take high rank in the island, when it is conquered into a republic. Those of the men I have seen are mostly from the West, and look as if they could do good service in any 'muss.' The received notion is that they will land on the island some time next week, and that the government will be overturned 'before you can say Jack.' But of this latter I have some doubts. The Cuban government has for years had the most complete 'spy system' in operation in New Orleans that the world ever saw ; and I am well assured that every movement of the 'hunters' is better known to the Captain General than it is here. Whether the government is tyrannical or not, one thing is certain, and that is, that the 20,000 troops now on the island will be faithful to it : first, for the reason that they hate *los Yankees*, and second, for the reason that they hate the Creole population. The result of this hairbrained expedition, I am afraid, may be summed up in the ominous word "garole."

Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE

28 May 1850, 3

Invasion of Cuba.

There seems no longer to be any doubt about Washington City and New York, that the expedition for the conquest of Cuba has sailed, and is probably engaged at this time in a bloody struggle. The Spanish Minister, at first incredulous, has invoked the interposition of our Government, which has despatched orders to the Gulf squadron that the neutrality of our flag shall not be violated. It is said that seven leading men in the South and about Washington are privy to the expedition.—
Sac. Rep.

May 28, 1855, 3

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Saturday night, May 25.

The President, and indeed every good citizen, must feel relieved of deep anxiety by the early and appropriate termination of the Cuban affair. The action of the President in the matter was prompt, decided, and without listening to the more timid and wavering counsels which were offered him. It is known that the President, in this matter, acted upon his own sense of what was due to the honor of the country, and to its national obligations; and in a manner more bold and effectual than was thought expedient by some of his Cabinet, who found that the popular sympathies would be with the buccaners. The object in sending a naval force to Cuba, was of course to frustrate the projected expedition. As to the authority of the President for this course, much has been said, and some have expressed doubts as to the power of the President to go beyond our own borders for the purpose either of frustrating the expedition, or of the arrest of those engaged in it.

But every nation claims a right to exercise jurisdiction on the high seas, in respect to persons subject to its laws, for the purpose of enforcing not only the law of nations, but its own municipal regulations.

The law of 1818 was enacted for the purpose of punishing those persons who undertake to obstruct the government in the discharge of its national obligations, and bring it into difficulties or war with foreign powers. Its title is, "An Act to prevent crimes against the United States." The government may pursue or watch and arrest the offenders on the high seas, and the act gives the President the use of the navy for the purpose. Those offenders are punishable for violating our own laws.

But supposing that the law did not exist, or that it should be found inefficient for its object, as President Monroe declared it to be, the obligations of the United States to foreign nations would not be the less binding. Those obligations rest upon treaties and national law; and the government may exercise jurisdiction on the high seas, for the purpose of enforcing the laws of nations and its own treaties upon those who are subject to our laws. The President, in this, would be justified in his act, if the law of 1818 was not in existence. But, as it is in existence, it is his duty, under that act, to arrest those who offend against it, on the high seas, as well as in the port of New York. In my letter of to-day I gave an extract from one of President Monroe's messages, showing that the act of 1818 is not adequate to its objects. It can be too easily evaded. I doubt whether Lopez can be convicted under it. But he will be demanded by the Spanish government, and ought to be given up.

At all events, if he and others concerned in the enterprise, shall not be convicted by reason of any flaw in the law, it will be the duty of Congress to provide a more efficient act for the purpose.

Later News concerning the Cuban Expedition.

CHARLESTON, May 5th,

The Courier says the steamer *Orcoib*, with Lopez, had a very narrow escape from the Spanish steamer, *Pizarro*. It was their intention to have blown her up rather than to have been captured. The invaders lost two men killed, and twelve wounded; among the latter was Gen. Genales, and Col. O'Hara. Captain Logan one of the wounded died next day. Lopez is said to have behaved with great bravery. The steamer *Orcoib* remained at Key West, and the Spanish steamer remained at Key West one day and then sailed for Havana.

The cholera had considerably subsided at Havana.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE
28 MAY 1850, 1.

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

New York Tribune
28 May 1850, 1

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Cuban Expedition.

By Special Telegraph to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 26.

The Spanish Minister has communicated to Mr. Clayton information received from New-York in regard to the Cuban Expedition, which has resulted in more stringent orders to the United States authorities at New-York to watch and arrest the movements there. The information is to the effect that a large lot of muskets, sabers and ammunition are about to be shipped from New-York to New-Orleans, to be sent thence to Cuba to aid Lopez in his invasion. The Spanish Minister asks the interference of the Government to prevent this shipment. The arms were to go by land, accompanied by two or three Cubans belonging to the Junta.—The Spanish Minister also states that a large number of men has been enlisted in New-York to join the expedition thence.

The Cuban Expedition—The Republic on the President's Policy.

By Special Telegraph to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 27.

There was an informal Cabinet meeting last night. An animated discussion arose about the Cuban affairs. Orders were dispatched to arrest all connected with the expedition as soon as they land.

The Republic defends the President against Mr. Clay's attack, in four columns. In respect to the Territories, it says that their early admission into the Union as States, the non-intervention by Congress in respect to Slavery and non-action by the same body in regard to the establishment of Territorial Governments, constitute the policy recommended by the President.

Later News Concerning the Cuban Expedition.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 25.

The *Courier* says the steamer Creole, with Lopez, had a very narrow escape from the Spanish steamer Pizarro. It was their intention to have blown her up rather than to have been captured. The invaders lost two men killed and twelve wounded. Among the latter was Gen. Gonzales, and Col. O'Hara, Capt. Logan, one of the wounded, died next day. Lopez is said to have behaved with great bravery. The steamer Creole remained at Key West one day and then sailed.

The Cholera had considerably subsided at Havana.

Arrived at Charleston 25th, steamer Southerner and brigs Moses, from New-York, and Osceola from Boston.

The Boston packet A. R. Taft, lately stranded near Charleston, has been got off and brought into port.

28 MAY 1850, 7.

28 May 1850, 7

A supplement to the *Gaceta de la Habana*, of the 19th inst. contains the proclamation of the Conde de Alcoy, "Captain General of the Ever-Faithful Island of Cuba," declaring the following commands:

ARTICLE I. The whole territory of the Island of Cuba, its adjacent islands, bays, and dependencies, are hereby declared to be in the state of siege, and consequently subject to all the military consequences of such a state, as long as the circumstances exist which require this measure.

ART. II. All the coasts of the Island, and of the adjoining waters, are hereby declared to be in a state of blockade, by the naval forces of her Majesty; and in consequence of said blockade, every vessel may be required to show its papers and documents, and to undergo a strict examination. Such vessels as may arrive, carrying passengers, whatever may be their destination, are pronounced instantly to be suspicious. But if the papers and register do not confirm the suspicion, they shall be required to sail away from the Island forthwith. In the contrary case, if the ship's papers are counterfeit or false, or if the ship carries ammunition or arms, or anything whatever calculated to promote civil war in the Island, the said vessels shall be, on the fact, considered as enemies, and treated as pirates, according to the ordinances of the Royal Armada.

ART. III. All persons in whatever number, who shall be taken, having belonged to the invading bands, shall immediately be shot.

ART. IV. Although it is by no means the most remotely to be supposed that any inhabitants of this country can possibly connect themselves with the horde of robbers, thus forgetting the sacred duty they owe to their Queen, to their country, to their families, and the regard they ought to have for their own interests; yet if, nevertheless, there should happen to be any one, to his misfortune, involved in such disgraceful criminality, he shall be considered as belonging to the aforesaid foreign horde, and subject to the same punishment designated in the former article.

ART. V. Whoever shall aid the pirates with money, or with food, or with information, or with any aid or assistance of any kind whatsoever, shall be shot upon the spot.

ART. VI. All persons who shall by any means whatever, public or private, endeavor to change the good opinions of the inhabitants, to subvert order or to change in the least degree the order of the country, as well as those who do not immediately hasten to render aid, cooperation and instant obedience to the legitimate authorities, shall also be condemned to the same penalty of death as aforesaid.

ART. VII. The Commanders General of Departments, Lieutenant Governors in their Districts, Commanders of troops in operation, as well as those in garrison or forts, are charged with the most exact and punctual obedience to this edict. All public officers, of every kind or class, are charged to cooperate to the public service, and carelessness or connivance will be visited with the forfeit of their lives.

THE COUNT OF ALCOY.

HAVANA, May 19, 1850.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Case of Senor Tolon—Charge of Judge Betts.
Miguel T. Tolon, Editor of La Verdad, arrested on a charge of beginning or setting on foot in the United States a military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from said United States against the territories or dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, appeared yesterday morning before Commissioner Stilwell and gave bail in the sum of \$5,000, to appear before the Grand Jury.—Gaspar Agraiment was his bail. A number of Cubans and others were assembled in front of the United States Court, and on Mr. Tolon's going out he was greeted with three cheers. He made a short address in Spanish, at which the cheers were repeated. Cheers were also given for Cuba, &c.

The crowd followed Senor Tolon to his house, where he was received by his friends with cheers. Several toasts were offered: To the Freedom of Cuba, by Mr. Ed. Blackmar; To America and to his Lawyer, by Senor Tolon; Becchi De Casali, to Italy, to Cuba, &c. The meeting, before leaving, decided to assemble the same evening to take the necessary measures for a mass meeting in the Park on Wednesday evening.

At about 12 o'clock Judge Betts took the bench in the District Court, and the Grand Jury came in, when the Court delivered the following charge:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:
Your Foreman, on Saturday afternoon, apprised me that you proposed meeting the Court this morning for the purpose of submitting to its consideration the questions which have been now propounded in your name, and asking the instructions of the Court in the matter.

I thought it advisable, for the more clear understanding of the remarks I shall offer you, to present them in writing, and I have accordingly, this morning, made a hasty sketch of the substance of what I propose saying to you.

The intelligence announced by the morning papers of the abandonment of the first attack attempted on Cuba by the expedition from the United States and the return of those engaged in it to this country would seem to indicate that all expectation of further prosecuting the enterprise had been abandoned.

But if this be so, it does not absolve those who have been concerned in it, or who have lent themselves to promote or aid the illegal expedition or provide or prepare the means for its execution. Your duty in respect to their past conduct remains the same as if the enterprise was still in active and determined prosecution.

In answer to the inquiry addressed by the Grand Jury to the Court, respecting their duty as jurors, I would state that, in my judgment, you have authority to institute an investigation of all alleged criminal violations of the laws of the United States, without having any specific complaint laid before you, and also without being directed in the matter by particular instructions from the Court.

The practice in this respect varies in different States, and without detaining you with an argument upon the subject, it will probably meet all your desires to learn from the Court, that in this District and Circuit, it has always been the accepted rule, that the Grand Jury could of its own power institute examinations, and direct bills of indictment in criminal matters, without any previous action of a Magistrate, or the District Attorney, or formal complaint by an informer.

However, to obviate all hesitancy or delicacy on the part of the Grand Jury, in respect to the particular matter brought to the attention of the Court, I shall advise your body to take immediate cognizance of the subject, and institute the most searching inquiries to ascertain whether there has been, within this district, any violation of the laws of the United States; interdicting hostile movements or enterprises against the Island of Cuba, being a

violation of the laws of the United States, and promoting it, will be answerable for the violation of the laws of the United States in the undertaking, the same as if their proceedings had been openly and avowedly intended for a hostile invasion and waging war on that community.

The provisions are stringent, but no more so than comports with the high character for justice and good faith toward others which it is the policy and aim of the Government to maintain. In leaving to every citizen, as an individual, the undisputed right to expatriate himself at his option, and connect himself with any other nation or people, the unquestionable power to prohibit that citizen individually, or in association with others, entering into agreements or measures within the American territories, or upon American vessels, hostile to other nations, and which may compromise our peace with them.

It would be most deplorable if no such controlling power existed in this government, and if men might be allowed, under the influence of evil or even good motives, to set on foot warlike enterprises from our shores against nations at peace with us, and thus for private objects, sordid and criminal in themselves, or under the influence of fanaticism or wild delusions, bring upon the country at their own discretion, the calamities of war.

The will of the nation is expressed in this respect by the statute of April 20, 1818. It attempts to guard against the infraction of the peace and rights of friendly powers by our own People, or by acts done within our Territory, by inhibiting therein all proceedings of a warlike purpose or tendency against any foreign Government or people with whom the United States are at peace.

The only provisions of the Statute which come within the scope of your inquiry to the Court, and to which you attention should be addressed, are contained in the sixth section.

The sixth section makes it a high misdemeanor "for any person within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States to begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign power or State of any colony district or people with whom the United States are at peace."

This language is very comprehensive and pre-emptory. It brands as a National offense the first efforts or proposal by individuals to get up a military enterprise within this country against a friendly one. It does not wait for the project to be consummated by any formal array or organization of forces or declaration of war—but strikes at the inception of the purpose, in the first acts manifesting it, however faintly.

The offense is committed by beginning the expedition, such beginning would be the first incipient step taken with a view to the enterprise, by either engaging men, munition of war or means of transportation, or funds for its maintenance, and even further, it is not necessary that the means shall be actually provided or procured—the statute makes it a crime to prepare these means; this would clearly comprehend the making ready and the tender or offer of such means to encourage or induce the expedition, and may probably include also any plan or arrangements having in view the aid and furtherance of the enterprise.

Under this provision of the law you will therefore inquire carefully whether any person or persons have been concerned within this District in getting up a hostile expedition against the Island of Cuba; whether by them or through their agency or influence, men have been secured, enlisted or employed to carry it on; whether munitions of war, money or transport vessels have been provided here for that object, and if the facts in proof fasten on any individual a participation in such acts, it is your duty to indict him for the violation of this statute and present him for trial before this Court.

It must be manifest to you, gentlemen, that the criminal designs, if undertaken, will be managed with much disguise and caution. It is not probable that soldiers will be openly enlisted or officers commissioned, or vessels freighted to transport armaments of war or men to the field of action.

Pretexts and colorings will be employed to mask the real object: the parties to such criminal projects contemplate. But if you discover the purpose really to go to supply the means of hostile aggressions against Cuba, then all persons con-

and promoting it, will be answerable for the violation of the laws of the United States in the undertaking, the same as if their proceedings had been openly and avowedly intended for a hostile invasion and waging war on that community.

The eighth section relates to fitting out or arming or attempting to fit out and arm vessels or increasing the amount of cruisers or vessels of war in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot, and clothes the President of the United States with ample powers to arrest and detain such vessels, to be dealt with according to law. But there is nothing in that section which will particularly demand your attention.

The idea may be entertained that natives or citizens of Cuba are exempt from the operation of the Statute, and that they can lawfully get up a military expedition in this country to act within their own without injuring the neutrality of the United States, or being themselves subject to answer for any offense. This is not so; our duty as a neutral and friendly nation is to prevent all hostile acts within the jurisdiction of the United States, against persons with whom we are at peace, as well when act on foot by foreigners as by our own citizens.

Such, also, are the express provisions of the act of Congress. "Any person" committing the offense within our jurisdiction is responsible under our laws for his conduct.

Your inquiries, therefore, are not to be limited to acts of the citizens of the United States only, but must extend to those in violation of the law of Congress, committed by every person within the territory of the United States.

It may not be improper to remark, that while all persons are amenable to the laws for acts done by them in violation of law, yet they possess the right to speak and publish their sentiments respecting foreign governments, their measures, institutions, subjects or people, and cannot be made liable to a criminal prosecution therefor, however offensive or injurious such proceedings may be to foreign governments or people.

We may regret that any course is taken by the public prints or in debate at meetings of our citizens calculated to create jealousy and animosity with friendly powers, and spread the persuasion that we as a people are animated by feelings of hostility towards them, and disposed to encourage and even engage in open acts of war upon their Territories; and it is not less to be regretted that foreigners should use that privilege on our soil against their own Government and country. Yet the right of individuals or collected masses to declare and publish unreservedly their opinions in those matters, cannot be repressed or called in question through any action of the Criminal Courts.

Should it therefore appear on the proofs taken by you, that no act has been committed conducing to a hostile invasion of Cuba, by persons within this District, they cannot be made amenable to criminal prosecution for writing or speaking, in whatever terms of hostility and injuriousness, against the Government of Cuba, its institutions or people.

If guilty of the acts pointed out and defined by the Statute, they are liable to indictments equally whether Americans or Cubans.

More of the Cuban Comedy.

The Express has a telegraphic dispatch from Washington which says that the invasion on reaching Cardenas took possession of the town, burned the Governor's palace, took him prisoner after a battle in which fifty Spanish troops and thirty inhabitants were killed. After this engagement the Creole put off and returned to Key West, as stated above. On her arrival at Key West the Collector sent an officer on board and seized her in the name of the Government for violating the laws of the United States. The six hundred men are now at Key West, and a Naval force is asked to prevent further outrage from them. General Lopez was there at date of the dispatch. The Captain of the Pizarro states he captured the bark and brig which accompanied the Creole, and took from them letters and communications containing full plans of the Expedition.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

29 May 1850, 2

The Cuban Patriots

The Cuban Patriots in New York are about to get into trouble. The Herald says steps have been taken for the purpose of bringing their operations before a grand jury of the United States Circuit Court, under the charge of violating the law of 1818 then passed and provided for preserving the neutrality of the United States.

WASHINGTON

29 May 1850, 3

THE CUBAN CONSPIRACY AND INVASION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

MIGUEL T. TOLON, Editor of *La Verdad*, and Secretary of the Cuban Junta, has been arrested at New York, and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000, on a charge of beginning or setting on foot in the United States a military expedition or enterprise against the territories or dominions of the Queen of Spain.

On the opening of the United States District Court for the District of New York on Monday morning, the Foreman of the Grand Jury stated to the Court that their attention had been called to the contemplated invasion of Cuba, and they desired special instructions in relation to the law bearing upon the subject; whereupon

Judge BETTS delivered the following Charge to the Grand Jury:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: Your Foreman, on Saturday afternoon, apprized me that you proposed meeting the Court this morning for the purpose of submitting to its consideration the questions which have been now propounded in your name, and asking the instructions of the Court in the matter. I thought it advisable, for the more clear understanding of the remarks I shall offer you, to present them in writing, and I have accordingly this morning made a hasty sketch of the substance of what I propose saying to you.

The intelligence announced by the morning papers of the abandonment of the first attack attempted on Cuba by the expedition from the United States, and the return of those engaged in it to this country would seem to indicate that all expectation of further prosecuting the enterprise had been abandoned. But if this be so, it does not absolve those who have been concerned in it, or who have lent themselves to promote or aid the illegal expedition, or provide or prepare the means for its execution. Your duty in respect to their past conduct remains the same as if the enterprise was still in active and determined prosecution.

In answer to the inquiry addressed by the Grand Jury to the Court, respecting their duty as jurors, I would state that, in my judgment, you have authority to institute an investigation of all alleged criminal violations of the laws of the United States, without having any specific complaint laid before you, and also without being directed in the matter by particular instructions from the Court. The practice in this respect varies in different States; and, without detaining you with an argument upon the subject, it will probably meet all your desires to learn from the Court that, in this district and circuit, it has always been the accepted rule that the Grand Jury could of its own power institute examinations, and direct bills of indictment in criminal matters, without any previous action of a magistrate or the district attorney, or formal complaint by an informer. However, to obviate all hesitancy or delicacy on the part of the Grand Jury, in respect to the particular matter now brought to the attention of the Court, I shall advise your body to take immediate cognizance of the subject, and institute the most searching inquiries to ascertain whether there has been, within this district, any violation of the laws of the United States interdicting hostile armaments or enterprises against the Island of Cuba, being a colony or portion of territory of a nation at peace with this country.

The act of Congress of April 20, 1818, prescribes the law of neutrality which our citizens are bound to observe in regard to foreign nations. The provisions are stringent, but no more so than comport with the high character for justice and good faith toward others which it is the policy and aim of this Government to maintain. In leaving to every citizen, as an individual, the undisturbed right to expatriate himself at his own option, and connect himself with any other nation or people, this Government still possesses the unquestionable power to prohibit that citizen individually, or in association with others, entering into agreements or measures within the American territory, or upon American vessels, in hostility to other nations, and which may compromise our peace with them. It would be most deplorable if no such controlling power existed in this Government, and if men might be allowed, under the influence of evil or even good motives, to set on foot warlike enterprises from our shores against nations at peace with us, and thus for private objects, sordid and criminal in themselves, or under the impulse of fanaticism or wild delusions, bring upon their country, at their own discretion, the calamities of war.

The will of the nation is expressed in this respect by the statute of April 20, 1818. It attempts to guard against the infraction of the peace and rights of friendly Powers by our own people, or by acts done within our territory, by inhibiting therein all proceedings of a warlike purpose or tendency against any foreign Government or people with whom the United States are at peace. The only provisions of the statute which come within the scope of your inquiry to the Court, and to which your attention should be addressed, are contained in the sixth section.

The sixth section makes it a high misdemeanor "for any person within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States to 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 Power or State, of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace."

This language is very comprehensive and peremptory. It brands as a national offence the first effort or proposal by individuals to get up a military enterprise within this country against a friendly one. It does not wait for the project to be consummated by any formal array or organization of forces or declaration of war, but strikes at the inception of the purpose, in the first acts manifesting it, however faintly. The offence is committed by beginning the expedition; such beginning would be the first incipient step taken with a view to the enterprise, by either engaging men, munitions of war, or means of transportation, or funds for its maintenance; and even further, it is not necessary that the means shall be actually provided or procured; the statute makes it a crime to prepare those means. This would clearly comprehend the making ready and the tender or offer of such means to encourage or induce the expedition, and may probably include also any plan or arrangement having in view the aid and furtherance of the enterprise.

Under this provision of the law you will therefore inquire carefully whether any person or persons have been concerned within this district in getting up a hostile expedition against the Island of Cuba; whether by them or through their agency or influence, men have been secured, enlisted, or employed to carry it on; whether munitions of war, money, or transport vessels have been provided here for that object, and if the facts in proof fasten on any individual a participation in such acts, it is your duty to indict him for the violation of this statute, and present him for trial before this court. It must be manifest to you, gentlemen, that these criminal designs, if undertaken, will be managed with much disguise and caution. It is not probable that soldiers will be openly enlisted or officers commissioned, or vessels freighted to transport munitions of war or men to the field of action. Pretences and colorings will be employed to mask the real object the parties to such criminal projects contemplate. But if you discover the purpose really to be to supply the means of hostile aggression against Cuba, then all persons connected with it and promoting it, will be answerable for the violation of the laws of the United States in the undertaking, the same as if their proceedings had been openly and avowedly intended for a hostile invasion and waging war on that community.

The eighth section relates to fitting out, arming, or attempting to fit out and arm vessels, or increasing the armament of cruisers or vessels of war, in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot, and clothes the President of the United States with ample power to arrest and detain such vessels, to be dealt with according to law. But there is nothing in that section, which will particularly demand your attention.

The idea may be entertained that natives or citizens of Cuba are exempt from the operation of the statute; and that they can lawfully get up a military expedition in this country to act within their own without infringing the neutrality of the United States, or being themselves subject to answer for any offence. This is not so. Our duty as a neutral and friendly nation is to prevent all hostile acts within the jurisdiction of the United States against Powers with whom we are at peace, as well when set on foot by foreigners as by our own citizens. Such also are the express provisions of the act of Congress. "Any person" committing the offence within our jurisdiction is responsible under our laws for his conduct. Your inquiries, therefore, are not to be limited to acts of the citizens of the United States only, but must extend to those in violation of the law of Congress, committed by every person within the territory of the United States.

It may not be improper to remark, that while all persons are amenable to the laws for acts done by them in violation of law, yet they possess the right to speak and publish their sentiments respecting foreign Governments, their measures, institutions, subjects or people, and cannot be made liable to a criminal prosecution therefor, however offensive or injurious such proceedings may be to foreign Governments or people. We may regret that any course is taken by the public prints, or in debate at meetings of our citizens, calculated to create jealousy and animosity with friendly Powers, and spread the persuasion that we as a people are animated by feelings of hostility towards them, and disposed to encourage and even engage in open acts of war upon their territories; and it is not less to be regretted that foreigners should use that privilege on our soil against their own Government and country. Yet the right of individuals or collected masses to declare and publish unreservedly their opinions in those matters, cannot be repressed or called in question through any action of the criminal courts. Should it therefore appear, on the proofs taken by you, that no act has been committed conducing to a hostile invasion of Cuba, by persons within this district, they cannot be made amenable to criminal prosecutions for writing or speaking, in whatever terms of hostility and injuriousness, against the Government of Cuba, its institutions or people. If guilty of the acts pointed out and defined by the statute, they are liable to indictment equally whether Americans or Cubans.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT OF MONDAY.

There is a mystery about this whole affair, (of the intended invasion of Cuba,) which, when it comes to be understood, may relieve it from the ridiculous character which it begins

and its ending seems to attach to it; but, aside from the impropriety, not to say the illegality, of organizing a private military party in this country to attack a foreign Power with which our Government is at peace, there are not many of the demonstrations of Don Quixote himself—from whom the leader of the expedition might be suspected of borrowing his sanguine enthusiasm—which, as the matter is now understood, is more abused than this of a handful of men undertaking to conquer and revolutionize—for that appears to be the work they were after—an island with a white population of half a million, defended by a military force of several thousand men, capable of resisting a demonstration made by an army equal to themselves in number. This is the aspect in which the adventure seems to present itself from the facts we have about it. How it will appear when all is known,—if more is to be known—we must wait and see.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER OF YESTERDAY.

It will, we suppose, become the duty of our Government to prosecute Lopez, and those concerned with him in violating the laws of this country—for it cannot be that men will be permitted to fit out expeditions of this character in the United States, make incursions on friendly territory, and when defeated or scared from their object of plunder, seek refuge and safety under our laws. Should they remain unmolested by our Government—"unwhipped of justice"—we might as well proclaim to the buccanniers of the world that they can recruit their lawless bands in our country, and rely on it, under all circumstances, for support and protection. We trust that the Government will act vigorously in this matter, and enforce the laws, so that the character of the nation may not suffer.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST OF MONDAY.

The great error committed by those who engaged in this expedition was, that they attempted to make a revolution for those who wanted either the disposition or the courage to make it for themselves. No nation which is not ready to do and dare every thing for the sake of freedom, is worthy of possessing it. When we see a people engaged in a struggle to break the chains of despotic power, the desire to aid them is irrepressible, is laudable, is virtuous; and if this struggle is prolonged with a gallantry and a perseverance which shows that they understand the value of political liberty, and are willing to purchase it at the utmost risk of their lives and their possessions, it is an odious and selfish political philosophy which would withhold sympathy and assistance. In cases of that kind it is impossible that a free people should be indifferent to the fate of those who are fighting a hard battle with despotism. Their aid will be and ought to be unhesitatingly and generously given. It is not our business, however, to go about stimulating sluggish communities to insurrection, fomenting premature revolutions which are sure deplorably to fail, and trying the strength of fetters which those who wear them are not ready, of their own accord, to break. The interposition which, under another state of things, is a work of mercy, becomes, in these latter cases, a deed of cruelty, and a crime.

FROM THE CHARLESTON EVENING NEWS.

That the invaders of Cuba will be prevented from consummating their plans by the united naval forces in those seas of Spain, the United States, and Great Britain is now confidently affirmed. The dispatch of a part of our navy for this purpose has been unreasonably censured by a portion of the American press, and has elicited inquiry in both Houses of Congress, with an implied censure of the Federal Executive. The legal right to arrest an expedition fitted out in our ports, to invade the territories of countries with which we are at peace, is not denied. But it is alleged that the Cuban expedition did not sail from a port in the United States, but from Charge, and that there is no direct evidence that citizens of the United States are engaged in it. Shall the want of explicit testimony of this fact defeat the law, and nullify our treaty obligations, when the circumstance is notorious that the means and the men have been supplied from various parts of the Union? Shall the invaders of the dominions of a country with which we are in amity, contaminate the public faith, and pollute the national name, because by their secrecy and dexterity they have been enabled to elude the vigilance of the Executive? We have no doubt that the President's prompt action in arresting this expedition, if possible, before it reaches the Spanish shores, will meet the approval of a large majority of his countrymen, as it will elicit the approbation of all Europe.

WASHINGTON

29 May. 1850, 3

THE LATE PIRATICAL ASSAULT ON CUBA.

An Extra from the office of the Charleston Mercury puts us in possession of the subjoined copious details of the late invasion of Cuba by Gen. Lopez and his deluded followers.

The commander of this unlawful expedition and several of his officers took passage in the steamer *habel*, at Key West, and were conveyed to Savannah and Charleston. Gen. GONZALEZ, one of Gen. Lopez's aids, and Col. O'HARA, of the Kentucky regiment, both wounded, but not dangerously, remain at Key West. Capt. LOGAN, of the Kentucky regiment, died the day after the Creole left Cardenas, and his body was consigned to the deep.

The Mercury states that despatches have been received by the Collector of Charleston from our Consul at Havana, stating that there were about one hundred prisoners in confinement in that city, charged with having been concerned in the invading expedition, who would be tried by court martial.

For the following statement the Mercury acknowledges its indebtedness to "an officer of rank in the invading expedition:"

Operations of the late Liberating Army of Cuba.

On the 15th May, when near the island of Muberea, off the coast of Yucatan, the three divisions of the expedition, numbering in all six hundred and nine men, were concentrated on the steamship *Creole*.

They consisted of a regiment from Kentucky, a regiment from Louisiana, a battalion from Mississippi, and one independent company from the same State.

The two schooners which had belonged to the expedition were sent towards New Orleans, and the steamship started direct for the town of Cardenas, on the northern coast of Cuba.

The commander of the expedition, Gen. NARCISO LOPEZ, believed that that city could be surprised and taken in a few minutes, the morning cars seized and taken, and the whole of our army landed in Matanzas the same evening by the railroad.

The General also thought that little resistance would be made at Cardenas—that the large number of emigrants there from the United States would join the liberating standard, as would the Cuban population, and perhaps the Spanish garrison. But these expectations of this brave, honest, and patriotic veteran were entirely disappointed, and the expedition in consequence has utterly failed in accomplishing its object.

At two o'clock on the night of the 18th the steamer succeeded in landing within a few yards of the wharf, and after some delay a single plank was connected with the shore, over which the troops by singles files were disembarked.

The sentinel on the wharf had early discovered us, and informed the garrison and city of our approach, so that they were well prepared to give us a hostile reception.

At least an hour was spent in the disembarkation. By the previous order of the commanding General, the troops were landed as follows: The Kentucky Regiment first, the Louisiana Regiment second, and the Mississippi Battalion third. They all got into action, however, within a few minutes of each other.

Half the Kentucky regiment were detached under their Lieutenant Colonel to the right of the town, to attack any force that might be found there, and to prevent escape, if possible, from the place. But the latter duty was impracticable.

Company A, of the Mississippi battalion, was sent to capture and hold possession of the railroad cars, engineers, employees, &c., whom we had learned would leave for Matanzas at six o'clock A. M.

After a sharp contest this company succeeded in taking possession of the railroad cars, and in capturing twice its own number of armed troops, and retaining them as prisoners.

The action in the city soon became general. The garrison was concentrated under the Governor in the Citadel. In the dawn of our men to storm this place, the Colonel of the Kentucky regiment was shot in the leg while gallantly fighting at the head of his men. Soon after the Colonel of the Louisiana troops was wounded in the shoulder, while leading his regiment against the same Citadel, and almost simultaneously the Adjutant General of the army was shot in the leg.

Soon after the Colonels of these regiments were wounded, as three divisions, respectively, under their Lieut. Colonels and Majors, made a combined attack upon the Citadel.

While this attack was being made, the guard of soldiers at the prison at the corner of the great Square of the town, fired on the Mississippi battalion from the windows. The Lieut. Colonel commanding immediately ordered two of its companies (B and C) to about face and fire into the building. The order was obeyed with such promptness and effect as to compel its immediate abandonment. Under the orders of the Lieutenant Colonel they then battered down the doors and took possession of this important position.

Having left a guard in this building, three companies again joined in the attack on the Citadel, and materially assisted the Louisiana and Kentucky troops, who were still engaged storming that place, with great loss, and with unsurpassed gallantry.

In the mean time company D, of the Mississippi battalion, had battered down the doors of the corner house opposite the Citadel, and opposite the prison house, and with their rifles did deadly execution on the Spanish garrison.

An independent company from Mississippi, having no place assigned them in the battle, connected itself with the four companies of the rifle battalion from that State, and fought with it until the Lieutenant Colonel, observing Gen. Lopez, without a body guard, fearlessly exposing himself to the fire from the Citadel, detached this independent company to that duty. They gallantly performed it, and had an officer killed in joining the General.

About sunrise a torch was lighted by Gen. Lopez's own hands against one of the doors of the Citadel, and soon the building below was in flames. Nevertheless the Spanish garrison continued, long after, to keep up a destructive fire from the flat and parapeted roof above. It was not until it became manifest that the building would soon blow up, that the Governor of the city, officers, and garrison came down and surrendered. They fought with a gallantry unsurpassed by any troops.

The authorities now surrendered the city, the killed on both sides were removed, and the wounded taken care of. The troops of the expedition bivouacked in the Great Square.

General Lopez was now busy in organizing those who seemed likely to join them, and in preparing to march towards Matanzas that evening.

At two o'clock he ordered two of the remaining three companies of the Mississippi battalion (one being at the railroad depot) to march to the steamship and place all the ammunition and stores of the expedition on the cars. In an hour the work was done, when orders came to place them back again on the steamship. In another hour this also was done, and the work was just accomplished when the battle of the evening began in the town.

The Lieutenant-Colonel of the Kentucky Regiment during the evening had marched his force into the town, and they with the Louisianians did this whole duty.

The Lieutenant-Colonel and the Major in command of the Mississippi battalion at the steamship, against the positive orders of the General-in-Chief, formed their men and quickly joined their fellow-soldiers in the city. The enemy had been repulsed, however, with great loss, by the time of their arrival.

Gen. Lopez now ordered the whole force to re-embark on board the steamships, and the vessel stood out to sea. At three o'clock in the morning she ran hard aground. The weight of the men and of the ammunition made it clear that she would remain aground and be captured by the first Spanish man-of-war who discovered her, unless lightened. She had no artillery, and a man-of-war could stand off and batter her to pieces. In this extremity the Commanding General ordered the ammunition to be thrown overboard. With the exception of a small number of boxes this was done, and the vessel at daylight was afloat.

The troops inquired to what place they were bound. Gen. Lopez informed them that he desired to proceed to the town of Mantua, on the northwest coast of the island, and again attempt the liberation of Cuba. Many officers expressed themselves willing to go with him, but nine-tenths of the soldiers positively refused. They assigned the weighty reasons of the scarcity of ammunition, the absence of artillery, the scant supply of coal for the vessel, the limited quantity of water, and the tardiness with which the Cubans at Cardenas joined the liberating standard.

They demanded to be taken to the nearest United States port; and soon the officers generally concurred with them in so reasonable a determination. Gen. Lopez was forced to yield to their wishes, and gave up the command of the vessel.

The next day, as we were in sight of Key West, Florida, a Spanish man-of-war steamer came quattering down upon us.

She had been hunting us from Cardenas. We led her into the port a very few moments, but owing to the quarantine regulations of the town, we could not land. The Spaniards bore down upon us, and would, with her fairban guns, have destroyed us, had not the United States Revenue Cutter informed her that we had surrendered ourselves to the authorities at Key West, and that he (the Spaniard) must not interfere with us.

It is proper to state that not one article of property was molested by us at Cardenas; not one woman or child injured

or insulted. The officers and men of the expedition paid liberally for what they ate and drank. A large jewelry store came into their possession during the fight, but a guard of soldiers was placed over it and not an article was touched.

The emigrants from the United States at Cardenas were as hostile to us as the Cubans. One of them gave our officers a sumptuous breakfast in the morning, and in the evening he was killed, charging us at the head of a company of lancers.

In estimating our loss, I set it down at from thirty to forty killed and wounded; that of the Spaniards at one hundred killed and wounded.

The people of the United States should remember that at dark on the evening of the 19th we had again repulsed and silenced the enemy in Cardenas, and had quiet possession of the place, and that by Gen. Lopez's positive orders we abandoned it, and stood out to sea, instead of marching into the interior of Cuba, and fighting for its liberation, as most of the troops desired to do.

Havana Correspondence of the Mercury.

HAVANA, MAY 22.—The Cuban revolution has begun and ended. On the morning of the 9th instant, about 3 A. M., the steamer *Creole* ran into Cardenas bay, and Narciso Lopez landed with 600 men. He took possession of the town with little opposition, and issued a revolutionary proclamation. The Governor, with a few troops, entrenched themselves, in his house, to which the invaders set fire, and he then surrendered. During the day the invaders held undisturbed possession—no property was destroyed or taken away. The men paid for all they took. About evening they began to re-embark, and, when most of the troops had got on board the steamer, a party of lancers arrived and attacked them. Several were killed on each side, and at eight P. M. the steamer sailed, leaving five or six drunken men on shore. This landing was either the madness of bravery or the bravery of madness.

HAVANA, MAY 23.—We subjoin an extract from a letter we have just received from Cardenas. You will observe the invading expedition found no sympathy on the part of the inhabitants, and it is said that even the convicts, whom they liberated from prison on arrival, refused to join them.

Intelligence was received here the day before yesterday that a body of men had landed at Cardenas in a steamer, comprising apparently the bulk of the invading expedition. Since then the accounts respecting their movements have been very contradictory, but from the latest advices it seems that on learning that troops were proceeding to Cardenas, they had re-embarked and left the island, feeling no doubt convinced that an undertaking so desperate offers no chance of success. One of the Government steamers of war arrived here yesterday, having captured a barque and a brig belonging to the expedition, and about 170 men. We may again repeat that the Government have abundant resources at their command, both by land and sea, and are employing judicious measures for the protection of the island and the preservation of public tranquillity. In this they are warmly supported by all classes of the community—the natives of the island, the Spaniards, and foreigners, who have offered their services in case of necessity, and a militia has been formed. The island has been declared in a state of blockade, but this measure will not, we believe, inconvenience or prejudice merchant vessels engaged in commerce and having their papers in order.

"CARDENAS, MAY 20, 1850.

"Gen. Lopez, accompanied by about 500 men, landed at this place, from the steamer *Creole*, between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of May, (Sunday.) After a short struggle with the few troops stationed here, they took possession of the town, and then besieged the house of the Governor and met a good resistance. They set fire to his house. He was consequently forced either to give up or to be burnt to death. The invaders kept possession of the town until yesterday, when they left, carrying with them our Governor, one or two officers, besides the money they had stolen from the public treasury, (reported at from \$40,000 to \$50,000.) They had a second action with the troops before leaving, and several were killed on both sides. This unfortunate occurrence has caused a momentary check in business.

"We have not received any letters for the last two days, because as soon as the invading band arrived they took possession of the railroad, cars and engines, and, it is said, sent men up the country to tear up the rails. The invaders did not molest the inhabitants, although nearly every one took refuge on board the shipping in the harbor. We trust by tomorrow evening tranquillity will be restored and the business of the town go on as usual.

"We open our letter to advise you of the safe arrival of our Governor, with the two officers captured by Lopez. Near Cayo Piedra they fell in with a fishing smack, and it is said that Lopez agreed to put them on board on condition that the Governor would use his influence to save the lives of those left behind. Five of Lopez's gang are now in the stocks."

WASHINGTON

29 May 1850, 3

Key West Correspondence of the Mercury.

KEY WEST, May 23.—An extraordinary excitement was produced here yesterday by the arrival of the American steamer "Creole" of New Orleans, with some five or six hundred armed men on board, and at the same time was seen a Spanish war steamer in close pursuit of her, which entered our harbor and anchored near the Creole. The latter immediately dropped alongside the wharf, and in a few moments every man was ashore, when we learned that the Creole with about 630 men entered the port of Cardenas (Cuba) on the morning of the 19th instant, and the same day the town was surrendered and held by the invaders for fifteen hours; when the victors retreated in their steamer, taking with them some fifty prisoners, who are now here. They had the commandant and several military officers, who were released on their pledge to liberate and protect the few men they had left on shore. The war-steamer had no action here, but left this evening for Havana—probably.

The "Creole" is seized by the United States, and the party which landed from her are dispersing as fast as possible, except several badly wounded, who will have to remain. The Creole's party say that they lost in killed and missing thirty-five to forty, and the Spanish lost in killed two hundred men.

KEY WEST, MAY 23.—Our little community has been in a state of great excitement for the last two days, in consequence of the arrival of the steamer Creole, from Cardenas, with about 500 men on board, under the command of Gen. Lopez, who, on the 19th, made a descent on that town, and, after committing many depredations, were compelled to retreat in great haste. They were closely pursued by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, bearing the flag of the Admiral of the Spanish forces, who also came into port, and after communicating through the Vice Consul of Spain, with the proper authorities, sailed this afternoon for Havana. The Creole has been seized by the Collector, and is now in possession of the United States Marshal. The officers and men are on shore, in a very destitute condition, and no immediate prospect of getting away. What the result will be, I cannot say; we are entirely at their mercy; and they may at any moment levy contributions or commit greater excesses.

Seven slaves were brought here in the Creole, who were, on the application of the Spanish Consul, promptly turned over to him, and placed on board the steamer Pizarro, to be returned to their owners in Cuba.

SPANISH ACCOUNT.

We add the Spanish account, as translated from the official Gazette of Havana of May 22d:

INTERESTING.—It is now eight o'clock P. M. and we have just learned the arrival at this port of Lieut. Col. Sr. D. Florencio Ceruti, most worthy Lieutenant Governor of Cardenas. We have immediately endeavored to obtain information of the occurrences in that place; and, although the pressure of time will not allow us to hunt after the particulars we wished, and so anxiously desired by our readers, we can give them reliable accounts in relation to the foolhardy attempt of the pirates engaged in the expedition.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 19th, taking advantage of the darkness of the night, and when no one could suspect their presence in those waters, the robbers landed in Cardenas. Immediately that the brave Lieutenant Governor D. Florencio Ceruti was made acquainted with that fact, he put himself at the head of the small detachment of seventeen men, making with these a truly heroic resistance, to the ex-

treme even of sustaining the fire not to four houses in which he had successively entrenched himself and his men, until they fell into the hands of the enemy, after having spent their last cartridge.

Whilst this was taking place all the inhabitants abandoned the town, not even leaving behind women or children, thereby showing unequivocally the horror and aversion inspired in them by the presence of the foreign robbers.

At half-past six they were attacked by fifty men belonging to the Leon Infantry, twenty lancers, and upwards of thirty citizens, natives of the Essequo province, in their greater part, who, under the command of D. Leon Fonten, commander of Guamacora, hastened from the neighboring places, and compelled them to re-embark precipitately, after leaving on the field many slain, and carrying with them wounded the so-called Col. White, and forty more of their followers.

The steamer conveying them was the "Creole," and the leader of the pirates D. Narciso Lopez. In the hurry of their flight they released on Cayo Piedra, at the outside of the port, Lieut. Col. Ceruti, the captain of the Leon regiment, Sr. Segura, and a second lieutenant of the same regiment, whose persons they had possessed themselves of.

One circumstance above all others has called our attention; that the convicts, whom the invaders set at liberty, afterwards took arms against them, and gave unequivocal proof that even that benefit was hateful to them, having received it from the hands of pirates.

The Governor of Matanzas, who, as is already well known, had left with troops upon learning of the pirates' invasion on Sunday last, arrived at Cardenas on the morning of Monday, and found legal authority already re-established, by the before-mentioned commander of Guamacora.

Thus have cowardly fled, from a handful of our brave soldiers, those miserable men, who aspired no less than to destroy our property and peace; but if they have thought by their shameful flight to evade the punishment their criminal daring deserves, we believe they will be mistaken. It will be very difficult for them to escape the pursuit of our naval forces, much more so when they are followed by so gallant, intrepid, and determined a General as his excellency Sr. D. Francisco Amaro y Penaranda, chief of this naval station, who, as our readers already know, had no sooner gone out to sea, than he made the important capture which has placed in the possession of our authorities two vessels, with upwards of one hundred prisoners, among them fourteen leaders, and the correspondence of the invading canaille.

While we are enabled to obtain more ample news, this capital continues presenting the most warlike and martial appearance, the animation increases, and the enthusiasm is unlimited. We see nothing every where but muskets, and the citizens armed with them hastening, though in the most orderly manner, to the posts designed to each battalion, and to each company for the purpose of regulating the enlisted. These militia are already doing duty in and out of town, and we have heard of many actions of noble generosity displayed by the chiefs given them by the supreme authority of the island.

The Daily Tribune.

29 MAY 1850, 2

The Cuban Affair.

The Cuban expedition, from which so much was hoped and expected, has to all appearances proved a sudden and mortifying failure. Gen. Lopez, instead of having made a stand on the island, and rallied to his banner a large republican party, touched only at one point, and, barely escaping the pursuit of the Spanish fleet, took his command to Key West, and looking for a refuge in Savannah. This may possibly be the utter discomfiture of the whole enterprise; may not prevent a landing at other points or other portions of American auxiliaries; and may not totally repress the expected revolutionary movement within the island, which the expedition was fitted out to assist; but these are bare possibilities, for which considerate minds hardly dare to hope. The utter abandonment of the scene of action by the leader of the forces amounts to a disorganization of all the plans, and leaves nothing for the subordinate portions of the force but random attempts without concentration or concert—probably only a series of efforts to save themselves from capture and destruction. This sudden discomfiture of what has been thought a well arranged and hopeful plan is disheartening to the friends of Cuba independence, in its remote as well as its immediate consequences. It not only disappoints the high hopes of a speedy political emancipation of this beautiful island, but must exercise a very unfavorable influence over any future attempts at revolution—and this for several obvious reasons.

In the first place, it is to be feared that a lamentable disorganization of the republican party in the island will succeed, on the downfall of the glowing expectations with which they have urged, struggled, toiled and waited for the manifestation of American aid. The authorities will be immensely strengthened by the result of the attempt, and in the same proportion will the disappointed Creoles be weakened and distracted. The vengeance of triumphant royalty will hunt out victims for punishment; and the dread of uncounteracting its frowns will have the effect of working upon the fears of the dispirited Creole, and repress any manifestations of discontent or further exertions for relief.

Another unfavorable effect will be to impair the confidence, so implicitly felt, for so long, in the efficacy of American help. The skill and bravery of the men who had conquered against such mighty odds at Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo have had a charm of invincibility which the events at Cardenas, however explained, cannot fail to weaken, if not to break entirely. The abrupt re-embarkment of the general-in-chief, and his total abandonment of the expedition, after having landed and captured a city, will require too much explanation, if it be capable of any, to deprive it in the eyes of the Creoles of the aspect of a panic and a flight. It will matter little in that view whether it be chargeable to the imbecility of Lopez, the incapacity or insubordination of his men, in the report of which we have little faith, or to the occurrence of unforeseen events. The effect in all respects will be nearly the same—to dishearten the patriots of the island, who have been accustomed to look to the valor and discipline of the American soldiery as their sure reliance for deliverance when the time for their struggle should come. Hence, we fear greatly that the flight from Cardenas—which is yet an unexplained mystery to us, not reconcilable with any views we can comprehend of a wise plan of action, or with the character of the men—will be received by the Cubans with astonishment, and fill them with the most distressing and paralyzing anxiety. The cause of Cuban independence has therein received a heavy and discouraging shock. It will, too, create a feeling of profound mortification in this country, and may

possibly produce a zealous determination to repair the mischievous effects by some early demonstration of desperate daring.

We write with very scanty information of the movements of any of the parties on the island—looking upon the fact of the escape of the Creole into Key West, and of Gen. Lopez into Savannah, as settling that the expedition is disorganized and dispersed. We do not know how far the expectations shared by so many persons of intelligence, of the ready cooperation of large masses of the native population were likely to be realized. The report goes that the knowledge of the advance of this party was followed by an extensive rising of the population in the interior. The existence of a popular sympathy was proved, too, by the destruction of the railroad communicating between Havana and Cardenas. The rails were taken up thirty miles beyond Cardenas, which must have been done by the country people, to prevent the transmission of troops. How much farther these movements might have gone, had the position been firmly held—or how far they have actually proceeded—it is impossible now to say; but it is not to be doubted that the events at Cardenas will repress all manifestations that depend upon a concert with the auxiliary Americans. The confidence springing from such hopes would sink instantly, and the contemplated insurrection be abandoned with preceptancy. The demonstrations which would certainly have been made, and on the faith of which, as expressing the sanction and call of the people for this aid, the expedition sailed, are no longer to be expected, unless a general and unlooked for events have transpired elsewhere.

The planners of the expedition, who received these assurances, in such numbers and of such a character, that they could not but believe themselves summoned to a noble work of freedom—feel most pungently the humiliation of this failure; for it deprives them of a sanction to the rectitude of their purposes, which would have satisfied the most incredulous. They who have heard of, and believe, the extent of the internal combinations, and the strength of the urgent solicitations upon which so many honorable men volunteered to go forward and fight the battles of an oppressed people, do not doubt that a bold and successful stand by even a small body of good troops under a popular and able commander would have called out a demonstration of the Creole eagerness for change, which with a prospect of triumph would have soon proved overwhelming.

But unhappily for their cause the first American movement disappoints them—the expected leader apparently falls them, and the world is left uncertain of the fact how far they were faithless to their allies, or deceived in their calculations.

This makes the event a double misfortune, as it leaves the policy and inducements upon which a generous and gallant expedition was planned to misrepresentations which it does not merit. No armed expedition, for the overthrow of an odious government, was ever undertaken with better aims, or more solid expectations of speedy success—and the gloomy aspects which it now wears are inexplicable to all who knew its antecedents, its plans, and its grounds for hope.

CUBA. A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Washington under date of the 20th inst., says:

A rumor was circulated yesterday, and said to be authorized by prior communication to the Spanish Minister, that abolitionists of England and the United States had contributed means for the expedition, and with a view to the extinction of slavery. This rumor was, I imagine, put about in order to deter Southern men from encouraging the enterprise. All eyes will be fixed with intense interest on this movement. It will, no doubt, be the subject of notice in Congress to-day.

The Daily Tribune.

29 May 1850, 1
 Evening Edition.

1 NAVAL FORCE FOR CUBA.—*The President's Action.*—The Government having ordered the Home Squadron and several other vessels to Cuba, it becomes interesting to know the amount of the force designated to be sent thither. The Philadelphia Bulletin states as follows :

Steamer Saranac,	Capt. Tatnall,	6 guns
" Vixen,	Lieut. Comd'g Ward,	2 "
" Water Witch,	Lieut. Comd'g Totten,	1 "
Frigate Haritan,	Capt. Page,	60 "
" Congress,	Capt. —,	60 "
Sloop-of-war Albany,	Com'r Randolph,	24 "
" Germantown,	Com'r Lowndes,	24 "
Schooner Flirt,	Lt. Comd'g Farrand,	2 "

179 guns.

This is a pretty formidable force, but the Bulletin says :

There will be some delay, however, in getting some of the vessels fitted out. The crew of the Haritan were paid off lately at Norfolk, and she, and perhaps others, will require time to make up their complement. Moreover, this force can only interfere with forces and supplies under the American flag, and the invaders have doubtless been wary enough to sail under some other colors.

The N. Y. Express says that in Cabinet council some of the Secretaries opposed Gen. Taylor's desire to immediately arrest the expedition, when he himself had the despatch sent ordering the vessel to sea.

29 May 1850, 2

THE ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

The steamship *Isabel* from Havana, arrived at Savannah on Saturday morning last, having on board Gen. Lopez, and several other officers connected with the secret expedition against Cuba, which sailed from New Orleans a fortnight ago. It will appear from the following particulars, which we glean from the Savannah papers, that the expedition has, for the present, proved a failure. We have no doubt, however, that if the Railroad between Cardenas and Matanzas had not been torn up, and that if Gen. Lopez could have carried forward his men to the latter place as he anticipated, he might have maintained his position until reinforcements would have arrived. Our private letters assure us that one body of men were in readiness at New Orleans on the 23rd, awaiting only the return of the *Creole* to embark, and that a second Regiment were in progress of organization.

Gen. Lopez, who reached this city on Sunday night last on his way west, appeared still to be confident of ultimate success. He yet contends, that the people of Cuba are ripe for revolution, and that they only lack for an opportunity to manifest their feelings. The reason that no demonstration of the kind was made upon his landing, was, that Cardenas is situated in the midst of one of the wealthiest sugar and cotton regions of the Island, and the slaveholders were afraid to act with the revolutionists until their success was certain, as a forfeiture of their property would have been the result of their disloyalty.

The following particulars are taken from the slips which have been kindly forwarded to us by the editors of the *Republican, Morning News and Georgian*.

Gen. Lopez sailed from New Orleans in the steamer *Creole*, with a portion of his force, on the 7th inst., and landed at the Isle of Woman on the 14th, where he remained two days. Previous to leaving that Island on the 17th, the General learned that there were some 20 or 30 men who were unwilling to proceed with him,

on which he issued an order that all who were dissatisfied might return to New Orleans in the bark *Georgiana*, on board which vessel, passage, etc., was provided for them. About thirty men availed themselves of this opportunity to withdraw from the expedition, and the General sailed on the 17th, for Cardenas.

The command consisted of three regiments from Mississippi, Kentucky, and Louisiana, and amounted in all to six hundred and fifty men.

It appears that the Spanish authorities were on the alert for the expedition, and had sent out several naval vessels in search of the *Creole*. One of these, the *Pizarro*, encountered the bark *Georgiana*, which had returned from the group of islands near the coast of Yucatan, whence the expedition sailed. The *Georgiana* had on board some thirty or forty men, who preferred not to accompany the expedition. These men were taken prisoners.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 21st, has an article written in a lofty style, entitled "The First Victory over the Pirates!" Its details, however, are confined to the movements of the warsteamer *Pizarro*, and the capture of the *Georgiana*.

Lopez reached Cardenas on the night of the 18th.

Owing to some delay in getting on shore, some of the boats having grounded, the garrison got intelligence of their approach, and were thus prepared to offer a spirited resistance.

The first attack, the following morning, was directed against the jail, on the supposition that it was the barracks. The Kentucky regiment led this attack, which was warmly met by the sentinels on duty there, and some troops who were with them.

In their progress through the town, the invaders met with a hot reception from all quarters, being fired upon from walls, housetops, windows, &c. A body of Spanish troops, moving towards the Governor's house being hailed, returned an answer by firing. The Governor's house was early attacked, but not until after Gen. Lopez had sent three or four distinct summonses to surrender. The house was then set fire to, when the Governor, some officers and some forty soldiers retreated to the next house, which was fired in its turn. They then made their way to a third house, on which were several ladies and others collected. The roof of this house, which was a low one, gave way and fell in, but no one was seriously hurt. In this condition the inmates, with the fire at their heels, and the soldiers in

danger of being blown up by their own cartridges, had no choice but to surrender. A white flag was, therefore, soon hung out at the window on the point of a bayonet. In the absence of anything else to serve the purpose of a flag, one of the young ladies present gallantly offered an article of her under garments, which was used for the purpose.

The place being taken, Gen. Lopez, who had thus far been unable to get speech of the inhabitants, which he was anxious to do, in order to save bloodshed, explained that the expedition came to the Island to offer liberty to the inhabitants, not with the purpose of plunder. He issued at the same time strict orders that no property should be taken without being paid for, and gave other necessary orders. The effect of these measures was that the Spanish soldiers put on red shirts and cockades, like the invaders, and distributed themselves through the town with, at least, the ostensible object of conciliating the people in favor of their new visitors. It does not appear, however, that much impression was made this way, and it is certain that the Spanish officers all remained faithful to their flag, exhibiting throughout a courage worthy of the days of old Castile.

The loss on the side of the invaders was some 4 killed, and perhaps 10 wounded, while it is presumed, that the defenders of the place met a loss of some 20. General Lopez is of opinion, that there were not probably more than 100 regular soldiers of the line in Cardenas, at the time of the attack; but during all these transactions news had been sent to Colacao, a point ten miles distant, and to Matanzas for reinforcements, and large reinforcements were approaching the city, near 300 men having arrived before nightfall. During the day too, some of the invading force had become a little disorganized by drinking, and a portion of them had been detailed to place the wounded and a quantity of coal on board the *Creole*, in order to enable her to return at once for reinforcements. Influenced by these and other strong considerations, Gen. Lopez determined to re-embark his command on board the *Creole*, which was done soon after nightfall of the same day, on which they landed (19th inst.). On their way to the boat, they were attacked by a force of twenty-two lancers and forty-five infantry. These troops fought the invaders with desperate courage, charging up to the bayonets. The lancers were killed almost to a man. One of them, a common soldier, retained twice alone, struck like the French officer at Waterloo, for some point where he might pierce the line.

On leaving the harbor of Cardenas, the course of the vessel was laid in a N. W. direction, in order to avoid the risk of meeting Spanish men of war. As soon as the land faded from view General Lopez gave orders to stand westward, his intention being to make another landing at the town of Mantua, in "Vuelta de Abajo," the district so called in all that part of the Island of Cuba westward from Havana. A large part of the command had however become discouraged by the warm reception they had met with by the Spanish troops, and had resolved not to attempt another landing. The orders of Gen. Lopez were repeated, when a council was called, and some three-fourths of the force determined to land at Key West, placing a guard over the boat's compass to insure it. The officers generally were willing to follow the General.

The *Creole* ran aground in leaving the harbor of Cardenas, and remained six hours in the expectation of being overhauled by armed vessels. She was only got off after throwing overboard a large quantity of ammunition and provision—only 30,000 rounds of ammunition remained. The *Creole*, in going to Key West, took the South passage, while the *Pizarro* took the North passage. Thus they missed each other while outside. Had they come in contact, a bloody struggle would doubtless have been the result. The *Pizarro* had on board four companies of Granadiers—(probably 200 men).

It is a curious circumstance, and one well worthy of mention, that the cholera disappeared in Havana the moment that the news of the landing of the expedition was received. This circumstance is well sustained by the experience of all disciplined armies in the field, on the eve of a battle, when the sick list diminishes rapidly. The excitement in Havana was, in like manner, so great, that not a case of cholera was reported the day after the arrival of this news.

It is worthy of remark, in regard to the reception of

the invaders, that they did not anticipate any considerable assistance from the people of Cardenas. Their chief reliance, as we learn from officers of the expedition, was upon Matanzas, which place they were prevented from reaching by an unlooked for occurrence, as will be seen below. The popularity of General Lopez in Matanzas and the adjacent country, is represented to be almost unbounded.

We are further informed, that while the *Creole* was lying aground for six hours at Cardenas, with the momentary expectation of being attacked by a Spanish man-of-war, the steamer *Pizarro* came into the harbor at night on one side of it in search of her, and passed out on the other side, without discovering her. Had the *Pizarro* attacked the invaders, however, they had determined to board her and take possession of her, which they have since learned would have been an easy matter.

Some thirty or forty soldiers came passengers by the *Isabel* from Key West, where the remainder of the expedition was left. It was their intention to leave Key West as soon as possible, and return to their homes in the States.

Of the desperate courage of these adventurers, it is unnecessary to speak. The expedition was composed of the very best of our Mexican volunteers, some of whom say the resistance they met at Cardenas during the night attack was equal to that at Monterey. They speak in the highest terms of the bravery and skill of Gen. Lopez, who they say is fitted to lead in any expedition. Just think of 600 men invading an Island of a million inhabitants, and we may form some idea of the worse than forlorn hope upon which they had gone, and of the calm unflinching courage with which they were inspired.

Eighty-four doubletons were found in the Treasury at Cardenas, which were brought to Key West, and by order of Gen. Lopez distributed for the relief of the sick and wounded among the soldiers.

The steamers *Falcon* and *Ohio*, arrived at Havana on the 18th. The *Georgia* from New York arrived on the 19th, and sailed again on the 21st for Chagres. The *Falcon* sailed on the 22d for New Orleans.

Neither of the above steamers were allowed to enter the harbor as usual, and proceed to the general ground of anchorage, but were kept off by the Guard Ship; none of their passengers were permitted to land. The *Isabel* was the only steamer that was allowed to go in and out as formerly.

The Key West correspondent of the *Republican*, writing on the 22nd, gives the following additional particulars:

"The morning after the *Creole* left Cardenas the *Pizarro* was discovered astern in chase. They kept ahead all that day, and at night changed their course to North East and made the reef at Key Vacas. There a pilot took them inside the reef and ran down. The *Pizarro* was off the ship channel yesterday morning, having arrived in the night. She demanded a pilot of Lieut. Rogers, who lay out there in the *Petrel*, the United States schooner engaged in the coast survey. The purpose for which they wanted a pilot was, as they avowed, to chase the *Creole*. Mr. Rogers replied that they could have a pilot to come into Key West, but not to pursue the *Creole*. The commander of the *Pizarro* threatened to inform the Government of his refusal to furnish him a pilot, on which Mr. Rogers sent him his card, so that there might be no doubt who he was. After a short time, a pilot boarded the *Pizarro* from a piloting schooner, and brought her through the ship channel. In the meantime, the *Creole* was running down inside the reef with all the steam she could raise. She rounded the Light-house point a half hour before the *Pizarro*. The Spanish officers offered a reward of \$50,000 for the delivery of Gen. Lopez, and held a consultation in reference to the propriety of boarding the *Creole* in the harbor of Key West. She also threw up her ports and prepared to fire into her, but was prevented by one of our national vessels, which placed herself in line with the *Creole* and hoisted the American colors.

The *Creole*, after being detained twenty minutes by the health officer, was allowed to come to the wharf; while dropping down, the *Pizarro*, passed on above and came to anchor. The commander ordered the pilot to put her between the *Creole* and the shore. He replied he would be damned if he would. As soon as

Georgia Journal and Messenger.

MALDEN, GEORGIA

29 May 1850, 2

the *Creole* touched the wharf, a rush was made by the men with their bundles and side arms for the shore, and soon the boat was entirely abandoned. They seemed glad enough to have gotten once more on American soil. Fortunately for them the U. S. Barracks, about a mile from the city, were vacant, and afforded a shelter. The *Pizarro* lays here still, having kept up steam all yesterday and last night, as if apprehensive she was in a dangerous neighborhood and it might be necessary to take very suddenly to her heels. She has, we understand, about a hundred men aboard, and one of the Spanish officers who escaped from Cardenas.

Twenty-six men and four officers of the garrison at Cardenas joined the Americans during the fight and have come over with them. They seem much attached to Gen. Lopez. Seven negroes also came over.— When the men returned to the boat at Cardenas, they found about twenty negroes who prayed to be taken with them. All were sent ashore, however, except these seven, who hid themselves and were not discovered till the boat got out to sea. They were brought before Judge Marvin, the District Judge, this morning, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, who ordered them to be delivered to the Spanish Consul. He will send them on board the *Pizarro*, to be delivered to their owners.— The *Creole* has been seized by the collector for various breaches of the revenue laws, and will doubtless be forfeited. No remonstrance was made by the adventurers, when she was seized. They looked for it as a matter of course. They have been entirely peaceful and seem disposed to abide by the law. Many of them are gentlemen of education, and are of the most respectable families in the West.

One of the Aids of Gen. Lopez, Gen. Gonzales, lays here badly, but supposed not dangerously, wounded. Col. O'Hara, of Kentucky, is also wounded, but not dangerously. Capt. Logan, of Kentucky, died of his wounds, and his body was thrown overboard the day after they left Cardenas. Among those killed was an Episcopal parson from the West, whose name I have not learned.

I should have stated that some of the wounded Americans were left at Cardenas from necessity. The Governor and Lieut. Governor of Cardenas were released on giving their word of honor that these men should be well treated—a promise they remembered most probably only while the *Creole* was in sight.

Georgia Journal and Messenger.

MACON, GEORGIA

29 May 1850, 2

The Lanier House.

This establishment is now nearly completed, and will be opened for the reception of the public early in the next week. The house, which cost over \$25,000, contains 70 chambers, 3 public parlors, 2 dining halls, and a number of private sitting rooms; also reception rooms, bar-rooms, dressing rooms, bath rooms, &c.

The public parlors are very tastefully furnished. They are brilliantly lighted with three large pendant chandeliers, and are all so connected by folding doors as to be thrown together into one magnificent saloon measuring 72 by 27 feet.

The dining halls are 90 by 40 feet. The main hall is a very airy and cheerful room, and sufficiently large to seat from 250 to 300 persons. It is arranged with dumb waiters and several other modern improvements. The glass, crockery and table ware are all of the newest and most approved styles.

The chambers are all fully carpeted, and furnished in a style of neatness which we have seldom noticed, even in the northern cities. Each chamber has a bell, or telegraphic indicator, which communicates with the main office. The passages throughout the house are covered with oil cloth, and finely lighted; all of which gives to them an air of great cheerfulness.

The furnishing of the house, we presume, must have cost the Messrs. Laniers considerably over \$10,000, and we are free to confess that they have exhibited much good taste and judgment in the execution of their difficult task.

The bar room of the establishment will be in the basement, remote from both the chambers and parlors, and will be under the immediate personal supervision of that well known "Napoleon of Punch makers."

Macon may boast, we think, of having three hotels which are unsurpassed in the State, either for the style or extent of their accommodations. Our citizens are particularly fortunate in having persons at the heads of these establishments who thoroughly understand their business, and who feel an evident pleasure in making their guests comfortable and happy. We sincerely hope that they may all receive a patronage commensurate with their efforts to please, and that, in the generous rivalry which is likely to ensue nothing may transpire, either to lighten the purse or ruffle the temper of any of them.

May 29, 1850, 2

FROM HAVANA.—By the Isabel at Charleston, we have Havana papers to the 22d inst., inclusive. From the Diario of that date we translate the following:—

RE-EMBARKATION OF THE PIRATES.

Rescued by the Inhabitants of Cardenas and a few Valiant Soldiers.

The traitors and vagabonds have already abandoned our loyal soil. The people of Cardenas have given them a frightful lesson, after that which they received from the few valiant soldiers who garrisoned the place. Scarcely had the population recovered from the surprise produced by the invasion in the morning, when the noble citizens (vecinos) threw themselves almost unarmed upon the infamous rascals, and obliged them to re-embark, making them pay dearly for their temerity. The late hour at which the mail arrived, prevents our publishing more than the following lines, written by a friend:—

CARDENAS, May 20, 1850.

Time does not permit me to write you more than four lines. This place was selected by the banditti as the scene of their operations. They landed at half past three o'clock yesterday morning, about 400 strong, having been brought by a steamer. They immediately opened their fire upon the few troops who garrisoned the place, who, however, resisted to the utmost. Nevertheless, the banditti made themselves masters of the town, and continued in possession until half past 8 P. M., at which time the inhabitants and the few soldiers who remained with us, rallied, and gave them such a drubbing that they re-embarked with all precipitation. They, however, took with them the Lieut.-Governor, a Captain, and a Lieutenant, of the small force of one company which was here, but put them ashore at the Keys. There were many casualties on both sides; but the pirates received abundant proofs of Spanish valor, and of the dignity with which Ouba is determined to respond to the infamous traitors and banditti who have dared to profane their soil."

Nothing is said here about any of the invaders being taken prisoners. A telegraph despatch from Charleston, which we published on Monday, stated that five were left behind, and it is said they were immediately put in the stocks. On the day previous, an order was issued by the Captain-General, directing that all individuals of the expedition, without regard to numbers, who might be taken prisoners, should be immediately shot.

It is reported that only two of the invaders were killed, and twelve wounded; and that Captain Logan has since died of his wounds.

Take it all in all, this is a most auspicious termination of the affair. Probably not above a dozen were lost on both sides, even if the five invaders captured were executed; and it is possible they were not, as the prompt release of the Lieutenant Governor and his two officers by Lopez, may have elicited mercy in return.

If now our young adventurers will mind their own business, and let their neighbors alone, it will be better for all concerned.

May 29, 1850, 2

Correspondence of the North American.
Movements of General Lopez—Further Orders for his
Arrest.
WASHINGTON, May 27—P. M.
Government was informed this morning of the re-
lease of Gen. Lopez at Savannah, on Saturday eve-
ning last, under a writ of habeas corpus, and of his
departure for the South.
Orders have been transmitted to the U. S. District
Attorneys at Mobile and New Orleans to put the law
of 1818 in force against him.

May 29, 1850, 3

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Journal of Commerce.

Further particulars concerning the Cuba Invasion—
Details of the Fighting and Retreat—Killed and
Wounded.

CHARLESTON, May 27.

The Courier of this morning publishes a letter from its Havana correspondent, which states, that even convicts whom Lopez liberated refused to join him, and their departure was hastened by observing country people arriving with hostile demonstrations against them. The Government has declared the island in a state of blockade; but it is believed that the merchant vessels in lawful trade will be exposed to very little inconvenience. The steamer Georgia sailed for Chagres on the 21st inst., with six hundred passengers, none of them being allowed to land at Havana. The steamer Falcon sailed on the 22d for New Orleans.

At Cardenas, a company of lancers who charged on

Lopez's troops were all killed. All the foreigners at Havana, except the Americans, offered their services against the invaders. The Governor of Cardenas, who was captured by Lopez, had returned to Havana. Lopez had possession of Cardenas 16 hours. When the troops arrived from Matanzas the fighting commenced. The invaders lost 30 killed and wounded, and the Spaniards from 90 to 150. The invaders continued fighting and retreating till they reached the steamer Orsola, when they sailed, closely pursued by the Spanish steamer Pizarro. Lieut. Jones, of Alabama, one of the wounded, received a ball through his side. He is from Key West.

Another letter stated that the invaders were attacked when within six yards of the Governor's house, by a shower of bullets from the tops of the houses, piazzas, &c., which wounded Colonel Wheat and O'Hara, and a number of men, none mortally. The invaders returned the fire, and the battle lasted over an hour, when a white flag was shown from the Governor's house. Soon after, the citizens renewed the firing; when the invaders set the house on fire, causing the Governor to surrender with his staff, one hundred in all, who were placed in the barracks. One hundred and fifty prisoners were released from the Jail. The invaders remained in quiet possession of the city till evening, except Lopez and staff, and Captain Logan of Kentucky with 25 men who went aboard the Orsola. About this juncture 200 Lancers and Cavalry mounted, renewed the fight, which lasted nearly an hour—killing and wounding 12 invaders, including Captain Logan who died on board the Orsola. The Spaniards lost all except 12. The invaders retreated and sailed. Captain Smith was slightly wounded, Quarter-Master Boies of Mississippi has since died; Major Hawkins of Kentucky is seriously wounded. One of Lopez's staff is missing, and another is seriously wounded.

BURLINGTON HAWK-EYE (IOWA)
30 MAY 1850, 2

The Cuba Invasion.

From the scraps of information, already received concerning the volunteer invasion of Cuba, by Gen. Lopez, all will feel interested to know more about it. Revolution with or without cause, seems to be the food, which alone will fatten this Mexican leader. Those southerners, who have winked at and aided this movement, probably think to make the island of Cuba a Slave State, sure. They may, however, be disappointed as they have been in the possession of Mexico. We look, with much anxiety, for the ability to give our readers the full details of this Slavocratic Crusade.

INVASION OF CUBA.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

The Ohio, from the Havana, whence she sailed on the 7th, arrived this afternoon. Gen. Lopez landed at Cardenas on the 14th, and with 500 men took the two gar-
risons. Six hundred surrendered, after losing three of their number. General Schenck prevailed at Havana. The city was under martial law. Several thousand militia had been enrolled. Troops had been dispatched to Matanzas. It was reported that troops were collected at Women's Island; several vessels had started for that place. The Spanish steamer Pinaro had returned with 105 prisoners, French and German. The Ohio, Falcon and Georgia were compelled to anchor at the entrance of the harbor.

Gen. Lopez landed from a steamer which left New Orleans on the 7th. Several other vessels, containing in all some 1000 or 1500 men, had left New Orleans previous to the Creole, but where they are to land is not known.

Arms were being delivered to the militia. Resident foreigners and all were called on to enrol. There were 500 troops in Matanzas; 500 more were dispatched from Havana at 1 A. M. to reinforce them, and march against Gen. Lopez.

Rome says that the force under Lopez had increased to two thousand—that he

was already half way to Matanzas.

On the 16th, news was received at the Havana, that a large force was collected at Women's Island, near Cape Cartouche, Yucatan. A General of Marines, with several vessels, and about 3000 men, started immediately for that place. The force on the Creole with Lopez, which effected a landing, was only a small part of the expedition. It is known that some ten or twelve vessels have left New Orleans and different parts of the Gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different points.

It is reported that Gen. Lopez had broken up the railroad to Cardenas in several places. The merchants, bankers, &c., in Havana, were removing the money, plate, into the Fort for safety. Captain Schenck protested, through the American Consul, to the Captain General, and demanded safe anchorage; he was refused, and told that if he did not like it, he might go to sea as soon as he pleased—the Spanish Government would not be responsible for the safety of his ship.

None of the passengers, except those having passports, were permitted to go on shore. No communication was allowed between the passengers while in port; not even between the officers; a permit was obtained from the Captain General. The Ohio was detained more than ten hours after she was ready for sea, waiting for a pilot to transfer her passengers.

A FEW MORE PARTICULARS.

The Savannah Republican received last night contains some further particulars concerning the recent attack on Cuba, as furnished by the commander of the expedition and his aid-de-camp. We extract the material part, as follows:

The landing was made on the night of the 18th instant. The first attack, the following morning, was directed against the jail, on the supposition that it was the barracks. The Kentucky regiment led this attack, which was warmly met by the sentinels on duty there, and some troops who were with them. In their progress through the town, the invaders met with a hot reception from all quarters, being fired upon from walls, houses, windows, &c. A body of Spanish troops moving towards the Governor's house being hailed, returned an answer by firing. The Governor's house was early attacked, but not until General Lopez had sent three or four distinct summons to surrender. The house was then set fire to, when the Governor, some officers, and some forty soldiers retreated to the next house, which was fired in its turn. They then made their way to a third house, on which were several ladies and others collected. The roof of this house, which was a low one, gave way and fell in, but no one was seriously hurt. In this condition the inmates, with fire at their heels and the soldiers in danger of being blown up by their own cartridges, had no choice but to surrender. A white flag was, therefore, soon hung out at the window in the point of a bayonet. The place being taken, General Lopez, who had thus far been unable to get speech of the inhabitants, which he was anxious to do, in order to save bloodshed, explained that the expedition came to the island to offer liberty to the inhabitants, not with the purpose of plunder. It does not appear, however, that much impression was made this way, and it is certain that the Spanish officers all remained faithful to their flag, exhibiting throughout a courage worthy of the days of old Castile.

The loss on the side of the invaders was some four killed and perhaps ten wounded, while it is presumed that the defenders of the place met a loss of some twenty. General Lopez is of opinion that there were not probably more than one hundred regular soldiers of the line in Cardenas at the time of the attack, but during all these transactions Jews had been sent to Coliseo, a post ten miles distant, and to Matanzas for reinforcements, and large reinforcements were approaching the city, near three hundred men having arrived before daylight. During the day, too, some of the invading force had become a little disorganized by drinking, and a portion of them had been detailed to place the wounded and a quantity of coal on board the *Crook*, in order to enable her to return at once for reinforcements. Influenced by these and other strong considerations, Gen. Lopez determined to re-embark his command on board the *Crook*, which was done soon after daylight of the same day on which they landed. (19th instant.) On their way to the boat they were attacked by a force of twenty-two lancers and forty five infantry. These troops fought the invaders with desperate courage, charging up to the bayonets. The lancers were killed almost to a man. One of them, a common soldier, returned twice alone, searching like the French officer at Waterloo, for some point where he might pierce the line.

On leaving the harbor of Cardenas, the course of the vessel was laid in a northwest direction, in order to avoid the risk of meeting Spanish men-of-war. As soon as the land faded from view Gen. Lopez gave orders to stand westward, his intention being to make another landing at the town of Mantua, in "Yaguajay de Abajo." The district so called is all that part of the island of Cuba westward from Havana. A large part of the command had, however, become discouraged by the warm reception they had met with by the Spanish troops, and had resolved not to attempt another landing. The orders of Gen. Lopez were repeated, when a council was called, and some three-fourths of the force determined to land at Key West, placing a guard over the boat's company to ensure it. The officers generally were willing to follow the General.

Eighty-four doubtcoons were found in the Treasury at Cardenas, which were brought to Key West, and by order of Gen. Lopez distributed for the relief of the sick and wounded among the soldiers.

A physician attached to the expedition gives the following list of the officers killed and wounded:

Col. WHEAT, of the Louisiana regiment, slightly; Col. O'HARA, of the Kentucky regiment, slightly; Gen. GUERRA, do. do., slightly; Capt. LEWIS, do. do., mortally; (since dead); Capt. BARRA, do. do., slightly; Lieut. JONES, of the Louisiana regiment, seriously; Col. —, of the general staff, slightly; Quartermaster HAYMAN, of the Mississippi regiment, mortally; (died); Col. —, of the general staff, missing; Major HAWKINS, of the Kentucky regiment, seriously.

If the statement of one of the officers can be relied on, the men who were taken prisoners on board the captured vessels *Georgiana* and *Stuart Loud* were a portion of the recruits who, having become dissatisfied, had withdrawn from the expedition before the landing at Cardenas.

While the invaders remained at Cardenas they collected for their own use from the altars all the horses, arms, ammunition, &c. which they could find. The number of convicts whom they liberated from the jail was about 150.

The Daily Picayune

30 MAY 1850, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—A despatch to the Savannah Republican of the 25th inst. says that the 600 Spaniards composing the garrison of Cardenas surrendered after losing three men; and that Gen. Lopez was wounded in the assault.

THE CUBA NEWS.

A correspondent at Key West has kindly furnished us with a full description of an attack which has been made upon the island of Cuba, and its results. The facts are furnished the writer by an intelligent person who was connected with the expedition, and who held a captain's command. This attempt only realizes what report for the last treachery or want of the requisite discipline among the men, the attempt has so far failed. There are reports that there were other parties who were to have operated simultaneously and effected a landing on other parts of the island.

We have no sympathy for tyrants, and as many of the native Cubans, men of intelligence and character, complain bitterly of the enormous exactions of the mother country, we shall feel no emotion but that of rejoicing when they relieve themselves of the yoke they now endure. But we have no desire to see success achieved by crusades from our own country, which are calculated to endanger our own peace and institutions. One result connected with this first attempt at Cuba revolution, mentioned by our correspondent—that of facilitating the escape of fugitive slaves from the island—might be taken as an early indication of the effect which might be experienced by our own and other States adjacent to Cuba. We do not believe revolution could take place there without unsettling the institution of slavery, and bringing upon the South ten evils to one good which that process or eventual annexation will ever afford us.

FROM HAVANA.

The Cardenas Affair—The Prisoners Expected—Strength of the Government.
Correspondence of The Tribune.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath:

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 22.

I might have added extensively to my last by the Ohio, from the rumors afloat in our community, but the fear of being misled under the surrounding excitement and thus misleading others, deterred me. The main fact left, after the effervescence has worked off, seems to be, that Gen. Lopez with some three hundred men effected a landing at Cardenas on the night of the 18th inst. The Governor of the place was made prisoner, with other crown officials, to be held as hostages for the safety of others in the power of the Government.

—Since writing the preceding, I am advised from a reliable source, that there was a contest between the Governor of Cardenas and a few troops with Lopez, the Governor wounded and made prisoner, while it is stated that several of the invaders were killed. If this is the invasion so long anticipated as the nucleus round which Cuban hopes might gather, it is a failure, the force not sufficient, and the points selected not defensible military positions. For two men left on shore in the confusion of embarkation, Gen. L. permitted the Governor of Cardenas and others to be landed, not knowing that half his force were already prisoners and on their way to Havana. The bark and brig are undoubtedly captured, and as the capture was made on the coast of Yucatan, we hope the extreme penalty will not be visited upon the misled victims.

The impression has been carefully infused into the Creole mind that this expedition was to fail—that it had no basis to sustain it of men or means, and the first appearance gave such strong confirmation of the truth of the allegation, that they could not make the declaration if they desired to do it.

There has been an entire stoppage of business for several days, and we have no quotations to make. From to-day business will be resumed, and there is no probability of more interruption. The city of Havana was left entirely to the protection of the people—that is, to the Catalans; a few Creoles were volunteers from necessity—for safety; and the only lesson derivable from this movement is, that the display of two thousand men in any quarter will draw from defensible walls every regular soldier within reach. The three hundred of Lopez called out all Havana and Matanzas, and had he retired with the Governor, he might have made terms for his improvident preparation, and for the security of the lives he has foolishly involved. We are momentarily expecting the arrival of the bark and brig with 150 prisoners. If the Proclamation, which I transmit, have retrospective effect and is rigidly adhered to, there will be no one saved, in the power of the Government. The nature of Mercy they know not, save when pleading for themselves. I cannot be more explicit—the results you have.

The Government has acted with great energy and promptitude, and if they exercise proportionate forbearance they will establish a new name in history and win golden opinions among our progressive countrymen. The citizen-soldiers have conducted themselves with great propriety, and I do not believe there is another community in the world that could parallel this conduct under similar circumstances. Men of all opinions have harmonized—even patriots—against this scheme, as it has

appeared to them; and not an excess of any description has been committed. Yours, Q. U. O.

Story of the Landing at Cardenas.
Havana Correspondence of The Tribune.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 22, 1850.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath:

Enclosed you will receive the precious document, which I would translate did my time permit. The measures and rules are good, although the fashion of killing has somewhat passed.

Every dispatch gives a change in the version of the landing at Cardenas. It now seems that several of the insurgent force were badly wounded in an engagement with some twenty lancers—that two houses were burnt, Col. White badly shot through the body, and finally that the three hundred men retreated on board their steamer taking the Governor and a subordinate officer. The Governor was put on board of a fishing smack, under a pledge of honor, that the men left wounded and otherwise on shore, should not be injured in any way. Lopez proceeded in the Creole to Key West, as is supposed, where he is followed by the General of Marines, who says he will take him thence, let the consequences be what they may; but this, probably, he will not attempt on "sober second thought." Q. U. O.

The Havana Account of the Taking of Cardenas.

The Havana papers of the 22d inst. brought by the *Isabel*, contain accounts of the taking of Cardenas, which differ little from our telegraphic dispatches from Charleston. We take the *Journal of Commerce's* translation:

Reimbursement of the Pirates—Routed by the Inhabitants of Cardenas and a few Valiant Soldiers.

The traitors and vagabonds have already abandoned our loyal soil. The people of Cardenas have given them a frightful lesson, after that which they received from the few valiant soldiers who garrisoned the place. Scarcely had the population recovered from the surprise produced by the invasion in the morning, when the noble citizens (vecinos) threw themselves almost unarmed upon the infamous rascals, and obliged them to reembark, making them pay dearly for their temerity. The late hour at which the mail arrived prevents our publishing more than the following lines, written by a friend of mine, a true and valiant citizen of Cardenas, Monday, May 20.—Time does not permit me to write you more than four lines. This place was selected by the banditti as the scene of their operations. They landed at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, about 400 strong, having been brought by a steamer. They immediately opened their fire upon the few troops who garrisoned the

place, who, however, resisted to the utmost. Nevertheless, the banditti made themselves masters of the town, and continued in possession until 6½ in the evening, at which time the inhabitants and the few soldiers who remained with us, rallied and gave them such a drubbing that they reembarked with all precipitation. They, however, took with them the Lieut. Governor, a Captain, and a Lieutenant, of the small force of one company which was here, but put them ashore at the Keys. There were many casualties on both sides; but the pirates received abundant proofs of Spanish valor, and of the dignity with which Cuba is determined to respond to the infamous traitors and banditti who have dared to profane their soil."

MORE ABOUT THE CUBAN STAMPEDE.

Full Particulars of the Fight and the Retrograde Movements.

From the Savannah Republican, Extra, May 25.

It appears that in looking after the Creole the Pizarro encountered the bark Georgiana, which had returned from the group of islands near the coast of Yucatan, whence the expedition sailed. The Georgiana had on board some thirty or forty men, who preferred not to accompany the expedition. These men were taken prisoners.

The landing was made on the night of the 18th inst. The first attack the following morning was directed against the jail, on the supposition that it was the barracks. The Kentucky regiment led this attack, which was warmly met by the sentinels on duty there, and some troops who were with them.

In their progress through the town, the invaders met with a hot reception from all quarters, being fired upon from walls, house-tops, windows, &c. A body of Spanish troops, moving towards the Governor's house being hailed, returned an answer by firing. The Governor's house was early attacked, but not until after Gen. Lopez had sent three or four distinct summonses to surrender. The house was then set fire to, when the Governor, some officers and some forty soldiers retreated to the next house, which was fired in its turn. They then made their way to a third house, on which were several ladies and others collected. The roof of this house, which was a low one, gave way and fell in, but no one was seriously hurt. In this condition the inmates, with the fire at their heels, and the soldiers in danger of being blown up by their own cartridges, had no choice but to surrender. A white flag was, therefore, soon hung out at the window on the point of a bayonet. In the absence of anything else to serve the purpose of a flag, one of the young ladies present gallantly offered an article of her under garments, which was used for the purpose.

The place being taken, Gen. Lopez, who had thus far been unable to get speech of the inhabitants, which he was anxious to do, in order to save bloodshed, explained that the expedition came to the island to offer liberty to the inhabitants, not with the purpose of plunder. He issued at the same time strict orders that no property should be taken without being paid for, and gave other necessary orders. The effect of these measures was that the Spanish soldiers put on red shirts and cockades, like the invaders, and distributed through the town with, at least, the ostensible object of conciliating the people in favor of their new visitors. It does not appear, however, that much impression was made this way, and it is certain that the Spanish officers all remained faithful to their flag, exhibiting throughout a courage worthy of the days of old Castile.

The loss on the side of the invaders was some 4 killed and perhaps 10 wounded, while it is presumed that the defendants of the place met a loss of some 20. Gen. Lopez is of opinion that there were not probably more than 100 regular soldiers of the line in Cardenas, at the time of the attack; but during all these transactions news had been sent to Coliseo, a post ten miles distant, and to Matanzas for reinforcements, and large reinforcements were approaching the city, near 300 men having arrived before nightfall. During the day, too, some of the invading force had become a little disorganized by drinking, and a portion of them had been detailed to place the wounded and a quantity of coal on board the Creole, in order to enable her to return at once for reinforcements. Influenced by these and other strong considerations, Gen. Lopez determined to reëmbark his command on board the Creole, which was done soon after nightfall of the same day on which they landed, (19th inst.). On their way to the boat they were attacked by a force of 22 lancers and 45 infantry. These troops fought the invaders with desperate courage, charging up to the bayonets. The lancers were killed, almost to a man. One of them, a common soldier, returned twice alone, searching, like the French officer at Waterloo, for some point where he might pierce the line.

On leaving the harbor of Cardenas, the course of the vessel was laid in a N. W. direction, in order to avoid the risk of meeting Spanish men of war. As soon as the land faded from view, Gen. Lopez gave orders to stand westward, his intention being to make another landing at the town of Mantua, in "Vuelta de Abojo." The district so called is all that part of the island of Cuba westward from Havana. A large part of the command had, however, become discouraged by the warm reception they had met with by the Spanish troops, and had resolved not to attempt another landing. The orders of Gen. Lopez were repeated, when a council was called, and some three-fourths of the force determined to land at Key West, placing a guard over the boat's compass to insure it. The officers generally were willing to follow the General.

The Creole ran aground in leaving the harbor of Cardenas, and remained six hours in the expectation of being overhauled by armed vessels. She was only got off after throwing overboard a large quantity of ammunition and provision—only 30,000 rounds of ammunition remained. The Creole, in going to Key West, took the south passage, while the Pizarro took the north passage. Thus they missed each other while outside. Had they come in contact, a bloody struggle would doubtless have been the result. The Pizarro had on board four companies of grenadiers—[probably 200 men.]

It is a curious circumstance, and one well worthy of mention, that the cholera disappeared in Havana the moment that the news of the landing of the expedition was received. This circumstance is well sustained by the experience of all disciplined armies in the field, on the eve of a battle, when the sick list diminishes rapidly. The excitement in Havana was, in like manner, so great that not a case of cholera was reported the day after the arrival of this news.

It is worthy of remark, in explanation of the letter of our Key West correspondent in regard to the reception of the invaders, that they did not anticipate any considerable assistance from the people of Cardenas. Their chief reliance, as we learn from officers of the expedition now in this city, was upon Matanzas, which place they were prevented from reaching by an unlooked for occurrence, as will be seen below. The popularity of General Lopez in Matanzas and the adjacent country, is represented to be almost unbounded.

We are further informed, that while the Creole was lying aground for six hours at Cardenas, with the momentary expectation of being attacked by a Spanish man-of-war, the steamer Pizarro came into the harbor at night on one side of it in search of her, and passed out on the other side, without discovering her. Had the Pizarro attacked the invaders, however, they had determined to board her and take possession of her, which they have since learned would have been an easy matter.

Some thirty or forty soldiers came passengers by the Creole from Key West, where the remainder of the expedition was left. It was their intention to leave Key West as soon as possible, and return to their homes in the States.

Eighty-four double-barrels were found in the Treasury at Cardenas, which were brought to Key West, and by order of Gen. Lopez distributed for the relief of the sick and wounded among the soldiers.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

Key West, Wednesday, May 22.

Messrs. Editors: Our city was thrown into consternation yesterday morning, by the arrival of the American steamer Creole, chased by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, which disclosed the fact that an attack had been made on the island of Cuba by an expedition from New-Orleans. The facts, as I have gathered them, are these: The Creole left New-Orleans on the 7th inst. for the ostensible purpose of taking passengers to Chagres, on their way to California. Instead of gold diggers, they were bound to Cuba, under the command of Gen. Lopez, on the project of revolutionizing that island. The plan was to land at Cardenas, surprise that place, seize the cars, and proceed immediately to Matanzas and surprise it, then go up the river to the mountains and fortify themselves. There the name of General Lopez would bring the soldiers and the citizens to his standard.

Having effected this, there would have been shortly a sufficient force to inspire confidence in the people and to meet the army of the Government. It was believed that the great majority of the people were in favor of revolution, and would, with the regular soldiers, declare in their favor as they advanced.

The Creole proceeded to the island of Mageret, off Cape Catoche, on the coast of Yucatan. At this place they joined a part of the expedition, which had arrived some time previous on the brig Susan Loud, and the bark Georgiana. The whole force was then 650 men and was composed of three regiments, the Mississippi, Louisiana and Kentucky. Information was sent from here to Havana by a smack to delude the Government as to the point of attack. After two days stay at the island the whole expedition embarked on the Creole for Cardenas, having sent the brig and bark back to New-Orleans. They reached Cardenas on the 19th inst. at 2 o'clock A.M. Here, on account of low tide and other obstructions, they were delayed two hours before a landing could be effected. This delay with the noise of landing had given the alarm, and a dispatch was immediately started by the Governor of Cardenas for Matanzas. As soon as they landed an attack was made on the garrison, the Americans shouting as they advanced, "Libertad de Cuba y independencia." At daylight after three hours hard fighting, the city was captured, with the loss of seven Americans and fifteen wounded. The loss of the Spaniards is not known, but is supposed to have been from 50 to 100. The Governor and Lieut. Governor of Cardenas were taken prisoners. This was necessary to make them surrender. The firing was constant and hot from the garrison and tops of houses until the city was taken. The Spanish soldiers fought well and bravely, but the Americans, with the same dauntless and vehement courage that swept Mexico, carried everything before them, and in a few hours after landing, this city, of 7,000 inhabitants, was in the possession of 600 men.

On reaching the Railroad dépôt the rails were found to have been taken up, so as to render it impossible to reach Matanzas by that means. Before they could have reached there by foot the whole force of the Government would have been ready to receive them. This part of the project having failed, it was concluded to remain at Cardenas and await a demonstration in their favor. The citizens in the morning appeared friendly and disposed to join the invaders, invited them to their houses and treated them hospitably, but none took up arms and none came in from the country.

In the evening about sundown, a hundred and twenty lancers marched into the city. A part took a position in one street to cut off a retreat. The others, fifty in number, charged the Americans and were all, with one exception, shot down. The lancer that escaped showed reckless valor—twice, single handed and alone, he charged—at the second charge his horse was killed, his arm was broken and he taken prisoner, and brought here. In this attack no assistance was rendered by the citizens. On the contrary, the Captain of the lancers was found to be the very man who had feasted the officers sumptuously at dinner, and made them believe he was with them.

One of the aids of Gen. Lopez, Gen. Gonzalez, lay here badly, but supposed not dangerously, wounded. Col. O'Hara, of Kentucky, is also wounded, but not dangerously. Capt. Logan, of Kentucky, died of his wounds, and his body was thrown overboard the day after they left Cardenas. Among those killed was an Episcopal parson from the West, whose name I have not learned.

The Americans receiving no assistance from the people, and aware that a force of ten thousand men stationed near Cardenas, were on the march to attack them, took to their boat at night and put to sea for Key West. The next morning the steamer Pizarro was discovered astern in chase. They kept ahead all that day, and at night changed their course to North East, and made the reef at Key Vacas. There a pilot took them inside the reef and ran down. The Pizarro was off the ship channel yesterday morning, having arrived in the night. She demanded a pilot of Lieut. Rogers, who

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lay out there in the *Pizarro*, the United States schooner engaged in the coast survey. The purpose for which they waited a pilot was, as they avowed, to chase the *Creole*.

Mr. Rogers replied that they could have a pilot to come into Key West, but not to pursue the *Creole*. The commander of the *Pizarro* threatened to inform the Government of his refusal to furnish him a pilot, on which Mr. Rogers sent him his card, so that there might be no doubt who he was. After a short time a pilot boarded the *Pizarro* from a piloting schooner, and brought her through the ship-channel. In the meantime, the *Creole* was running down inside the reef with all the steam she could raise. She rounded the Light-house point a half hour before the *Pizarro*. What might have been the consequence had she gotten a pilot from Mr. Rogers, or whether it was her intention, after having crossed the bar and gotten in our waters, to have attacked the *Creole* and cut her off from this place, we can't tell; but such it is supposed must have been her design, from the fact of her wanting a pilot to chase, and from the knowledge which her officers must have had that it was impossible for a vessel of so great draught to go inside the reef. The only use for a pilot was to come inside and await the approach of the *Creole*.

The *Creole*, after being detained twenty minutes by the Health Officer, was allowed to come to the wharf; while dropping down, the *Pizarro* passed on above and came to anchor. The commander ordered the pilot to put her between the *Creole* and the shore. He replied he would be damned if he would. As soon as the *Creole* touched the wharf, a rush was made by the men with their bundles and side arms for the shore, and soon the boat was entirely abandoned. They seemed glad enough to have gotten onco more on American soil. Fortunately for them the U. S. Barracks about a mile from the city were vacant and afforded a shelter. The *Pizarro* lays here still, having kept up steam all day yesterday and last night as if apprehensive she was in a dangerous neighborhood and it might be necessary to take very suddenly to her heels. She has, we understand, about 100 men aboard and one of the Spanish officers who escaped from Cardenas.

It was the design of the Americans, had they found it impossible to escape, to have boarded the *Pizarro* if they could. Could they have done this they would have taken her in ten minutes.

Twenty-six men and four officers of the garrison at Cardenas joined the Americans during the fight and have come over with them. They seem much attached to Gen. Lopez. Seven negroes also came over. When the men returned to the boat at Cardenas they found about twenty negroes, who prayed to be taken with them. All were sent ashore, however, except these seven, who hid themselves, and were not discovered till the boat got out to sea. They were brought before Judge Marvin, the District Judge, this morning, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*.

pus, who ordered them to be delivered to the Spanish Consul. He will send them on board the *Pizarro*, to be delivered to their owners. The *Creole* has been seized by the collector for various breaches of the revenue laws, and will doubtless be forfeited. No remonstrance was made by the adventurers when she was seized. They looked for it as a matter of course. They have been entirely peaceful and seem disposed to abide by the law. Many of them are gentlemen of education, and are of the most respectable families in the West. What will be their destination is unknown. Some, I understand, leave to-day for New Orleans, and above 300 on the island. Gen. Lopez and his aid, J. Sanchez Yznaga, are among the latter.

After the boat had gotten out to sea from Cardenas, a vote was taken to determine their course. A majority voted for coming to Key West. Gen. Lopez then asked to be set ashore at La Vuelta de Abajo, where troops were stationed with the Spanish soldiers who had joined them, and who were anxious to have followed him. A number of the Americans were also willing to follow him. The supply of fuel was not small, that it was thought they would not be sufficient to take them back to the shore and reach this place, and they determined not to return. Lopez seems still sanguine. He says that his name will yet call a host to his standard. The Americans speak in the highest terms of his courage. He was to be found throughout the fight where the bullets flew thickest. They think, though, that he was deceived as to the extent of his popularity in Cuba, and this was the cause of the failure of the expedition. As to the fact in this respect it is difficult to say. Lopez has long had the reputation of being the most popular man in Cuba, but his popularity is chiefly in the southern part, where his estates lay and where he lived when a Spanish General.

Had the project of seizing Matanzas and fortifying himself in the mountains succeeded, Cuba may have been at this moment revolutionized. As in many other great attempts, however, the occurrences of an hour may have thwarted and defeated a well-formed plan.

Since writing the above, we hear through the Spanish Consul at this port that the *Pizarro* on Saturday last, captured the brig *Susan Loud* and the bark *Georgianna*, the vessels before mentioned as having carried part of the expedition to Mugeris. They were on their way from that island to New Orleans. They had on board, beside their crew, some 15 or 20 men, some sick, and others who backed out and concluded to return. The *Pizarro* took them into Havana, and immediately sailed after the *Creole*. There were taken on these vessels a great number of letters, which were brought here.

A smack arrived here an hour ago from Havana, and communicated with the *Pizarro*. She is just going out with the smack in tow.

Haste for the mail prevents me from giving you further details.

I should have stated that some of the wounded Americans were left at Cardenas from necessity. The Governor and Lt. Governor of Cardenas were released on giving their word of honor that these men should be well treated—a promise they remembered most probably only while the *Creole* was in sight. The city is full of rumors of other expeditions having been fitted out from Mississippi and Pennsylvania. This is gathered from the adventurers.

CARTSFORT.

A Key West correspondent of the *Charleston Courier* says:

All arms, ammunition, horses, &c. were collected from the citizens for our use. We remained in quiet possession of the city until dusk of the evening, during which time the entire force, except General Lopez and staff and a command of 25 men under Capt. Logan of Kentucky Regiment, had returned on board our steamer to rest, when, to our surprise, the command was attacked by 150 or 200 lancers and cavalry, all mounted. Captain Logan defended his position until reinforced from the steamer. The engagement lasted about three quarters of an hour.

Our loss in killed and wounded amounted to 12, including Capt. L. who was mortally wounded and died on board the steamer. The enemy lost all except some twelve men. During the engagement we kept retreating, having understood that they were expecting a heavy reinforcement. Got the steamer under way on Sunday evening, about 10 o'clock.

At 12 M. on the morning of the 20th discovered a Spanish man-of-war some fifteen miles to the southward and eastward, apparently in chase of us. We kept our steamer under heavy steam, piling on barrels of rosin and coal, and at about 8 A.M. of the 21st saw a steamer to windward. Procuring a pilot off the reef of Florida, we ran into Key West, where we arrived at about 11 P.M. and landed, being chased up to that time.

On our first landing at Cardenas, Col. Pickot of the Kentucky regiment, with some 30 men, was detailed to take possession of the railroad depot, to cut off all communication with Matanzas, and did not return until late in the evening, but in ample time to participate in our last engagement, at which time a command of 25 Spanish officers and soldiers joined us, one of whom was slightly wounded.

Wounded—Colonel Wheat, of the Louisiana Regiment, slightly; Col. O'Hara, of the Kentucky Regiment, slightly; Gen. Gonzalez, do do, slightly; Capt. Logan, do do, mortally, (since dead); Captain Smith, do do, slightly; Lieut. Jones, of the Louisiana Regiment, seriously; Col. _____ of the Gen. Staff, slightly; Qr. Master Lexias, of the Mississippi Regiment, mortally, (dead); Col. _____ of Gen. Staff, missing; Major Hawala, of the Kentucky Regiment, seriously.

Who is General Lopez?

This question has frequently been asked. The enclosed sketch of his career, we find in the Philadelphia Bulletin, condensed from a long account in a New-Orleans paper:

"Narciso Lopez was born of wealthy parents, in 1790 or '91 in Venezuela, and is now a little over fifty years of age. He was the only son that grew to manhood, though he had numerous sisters. He was trained to the saddle, as is the custom in South America. His father being obliged by civil disturbances to remove to Caracas, where he entered upon a commercial life, his son Narciso superintended a branch of the House at Valencia, in the interior. Here, during the troubles of Bolivar's time in 1814, young Lopez took a prominent part on the popular side, and narrowly escaped from massacre. At length, when reduced almost to desperation, enlisted in the army, as his only chance for life. At the end of the war between Spain and the insurgents, Lopez found himself a Colonel, at the age of 23. He had also received the cross of San Fernando, as a further reward for various gallant deeds during the war. On the evacuation of the country by the Spanish army, Col. Lopez returned to Cuba.

"Since that time, (1824,) Lopez has been a Cuban, having married and established himself in the island. He was known to be possessed of liberal principles, which prevented him from obtaining office in the island, and thus remained in retirement. During the first of the Carlist troubles in Spain, Lopez happened to be in Madrid with his wife urging a private claim on the government side was made first aid de camp to the Commander in Chief, Gen. Valdez, and received several military decorations. He became the warm personal friend of Valdez, who was afterwards the most popular Captain General of Cuba. He was for a time, Commander in Chief of the National Guard of Spain, and subsequently Commander in Chief of several provinces. During all this period of favor with the royalist party, it is said that he remained faithful to his democratic principles; and though caressed by the Queen and Mother Christina, he despised and distrusted her.

On the insurrection which ended in the expulsion of Christina from the regency, Lopez was made Governor of Madrid, a post which he held until Espartero became regent, when he positively refused to hold it, in spite of the solicitations of Espartero. As Senator of the Kingdom from the Liberal City of Seville, he studied the politics and institutions of Spain, and then first learned the condition of the Spanish colonies, and especially the oppressions under which Cuba, the country of his adoption, labored. The expulsion of the Cuban deputies from the Cortes further disgusted him, and, resigning his offices, he departed for Havana, not without some trouble in obtaining permission.

At this time, (1839,) General Valdez was Captain General of Cuba. During the various political troubles of Spain, Lopez held different posts of honor and emolument in the island, but, at length he resigned all except his rank as General, and then undertook the working of an abandoned copper mine, as a pretext for returning to the Central Department. Here he began to mingle with the people and concert a plan for the liberation of Cuba. The enterprise of last year, which miscarried so completely, was the result of his first efforts.

CUBA AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Pennsylvanian says:—General Taylor's advisers have induced him to take a most extraordinary step in sending the Home squadron to keep the Island of Cuba in the hands of its oppressors. What right had he to go out of the Union—in the harbor of a foreign country—to proffer his services as the police officer of monarchy, and to degrade the American flag and the American navy by invoking their influence and aid in the consummation of his designs. Recently, it was alleged, that we could not interfere for Hungary, and there was force in the allegation; but now it is suddenly discovered that our neutrality laws extend to the ~~Galle-Moro~~. It does not alter the character of the transaction a particle, that some of our citizens are supposed to be engaged in the expedition about to make a descent upon an island a thousand times more crushed under the heel of the tyrant than Russia. It is an extraordinary, but highly characteristic movement.

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The Dimensions and Population of Cuba.

As the "inevitable destiny" of this noble island is cooperation or annexation to the United States, any information in regard to it is desirable, and at this time particularly opportune. The dimensions of the island have been variously estimated by different geographers, at different periods. This variance is of little moment; and is deserving of consideration at present, particularly as we have official estimates of a late date, sufficiently accurate for our purpose.

The last statistics published by the Government, (in 1847,) gave the main island 34,233 square geographical miles, or 45,630 square English miles; to the island of Pines, 810 square geographical miles, or 1,077 square English miles; and to the other islets and keys, 976 square geographical miles, or 1,290 square English miles. Total of the Island of Cuba and its dependencies, 47,007 square English miles.

To De Bow's Review, from which we derive the above statistical information, we are indebted for some additional facts. The length of the island, in the shortest line from east to west, is 980 miles. In its narrowest part, the island is 20 miles broad. In the broadest part, it is 135 miles wide. At this particular time, it is desirable to know the relative position of Cuba, and its distance from other points. From the southern part of Florida, to the most northern part of Cuba, the distance is 113 miles. The distance from the extreme south-west point of Cuba to the nearest point of Yucatan, is 132 miles; the eastern part of Cuba is 49 miles from the nearest point of Hayti, and the nearest distance between Cuba and Jamaica 87 miles.

In regard to the population, the statistical information is likewise defective, but not as much as now as formerly. The returns of the white class may be relied upon, for the Government has ample means to ensure the correctness of this portion of the census, and its registration system as applied to the whites, is well organized. Not so with the class of slaves—the returns are doubtless incorrect, for the interest of the planters and their fears of taxation, tempt them to conceal the real number of their slaves. With the other class enumerated in the census, there is likewise uncertainty, owing to the fact that many are in the habit of enrolling themselves as white, who had previously been classed as colored.

We take the following table from an article by Mr. J. C. Reynolds, in De Bow's Review; it is constructed from official and other estimates, and may be considered authentic:

	Whites.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
1774,	95,419	30,815	44,336	170,570
1792,	133,553	54,152	64,500	252,207
1811, (est.)	274,000	114,000	212,000	600,000
1817,	238,796	114,057	190,145	551,000
1825, (est.)	325,000	130,000	260,000	715,000
1827,	311,051	104,494	286,949	704,487
1841,	418,991	152,838	426,495	1,007,024
1846,	425,767	149,221	322,709	899,752

It will thus be seen, that while the class of whites has slightly increased (7626 in five years,) the aggregate population of Cuba has decreased. This increase of white population has been in the country, the towns and villages; while in the larger cities, it has decreased. In 1841 the white population of Havana, within and without the walls, excluding the garrison, inmates of the prisons and hospitals, and transient persons,

was 60,784; in 1845 it had fallen to 53,044. The total population with the same boundaries—excluding the garrison, etc., as above—in 1841, was 125,740; in 1846, only 106,751. The suburbs contained 25,010 inhabitants in 1841, and in 1846 only 23,020. The entire population thus fell from 160,750 to 122,497, or twenty per cent. In Matanzas, during the same period of five years, the white population had fallen from 10,304 to 10,030 the free colored from 3041 to 2788, the slave from 6779 to 4159, and the total population from 19,124 to 16,988.

The fluctuations in the numbers of the free population are ascribable to the cause before stated, viz: the practice of indiscriminate enrollment in one class or the other—the colored or white.

The diminution in the number of slaves, the reviewer ascribes, in part, to the almost entire cessation of the African slave trade, and to the partial returns made by the planters. Making due allowances for these concessions on the part of planters, it is estimated that 343,752 would be about the correct figures for the slaves in Cuba in 1846.

Connected with this subject, we give a brief summary of Commercial statistics, which we condense from Hunt's Magazine for the present month:

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PRODUCTIONS, OF CUBA IN 1849.

Agriculture.

Garden fruits.....	\$14,339,050
Sugar.....	13,690,924
Esculent Vegetables and Fodder...	6,007,080
Tobacco.....	5,043,820
Coffee.....	2,306,131
Indian Corn.....	1,884,982
Cincoal.....	1,760,110
Cedar, Mahogany and other woods	1,711,193
Molasses.....	1,462,724
Other agricultural productions.....	3,278,175

Total value agric'l productions.... \$51,972,902

Dairy and Domestic Animals.

Beef.....	\$3,005,780
Pork.....	1,340,053
Eggs.....	1,168,860
Birds.....	1,074,216
Milk.....	336,040
Hides.....	180,289
Mutton.....	120,000

Total val. dairy & dom's animals \$7,819,260

Agricultural productions..... 51,972,902

Grand Total..... \$59,791,462

Exports of Produce from Havana for 1849.

	Sugar.	Coffee.	Molasses.	Segars	Tobacco.
	Boxes.	Arro.	Hhds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1847—	644,853	324,001	32,182	1,932,267	1,936,829
1848—	686,969	118,262	27,514	150,729	1,350,815
1849—	612,801	316,246	36,258	111,572	1,153,265

Exports of Produce from Matanzas for 1849.

	Sugar.	Coffee.	Molasses.
	Boxes.	Bags.	Hhds.
1847.....	361,913	101,567	61,075
1848.....	313,352	8,431	58,219
1849.....	237,647	64,648	61,117

The Cuban Expedition.

The New Orleans Delta endeavors to correct the erroneous reports which have been published respecting the composition and strength of the force which left the United States under Gen. Lopez, for the purpose of liberating the Island of Cuba. The Editor alludes to the various estimates, and mentions five thousand men as the lowest tally, and then proceeds to say:

This number is considerably over the mark. It was certainly very impracticable to have raised a force as large as that indicated, but the prevailing opinion of the friends of the enterprise was, that if the assurances they had received from the Cubans were to be relied on, two thousand would prove a sufficient force. If those assurances should prove unfounded, five thousand could not maintain themselves against the Spanish army, aided by a hostile and disaffected people. Then, too, the raising of so large a force as five thousand men involved a large expenditure, which the Junta could ill afford, and might attract the attention, and invite the interference of the Federal authorities.

Their transportation and landing, too, would be rendered more difficult. For these reasons, it was believed most judicious to raise a force not exceeding two thousand, composed of picked men, of tried courage and skill, and to organize and dispatch them in the most secret and quiet manner. These men, being all Americans, and having served in the Mexican campaign, and being mostly armed with Jenning's patent rifles, would be more than a match for equal number of the Spanish forces that could be brought against them. With this force, it was General Lopez's intention to throw himself upon some point where he has a number of friends, and by a coup de main to capture the arsenal, &c., of the Spaniards, seize the public funds, arouse the people, and have all troops of liberty to rally around his standard. In the selection and organization of this force, General Lopez relied chiefly on young Americans from the South and South-west. The troops which left this city consisted of three regiments or battalions, of a few hundred men each. These were, at least, the only organized bodies that left for this port. There were other detached parties which left for Chagres, or the point of rendezvous, and others, still, that have departed from Texas and other parts of the United States, for the same destination.

We find it impossible to obtain full lists of the names or accurate totals of the strength of the regiments. Those which we have embrace only a portion of the officers, such as we could pick up by inquiry.

The first Regiment, which was organized and sent off was that of Kentucky. (*De propaganda libertatis*.) This Regiment left April 23. It was commanded by the following officers:

Col. Theodore O'Hara, a Brevet Maj. of the U. S. Army; and late Maj. in the Comissarios Department. Lieut. Col. Jas. F. Pickens, late U. S. Consul at Turin. Maj. Theo. Theodore Hawkins, late of the U. S. Army, (14th Infantry.) Capt. Hardy, (late of 2d Kentucky Volunteers.) Logan, (late of the U. S. Army.) Morrison, (of the volunteers.) Winston, (late of the 1st Infantry.) Lieut. Dean, Johnson, James, Knott, McCluffin, Pitua, Hoey, and Woolfolk. This Regiment consists of from three to four hundred strong—all Kentuckians. They left in one ship. There are others of the Regiment who left since, to join their comrades, but we have not their names and grades.

The Second Regiment was that of Louisiana, which left May 2. It is commanded by Col. G. H. Wheate, a member of the bar of this city, and formerly of Nashville. Col. Wheate was an officer in the Mexican war, and on the disbandment of his regiment, which was enlisted for twelve months, raised an independent corps, which served through the campaign. Lieut. Col. W. H. Bell, a Mississippian, of the 1st Mississippi Volunteers, who had lost an arm at Buena Vista. Maj. J. R. Hayden; Adjutant E. F. Fisher; Surgeon, Grull; Assistant Surgeon A. A. Joseph; Quartermaster Thomas; Commissary J. H. R. McHenry; Capt. Curn, Henry, O. Foster, Hinton, McComick, Collin, Brackinridge, J. C. Davis, A. J. V. ~~Marshall, and others, all respectable gentlemen of Louisiana, and three hundred and fifty rank and file.~~

The 3rd Regiment which left this port was commanded by Col. M. J. Hatch, formerly a member Congress from Tennessee, with Peter Smith, son of Judge ~~Smith, of Mississippi, Maj. Capt. A. M. Telf. McKewen, and others, all respectable gentlemen of Mississippi, whose names we have not been able to obtain in full.~~

A. W. MARSH, A. C. STEEDE,
J. C. HOWARD, LIEUTENANTS DUNCAN

31 May 1850, 4
THE INVADERS OF CUBA.

We copy the following from the New Orleans Delta of the 23d instant, as disclosing the names of some of the persons engaged in the late attempt to invade the Island of Cuba :

As many very erroneous reports have been published respecting the composition and strength of the force which left the United States under Gen. NAUROS LÓPEZ, to aid the people of Cuba in achieving their independence, and overthrowing the Spanish despotism in that island, we consider it proper to publish a correct and reliable statement of the strength and character of that force. The estimates of Gen. López's army, made by various journals, vary from one to ten thousand men. The general estimate, however, is five thousand. This number is considerably over the mark. It was certainly very practicable to have raised a force as large as that indicated, but the prevailing opinion of the friends of the enterprise was, that if the assurances they had received from the Cubans were to be relied on, two thousand would prove a sufficient force ; if those assurances should prove unfounded, five thousand could not maintain themselves against the Spanish army, aided by a hostile and disaffected people. Then, too, the raising of so large a force as five thousand men involved a large expenditure, which the Junta could ill afford, and might attract the attention and invite the interference of the Federal authorities. Their transportation and landing, too, would be rendered more difficult.

For these reasons it was believed most judicious to raise a force not exceeding two thousand men, composed of picked men, of tried courage and skill, and to organize and dispatch them in the most secret and quiet manner. These men, being all Americans, and having served in the Mexican campaigns, and being mostly armed with Jennings' patent rifle, would be more than a match for quadruple the Spanish force that could be brought against them. With this force it was General López's intention to throw himself upon some point where he has a number of friends, and by a *coup de main* to capture the arsenals, &c. of the Spaniards, seize the public funds, arouse the people, and invite all friends of liberty to rally around his standard. In the selection and organization of this force Gen. López relied chiefly on young Americans from the South and Southwest.

The troops which left this city consisted of three regiments or battalions, of a few hundred men each. These were, at least, the only organized bodies that left this port. There were other detached parties which left for Chagres, or the point of rendezvous, and others still, that have departed from Texas and other parts of the United States, for the same destination. We find it impossible to obtain full lists of the officers or accurate returns of the strength of the regiments. Those which we have embrace only a portion of the officers, such as we could pick up by inquiry.

The first regiment which was organized and sent off was that of Kentucky. This regiment left April 25. It was commanded by the following officers :

Col. Theodore O'Hare, a Brevet Major of the U. S. Army, and late Major in the Commissary Department. Lieut. Col. John F. Pickett, late U. S. Consul at Turk's Island. Major Thomas Theodore Hawkins, late of the U. S. Army, 16th Infantry. Capt. Hardy, late of 2d Kentucky volunteers; Logan, late of the U. S. Army; Mariot, of the Voltigeurs, Winston, late of the 16th Infantry. Lieuts. Dean, Johnson, James, Knott, McGuffin, Titus, Hoey, and Woolfolk. This regiment consists of from three to four hundred strong—all Kentuckians. They left in one ship. There are others of the regiment who left since to join their command, but we have not their names and grades.

The second regiment was that of Louisiana, which left May 2. It is commanded by Col. C. R. WHEAT, a member of the bar of this city, and formerly of Nashville. Col. Wheat was an officer in the Mexican war, and on the disbandment of his regiment, which was enlisted for twelve months, raised an independent corps, which served through the campaign. Lieut. Col. W. H. Bell, a Mississippian, of the 1st Mississippi volunteers, who had lost an arm at Buena Vista; Major J. R. Hayden; Adjutant F. F. Fisher; Surgeon — Stull; Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Josephs; Quartermaster Thomas; Commissary J. D. R. McHenry; Captains Cuen, Henry, O. Foster, Hunton, McCormick, Colin, Brackenridge, J. C. Davis, A. W. Marsh, Abner C. Steede, J. C. Howard; Lieutenants Duncan, R. Scott, McGunegle, Theo. Byrd, Dennet, E. L. Jones, Foley, Parrish, Morris, Fixton, Mitchell, Morgan, Sartain, and three hundred and fifty rank and file.

The last regiment which left this port was commanded by Colonel N. J. BROWN, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, with Peter Smith, son of Judge Pinckney Smith, of Mississippi, Major; Captains A. Mizell, McKewen, and others, all respectable gentlemen of Mississippi, whose names we have not been able to obtain in full.

We have not pretended to accuracy or fulness in this statement, our main object being to vindicate the character of the men engaged in the enterprise.

31 MAY 1850, 1

FULL NEWS OF THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

The Taking of Cardenas!

DESPERATE FIGHT!

Chase of the Creole by the Pizarro!

Narrow Escape of the Creole! &c.

We have received by express this morning the full accounts of the operations of the Cuba expedition on the shores of that island. As the details are of deep interest we devote to them a considerable space. We first give the remarks of the Savannah Republican, following it with a deeply interesting letter from Key West:

The Republican Extra of the 25th inst. states that the steamship Isabel arrived on the Savannah bar at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, and placed her mails and passengers on board the J. Stone. She left Havana on the 23d inst. Among the passengers is Gen. Lopez, commander of the expedition, one of his aides-de-camp, Señor J. Sanchez Yznegui, and Messrs. J. G. Hutton and O. H. Horton.

It appears that in looking after the Creole the Pizarro encountered the bark Georgiana, which had returned from the group of islands near the coast of Yucatan, from whence the expedition sailed. The Georgiana had on board some thirty or forty men, who preferred not to accompany the expedition. These men were taken prisoners.

The landing was made on the night of the 18th inst. The first attack, the following morning, was directed against the jail, on the supposition that it was the barracks. The Kentucky regiment led this attack, which was warmly met by the sentinels on duty there, and some troops who were with them.

In their progress through the town the invaders met with a hot reception from all quarters, being fired upon from walls, housetops, windows, &c. A body of Spanish troops, moving towards the Governor's house, being hailed, returned an answer by firing. The Governor's house was early attacked, but not until after Gen. Lopez had sent three or four distinct summonses to surrender. The house was then set fire to, when the Governor, some officers and forty soldiers retreated to the next house, which was fired in its turn. They then made their way to a third house, on which were several ladies and others collected. The roof of this house, which was a low one, gave way and fell in, but no one was seriously hurt. In this condition the inmates, with the fire at their heels, and the soldiers in danger of being blown up by their own cartridges, had no choice but to surrender. A white flag was, therefore, soon hung out at the window, on the point of a bayonet. In the absence of anything else to serve the purpose of a flag, one of the young ladies present gallantly offered an article of her under garments, which was used for the purpose.

The place being taken, Gen. Lopez, who had thus far been unable to get speech of the inhabitants, which he was anxious to do, in order to save bloodshed, explained that the expedition came to the island to offer liberty to the inhabitants, not with the purpose of plunder. He issued at the same time strict orders that no property should be

taken without being paid for, and gave other necessary orders. The effect of these measures was that the Spanish soldiers put on red shirts and cockades like the invaders, and distributed themselves through the town, with at least the ostensible object of conciliating the people in favor of their new visitors. It does not appear, however, that much impression was made this way, and it is certain that the Spanish officers all remained faithful to their flag, exhibiting throughout a courage worthy of the days of old Castile.

The loss on the side of the invaders was some four killed, and perhaps ten wounded, while it is presumed that the defenders of the place met a loss of some twenty. Gen. Lopez is of opinion that there were not probably more than 100 regular soldiers of the line in Cardenas at the time of the attack; but during all these transactions news had been sent to Coliseo, a post ten miles distant, and to Matanzas for reinforcements, and large reinforcements were approaching the city, near 300 men having arrived before nightfall. During the day, too, some of the invading force had become a little disorganized by drinking, and a portion of them had been detailed to place the wounded and a quantity of coal on board the Creole, in order to enable her to return at once for reinforcements. Influenced by these and other strong considerations, Gen. Lopez determined to reëmbark his command on board the Creole, which was done soon after nightfall of the same day on which they landed (19th inst.) On their way to the boat they were attacked by a force of twenty-two lancers and forty-five infantry. These troops fought the invaders with desperate courage, charging up to the bayonets. The lancers were killed almost to a man. One of them, a common soldier, returned twice alone, searching, like the French officer at Waterloo, for some point where he might place the line.

On leaving the harbor of Cardenas, the course of the vessel was laid in a N. W. direction, in order to avoid the risk of meeting Spanish men-of-war. As soon as the land faded from view, Gen. Lopez gave orders to stand westward, his intention being to make another landing at the town of Mantua, in "Puerto de Abajo." The district so called is all that part of the island of Cuba westward from Havana. A large part of the command had, however, become discouraged by the warm reception they had met with by the Spanish troops, and had resolved not to attempt another landing. The orders of Gen. Lopez were repeated, when a council was called, and some three-fourths of the force determined to land at Key West, placing a guard over the boat's compass to insure it. The officers generally were willing to follow the General.

The Creole ran aground in leaving the harbor of Cardenas, and remained six hours in the expectation of being overhauled by armed vessels. She was only got off after throwing overboard a large quantity of ammunition and provision—only 30,000 rounds of ammunition remained. The Creole, in going to Key West, took the South passage, while the Pizarro took the North passage. Thus they missed each other while outside. Had they come in contact, a bloody struggle would doubtless have been the result. The Pizarro had on board four companies of Grenadiers—(probably 200 men.)

It is a curious circumstance, and one well worthy of mention, that the cholera disappeared in Havana the moment that the news of the landing of the expedition was received. This circumstance is well sustained by the experience of all well disciplined armies in the field, on the eve of a battle, when the sick list diminishes rapidly. The excitement in Havana was, in like manner, so great that not a case of cholera was reported the day after the arrival of this news.

It is worthy of remark, in explanation of the letter of our Key West correspondent in regard to the reception of the invaders, that they did not anticipate any considerable assistance from the people of Cardenas. Their chief reliance, as we learn from officers of the expedition now in this city, was upon Matanzas, which place they were prevented from reaching by an unlooked for occurrence, as will be seen below. The popularity of Gen. Lopez in Matanzas and the adjacent country is represented to be almost unbounded.

We are further informed, that while the Creole was lying aground for six hours at Cardenas, with the momentary expectation of being attacked by a Spanish man-of-war, the steamer Pizarro came into the harbor at night, on one side of it, in search of her, and passed out on the other side, without discovering her. Had the Pizarro attacked the invaders, however, they had determined to board her and take possession of her, which they have since learned would have been an easy matter.

Some thirty or forty soldiers came passengers by the Isabel from Key West, where the remainder of the expedition was left. It was their intention to leave Key West as soon as possible, and return to their homes in the States.

Of the desperate courage of these adventurers it is unnecessary to speak. The expedition was composed of the very best of our Mexican volunteers, some of whom say the resistance they met at Cardenas during the night attack was equal to that at Monterey. They speak in the highest terms of the bravery and skill of Gen. Lopez, who, they say, is fitted to lead in any expedition. Just think of 600 men invading an island of a million inhabitants, and we may form some idea of the worse than forlorn hope upon which they had gone, and of the calm, unflinching courage with which they were inspired.

Eighty-four doubloons were found in the treasury at Cardenas, which were brought to Key West and by order of Gen. Lopez distributed for the relief of the sick and wounded among the soldiers.

31 MAY 1850, 1

[Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.]

Key West, May 22, 1850.
Messrs. Editors—Our city was thrown into consternation yesterday morning by the arrival of the American steamer *Creole*, chased by the Spanish war steamer *Pizarro*, which disclosed the fact that an attack had been made on the island of Cuba by an expedition from New Orleans. The facts, as I have gathered them, are these: The *Creole* left New Orleans on the 7th inst., for the ostensible purpose of taking passengers to Chagres, on their way to California. Instead of gold diggers, they were bound to Cuba, under the command of Gen. Lopez, on the project of revolutionizing that island. The plan was to land at Cardenas, surprise that place, seize the care, and proceed immediately to Matanzas and surprise it, then go up the river to the mountains and fortify themselves. There the name of Gen. Lopez would bring the soldiers and the citizens to his standard. Having effected this, there would have been shortly a sufficient force to inspire confidence in the people and to meet the army of the Government. It was believed that the great majority of the people were in favor of revolution, and would, with the regular soldiers, declare in their favor as they advanced. The *Creole* proceeded to the island of Mujeres, off Cape Catoche, on the coast of Yucatan. At this place they joined a part of the expedition, which had arrived some time previous on the brig *Susan Loud* and the bark *Georgiana*. The whole force was then six hundred and fifty men, and was composed of three regiments, the Mississippi, Louisiana and Kentucky. Information was sent from here to Havana by a smack, to delude the Government as to the point of attack. After two days stay at the island, the whole expedition embarked on the *Creole* for Cardenas, having sent the brig and bark back to New Orleans. They reached Cardenas on the 19th inst. at 2 o'clock A. M. Here, on account of low tide and other obstructions, they were delayed two hours before a landing could be effected. This delay, with the noise of landing, had given the alarm, and a despatch was immediately started by the Governor of Cardenas for Matanzas. As soon as they landed an attack was made on the garrison, the Americans shouting as they advanced, "Libertad de Cuba y Independencia." At daylight, after three hours' hard fighting, the city was captured, with the loss of seven Americans and fifteen wounded. The loss of the Spaniards is not known, but is supposed to have been from fifty to one hundred. The Governor and Lieut. Governor of Cardenas were taken prisoners. The Governor's palace was burnt. This was necessary to make them surrender. The firing was constant and hot from the garrison and tops of houses, until the city was taken. The Spanish soldiers fought well and bravely, but the Americans, with the same dauntless and valiant courage that swept Mexico, carried everything before them, and, in a few hours after landing, this city, of seven thousand inhabitants, was in the possession of six hundred men.

On reaching the railroad depot the rails were found to have been taken up, so as to render it impossible to reach Matanzas by that means. Before they could be reached there by foot the whole force of the Government would have been ready to receive them. This part of the project having failed, it was concluded to remain at Cardenas and await a demonstration in their favor. The citizens, in the morning appeared friendly and disposed to join the invaders, invited them to their houses, and treated them hospitably, but none took up arms and none came in from the country.

In the evening about sundown, a hundred and twenty lancers marched into the city. A part took a position in one street to cut off a retreat. The other fifty in number, charged the Americans, and were all with one exception, shot down. The lancer that escaped showed reckless valor—twice, single handed and alone, he charged; at the second charge his horse was killed, his arm was broken and he taken prisoner and brought here. In this attack no assistance was rendered by the citizens. On the contrary, the captain of the lancers was found to be the very man who had treated the officers sumptuously at dinner, and made them believe he was with them.

One of the aids of Gen. Lopez, Gen. Gonzales, lies here badly, but supposed not dangerously, wounded. Col. O'Hara, of Kentucky, is also wounded, but not dangerously. Capt. Logan, of Kentucky, died of his wounds, and his body was thrown overboard the day after they left Cardenas. Among those killed was an Episcopal parson from the West, whose name I have not learned.

The Americans receiving no assistance from the people, and aware that a force of ten thousand men stationed near Cardenas, were on the march to attack them, took to their boat at night and put to sea for Key West. The next morning the steamer *Pizarro* was discovered astern in chase. They kept ahead all that day, and changed their course to northeast, and made the reef at Key Vacas. There a pilot took them inside the reef and ran down. The *Pizarro* was off the ship channel yesterday morning, having arrived in the night. She demanded a pilot of Lieut. Rogers, who lay out there in the Petrel, the U. S. schooner engaged in the coast survey. The purpose for which they wanted a pilot was, as they avowed, to chase the *Creole*. Mr. Rogers replied that they could have a pilot to come into Key West, but not to pursue the *Creole*. The commander of the *Pizarro* threatened to inform the Government of his refusal to furnish a pilot, on which Mr. Rogers sent him his card, so that there might be no doubt who he was. After a short time, a pilot boarded the *Pizarro* from a piloting schooner and brought her through the ship channel. In the meantime, the *Creole* was running down inside

the reef with all the steam she could raise. She rounded the light-house point a half hour before the *Pizarro*. What might have been the consequence had she gotten a pilot from Mr. Rogers, or whether it was her intention after having crossed the bar and gotten into our waters to have attacked the *Creole* and cut her off from this place, we can't tell; but such, it is supposed, must have been her design, from the fact of her wanting a pilot to chase, and from the knowledge which her officers must have had that it was impossible for a vessel of so great draught to go inside the reef. The only use for a pilot was to come inside and await the approach of the *Creole*.

The *Creole*, after being detained twenty minutes by the health officer, was allowed to come to the wharf; while dropping down, the *Pizarro* passed on above and came to anchor. The commander ordered the pilot to put her between the *Creole* and the shore. He replied he would be dead if he would. As soon as the *Creole* touched the wharf, a rush was made by the men with their bundles and side arms for the shore, and soon the boat was entirely abandoned. They seemed glad enough to have gotten once more on American soil. Fortunately for them the U. S. Barracks, about a mile from the city, were vacant and afforded a shelter. The *Pizarro* lays here still, having kept up steam all yesterday and last night as if apprehensive she was in a dangerous neighborhood, and it might be necessary to take very suddenly to her heels. She has, we understand, about one hundred men on board and one of the Spanish officers who escaped from Cardenas.

It was the design of the Americans, had they found it impossible to escape, to have boarded the *Pizarro* if they could. Could they have done this they would have taken her in two minutes.

Twenty-six men and four officers of the garrison at Cardenas joined the Americans during the fight and have come over with them. They spent much attached to Gen. Lopez. Seven negroes also came over. When the men returned to the beach at Cardenas, they found about twenty negroes who prayed to be taken with them. All were sent ashore, however, except these seven, who hid themselves and were not discovered till the boat got out to sea. They were brought before Judge Marvin, the District Judge, this morning, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, who ordered them to be delivered to the Spanish Consul. He will send them on board the *Pizarro*, to be delivered to their owners. The *Creole* has been seized by the collector for various breaches of the revenue laws, and will doubtless be forfeited. No remonstrance was made by the adventurers, when she was seized. They looked for it as a matter of course. They have been entirely peaceful and seem disposed to abide by the law. Many of them are gentlemen of education and some of the most respectable families in the West. What will be their destination is unknown. Some, I understand, leave to-day for New Orleans, and above three hundred on the Isabel. Gen. Lopez told his aid, I. Sanchez Yznaga, are among the last to leave.

After the boat had gotten out to sea from Cardenas a vote was taken to determine their course. A majority voted for coming to Key West. Gen. Lopez then asked to set ashore at La Vuelta de Abajo, where troops were stationed with the Spanish soldiers who had joined them, and who were anxious to have followed him. A number of the Americans were also willing to follow him. The supply of fuel was so small that it was thought there would not be sufficient to take them back to the shore and reach this place, and they determined not to return. Lopez seems still sanguine. He says that his name will yet call a boat to his standard. The Americans speak in the highest terms of his courage. He was to be found throughout the fight where the bullets flew thickest. They think, though that he was deceived as to the extent of his popularity in Cuba, and this was the cause of the failure of the expedition. As to the fact in this respect it is difficult to say. Lopez has long had the reputation of being the most popular man in Cuba, but his popularity is chiefly in the southern part, where his estates lay and where he lived, when a Spanish general.

Had the project of seizing Matanzas and fortifying himself in the mountains succeeded, Cuba may have been at this moment revolutionized. As in many other great attempts, however, the occurrences of an hour may have thwarted and defeated a well formed plan.

Since writing the above we hear through the Spanish Consul at this port that the *Pizarro* on Saturday last captured the brig *Susan Loud* and the bark *Georgiana*, the vessels before mentioned as having carried part of the expedition to Mujeres. They were on their way from that island to New Orleans. They had on board, besides their crew, some fifteen or twenty men, some sick and others who were backed, but not concluded to return. The *Pizarro* took them into Havana and immediately sailed after the *Creole*. There were taken on these vessels a great number of letters, which were brought here.

A smack arrived here an hour ago from Havana, and communicated with the *Pizarro*. She is just going out with the smack in tow.

Haste for the mail prevents me from giving you further details.

I should have stated that some of the wounded Americans were left at Cardenas from necessity. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Cardenas were released on giving their word of honor that these men should be well treated—a promise they remembered probably only while the *Creole* was in sight. The city is full of rumors of other expeditions having been fitted out from Mississippi and Pennsylvania. This is gathered from the adventurers. CARTSFORT.

The Daily Tribune.

31 May 1850, 1
Evening Edition

THE PRISONERS IN CUBA.—We are informed by Judge Collins that Mr. Foulhouze, who left yesterday on the Falcon for Havana, carried with him a petition, signed by many of the most respected residents of this city of Spanish birth, soliciting the pardon and release of the Americans captured in the late expedition to Cuba.

We hear also that another petition is in circulation among our citizens generally for the same object, and that it will be sent forward by the first opportunity.

The Daily Picayune.

31 May 1850, 1
Evening Edition

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

THE FIGHT AT CARDENAS!

Col. Wheat, Col. O'Hara and others Wounded.

In the Charleston Courier of the 27th inst. we find some further particulars of the Cuba expedition, which we hasten to lay before our readers. A Key West correspondent of the Courier says:

Since the arrival of the steamer, she has been seized under the passenger law. She is now in charge of Lieut. —, of U. S. Survey schooner Petrel, Lieut. Comd'g Rogers. Many of the regiment, being wounded, have found comfortable quarters among our citizens and at the U. S. Barracks, which were, on application, delivered to them. A Lieut. Jones, of Alabama, is now recovering, having received a ball through his right side. He is in comfortable quarters, at a private boarding house. Our little village is apparently all alive. As the war steamer still retains her steam, it is presumed that she will leave this evening.

Another correspondent says:

Gen. Lopez behaved beyond the most sanguine expectations of any one of his friends—cool, intrepid and brave, even unto rashness. All the men speak highly of his noble qualities and qualifications as an officer, patriot and soldier.

The Courier says after the capture of Cardenas, many of the invaders visited the cafés, in one of which the proprietor was especially attentive, furnishing them with refreshments, cigars, &c., and taking the money of his apparently welcome customers with the utmost obsequiousness. About the time of the embarkation of the expedition, they were suddenly assailed by some forty mounted men. The invaders opened their line, received them with a shower of balls, and not an individual of the assailing party or a horse escaped. Among the killed was discovered the body of the attentive host who had supplied them with refreshments. This was rather a startling piece of information to those who entertained the expectation of being received with open arms by the Cubans.

The same paper learns that when the Isabel left Key West there remained on the island several hundred of the adventurers, who reached there on the Creole, without means of conveyance to any point, and even if transportation was at hand, most of them are without funds to pay for it. This is the more to be deplored from the fact that such an unexpected accumulation of persons would be very likely to create a scarcity of provisions.

The following particulars, from one of the persons concerned in the expedition, will be read with interest. It will be seen that our young townsman, Col. Wheat, is among the wounded:

KEY WEST, May 22, 1850.

Messrs. Editors—I have, in much haste, collected the following particulars of an engagement at Cardenas, between the patriots and Government troops. These particulars were obtained from a young doctor attached to the invading force, who has as much as he can do in attending to the wounded.

On the 2d May, 1850, the brig Susan Loud left the city of New Orleans, having on board 150 officers and men, under the command of Col. Wheat, and after cruising in the Gulf for about seven days, met the steamer Creole, which had on board 175 men, under the command of Col. Bunch, and Gen. Lopez and staff. The men on board the brig embarked in the steamer, which steered for the Isle of Mague, where we took in water. We remained there two days, and again got under way and proceeded to a small uninhabited island, some fifteen miles distant, where we met Col. O'Hara in bark Georgiana, with 250 men, who joined us. Having our full complement, amounting to some 600 men, including officers, we got under way, and arrived at the port of Cardenas, Cuba, on Sunday morning, May 19, at about 1 A. M., and immediately landed our forces. At about half-past 2 A. M. took up the line of march to the Governor's mansion. In front of the Plaza, and when but a short distance of the mansion, procured a guide and proceeded till within some sixty yards of the Governor's residence, when we were welcomed by a shower of bullets from all quarters, particularly from the tops of houses, windows, piazzas, &c., which wounded Col. O'Hara and Wheat, and many men, none mortally.

We then commenced to show them that we were on hand and ready to reciprocate their politeness. At it we went, the inhabitants having all the advantage. After an engagement of about one hour, the white flag was displayed from a window of the Governor's residence, which caused our firing to cease. After waiting a suitable time to hear from them, they recommenced firing, dangerously wounding Lieut. E. L. Jones, of Company K, Louisiana Regiment, and slightly wounding some sixteen men. The Governor's residence was then fired, which caused its inmates, consisting of the Governor and staff to surrender. He was, together with his staff and troops, in all 100, placed under guard in their barracks. We liberated about 150 prisoners whom we found in jail. All arms, ammunition, horses, &c., were collected from the citizens for our use. We remained in quiet possession of the city until dusk of the evening, during which time the entire force, except Gen. Lopez and staff and a command of twenty-five men under Capt. Logan, of the Kentucky Regiment, had returned on board of our steamer to rest, when, to our surprise, the command was attacked by 100 to 200 Spaniards and cavalry, all mounted. Capt. Logan defended his position until reinforced from the steamer. The engagement lasted about three-quarters of an hour. Our loss, in killed

and wounded, amounted to twelve, including Capt. Logan, who was mortally wounded, and died on board the steamer. The enemy lost all except twelve men.

During the engagement we kept retreating, having understood that they were expecting a heavy reinforcement. Got the steamer under way on Sunday evening about 10 o'clock, having lost, in all, eight killed and wounded. At 12 M. on the morning of the 20th discovered a Spanish man-of-war some fifteen miles to the southward and eastward, apparently in chase of us. We kept our steamer under heavy steam, piling on barrels of rosin and coal, and at about 3 A. M. of 21st saw a steamer to windward. Proceeding a pilot off the reef of Florida we ran into Key West, where we arrived at about 11 P. M. and landed, being chased up to that time.

On our first landing at Cardenas, Col. Pickens, of the Kentucky Regiment, with some thirty men, was detailed to take possession of the railroad depot, to cut off all communication with Matanzas, and did not return until late in the evening, but in ample time to participate in our last engagement; at which time a command of twenty-five Spanish officers and soldiers joined us, one of whom was slightly wounded.

Wounded—Col. Wheat, of the Louisiana Regiment, slightly; Col. O'Hara, of the Louisiana Regiment, slightly; Gen. Gonzalez, do. do., slightly; Capt. Logan, do. do., mortally (since dead); Capt. Smith, do. do., slightly; Lieut. Jones, of the Louisiana Regiment, seriously; Col. —, of the general staff, slightly; Quartermaster Bixas, of the Mississippi Regiment, mortally (dead); Col. —, of the general staff, missing; Major Hawkins, of the Kentucky Regiment, seriously.

31 May 1850, 2

Latest from Cuba.

We have received the address of Gen. Lopez to the soldiers of his army, also to the Spanish army and people of Cuba. The language is eloquent, and calculated to produce a powerful effect.

Havana papers to the 20th have been received. The Governor of Cuba has issued a proclamation ordering all invaders to be shot; vessels laden with immigrants to be examined. If found with papers, to be warned off—if not, or the papers shall be supposed to be fraudulent, the immigrants to be put to death. Two small schooners have been captured.

Lopez, after sacking the Custom House at Cardenas, re-embarked for San Juan, a port further to the east. He was joined by many of the citizens. The governor of Cardenas was taken prisoner, but was afterwards exchanged for two of the men of Lopez, left ashore.

The English and Dutch in Havana have offered their services to the governor. The force of Lopez is estimated at ten thousand men.

The only force, however, that landed under Lopez, was his body-guard of Mississippians, numbering about three hundred men. OUR GALLANT SONS STRUCK THE FIRST BLOW! Two divisions of the army, under Col. Wheat, and Col. O'Hara, left New Orleans in sailing vessels, and, at last accounts, had not been concentrated.

We understand that President Taylor has ordered vessels of war to cruise off Cuba, for the purpose of preventing the landing of the volunteers; if this move should cause the sacrifice of the lives of any part of them, the name of Zachary Taylor will be an infamy and reproach in all future time. His hatred to every move in favor of liberty has already made him odious enough. We hope he will not exhaust our patience.

So far, everything is favorable to the complete success of the Cuban patriots.

The Force on the Island of Cuba.

Many mistaken views are entertained of the relative military and naval force of Spain now in Cuba. The army comprises a total of 11,000 men. It is in three divisions. In the western, where we find the city of Havana, there are about 6,000 men, or more than one-half of the whole force; 2,500 in the central, and about the same number in the eastern division. There is probably not more than 30,000 stand of arms to supply the whole militia. The naval force consists of one ship of the line; four frigates; four steamers; (one of which it is thought the patriots have already taken,) five sloops, one brig, and seven schooners; total 377 guns. All but two are in active service.

It has been intimated with the usual pious horror, characteristic of the allies of Cuban despotism, that his Excellency, Gov. Quitman, may yet control the destinies of Cuba. The Governor has projected no invasion of that island; he understands and appreciates too well his official relations with the State and United States. His feelings, however, and sympathies are with the patriots, as they have ever been with the friends of liberty. Like ourselves, he would do everything for Cuba compatible with his responsibilities to his own country. We hope the patriots may overturn the despotic government of Spain and establish an independent republic. The germ would not be destroyed for want of our aid, and should she honor any of our citizens with her confidence, in wielding her future destinies, we trust that it may be within his power to accept it. No higher honor could be conferred by any nation of the world.

Hons. W. L. Sharkey, J. J. McRae, P. Smith, T. J. Word, Joseph W. Matthews, and Hugh R. Miller are on their way to Nashville. From what we learn, all the State delegates, with the exception of one or two, will be present at the convention. On Tuesday last, the Governor dispatched to Nashville the commissions of the delegates under the official seal.

May 31, 1850, 2

Boston.—The Kate Bowen was seized at Brooklyn on Wednesday evening, by the U. S. authorities, on a charge of being about to engage in a hostile expedition against some West India Island. She had arms on board, and, it is said, was intending to receive her powder yesterday. A guard of Marines from the Navy Yard is now on board. It is said that other seizures are about to be made. Whether the vessels in question were designed to co-operate in the Cuba expedition, or engage in some other enterprise equally disgraceful, we are not informed. However this may be, it is more than probable they were bound to Hayti.

May 31, 1850, 3

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, May 30th, 1850.

The Spanish Minister has expressed his dissatisfaction at the refusal of the United States authorities, at Key West, to deliver up the money which the pirates had taken. The Spanish Commander demanded the surrender to him of the Creole, and the money. He said there was on board sixty thousand dollars, robbed from the Royal Treasury of Spain. The reply was, "we have no force and the invaders will not give up the money." The Spanish Admiral then offered to put himself, and his entire force, under the Command of the Civil authorities at Key West, for the purpose of taking the Creole and the money. This was declined. The money will, it is said, be restored, by order of the U. S., to the Spanish Government. It is well known that the Buccaneers have in their pay, many promoters and contributors of the press. They were smug with their scrip last fall and winter.

Threatened Rejection of the
Expedition and President Taylor—Freedom
of the Public Land—Wealth of Col. Fremont.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 23.
It has been known for a long time, that, in the event of no satisfactory adjustment being had of the California and Territorial controversy, an attempt would be made to defeat all appropriations for the incidental expenses of the Government. Without stopping to inquire whether such an attempt could be successful or not, it is sufficient to know that, under a provision contained in the Census bill, which is now the law of the land, the "modus operandi" is secured by which the Departments can go on, appropriation or no appropriation. This is a fortunate circumstance, and may have the influence of preventing all schemes for the defeat of the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill, whether the Slavery question is settled or not. There has been some talk with those who have committed, in their own judgment, this oversight, to pass an amendatory act, repealing the provision in the Census bill to which I allude; but I have no idea that, if the effort were made, it could succeed.

Those persons who have engaged in the Cuban adventure, that are within the jurisdiction of the Courts, and against whom sufficient proof can be procured, will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. Upon this point the President has immovably taken his stand, and he will not yield in the rigid performance of what he regards his duty. Neither popular excitement, nor the clamor of a pensioned press, has any terrors for him. As President of the United States, he will maintain and carry out, at all hazards, our neutrality and treaty obligations toward Spain, and all other nations, and will enforce the penalties of the law against those who attempt to violate either. This effort to rob weak and imbecile Spain of a portion of her territory is as humiliating and disgraceful as was the more successful attempt upon Mexico, when she was despoiled of what is now the State of Texas. We can find warriors enough to conspire together, to involve the United States, the most powerful nation on earth, in a war against the two weakest foreign Governments, with whom we are at peace; while Canada, with her own citizens struggling for liberty and boldly asking annexation to the United States, awakens not the slightest sympathy in the public mind, because, forsooth, she is a colonial dependency of a nation that would prove a foe worthy of our steel. This may be called *great prowess* as well as chivalry; but if so, it is of that spurious nature that, in the days of the Revolution, would have brought a blush to the cheeks of our sires.

Major Lally, who was named in connection with the Mexican boundary commission, has, as I am creditably informed to-day, been offered by the Secretary of the Interior the commission for running the boundary line between the State of Iowa and the Territory of Minnesota; but he has declined the

same. Mr. Bartlett still hangs in the Senate, though I have little or no doubt of his confirmation when that body can be brought to act upon it.

The consideration of the Oregon bill yesterday in the House of Representatives shows the strong feeling that exists to grant the public lands to the actual and bona fide cultivator of the soil. The provisions of that bill, a half section to a single man, and a full section to a married man, are upon a most liberal scale, and will, in that shape, undoubtedly pass Congress. Could this Slavery agitation be got out of the way, upon some terms or other, Mr. WEBSTER's resolution in the Senate, making ample provision for all who would settle and cultivate the public lands, would come up for discussion.—The distinguished mover of this noble proposition, as well as several other Senators whom I could name, are fully prepared to discuss this new principle of political economy in all its bearings, and to meet any objections that may be urged against it. Its final triumph may be delayed, but never can be defeated. It gathers strength in the public mind every week that it is considered; and when the speeches of WEBSTER and others are spread broadcast over the country, favoring this disposition of the public domain, there will a current set in its favor that will be irresistible.

Col. FREMONT received official advices by the last California mail of the extent and richness of his mines, that even to him appear incredible. If he can hold the land upon which these diggings are, and in which the gold is said to be inexhaustible, and, comparatively speaking, of easy access, there will be no estimating his wealth. He is daily making leases to adventurers, the per centage upon which will make his income enormous. I learn that previous to his leaving California for Washington, he was working thirty men, and that the net monthly proceeds which were paid over to him were equal to a hundred pounds of pure gold a month. But this would be but a trifling income, in comparison with what it must be, if the accounts of the richness and extent of the veins of gold upon his land, which he received by last mail, are corroborated hereafter by actual receipts.

The U. S. District Attorney of Charleston, S. C. has given the proper Department in this City official notice of the arrival of six hundred of the late invaders of Cuba in that city, and that he had taken legal steps against them under the Act of 1818; and asking instructions to the contrary if his course was not approved by the Administration. I learn that in reply, a copy of the charge of Judge Betts of the U. S. District Court in your City to the Grand Jury was forwarded to the District Attorney at Charleston, accompanied by instructions to follow it as his guide in the prosecution of those whom he might arrest. The proceedings of the District Attorney caused some excitement among the returning invaders, but he will nevertheless discharge his duty, and cause all to be punished whom he can convict of having violated the Act of 1818.

CLIA

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Lopez and his Arrest—Scenes in Savannah.
Correspondence of The Tribune.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, May 25.

Messrs. Crooley & McElraith:

Yesterday morning Gen. Lopez, the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Hunters, with an Aid-de-Camp and several of the officers connected with the Expedition, arrived in this city per steamer Isabel, from Havana. Gen. L. took quarters at the City Hotel, where during the day he was visited by many of our citizens, most of whom sympathized with him in his late disastrous attack on Cuba. Extras were published, giving a full account of the affair. During the day the Spanish Consul telegraphed the Secretary of State at Washington, and instructions were received in reply directing the arrest of Gen. Lopez and his party. The arrest was made about 8 P.M., the news of which spread immediately in all directions. He was taken before Judge Nicoll at the Court House, for examination.

The arrest, as I am informed, was made upon the affidavit of the Spanish Consul, and was to the effect that Gen. Lopez had, according to his belief, fitted out an expedition in the United States for the purpose of attacking the territory of a friendly Power, and that such an attack had been made under his auspices and direction. The District Attorney, when the case came on, which was about 10 o'clock Saturday P.M. asked for a postponement until morning, for the purpose of collecting his testimony, but this postponement was refused. Several witnesses were examined. Prior to the examination, the Judge remarked that testimony could only be received to establish the fact of the expedition having been fitted out in the United States for the purpose of operating against a friendly Power. One witness said, "He knew nothing about the matter." A second made the same reply. A third said he knew nothing personally about it, but he had read all about it in the papers. The editor of the *Republican* said that he had heard through an interpreter a full account of the attack on Cardenas, and the proceedings on the island, but knew not where the expedition was fitted out—had not asked and Gen. Lopez had not told him.

After the farce had progressed thus far, the Judge deliberated for a few minutes, and then said, "Gen. Lopez you are discharged." The feelings of the assembled hundreds broke forth in cheers and clapping of hands, which confusion lasted many minutes. The crowd, old and young, gathered around Lopez and congratulated him. Hundreds followed him to his lodgings, where speeches were made and responded to, cheers for the General and his party and groans for the Consul given with great gusto. This morning the General and his friends left in the cars for Mobile, en route to New-Orleans.

Popular feeling, I think, is with the General; and his detention under arrest could only have taken place upon the most direct testimony, of which, in fact, none was forthcoming. The whole scene, I am told by an eye-witness, was perfectly ludicrous.

The Marauders at Cardenas—Who Backed Out?

The *Charleston Mercury* of the 27th publishes a sketch of the marauding expedition, by one of the officers. The following extracts explain some

movements which have hitherto been incomprehensible:

About sunrise, a torch was lighted by Gen. Lopez's own hands, against one of the doors of the Citadel, and soon the building below was in flames. Nevertheless, the Spanish garrison continued, long after, to keep up a destructive fire from the flat and perpetuated roof above. It was not until it became manifest that the building would soon blow up, that the Governor of the city, officers and garrison, fled to the fort, and surrendered. They fought with a gallantry unsurpassed by any troops.

The authorities, now surrendered the city, the killed on both sides were removed, and the wounded taken care of. The troops of the expedition bivouached in the Great Square.

General Lopez was now busy in organizing those who seemed likely to join them, and in preparing to march towards Matanzas that evening.

At two o'clock he ordered two of the remaining three companies of the Mississippi battalion (one being at the railroad depot) to march to the steamship, and place all the ammunition and stores of the expedition on the cars. In an hour the work was done, when orders came to place them back again on the steamship. In another hour this also was done, and the work was just accomplished when the battle of the evening begun in the town.

This was occasioned by an attack from a party of about thirty mounted lancers, and from eighty to a hundred infantry, who charged upon us with great boldness, but who were repulsed after losing considerable of their number in killed and wounded.

The Lieut. Col. of the Kentucky Regiment, during the evening had marched his force into the town, and they, with the Louisianians did their whole duty.

The Lieutenant Colonel, and the Major in command of the Mississippi Battalion at the steamship, against the positive orders of the General in-Chief, formed their men and quickly joined their fellow-soldiers in the city. The enemy had been repulsed, however, with great loss by the time of their arrival.

Gen. Lopez now ordered the whole force to re-embark on board the steamship, and the vessel stood out to sea. At 3 o'clock in the morning she ran hard aground. The weight of the men and of the ammunition made it clear that she would remain aground and be captured by the first Spanish man-of-war who discovered her, unless lightened. She had no artillery, and a man-of-war could stand off and batter her to pieces.

In this extremity the Commanding General ordered the ammunition to be thrown overboard. With the exception of a small number of boxes, this was done, and the vessel at daylight was afloat.

The troops soon inquired to what place they were bound. Gen. Lopez informed them that he desired to proceed to the town of Matanzas, on the north-west coast of the island and again attempt the liberation of Cuba.

Many officers expressed themselves willing to go with him, but nine-tenths of the soldiers positively refused. They assigned the weighty reasons of the scarcity of ammunition, the absence of artillery, the scanty supply of coal for the vessel, the limited quantity of water, and the tardiness with which the Cubans at Cardenas joined the liberating standard.

They demanded to be taken to the nearest United States port, and soon the officers generally concurred with them in so reasonable a determination. General Lopez was forced to yield to their wishes, and gave up the command of the vessel.

It is proper to state that not one article of property was molested by us at Cardenas; not one

woman or child injured or insulted. The officers and men of the expedition paid liberally for what they ate and drank. A large jewelry store came into their possession during the fight, but a guard of soldiers was placed over it and not an article was touched.

The emigrants from the United States at Cardenas were as hostile to us as the Cubans. One of them gave some of our officers a sumptuous breakfast in the morning, and in the evening he was killed, charging us at the head of a company of lancers.

In estimating our loss, I set it down at from 30 to 40 killed and wounded; that of the Spaniards at 100 killed and wounded.

The people of the United States should remember that at dark on the evening of the 19th we had again repulsed and silenced the enemy in Cardenas, and had quiet possession of the place, and that by General Lopez's positive orders we abandoned it, and stood out to sea, instead of marching into the interior of Cuba and fighting for its liberation, as most of the troops desired to do.

A Key West letter to the *Courier* has the following paragraphs:

The Creole was boarded by the Custom-House officer and upon examination of her papers it was found she cleared from New-Orleans under command of Capt. Lewis, on the 8th of May, for Cagayres, with fifty passengers and stores. Inquiries were then made, and the replies not being satisfactory, as soon as the officer made known the particulars to the Collector, she was seized by the United States Marshal in behalf of the United States for infringement of the laws, in having more passengers on board than were allowed, and large quantities of arms and ammunition. The United States Revenue flag was then hoisted in lieu of the Creole's, and a detachment from the United States cutter, *Savannah*, commanding Officer, U. S. N., marched on board and took possession of the ship and her ammunition, some of which was sent on board the Petrel and some to the Custom-House, and the steamer secured to the wharf and means taken to prevent her leaving.

As soon as the Spanish Consul went on board the Spanish steamer, the General in command stated to him, that he had understood the expedition had brought off the Governor and other officers; if so, he wished them given up; and on being told that no officers or other persons, excepting about 24 soldiers who joined the Americans in the attack, and some six or eight slaves who secreted themselves on board, were brought away, he expressed his wishes that the Consul should request the authorities here to detain the vessel, persons and property, until the proper investigation could be made, and communication had with the Cuban authorities.

It is impossible to say how these people will remain here or get away. Provisions are extremely scarce, and no vessels to carry them off; numbers of them have no money or means to get off. Many of them declare they did not know when they left New-Orleans but that they were really bound to Chagres and thence to the Mines, and state their regret at having had anything to do with the affair. It seems they met at the Island of Magerez, where the intention of the party was made known, and that some twenty or thirty left, declining to participate in the matter. The sum of \$4,000 was promised to each man if the attack should prove successful. Several of them are wounded, and one, a Lieut. Jouca, is not expected to live.

31 May 1850, 2

Cuban Grievances.

While there is no much excitement on the subject of the recent attempt to revolutionize the island of Cuba, anything relating thereto is a matter of interest. Many are not perhaps acquainted with the true state of the grievances and impositions which exist in the island, or the despotic tyrannical way exercised by the Spanish government, and the government officials, who rule with an iron rod. We know of no country in the world more severely ruled, or no people who have less privileges among enlightened nations than the Cubans. Under such circumstances, who can wonder that the citizens should endeavor, by every imaginable means, to throw off the shackles of such unenduring despotism.

We copy the following list of grievances from the New York Evening Post.

It will be of some interest to our readers just now, to know the nature of the grievances of which the Cubans complain, and which has forced them to resort to the desperate measures, of which partial intelligence reached town yesterday.

The island of Cuba embraces an area of about 65,000 square miles, a white population of about 500,000, and an aggregate population of whites and colored of less than a million.

This population is taxed annually to the amount of over \$24,000,000, by assessments levied upon every imaginable article of industry, of production or consumption, upon the expenses of living and of dining, upon their religion and upon their infidelity, upon their litigation and upon their amusements.

These taxes are expended in supporting an army of 20,000 men to intimidate the inhabitants, to man and support the Spanish navy which is almost entirely stationed here, to pay the salaries of officials, and to support the feeble and profligate government in Spain.

Cuba is governed by officials always sent from Spain. There has never been but one Captain General upon the island, who was a resident when appointed. Espaleta had for some time previous to his appointment in 1833, resided at Havana, as sub-inspector-general of the troops. He was too popular with the Cubans to be permitted to serve out even the allotted term of five years, to which this office is limited, and was soon removed by the jealous authorities at Madrid.

Within the last ten years, Cuba has been denied all representation in the Spanish Cortes, where three deputies had before always been permitted to occupy seats. The Governor General is absolute, and makes such laws and regulations as his caprice or his avarice may dictate. From his decrees the people have no appeal. The press is dumb under a censorship far more rigid than that of Vienna. Any petition signed by more than two persons is deemed seditious, and punishable with imprisonment.

Martial law has prevailed there since 1825, by which a suspected offender may be hurried into the dungeons of the Moro or to the gallows, without a chance of defending himself, or of being succored by his friends.

No trade can be followed, or goods sold without a license.

The Creoles, or native Cubans, are excluded, rigorously, from the army, the judiciary, the revenue service, from all influential or lucrative positions.

Notwithstanding the enormous tithes exacted from the inhabitants, amounting to more than a quarter of a million of dollars yearly, they are obliged to support their churches, places of worship, and cemeteries, by individual subscription.

The farmers have to pay 24 per cent. on their sugar and 10 per cent. on their other harvests when gathered, and their live stock when marketed.—There is a tax of \$1.25 upon every hundred weight of salt.

A stamped paper is required for certain transactions by law, which costs \$8 per sheet, and a person must under oath, prove his poverty, before he will be permitted to use a cheaper article.

No one can have in his house any company or amusement of any sort, if he does not obtain and pay for a license of \$2.50.

Every inhabitant is compelled to pay for a license to change his residence.

No citizen is allowed to walk the streets, after ten o'clock in the evening, unless he carry with him a lantern, and successively obtains leave of every watchman on his way, under a penalty of \$8 for each offence.

He is not at liberty to lodge any new person in his house for a single night, whether a native or a foreigner, friend or relative, without giving information in advance to the authorities.

The African slave trade is notoriously encouraged by the government, and within the past year it is understood, that Aleny, the Captain General, has received, by way of "gratification," from the slave dealers, over \$200,000 for slave cargoes arrived within that period. Offices of every grade are sold at enormous prices to unfit incumbents, from which sales, a revenue is realized of over \$200,000 annually.

Such a portion of the grievances of which the Cubans complain. We do not think they greatly overstate them. Spain does not recognize in the native Cuban any political rights; she does not allow to him, or to his property, even such guarantees as are given by the most despotic powers. She has ever pursued a cruel and extortionate policy towards this island, which is without a parallel in the history of nations. Prostrate, bankrupt and degraded among the powers of Europe, Spain has always contrived to preserve her national existence upon the revenue derived from this ocean gem, of inexhaustible richness. In return, she has done nothing but task it for more. If the penalty of her greediness and tyranny shall be the loss of the island and the lives of those who attempt to defend it for her, she will neither receive or deserve but little sympathy from the rest of the world:

From the Charleston Courier, 30th inst.

Later from Havana:

FURTHER OF THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

We learn from Capt. Kean, of the brig Argus, arrived yesterday, from Havana, that when he left there was considerable excitement in the city, caused by a report that the expedition had landed on the north side of Cuba to the number of several thousand, and that they had taken possession of Cienfuegos and Trinidad. Every soldier had left Havana to go in pursuit, and the protection of the city was left to the militia of the island.

DAILY ADVERTISER.
MOBILE

1 June 1850, 2

GEN. LOPEZ. This leader of the expedition passed through our city on his way to New Orleans. Gen. Lopez, Interpreter, addressed a collection at the Mansion House in justification of the expediency of the cause of the rebellion.

MORE OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

We find in the telegraphic dispatches to the Northern papers, conveying intelligence of the landing of Gen. Lopez, at Cardenas, and his abandonment of that place, and arrival at Savannah, Ga., a good deal not contained in the dispatches to the Cincinnati Press. We give the following additional particulars as we find them in the Northern papers:

The Southern papers per Isabel gives an account of further successes and victories. They say a force of 600 men, (another branch of the invaders,) had landed at Big Na La Grande and were expected to join Gen. Lopez. It further says that the troops at Cardenas have gone over voluntarily to the standard of Gen. Lopez. In the Port of that place the patriots found a few common cannon and some ammunition.

Gen. Lopez captured the Custom House Treasury at Cardenas, containing between 40 and 50,000 dollars in specie. The money was immediately put on board the Creole to be sent to the United States for the purchase of munitions of war. Gen. Lopez's force is reported to have been greatly increased by native Cubans.—They were rushing to his support from every quarter as fast as the news of his arrival spread. Big Na La Grande is distant 150 miles from Havana, and 70 miles from Cardenas, where Lopez landed. In the Department of Eula Abajo, the rising in favor of Lopez is universal.

The *Cronica*, Spanish paper, has the following: The merchants of Havana offered to the Government, on the 20th, an immense sum of money, and their own services. Over 18,300 men voluntarily presented themselves to take up arms on the evening of the 10th. There were already over 6075 militia armed and quartered. The whole squadron which is cruising on the South side of Cuba, have been ordered to the North side.

The New York Sun of the 27th ult., a paper that professes to be in the secrets of the expedition, says:

The story set afloat yesterday, that General Lopez had abandoned his comrades and the expedition in which he is engaged, and returned to Savannah has not, that we believe or know of, a shadow of foundation in truth.

Such a story, the agents of the Spanish Government would be very likely to set afloat, in order that it might reach the troops at Havana, and inspire them with *bravery*; and they could not make a better selection of an organ for the work than has been done.

A gentleman who somewhat resembles Gen. Lopez in appearance, was one of the passengers on the *Isabel*. Hence, *perhaps*, the rumor. The name of the gentleman is Mr. G., and his companion is Mr. Y.

There is every reason to be confident that General Lopez is still among his friends on the Island of Cuba, battling with them against their common enemy for freedom from tyranny and oppression.

The same paper has the following account of the movement of Lopez:

We published, on Saturday morning, the Spanish report of General Lopez, landing at Cardenas. We now have an authentic report from the head-quarters of the Patriot forces, but the advices do not bring affairs down to a more recent date than the 18th instant. Our advices are by telegraph from Savannah and other Southern cities.

General Lopez, and the force which accompanied him, effected a landing in safety, at Cardenas on the 17th inst. Other portions of the expedition were expected to land at other points on the northern coast of the Island, not far distant from the place selected by Lopez, and as near as possible, on the same day with him, and all were to report themselves to him as soon as practicable.

The soldiers in garrison at Cardenas, made scarcely a show of resistance,—uniting under Lopez's standard almost immediately. A large number of the citizens of Cardenas turned

under him, they ranged themselves under his orders.

In the battery or small fort at Cardenas, the Patriots found a few cannon and other arms and a small store of ammunition. They also seized the Government Custom House Treasury, having in it, as supposed, some \$40,000 to \$50,000 in specie.

As soon as she could be again prepared for sea, the *Creole* left Cardenas, having on board the captured treasure, one of Lopez's aid taking command of her. This measure had been previously arranged, the object being, as we have on other occasions informed our readers, to obtain a reinforcement to join Lopez. Soon after clearing from Cardenas, a Spanish steamer of war (probably the *Pizarro*) gave chase, but the *Creole* being light of foot, escaped her formidable adversary, and has arrived at one of the Southern ports of the United States—we refrain from stating which.

La Vuelta Abajo—the Western department of Cuba, comprising the country West of Havana, had risen almost universally in favor of Lopez and the patriotic movement. This will very soon give the Spanish Government enough to do besides having Lopez and his forces on their hands.

By the steamship *Isabel*, Capt. Rollins, which left Havana on the 22nd inst., and arrived at Charleston on Saturday evening, we learn that the excitement which prevailed there when the *Ohio* left was still increasing. The *Isabel* was compelled to anchor outside of the harbor, and but little communication was allowed between her and the shore.

The Government had not reported any success against the *Patruza*, and the rumor was prevalent that a battle had been fought, in which the Spanish troops were defeated. Another detachment of the Patriot forces was said to have effected a landing in safety at Sagua la Grande, distant about seventy miles from Cardenas, and 150 from Havana.

The report by the *Isabel* does not speak of the capture of 105 prisoners by the Spanish war steamer *Pizarro*, and as that steamer had scarcely entered Havana when the *Ohio* left, there is not a doubt but the story of the taking of prisoners was one of the inventions of the moment, by half frightened or all frightened Spaniards.

The *National Intelligencer* and *Republic*, at Washington, of the 26th ult., had the following dispatch:

KEY WEST, May 21, via Charleston.

The American steamer *Creole*, with six hundred men on board, this day ran into Key West, after having landed at Cardenas, in Cuba. She was chased into port by the Spanish man-of-war steamer, *Pizarro*. About fifteen Americans were left on shore, having, it is supposed, gone to sleep from excessive fatigue. The people of the *Creole* made fast their vessel to the wharf, and delivered her and themselves over to the civil authorities. The Collector has seized the *Creole* for violation of the revenue laws, and her people have been assigned to the vacant United States barracks for quarters. Except eighteen men, in the *Petrol*, there is no force here either military or naval.

A slip from the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, issued on Sunday, announces the arrival of the *Isabel*, confirming the accounts received from Savannah, of the failure of the expedition, and adds:

The *Creole*, with Gen. Lopez, had a very narrow escape. It was their intention to have blown her up rather than be taken.

The invaders are said to have lost but two men killed and twelve wounded, among the last, General Gonzalez and Col. O'Hara.

Captain Logan, who was wounded, died next day. Gen. Lopez is said to have behaved with the utmost bravery and intrepidity.

The steamer *Creole*, in which Gen. Lopez escaped, remained at Key West—the Spanish steamer sailed for Havana, after remaining one day off Key West.

It is evident we shall have to wait a day or two—until another arrival—before we can get at a reliable account of this affair.

1 June 1850, 1

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Washington,
June 1, 1850.

Persons inquiring for Letters in the following list will
please say they are advertised.

A.			E.		
Aycena, Anto	Avent, Jas A	Allen, Robert	Elkason, Arm C 2	Evert, John	Evans, Robt
Allen, Charles	Abbot, Isaac H	Anderson, S J	Evans, Mrs A C U N	Emerson, John B	Espy, Mrs Lydia
Abbott, Charles	Anderson, John M	Austin, capt Wm	Ederson, B H	Edson, Jos B	Ears, Miss Sarah
Anderson, Cam uss	Anderson, Not D 3	Adams, Mrs Pris L	Ellicott, Elias	Edmonston, Jas	Edwardt, T B
Ashe, Mrs Eliz H	Abbott, O P		Emmons, Dr E	Elliott, Lemuel	Ewing, Wm
B.			Esparsa, Francisco	Eckardt, Mrs M	Evans, Wm
Bower, Anton	Boston, Miss Han	Betts, P F	Emmons, Lt Geo F	Ellis, R C	
Bell, Mrs Eliza A	Brown, Joseph	Burke, Richard	F.		
Bell, Dr A N	Brown, John	Beall, Miss Inda M	Fennelly, Mrs M A	Fawns, Jas A 2	Picklin, O P
Baldwin, Alfred A	Bates, J A uss	Bozwell, Robt	Fitzpatrick, Benj	Fowler, Isaac S	Fitzsimmons, P
Baldwin, B H G	Breden, mid Jas	Barler, Robt	Foley, Mrs Cath	Forbes, John M	French, Robt
Brown, Col B H 2	Baley, John	Bird, Mrs Rebecca	Ferrall, D W	Fowler, Joseph	Fields, Richard
Brady, Barth	Barney, James	Boller, Robt	Farrand, Lt com E	Fitzgerald, John 2	Fowler, S L
Baker, Mrs Ch W	Barrett, John	Brown, Richard	Fisher, Elwood G	Fleetwood, Isaac	Foott, Thos
Brown, Charles	Barbour, Jas L	Brooke, Miss S E	Fithian, Edwin	Fletcher, M	Finny, Thos
Browne, Miss Cath	Blanche, Miss Jane	Barnea, S S	Fitzgerald, Mrs F A	Flinn, M	Fields, Wm
Bradley, Chas uss 2	Barber, Jos C	Buckner, Lt S B	Forest, gen	Fitzhugh, Miss M L	Field, Wm S
Bennett, E B	Brent, Mrs Judge	Blanchard, Thos	Farrelly, John	Foster, N L S	Fleming, Dr W H
Brooks, Miss Eliza	Barker, John H	Blount, Miss Mary	Floyd, John B 3	Ford, Naoman 2	Fuller, Wm 3
Brannon, Miss Ellen	Baker, Mrs Lucy	Blount, Thos M	Frazer, Jas 3	Floyd, Nicholas J	
Bell, Miss Eliza B	Bowen, L L	Brightwell, Thos			
Bates, Miss Eliza 2	Barney, Mrs Mary	Brien, Wm	G.		
Bennett, Capt Edw	Blackett, Mont	Burleigh, Wm H	Gracie, Arch	Grace, Jas 3	Gorman, Mrs
Bokee, Edward	Bowser, Miss Mar	Baker, Wm	Ginity, Mrs Alice	Giles, Joel	Ganwel, Sarah
Binns, F E	Bridgman, Mrs M	Butler, Wm H	Glennard, Bancroft	Greer, mid J A 2	Girtenco, Johannes
Barnard, Fanning	Burdine, Mr	Bushnell, W A	Green, D	Green, Jas	Glover, Thos
Bemis, Fitz H 2	Belt, Miss M A 2	Bloodgood, W A uss	Grace, Miss Eliza	Gibson, Jas	Gray, Wm
Barton, Mrs Lizzie	Brown, Mrs Mary	Bell, Lt W S	Guy, Geo	Gardiner, Lt J W T	Gaskill, Andw
Bouts, Henry	Blackston, Miss M	Brown, Wm Garle	Griener, Geo G	Greene, Lt Israel	Garner, Capt Edw
Brown, Henry	Blake, Patrick	Bastable & Hunter	Gates, Geo M	Green, Mrs	
C.			H.		
Cavens, Albert	Clark, Henry A	Chase, Pliny E	Hook, Miss Anna	Hauler, H	Hutchinson, Mr
Calhoun, A H	Croggan, Jas	Cook, Peter	Hartman, Dr A B 3	Harris, Miss Hen 2	Henderson, Mrs
Calvert, Miss Ann	Clark, Joseph	Charlton, Ralph	Hays, Dr Adam	Hall, Henry	Hill, Dr Moses J
Curtis, A L	Coffin, Isaac N	Clements, Rich A	Harper, A H	Hunt & Barnstable	Henry, Mrs
Clemmons, Mrs A M	Champlin, John	Carr, Robert	Horne, Andw	Harris, J G uss 3	Holliday, Miss M A
Chew, A H	Cliff, James C	Cunningham, Robt	Hall, Miss Ann M	Holding, J W	Hesler, Mrs
Cripps, B	Childs, John W	Clarke, Miss S A	Haviland, Barclay	Harrison, Dr Jas F	Hilleman, Miss M L
Coston, B F	Conly, John	Conklin, Simeon B	Hanson, Chas S	Henshaw, Rev D	Hillard, O B
Cheon, B W	Campbell, John C	Clark, Saml 2	Hunter, Chas uss 4	Harris, John	Haley, Ralph
Creighton, Miss CS	Coe, J D	Cochran, Saml 2	Harris, Cyrus	Hollenbush, Dr J R	Hines, Richard
Cushing, Caleb 2	Couper, L C P	Carroll, Thos L	Herrons, C	Hodson, Gen Isaac 3	Harmanson, Mrs R 2
Clark, D	Carter, James	Cooley, T J	Hickey, E C & E M	Hammersley, Jno W	Hillyer, Rich G
Carter, Gen D F	Cochran, John W	Conway, Wm 2	Howard, Mrs Eliza	Harry, Jos M	Harley, Mrs Susan
Cadwallader, Ed J	Corthe, John	Chuning, Wm	Humphreys, Mrs E	Hinson, Mrs Julia	Herbert, Saml M
Cuning, Edw	Carey, John L	Carroll, Wm	Harrison, Edw	Hall, p mid J Posey	Hunter, Thos T
Charles, Edmund	Cochran, John	Crampsey, Wm	Hastings, Mrs F H	Hauck, John C	Hinds, Thos
Cantwell, Edw	Chum, Miss M J	Clarke, Wm I	Huttmann, F	Herbert, Mrs John	Hurley, Miss V A
Clarke, Francis	Callaghan, Miss M 2	Curtain, Wm H	Harris, Dr F	or otherwise Dixon	Hough, Wm W
Charlesworth, Geo	Cameron, Mal	Chew, Wm	Harkins, Geo W 2	Hough, John A	Huddell, Wm P 3
Cronin, Geo	Cartland, Moses A	Carlin, Wesley	Holmes, Lt Geo	Hough, A J	Higgins, Wm
Carey, Henry C	Campbell, Miss M A	Colven, Zebulon	Hart, Geo	Hunter, John	Hemmick, Wm H
Carver, Dr Hartwell			Hardin, Geo W	Holmead, J B	Heasley, Wm
D.			Howard, Geo T	Hunter, Lieut	Hodson, Wm
Dupeee, Mrs Amelia	Duncan, Rev H D	Dougherty, John J	Hadden, Gilbert	Harden, Mrs S E	Harcourt, Wm
Dawson, Aaron	Davis, Capt Henry	Duhain, L	Harrover, Geo H 2	Hutchinson, Jas M	
Davis, Benj	Donoughda, Henry	Donoho, Mary	J.		
Darr, Miss Car	Donaldson, Jas	Decker, N H	Johnson, Abraham	Jennings, Mrs J	Jacques, Robt
Disher, C 2	Dudley, Jas A	Davis, V	Jackson, p mid A C	Jones, James H	Jones, Saml W
Davis, com C H	Donaldson, J of P	Dox, Peter M	Jackson, Ann	Irving, Joseph K	Johnston, Miss T A
Dwight, Edm	Dowdy, Fred	Dunlop, Miss S	Jones, C F	Johnson, Henry	Joslyn, Wm
Durham, Earl of 3	Daley, John E 2	Dorah, Saml	Johnson, Miss Cath	Ireland, Miss M E 2	Imberson, Wm
Duvall, Eli	Deakins, Mrs Jane	Downey, Thos	Johnson, Edw P	Johnson, Mrs Mary	Jones, Wm
Dowsett, Geo	Dunnoek, John	Delany, Thos	Johnson, Edw 2	Jones, Miss Marg	Jones, Capt Wm
			Jackson, Miss Han	Jeraldino, Peter	Jones, Agnes
			K.		
			Kennon, mid Bev	Kennedy, Mary A	Kavanaugh, P
			Kruner, Conrad	Kidwell, Jas H	Kuhn, Mrs R D
			Kent, Geo	Kilrowe, Michael	Kelly, Rich O
			Kimball, G	Kern, Mary A	King, Miss Sallie
			King, James W	King, Miss Marg	King, W T
			Keeler, J F	Kingsbury, Nelson	Kirby, Wm L

1 June 1850, 1

L.			S.						
Lee, miss Ann	Leeds, F W	Lindell, Jesse G	Skinner, A N	Sumner, George	Smith, lieut M L				
Lee, James A	Lyon Mrs F	Lawrence, Mrs M A	Smith, miss America	Sibley, Mrs H H	Spalding, Mrs Mary				
Lee, Wm	Livingston, Hy W	Lallum, Mrs Ellen	Sanderson, A	Strawbridge, H H	Starrett Preston &				
Lolly, capt A	Lauck, Isaac S	Lavocat, miss R	Skinner, A G	Shortel, Henry	D Taylor				
Lincoln, A	Lumpkin, John H	Locke, miss Sarah J	Smith, capt A J	Stowell, Josiah	Smith, Philip				
Litton, miss Jenny	Lawrence, Joseph	Landre, Mrs Sarah	Sheekels, miss C	Shields, J. Emerson	Seanton, Patrick				
Learned, F S	Lewis, J W P 2	Looby, Terrence	Smith, Chas M	Simmons, dr J N 2	Smith, Robert 2				
Little, F	Lavezzi, John B	Lusford, Wm	Saltonstall, miss C	Senseney, Geo E	Somerville, Mrs R C				
M.			Sacville, miss D E	Smith, Geo S	Stambaugh, col S C				
Miller, Aaron	Mothers, John	Mills, dr Madison 3	Stewart, Charles	Sullivan, John D	Sylvester, S S				
Mackey, col Aneas	Mauran, dr Joseph	Mullin, Mrs Mary	Smith, Daniel	Stewart, John	Stokes, Mrs Sarah				
Mills, miss A V C	Marks, J W	Murray, Margaret	Stone, Denison W 2	Stepney, Joseph	Sumby, Samuel				
Makley, rev B F	Mitchell, John	Murray, Margaret	Smallwood, Dennis	Smallwood, Jas B	Smallwood, Sam 1				
Molinari, Antonio	Marshall, J W	Magyer Mrs M E	Saltmarsh, D A	Sanders, Jas A	Staples, Seth P				
Mason, Anna W 2	Mason, Josiah T 2	Marcus, N T	Saunders, Emily	Smith, miss Jane O	Sullivan, Timothy				
Miles, Benjamin	Miller, Isiah	Murray, Nicholas	Sawyer, Mrs E.	Stevens, Mr	Smith, Thos S				
Millburn, B.	Mullin, John M	Morton, Richard	Smith, F O J	Stafford, John	Salter, Surgeon TB				
Mason, C L	Mitchell, James K	Mariott, Mrs M	Sellers, Geo E	Shorter, Joseph	Slain, Wm				
Miller, Carl	Musgrove, James 3	Meade, Lt comd'g	Saunders, George	Smith, John	Sleeper, W H				
Manson, C H	Moss, Isaac	Marcellus, Robt H	Scholar, Edmond	Sherman, Isaac 2	Shaw, Wm A				
Mason, E H 2	Metcalf, James	Murphy, Robt C 2	Stewart, Henry 2	Saver, Heinrich	Smallwood, W C				
Moulton, F 4	Moore, Jacob	Marshall, gen Thos	Saunders, Mrs Delia	Stone, Mich 1 & Wm	Standwick, Samu-1				
Martin, Fanny	Moore, Mrs Lucinda	Morrison, Wm A	Steager, gen Hy A	T.					
Morgan, Gideon	Miller, Mr (tailor)	Marow, Wm O	Tyler, miss Ann F	Thompson, H E	Tallaterra, maj L 2				
Martin, Geo B	Moore, Mrs M E	Mohan, Wm	Truinnell, Ann M	Tinley, Hugh L	Taylor, miss Lillian				
Murphy, Geo W	Murray, miss M J	Mason, Wm	Talbot, Arthur J	Talbot, John T	Tenny, rev Leonard				
Misel George	Maher, miss Mary	Mercer, John	Truax, B F	Tompkins, Jos H	Tallaterra, Moore				
Milstead, Ind H V	Mc.		Thompson, Mrs C	Thompson, miss J	Taylor, Mrs M E				
McCafferty, W	McCauley, John	McKeever, Mathew	Tattnal, capt	Tattnal, jr J	Taylor, rev N G				
Mackey, Wm	McKinney, Jacob	McQueen, S F	Thomas, col Davy	Thompson, J P	Tapscott, N B 2				
McDonald, Thos	McMana, Daniel	McCreedy, John	Thompson, Lt E R	Taylor, James	Tallaterra, R C M				
McKinney, Thos	McLaughlin, Dan	McGann, James	Thomas, Ed	Turley, John	Thornton, miss S J				
Maginniss, Mrs S	McAbee, miss C	McDonnell, James	Twistleton, E	Thomas, Jas L	Tasco, Thomas				
Megee, Robert	McCallion, Bridget	McClary, James	Triplett, miss Ann E	Tredwell, miss J M	Taylor, Sam 1 S				
Mulanie, Patt	McLaughlin, p m A 2	McArdle, John	Tallmadge, F A	Thompson, J W 2	Tatham, Wm P				
Maerac, miss J 5	McClintock, A T	McNamara, John	Todd, Geo W	Thrift, Mrs Dinah	STerrill, dr U				
McConnell, Morris	McPherson, Ellen	McDevitt, John	Trunnell, Henry	U.					
McGinnis, Michael	McCaslin, maj M	McGowan, James	Ure, Thomas	Underwood, miss Cassare	V.				
McCoy, Martha	N.		Van Rehter, W			Verlett, Francis			
Nelson, Anson	Newman, Mr E H	Nelson, N L	Vixen, off'r's steamer	Vine, Miguel	Van Staboren, G W	Vanderhoorst, p mid			
Nichols, Mrs Ann C	Nelson, George	Nichols, T	Valle, Modesto del	Van Riper, G	Van Alstine, Lt C J	W.			
Nelson, Chas L 2	Newman, Isaac J H	Nugent, Wm	Wilson, miss Ann 3			Williams, Charles	Watts, Samuel		
Nelson, miss Elizabeth	Noon, Jas	Newton, capt W J	Whipple, Andrew	Whitesides, rev H F 2	West, Thos J	Wilson, Thos O	Wilson, Thos N		
Nippel, Daniel	O.		Wheeler, A S 2	Woodfin, J W 3	Wilson, Thos N	Wilkinson, miss U 2	Wells, Mrs V 3		
O'Driscoll, Dennis	Owens, James A	Olliff, Rodham	Wingfield, Albert G	Waddell, gen J M	Wilkins, miss S J	Williams, Willis L	Williams, Wm J		
Ormsby, Mrs Julia	Ogarah, Michael 2	Olney, S	Washington, A	Whitemore, Jas H	Watts, Wm M	Wyville, Walter D	Williams, Wm H		
Ousley, John	O'Donnell, miss M G O	O'Connor, Thos	Wayman, Mrs	Wolf, John	Wyville, Walter D	Williams, Wm H	Wright, W R		
P.			Wylie, B J 2	Walker, Joseph	Watts, Wm M	Wyville, Walter D	Williams, Wm H		
Phelps, A	Person, John	Petticord, miss Vic.	Wilson, Charles Hy	Waller, John K	Watts, Wm M	Wyville, Walter D	Williams, Wm H		
Pice, Capt	Pugh, Jas I.	Pinckney, dr Ninian	Weidig, Charles	Williams, Jas S 4	Watts, Wm M	Wyville, Walter D	Williams, Wm H		
Porter, Mrs Ev 2	Patterson, Jas P	Presley, S	Wells, miss C E 2	Walker, John	Watts, Wm M	Wyville, Walter D	Williams, Wm H		
Peebles, C Glenn	Parks, J W, U S N	Peters, Wm	Webb, Charles J 4	Ward, Lt Jas H 2	Watts, Wm M	Wyville, Walter D	Williams, Wm H		
Porter, Mrs Eliza C	Paul, Isaac	Potter, Wm	Winslow, Mrs C H	Watkins, John B	Watts, Wm M	Wyville, Walter D	Williams, Wm H		
Price, Mrs Elizabeth	Parsons, James	Preston, Wm F	Weller, Charles L	Wallace, Robert	Watts, Wm M	Wyville, Walter D	Williams, Wm H		
Plummer, Edwin	Parker, Zebulon	Pinkney, Mrs Louisa	Wood, dr	Wright, James	Watts, Wm M	Wyville, Walter D	Williams, Wm H		
Parker, H T	R.		Weister, Elizabeth	Worcester, Lewis E	Watts, Wm M	Wyville, Walter D	Williams, Wm H		
Rosher, Mrs Abigail	Richardson, J S 2	Rixon, Robert	Wissenger, George	Wren, miss Melvina	Watts, Wm M	Wyville, Walter D	Williams, Wm H		
Reed, Mrs Caroline	Rising, miss Jane	Reill, R B, U S N 2	Wood	Wright, Mr	Watts, Wm M	Wyville, Walter D	Williams, Wm H		
Rosier, Mrs Cath'ne	Reynolds, Jas B	Rivas, Rafael	Ward, Geo W	Wilkins, Mrs S	Watts, Wm M	Wyville, Walter D	Williams, Wm H		
Remay, C W	Rife, John	Rhett, R Barnwell	Washington, G & S	Y. & Z.		Watts, Wm M	Williams, Wm H		
Rainey, mid J D	Roswold, Jac	Robinson, Sergeant	Young, Clement	Zromm, John Geo	Zekind, Mrs D	Watts, Wm M	Williams, Wm H		
Rawlings, David	Randolph, Jas L	Russell, miss Susan	June 1-31	WILLIAM A. BRADLEY, P. M.		Watts, Wm M	Williams, Wm H		
Riche, David	Rogers, John	Richards, Mrs S C				Watts, Wm M	Williams, Wm H		
Ratcliffe, miss E	Randall, jr John	Roe, Samuel P				Watts, Wm M	Williams, Wm H		
Reynolds, purser E D	Randall, dr Leonard	Rotherford, Samuel				Watts, Wm M	Williams, Wm H		
Robinson, Edw'd R	Robinson, miss M	Rombertson, Sam P				Watts, Wm M	Williams, Wm H		
Ross, miss Eliza	Reeder, miss M A	Richardson, Wm M				Watts, Wm M	Williams, Wm H		
Ross, Mrs Elizabeth	Ryan, Mathew 2	Ross, W C				Watts, Wm M	Williams, Wm H		
Russell, col G C	Robinson, miss M J	Riddell, W B				Watts, Wm M	Williams, Wm H		
Rice, rev Geo M	Robert, Oscar					Watts, Wm M	Williams, Wm H		

1 June 1850, 4

SOME FACTS ABOUT CUBA.—No census of the population of the island of Cuba has been taken by the Government since 1841. From other sources we find that its population in 1846 was 898,752; of whom 425,767 were white; 149,226 free colored, and 323,759 slaves. In 1841, according to the official census, the population was 1,007,624, of whom 418,291 were white; 152,838 free colored, and 426,495 slaves. Of the colored free population at that time 64,784 were black, and 88,054 mulattoes. The number of mulattoes among the slaves was 10,974. There was a transient population of some 38,000 not included in the total given above. There were at that time 222 schools, at which 9,082 free children received instruction; of these 640 were colored. Out of this total number 5,325 paid for their instruction; the others were taught gratuitously. We are unable to say whether the present condition of the island is in these respects in any degree meliorated.

In 1847 statistics were published by the Government, in which the island was described as having a surface of 45,530 square English miles, the contiguous Isle of Pines, and some smaller ones, making a total extent of nearly 48,000 square miles. The length of the island, in a direct line from east to west, is 680 miles; the widest breadth 135, the narrowest 26 miles. From the southern point of Florida to the northern point of Cuba is 113 miles; from Cuba to the nearest point of Yucatan is 132 miles, of Hayti 49 miles. From Jamaica Cuba is distant 89 miles. The total value of the agricultural product of the island in 1849, including dairy produce and domestic animals, was, according to Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, about \$60,000 dollars. In the same year its exports from Havana and Matanzas were, of sugar, 849,748 boxes; of coffee 371,894 arrobas; of molasses 97,373 hogsheads; of cigars and tobacco (from Havana alone) 1,273,837 pounds. Of Matanzas, the white population was in 1846 estimated at 10,039; the free colored at 2,788, and the slaves at 4,159.

The Daily Picayune.

1 June 1850, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—*Spanish Reprisals on America.* A long article appears in *La Cronica*, a Spanish paper in New York, earnestly refuting the idea that "neither the people nor Government of this country lends any aid nor gives any support" to the Cuba expedition. It inculpates even the official papers at Washington, says that the neglect of the Government has been such as to render it responsible for the damage which may ensue to Spain, and adds:

The argument to which the threats against Cuba have given rise, ought to be the subject of a prompt and vigorous claim on the part of the Spanish Government, which ought, in no wise, to consider themselves responsible for the injury which it might cause to the commerce of the Union, by stopping and searching at sea, any American vessel, in order to execute a duty belonging to the authorities of this country, but not performed by them. It is very possible, if our agents from Madrid do not deceive us, that the Spanish Government may this year begin to indemnify

The Daily Tribune.

1 June 1850, 2

The Prisoners in Havana

The number of American prisoners in the power of the Spanish Government at Havana must be very much overstated. One account says there were 147, and that they would be shot in a day or two.

All these reports come by the Falcon at this port and the Isabel at Savannah—both are of the date of the 23d ult. The Isabel is only a few hours later than the Falcon, and the Havana Intelligence is about the same. The late news from Cardenas which came by the Isabel was obtained from the Creole at Key West.

At Havana, on the 22d, there was no news that justified the belief that the number of captured Americans is any thing like that named. We cannot find that there were any persons, or at most not more than two or three, left at Cardenas. The persons spoken of must be those captured by the Spanish steamer Pizarro, near the Yucatan Islands, in the Susan Loud and the Georgiana. The number of them, at the first and most exaggerated report, was put at one hundred; a few hours after it was ascertained that the number of Americans taken was only eleven—by which we understand that only eleven American citizens were among the party taken. The whole number of persons found on board of these vessels is stated by the Spanish Consul at Key West to have been, besides the crews, "fifteen or twenty; some sick, and others who backed out, and had concluded to return."

We cannot see in this state of information, where the Spanish authorities could have got, on the 22d, the large number of persons stated in this letter and by rumors. The only Americans belonging to the expedition whom they could have arrested are those from the Susan Loud and Georgiana, and these hardly exceed twenty.

If these are the prisoners condemned to be shot, we think the Spanish authorities ought to pause before inflicting such a summary punishment. From all accounts these parties were not proceeding to Cuba—were under the flag of the United States, on the high seas or in the waters of Yucatan, and bound to New Orleans. They were not in arms against Cuba, but had, in fact, determined

not to bear arms, and were peaceably returning to the United States. All the presumptions are against any overt act of attack, and against any intention to make an attack, upon the Spanish territory. We hardly think it probable that the Spanish Government will treat them as enemies taken in the act of invasion, without a trial, in which they can have the benefit of the questions of public law which exist in their favor. The American Consul at that port will not, we are sure, omit to make these representations to the Captain General, and insist with all respectful firmness upon every point which exists in favor of his unfortunate countrymen. It will be a very grave matter for the Spanish authorities to have seized American vessels on the high seas, and put a number of American citizens on board to death, without the unquestionable proof that they had committed, or were at the time contemplating the commission of, some attack upon the rights or sovereignty of Spain.

The Government of the United States has in its dealings with the Cuba adventurers from the United States given earnest to Spain of its zeal to repress and crush all combinations or enterprises against her sovereignty. On a former occasion the same determination was rigorously manifested. These acts establish a claim upon the Spanish authorities for a more scrupulous respect of the rights of American citizens than could be consistently demanded if our Government had been passive or indifferent, or had indirectly encouraged the adventure against Cuba. The claims of gratitude, therefore, strengthen the abstract points of national law in the demand upon the Spanish authorities to deal with the persons who have fallen into its power with a careful discrimination. Considerations of policy and humanity, too, might be well urged, and will be, in favor of a merciful dealing even with acknowledged and proven invaders; but in regard to men not taken in any hostile act, captured on the high seas while under the protection of the flag of the United States, and without proof of even a design to proceed against any Spanish possession—we trust the Spanish Government, before proceeding to inflict the penalty of death, will pause to hear what the United States have to say in the matter.

The Daily Picayune.

1 June 1850,
Evening Edition

The Arrest and Discharge of Gen. Lopez.

The Savannah Georgian, of the 27th ult., which reached us by mail this morning, contains an account of the arrest and discharge of Gen. Lopez, alluded to by the telegraph. We give the account of the Georgian in full:

On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, Gen. Lopez was arrested by the U. S. Marshal upon a writ issued from the U. S. District Court, upon information lodged by the Spanish Consul in this city. The order for this arrest appears to have come from Washington, and was received during the day by telegraph. The facts we learn are these. On the arrival of Gen. Lopez from the island, early in the morning, information was communicated by telegraph to the Spanish Minister in Washington, who immediately demanded his arrest by the Government. During the day a despatch was received from Washington by the U. S. Attorney, Mr. Williams, from Mr. Clayton, the Secretary of State, directing the arrest of Gen. Lopez, on the charge of exciting in the United States an insurrectionary movement for the purpose of attacking and revolutionizing the Government of a friendly power. The necessary warrant was prepared, and the general arrested. The hearing was had before his honor, Judge Nichol, of the U. S. District Court, at the court-house.

The arrest created great excitement, and the assemblage of a large concourse of our citizens of all classes. Col. Gaudin and Judge Charlton appeared as counsel for the general. The case occupied but a short time for its decision. There appeared to be informality in the warrant of arrest, and an entire want of evidence to establish the allegations set forth in the warrant. Several witnesses were examined, not one of whom could testify, of their knowledge, aught against the general. It is well known that an attempt has been made to revolutionize Cuba, and also that Gen. Lopez headed the expedition; but there could be no proof adduced to warrant his detention for the violation of any existing law of the United States.

Gen. Lopez was consulting a short time in an adjoining room with his counsel, and when the court opened, entered with all that dignity and composure which can be felt by one when conscious of having committed no act which could in the least tarnish the honor of an honest man and a true patriot, or as having done no more than to attempt the freedom of his fellow-citizens, from the galling chains of a despotic Government. On his appearance he was highly cheered by the audience, at the risk of contempt of court. His honor, Judge Nichols, through his officers, quickly restored order, and the hearing of the case proceeded quietly. The interest excited was intense throughout the whole affair, and when Gen. Lopez was discharged from arrest, the court room rung with the applause of the audience, and could not be suppressed by the officers.

THE AFTERPIECE.

After leaving the court-room and the shouts of applause having somewhat subsided, an immense party escorted the liberated general to the City Hotel, where he was received amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. Here, after a few moments' pause, and the burning impulses of his spirit awakened by the tokens of friendly feeling towards him, he made a short but impressive speech, which was translated by our friend Col. Gaudin, who kindly volunteered his services in behalf of the general. The substance of his remarks were that he had felt the galling influence of the old Spanish rule, that his all had been taken from him in former years, and that now every thing was gone from him but his undying love for his country, which would only yield with his life. Yes, though he had felt, with bitter anguish, the bitter chains of her oppression, his vigor was yet alive and he would exert it until her liberty had been achieved and her citizens enjoying the freedom of such institutions as were enjoyed by the people of these United States. Yes, said the old general, never in the course of my eventful life, (his eyes beaming with the fire of patriotism,) have I received such tokens of friendship. Gentlemen, would that I could express my feelings of gratitude. I am resolved to become a citizen of these United States, and to enjoy alike with you the fruits of your free institutions.

Nine cheers were given for Gen. Lopez and Liberty.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

After receiving the warm congratulations of his friends at the City Hotel, he was escorted by the whole party to "Our House," where the richest scenes of the night were enacted. The Savannah boys were there in full spirit, each giving vent to his heroic determination in the loudest sentiments for liberty. It may be said truly, the spirit was among them—all that was needful was the word "go."

The health of Gen. Lopez and success to his cause was given with an echo that resounded to its fullest. All the Georgia majors, colonels and captains were on hand. But the small hours were near at hand, and all felt the importance of keeping them sacred.

Several speeches were made and some scenes enacted which are beyond our description. A speech made by our townsman, Mr. Ponce, who "spoke for the general," was exceedingly rich, but we have not space to give it in full.

Such an excitement as was witnessed on Saturday night, has seldom, if ever, occurred in Savannah. There appeared to be but one feeling among our citizens, which was in favor of Gen. Lopez and his cause. We have not heard of the first unpleasant circumstance occurring.

Gen. Lopez and his friends left yesterday morning for Mobile and New Orleans.

New York Tribune
1 June 1850, 2

The Cubaneers.

The *New Orleans Delta* of the 23d of May publishes the following list of the officers engaged in the late expedition against Cardenas:

The First Regiment, which was organized and sent off, was that of Kentucky, (*De propaganda libertada.*) This regiment left April 25. It was commanded by the following officers:

Col. Theodore O'Hara, a Brevet Major of the U. S. Army, and late Major in the Commissaries Department; Lieut. Col. John F. Pickett, late U. S. Consul at Turk's Island; Major Thomas Theodore Hawkins, late of the U. S. Army, (16th Infantry); Captains Hardy, (late of 2d Kentucky Volunteers,) Logan, (late of the U. S. Army,) Marriot, (of the Voltigeurs,) Winston, (late of the 16th Infantry); Lieuts. Dean, Johnson, James, Knott, McGuffin, Titus, Hoey, and Woolfolk. This Regiment consists of from three to four hundred strong—all Kentuckians. They left in one ship. There are others of the Regiment who left since, to join their command, but we have not their names and grades.

The Second Regiment was that of Louisiana, which left May 2. It is commanded by Col. C. R. Wheat, a member of the bar of this city, and formerly of Nashville. Col. Wheat was an officer in the Mexican war, and on the disbandment of his regiment, which was enlisted for twelve months, raised an independent corps, which served through the campaign. Lieutenant-Col. W. H. Bell, a Mississippian, of the 1st Mississippi Volunteers, who had lost an arm at Buena Vista. Major J. R. Hayden; Adjutant F. F. Fisher; Surgeon—Stull; Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Josephs; Quartermaster Thomas; Commissary J. D. R. McHenry; Captains Cuen, Henry, O. Foster, Hutton, McCormick, Collin, Brackinbridge, J. C. Davis, A. W. Marsh, Abner C. Steede, J. C. Howard; Lieutenants Duncan, R. Scott, McOunegle, Theo. Byrd, Dennet, E. L. Jones, Foley, Parrish, Morris, Fixton, Mitchell, Morgan, Sartain and three hundred and fifty rank and file.

The last regiment which left this port was commanded by Colonel N. J. Bunch, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, with Peter Smith, son of Judge Pinckney Smith, of Mississippi, Major; Captains A. Mizell, McKewen, and all respectable gentlemen of Mississippi, whose names we have not been able to obtain in full.

We have not pretended to accuracy or fullness in this statement, our main object being to vindicate the character of the men engaged in the enterprise.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY OF THE CUBAN INVADERS IN PRISON.—A letter from an eye witness in Havana, under date of May 21, to a friend in this city, states that he saw one hundred and sixty of the captured Cuban invaders marched into the prison of the Moro Castle. [Boston Traveller.

L. C. THOMAS

New York Tribune
1 June 1850, 4

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Mr. Burke—The Cuban Failure.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 31.

EDMUND BURKE publishes his valedictory in to-day's *Union*. His engagements for one year expire to-day and he gives no reason except that for his leaving the paper.

The public dispatches received by the President on Tuesday last, from the Collector and other United States officers at Key-Weat, respecting the landing of Lopez and his companions, are voluminous and will probably be communicated to Congress soon.

The public funds taken by Lopez at Cardenas were all returned to the Spanish authorities upon the liberation of Lopez.

The commander of the steamer Pizarro attempted to force the pilot furnished by Lieut. Rogers, and made threats to cross the reef for the capture of the Creole, but the pilot refused and cut loose from the steamer.

The Spanish Commander censured Mr. Rogers, and demanded his name to report him to the United States Government.

Six or seven slaves, taken from Cardenas, were ordered by Judge Mason to be delivered to the Commander of the Pizarro.

New York Tribune

1 June 1850, 4

The Cuba Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

The Spanish Minister has expressed his dissatisfaction at the refusal of the United States authorities, at Key West, to deliver up the money which the pirates had taken. The Spanish Commander demanded the surrender to him of the Creole and the money. He said there was on board sixty thousand dollars, robbed from the Royal Treasury of Spain. The reply was, "We have no force, and the invaders will not give up the money." The Spanish Admiral then offered to put himself and his entire force under the command of the civil authorities at Key West for the purpose of taking the Creole and the money. This was declined. The money will, it is said, be restored, by order of the United States, to the Spanish Government.

The Daily Enquirer.

2 June 1850, 1

Correspondence of the Enquirer.

New York, Tuesday May 29th, 1850.

The return of the army of Lopez to Key West, and the flight of the leader of the patriots, has thrown a chill on the Cuban movement. While it has dispirited many of the impetuous spirits at the sound of liberty, and whose sympathies are for the oppressed, in our midst, it has emboldened the officers of the United States Government, and given them *courage* to carry out the orders of the imbecile and pusillanimous Government at Washington. Late on Saturday night the editor of *La Verdad*, the Spanish paper, that has sided with the patriots, was arrested on the oath of the Spanish Consul. Yesterday he was found over by Judge Betts. The offence charged is, an association with the patriots. We feel convinced that the Administration will not dare to truckle so much to Spain and England as to have this patriot, or any others arrested in this country. If it does, an avalanche of public opinion will cause them to shake in their shoes.-- The "Sun," the especial "knowing one," and believed to be in the secrets, still persists that Lopez has not abandoned his intentions, and, that a vigorous attack will be made on the island yet; that Cuba will yet be free. So mote it be. Under Yankee management she would be the garden spot of the world.

2 June 1850, 2

LATER FROM CUBA!

(Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1850.

Capture of Two Vessels and 1,500 Prisoners. &c.

The news from Cuba is rather discouraging; showing that the expedition was very ill planned, and worse executed. Two additional vessels, with about 1,500 troops, have been captured by the Spanish war steamer *Pizarro*, and it is clear that the whole expedition has proved a disastrous failure.

The inhabitants of the Island, who seem to dislike Lopez, remained perfectly passive and suffered the liberators to be slaughtered or to be taken prisoners. News has reached the Spanish legation here that fifteen hundred have been captured. The foreign officers will immediately be shot; foreign (German or French) privates will be employed at hard labor on the public works; and the Yankees will be generously returned to Gen. Zachary Tylor, as a token of gratitude for his sympathy for Donna Isabella II. This is strict truth, not romance. X.

2 June 1850, 2

WHO ARE ENGAGED IN THE CUBAN EXPEDITION!

The N. O. Delta of the 23d Inst., in reply to the assertions of the *La Chronica*, of New York, and *La Patria*, of New Orleans, Spanish papers in the pay of Spain, that the persons engaged in the Cuba expedition were "vagabonds and blackguards, and men of desperate fortunes," makes the following statement of the names and antecedents of some of those engaged in it.

The first Regiment, which was organized and sent off, was that of Kentucky, (*De propaganda liberta*, &c) This Regiment left April 25. It was commanded by the following officers:

Col. Theodore O'Hara, a Brevet Major of the U. S. Army, and late Major in the Commissaries Department. Lieut. Col. John F. Pickett, late U. S. Consul at Turk's Island. Maj. Thos. Theodore Hawkins, late of the U. S. Army, (16th Infantry.) Capts. Hardy, (late of the 2d Kentucky Volunteers,) Logan, (late of the U. S. Army,) Marriot, (of the Voltigeurs,) Winston, (late of the 16th Infantry;) Lieuts. Dean, Johnson, James, Knott, McGuffin, Titus, Hooy and Woolfolk. This Regiment consists of from three to four hundred strong—all Kentuckians. They left in one ship. There are others of the Regiment who left since, to join their command, but we have not their names and grades.

The Second Regiment was that of Louisiana, which left May 2. It is commanded by Col. C. R. Wheate, a member of the bar of this city, and formerly of Nashville. Col. Wheate was an officer in the Mexican war, and on the disbandment of his regiment, which was enlisted for twelve months, raised an independent corps, which served through the campaign. Lieutenant-Col. W. H. Bell, a Mississippian, of the 1st Mississippi Volunteers, who had lost an arm at Buena Vista, Major J. R. Hayden; Adjutant F. F. Fisher; Surgeon—Stull; Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Josephs; Quartermaster Thomas; Commissary J. D. R. McHenry; Captains Cuen, Henry, O. Foster, Hunton, McCormick, Colin, Brackinridge, J. C. Davis, A. W. Marsh, Abner C. Stoebe, J. C. Howard; Lieutenants Duncan, R. Scott, McGunegle, Theo. Byrd, Dennet, E. L. Jones, Foley, Parrish, Morris, Fixton, Mitchell, Morgan, Saartain, and three hundred and fifty rank and file.

The last regiment which left this port, was commanded by Colonel N. J. Bunch, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, with Peter Smith, son of Judge Pinckney Smith, of Mississippi, Major; Captains A. Mizell, McKewen, and others, all respectable gentlemen of Mississippi, whose names we have not been able to obtain in full.

2 JUNE 1850, 2
SUNDAY

International Aspect of the Cuban Question SPAIN AND ENGLAND.

If the Spanish authorities at Madrid and at Havana are as unreasonable and insolent in their modes of considering the relations of the Government of the United States towards the late revolutionary expedition against Cuba as the accredited paper which speaks their sentiments in the United States, we shall have a grave international controversy before long. *La Orense*, the royalist paper in New York city, recently and without reservation, sets up arrogant complaint against the Government for having failed to suppress the preliminary movements and prevent the sailing of the armaments, averring that they must have been known to the officers of the Government. For this neglect of its obligations to Spain, *La Orense* threatens, on the part of its own Government, reclamations against this—the seizure of the dividends of the Spanish debt, as indemnification for the expenses of defending Cuba—and the seizing and searching of American vessels at sea. "In order to execute a duty belonging to the authorities of this country, but not performed by them." These hints the Spanish editor professes to have received from Madrid. He desires it to be understood that they came from some quarter familiar with the most intimate designs of the Government.

In this point of view, it is worth while to consider a little what is thus asserted and threatened. As the expression of a swaggering braggart, uttering only his own unsupported vapors, they would not be worth the expenditure of the ink required in noticing them.

The obligations of the United States to Spain arise out of the laws of nations merely. We have no special treaty with her, either in respect to Cuba or to neutrality in general. The neutrality laws of the United States are domestic acts, with which Spain has no concern. If in our extreme zeal to avoid causes of controversy with other nations we have imposed heavy penalties on our own citizens for acts of aggression, or contemplated aggression, upon the dominions of Governments at peace with us, the Government of Spain has no privilege to take notice of them specially, or to demand the specific infliction of any penalty. Its rights are limited by the general law in force between nations. If Spain, therefore, should lay any complaints before our own Government, they must be confined to breaches of the public law not of the statute law of the country, which may and we believe does go further than the law of nations requires.

To all such complaints the Government will have a prompt and sufficient, if not a satisfactory answer. It will be able to affirm that no expeditions against the Spanish dominions has received any countenance from the public authorities of the United States; but that, on the contrary, the extreme requisites of the law have been put into operation, much against the public feeling in many parts of the Union, to repress and disperse by force all such enterprises. It will deny that authentic information of any expedition, meditated and organized in the meaning of the law, against

the Spanish Government, was ever laid before it for its action—and it may add, that it was no part of its functions to institute inquisitorial researches into the movements of private individuals proposing to leave the United States—especially when it is well known that the Spanish Government has such efficient agents of its own in the country, whose paid duty it is to take care of Spanish interests, and whose representations, if they had discovered any thing, might have been presented through the Spanish Minister, and been considered and treated as grounds for Government interposition, if found worthy of credence. And in the absence of any proof of breach of the law within the United States, the strong measure of sending an American fleet to intercept an expedition composed of Americans that were thought to have sailed to organize an invasion elsewhere, might be cited as a conclusive evidence of the sincerity of the American Government, beyond the letter of its obligations to Spain, and, as many contend, stretching its prerogatives under the local law of the country.

To these Spain could only answer by presumptions, which cannot be maintained without offence to the dignity and character of the Government—such as would produce strong national feeling, utterly incompatible with the continuance of harmony. Spain has had the letter of the law, and more. If she be not satisfied, she is not likely to get as much by courtship hereafter, as has been voluntarily given, not from any affection of sympathy in her cause, but from a scrupulous regard for good faith.

The intimation thrown out that the Spanish Government may search our vessels on the high seas, and will stop the interest on the debt she owes may be dismissed with a brief remark. They would change the position of the two Governments instantly; and make ours the complainant for act of aggression, which, if not instantly recalled and atoned for, would be cause for a war that would unite the whole of the American people, in which case Cuba could not be preserved to Spain, with all the armaments that England could spare to back her.

The suggestion to stop the interest on the debt is a piece of petty larceny meanness. Spain owes the United States nothing in their public character. About fifteen or sixteen years ago a convention was agreed to between the Government of the United States and Spain, by which the latter agreed to pay a certain sum for the satisfaction of debts due to citizens of the United States; and the payment was made by issuing a five per cent stock, and this stock was, we believe, paid over to the claimants by the United States. It has long since passed out of the possession of the United States, and is probably held in Europe, as the interest was made payable in Paris by the bankers of Spain. To stop the payment of interest on this stock, in whatever hands it may be, because Spain is offended with the acts of individual Americans whom their Government has not been able to con-

trol, would be a wretched piece of imbecile dishonesty, which would be considered as degrading to a half civilized tribe of wandering Indians. The Choctaws would be ashamed of it.

Taking into consideration these signs of ill feeling, and looking at the recent case of outrage in the capture of the Americans now in Havana, seized on the high seas while under the American flag, and bound with peaceable intentions to an American port, it cannot be concealed that the prospects of an international controversy with Spain are threatening and immediate. If the lives of the prisoners of the Georgiana and the Susan Loud be taken by the Governor General of Cuba, no atonement short of the utter subjugation of the island, and the extirpation of the Spanish dominion, there will ever satisfy the people of the United States.

Nor will the announcement by the British Minister at Washington—that Great Britain is bound by secret treaty to reconquer Cuba for Spain, if wrested from her by revolution, deter Americans from prosecuting a war in so just a cause, or the result of an acquisition of Cuba. The pretension of the British Government rather adds high political considerations of continental interest to those of national controversy with Spain. It is a bold departure from the line of duty prescribed by Great Britain herself in regard to the South American Republics. When they emancipated themselves from Spain, she would permit no interference with their right of revolution, after it had been successfully established. She not only insisted upon the duty of non-interference on the part of other nations, but she caused it to be intimated that if an alliance of European sovereigns should, as was contemplated at the time, offer aid to Spain for the recovery of her revolted colonies, Great Britain would be found in opposition—with arms if necessary. It was to assist this policy, and to prevent the interference of the continental powers of Europe, that Mr. Canning encouraged and advised the issuing of the celebrated Monroe declaration against European interference in the international affairs of American States.

In the case of Cuba it is now seen that Great Britain has assumed the opposite ground, and is in actual alliance with Spain to repress revolutionary movements, and to reconquer the island if a revolution shall have succeeded. The basis of this agreement is the denial of the right of revolution to the people of Cuba; the practical assertion of a determination to deny the Cubans the right of throwing off a tyranny and selecting their own form of government. The bearings of this assertion on the expedition of Lopez may not be important, as the expedition will probably fail, and more certainly by the combination of European forces to defeat it. But the disclosure of this monarchical alliance to apply to so important a part of the American territory—the doctrine of forcible intervention against the right of a people to assert independence—presents a new question of American rights and duties, in which the United States must by necessity take a leading part.

We are informed that Gen. Lopez came over from Mobile on Thursday's mail boat, and stopped at Pass Christian.

June 2, 1850, 2

Sunday Morning, June 2, 1850.

Spain and Cuba.

The conservative press, and that portion of our community which, because it is afraid to venture anything, either life or property, always cries out "let well enough alone," are rejoiced at the reported failure of the expedition commanded by Gen. Lopez against Cuba.

Admitting, for the sake of the argument, that in this attempt Gen. Lopez has failed, or given up this expedition altogether, and accept it as a fixed fact that Spanish despotism in Cuba is still untroubled and undisturbed—we will yet say, almost hopeless as the task is, to beat a few plain truths into the heads of these same and, so called, stupid conservatives.

Cuba is perhaps the most fertile island in the world. The ground reduced to cultivation on this island is capable of producing three crops a year. Tobacco, coffee and sugar, with the tropical fruits, oranges, pine-apples and bananas, constitute her yearly wealth, and yield to Spain a revenue which exceeds by hundreds of thousands (we had almost said millions) the amount which the most sweating system of taxation can wring from the exhausted, depressed and helpless people of the parent country.

Cuba is, in short, the last prop, the only support, of a nation which, for near a century after the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, held and was fairly entitled to, the rank of the wealthiest and the strongest power in Christendom.

That Spain has in less than four centuries descended from this high estate; that her government has retained only the will to be despotic, losing, degree by degree, her power; that she has become, now the vassal of France, now the tool of England, and within this period always the shuttlecock in the exciting game of European politics,—a nation degraded, a people emaciated, its strength vanished, its wealth scattered, the very fibre of the blood, (which a thousand heroic deeds, recorded by a thousand poets of the heroic time have given to immortality) worn out—that she stands now among the nations, as, in a community, a shattered, helpless, despairing old man stands, is a subject which the philosopher may well inquire into the causes of.

We have only the plain fact before us, that Spain is a bankrupt, or if not utterly and hopelessly reduced to bankruptcy, it is because she clings with the grasp of despair to Cuba, her only, her richest possession.

Another fact, if you please, indignant conservatives who talk so loudly of buccannery and piracy.—To support Spain, which should be the dependency of Cuba, instead of her colony, since Cuba produces all the map which vitalizes the parent tree—to support Spain, we say, the last farthing is wrung from the Cubans. The empty-headed body, so headless as not to see that the island of Cuba, which looks up the Gulf of Mexico, and renders it absolutely necessary to the safety of a long stretch of our coast—the fools who cannot estimate its value to this Republic, cannot enter into the figures and details which show how paramourly important independence is to the Cubans themselves. A barrel of Southern flour which costs between five and six dollars here, costs in Cuba seventeen dollars. From ten to eleven dollars go to a government which in every other way studies how best to take the last farthing from its colonial subjects. This is justification enough for a revolution.

But the male-eyed boobies among us, who throw up their caps because this expedition has failed, are the spawn of those who cursed Thomas Jefferson because he secured, by purchase, Louisiana and the outlet of the Mississippi. Some of them will live long enough to have it driven into their thick heads, that Cuba is more necessary to the safety of this Republic now than Louisiana was then. There are those yet living who denounced General Jackson for his prompt action in Florida. Who dares to denounce Jefferson or Jackson now? These conservatives should buy a graveyard and tenant it as quickly as possible. They have lived beyond their time, and are in the way just now.

If Spain can keep Cuba—all well enough. One thing is certain, the United States are not compelled to keep it for her. But Spain cannot keep Cuba; the island cannot belong to the United States, or pass under the control of our hereditary enemy, England. One or the other will have Cuba in less than ten years. General Taylor has, of all men, the most reason to believe in an "invariable destiny."

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

Within the last week intelligence of a descent upon the island of Cuba by a large force of armed Americans, headed by a Mexican General, Lopez, has suddenly burst upon the world with startling effect. We shall not pretend to give a detailed account of all the facts—indeed, the intelligence comes from so many different quarters, and is so indefinite in its character, that it is next to impossible to make out an intelligible account. The whole matter has been admirably managed so far as secrecy and eluding public suspicion and official espionage are concerned—for the first news which broke upon the public was that which announced the arrival of an armed force upon the island and the taking of a fortress at Matanzas, by the Americans, which they held for some 24 hours, when they were compelled, or deemed it expedient to evacuate it, and take to their vessels and make their way home again. The opinion appears to be that Gen. Lopez has accomplished a *big fizzle*, and that his name will not go down to posterity as that of the liberator of the Cubans. He was arrested on his return to Savannah on the strength of a telegraphic dispatch from President Taylor, but was subsequently released, and went off, swearing upon the altar of liberty, Mexican like, that Cuba should yet be free. Although the enterprise seems to have been well planned, and was certainly well managed previous to the departure of the forces, yet affairs seem to have been sadly at fault after sailing. As we understand it, the forces left at different ports, from New Orleans round to New York, about the middle of May, with the intention of arriving at the island at the same time, and commencing operations jointly. Our Mexican hero, it seems, arrived with a detachment of some two or three hundred

in advance of the others, and being unwilling to divide the glory, or exceedingly anxious for amusement, made a demonstration upon a fort or castle at Matanzas, which resulted as before stated. Some Spanish troops were killed, and some few Americans, also, and some wounded. What has become of the balance, no body knows. An account reached here a day or two since that the *Creole*, a vessel belonging to the invaders, with six hundred troops on board, had been chased into port at Key West, Florida, by a Spanish man-of-war. They said it was their intention to have blown the vessel up rather than been taken prisoners. The *Creole* was immediately seized by the Collector of Customs for a violation of the revenue laws, and the ardent and adventurous spirits were assigned quarters in a military barrack—whether under arrest, or otherwise, the account does not state. The President has taken prompt measures, by sending out a large naval force, to prevent the further progress of the expedition. There is said to be a Spanish force of 20,000 regulars now upon the island; and the native inhabitants, instead of being ripe for revolution, and only awaiting a favorable opportunity to strike for an independent government, are said to have evinced the strongest indignation towards the invaders and rapidly and heartily joined the government forces for their expulsion. We observe that one regiment, some several hundred strong, went from Kentucky, one from Tennessee, one from Mississippi and one from Louisiana, each of them officered by men of first rate character, many of whom distinguished themselves, as officers, during the war with Mexico. Rumor connects Hon. John Henderson, late U. S. Senator from Mississippi, and Gov. Quitman, of Mexican war memory, with the enterprise.

WASHINGTON

3 June 1850, 3

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

The *Heraldo*, a journal established at Madrid, of the 6th of May, publishes a large portion of the speech delivered by Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, in the Senate of the United States on the 25th of March last, and, commenting thereon, makes the following observations in regard to the relations of Spain with the United States :

"We have extracted largely from this speech, in order that we might be allowed to comment on it at length. The remarks of Mr. HUNTER are, however, so just and pertinent, that we can add but little to them ; and we believe they will, in a great measure, contribute to obtain the just indemnity which Spain claims. The Government of the United States has a great interest in keeping on terms of perfect agreement with our Government in this matter, for a most forcible reason. The United States and Spain are the only two nations of any consequence which have a considerable number of slaves, representing an immense capital ; and their duty is to unite in opposition to the abolitionists, who, under the cloak of philanthropy, and in exchange for an impossible freedom for the negroes, would consent that the whites should perish either by hunger or the hand of the assassin. The sad results of this abolition policy elsewhere is an eloquent lesson for the United States and for us. Let us bear in mind what has been done in the island of Jamaica, once so flourishing and rich, now overspread with ruin, its fertile plantations abandoned, its commerce gone, and the place destitute even of amusements, such is the excess of its misery and misfortune. Against the incessant machinations of these wretched visionaries, Spain and the United States have jointly to contend ; and it would be unfortunate, where there should be union and a common object, to find distrust and a want of mutual protection. We hope that the United States will thus regard it, and do justice to our legitimate claims."

The mortal remains of JAMES K. POLK, late President of the United States, were on the 22d ultimo removed from their temporary resting place in the cemetery, with appropriate and impressive ceremonies of public solemnity and respect, and deposited in the private vault prepared for them in the beautiful lawn in front of the family residence in the city of Nashville.

WASHINGTON

3 June 1850, 3

It has been incorrectly supposed (says the Savannah Republican) by some that there was not sufficient authority for the arrest of Gen. LOPEZ at Savannah. This is a mistake. His arrest was based on the following section (6th) of the act of Congress of April 20th, 1818:

"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 with whom the United States are at peace, such person so offending shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not more than three years."

Now, it is the duty of every honest Government (says the Savannah Republican) which pretends to observe the stipulations of its treaties of amity and commerce with other nations, to guard against any infractions of its laws, and to maintain its good faith with those nations with scrupulous care. To impute blame, therefore, to the action of Government in this instance, is an acknowledgment either of ignorance (which, in this case, may well be pardoned) or of a party bias which blinds its possessor to a proper appreciation of what is a positive duty and clearly right.

A sense of justice prompts us to add, in this connexion, that in our opinion Mr. Doon, the Spanish vice-consul, did no more than his duty in the premises, nor do we see how he could consistently have done less. It should be added, too, that the conduct of the District Attorney was throughout so considerate and proper as to merit high commendation. Although this officer had no discretionary power in the case, it was doubtless obvious to most persons that at this distance from the scene of preparation of the Cuban expedition, sufficient testimony could not be procured to authorize the detention of the accused party.

Gen. LOPEZ seems to have had quite an ovation at Savannah. He was arrested, by order of the United States Government, at night, brought into the court at 10 o'clock, and an application of the United States Attorney to put off the case until morning, in order that he might procure the attendance of his witnesses, was *denied* by the court. Lopez was discharged, received with tremendous cheers, and escorted to his lodgings, where he made a speech, of which the Georgian gives this account:

"The substance of his remarks was that he had felt the galling influence of the old Spanish rule, that his all had been taken from him in former years, and that now every thing was gone from him but his undying love for his country, which would only yield with his life. Yes, though he had felt, with bitter anguish, the bitter chains of her oppression, his vigor was yet alive, and he would exert it until her liberty had been achieved and her citizens enjoying the freedom of such institutions as were enjoyed by the people of these United States. Yes, said the old General, never in the course of my eventful life, (his eyes beaming with the fire of patriotism,) have I received such tokens of friendship. Gentlemen, would that I could express my feelings of gratitude. I am resolved to become a citizen of these United States, and to enjoy alike with you the fruits of your free institutions."

The General has come to a very sensible conclusion, but he will not be fit to enjoy the blessings of our free institutions until he has learned that they do not sanction murderous midnight attacks upon the people of any country, even if they do live under a despotic Government; or the plunder of public funds, even if they do belong to Spain.

WASHINGTON

3 June 1850, 3

FROM HAVANA.

The Charleston Courier of Thursday mentions a report brought to that city by the brig *Argus* from Havana, that at the time of the sailing of the brig there was considerable excitement in Havana, caused by a report that the invaders had landed on the south side of Cuba to the number of several thousand, and that they had taken possession of Cienfuegos and Trinidad. Every soldier had left Havana to go in pursuit, and the protection of the city was left to the militia of the island. We do not credit the material part of the story—that is, so far as it respects the landing of the men, &c.

WASHINGTON

3 June 1850, 3

The "Union," upon consideration of the Cuban Expedition, its illegal objects, and its result as far as known, discovers that there is "weakness, incapacity, and ignorance in the men who conduct our public affairs." The proof of this is found in the fact, if fact it be, that "the Administration has become the tool of the Southern monarchy," and "upholds the cruel tyranny which Spain practises in the Island of Cuba."

Was ever a more monstrous falsehood perpetrated than this! The Executive has done no more than he was bound to do by his oath of office; no more than law and public sentiment required him to do; no more than what Mr. VAN BUREN, as the chief Magistrate of the country, did during the Canadian frontier troubles, and what the present editor of the Union supported him in doing.

The "Union" loses no opportunity to side with the enemies of the country, and the enemies of liberty and of peace. If *respect is commanded for the Government*, and for those who represent its honor and its interests, it declares, as in the case of the French Minister, that it is provoking a quarrel with France. If *a treaty is made with Great Britain*, the practical effect of which is to prevent the British from colonizing on our continent, it declares "we are sold to the British." If *good faith is maintained with a nation with whom we are at peace*, as with Spain, and a prompt effort made to preserve the integrity of our flag, then the Administration is "weak, incapable, incompetent, ignorant, monarchical," &c. If the *Government objects to fitting out ships armed for battle against a nation of Europe with whom we are at peace*; if it hesitates to wink at buccaneering and rapacity, why, forsooth, it is Austrian, Spanish, British, or something worse. Nothing is done relative to our diplomacy in which the Union does not cry out,

"Fee, saw, fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman,
Dead or alive, I will have some."

Let the Union put its fears to rest. "Old Zack" will neither sell us to the British, the Spaniards, nor any body else, nor will he ever cry "fifty-four forty or fight," and then back out.

[New York Express.]

THE CUBAN AFFAIR.—Two days before we had news of the result of the Lopez descent on Cuba, the *New Orleans Picayune* read us the following lecture:

"The Northern journals make a great mistake in ridiculing this expedition as a mere humbug, or as a desperate adventure of a few inconsiderate persons, aiming at plunder, and sure to be routed and captured by the overwhelming force which the island is said to contain, devoted to the maintenance of the Spanish ascendancy. From what we can learn, it is a well devised and well organized scheme. It is under the charge of men of character and ability, influence and discretion; it has been solicited from Cuba, and goes to co-operate with the inhabitants in support of a movement noble in its objects, and which deserves the sympathy of every republican and American heart."

That journal is doubtless wiser by this time.

3 June 1850, 2

The Cuban Expedition.

There are numerous rumors in this city, and have been for a day or two past, in reference to the Cuban expedition. It has been reported that two detachments of troops had effected a landing on the south side of the island, and were commanded by popular and skillful leaders. That their numbers were very considerable, and their prospects of success very certain. It is further stated that a telegraphic despatch was received, on Saturday, from New Orleans, stating that Gen. Quitman had left to join the expedition, accompanied with one or two other distinguished officers. Also that Gen. Lopez would, in all probability, reach Cuba in a day or two.

We give these rumors as we have heard them, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions. It is stated in the papers supposed to be connected with this expedition, that six millions of dollars have already been expended, by those engaged, and that there yet remains two millions unexpended. If such is the fact, it is hardly probable that the small expedition of Gen. Lopez would be the only effort to succeed in the object of the expedition. The vigilance of the government has been such as to require the greatest secrecy necessary, and no one, unless connected in some manner with the affair, could be expected to have any advice on the subject.

The arrival of the Isabel, on Saturday next, will give further information.

Since writing the above we have received the New Orleans Crescent, of the 28th ult., from which we make the following extract. We judge from the tenor of the remarks, that the above rumors must be entirely untrue. If other expeditions had left New Orleans there would have been some notice of them in the New Orleans papers. The reports received at New Orleans, from Savannah, are, in the main, correct, and if there are no other expeditions on their way to Cuba, as the Crescent very properly remarks, the "high tragedy has ended in a low comedy," in reality.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The town is "possessed with rumors" and telegraphic dispatches. These last purport to be from Savannah, and announce the arrival at that port of Gen. Lopez, while the men are at Key West. The Craole was chased off the coast by the Pizarro. It is also rumored that the Delta has a dispatch from Gen. Lopez himself. We doubt the authenticity of all these reports. If true, the expedition has proved an utter failure—and the high tragedy has ended in a low comedy.

The Delta may as well furl its Cuba flag. For our own part, we are not inclined to give credit to these rumors. The men who are embarked in this adventure are not to be easily foiled; and we cannot believe they would so readily abandon an enterprise of this desperate character.

The Americans expected that the people of Cardenas would join them en masses. When they found themselves deceived as to the feeling of the people at this point, they refused to try the public pulse at any other point, and insisted on returning to this country. Such is the purport of the dispatch said to come from Lopez: who, it is said, has been arrested at Savannah.

We shall wait with intense anxiety for further developments.

3 June 1850, 2

From the Washington Union, May 23.
The Cuban Affair.
The crowded state of our columns has hitherto prevented us from exposing the conduct of the administration in employing a second time our naval force in assisting, sustaining and protecting the Spanish authority in the island of Cuba. In the present instance, as in that in which the administration, on its own authority, declared war against American citizens at Round Island, the law of 1818, and our neutral obligations under the laws of nations, are pleaded in justification of a plain and glaring usurpation. We beg leave, therefore, to examine both of these points. The law of 1818 provides:

"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, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, such 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.

Another section of this law empowers the President to employ the land and naval forces, when necessary to execute the law. Thus the act of Congress defines our neutral obligations, and empowers the Executive to fulfil those obligations. Good faith and friendship requires us, according to the national law, not to give aid or countenance to hostile movements on a friendly power from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States; and that is all it does require. The law of 1818 empowers the President to carry out the national law by bringing to trial any one who is engaged in beginning or setting on foot, or providing or preparing the means for, any military expedition or enterprise against a friendly power. The law expressly declared that such conduct is a high misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$3,000, and a term of imprisonment not exceeding three years. That fine and that imprisonment can only be imposed by a court after the party has been regularly tried and found guilty by a jury. Hence we hold it to be clear that the power of the executive officers is limited to the power to arrest; and that arrest we affirm can rightfully be made only in accordance with the constitution. That instrument expressly declares that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." The fifth amendment of the constitution 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, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

As a commentary upon these provisions of the constitution, we subjoin the following opinion of William Wirt, as Attorney General, in Obed Wright's case; and it should be remarked that Wright was not suspected of an intention to commit a crime. It was known that he had actually committed a flagrant and violent outrage, and the Executive applied to Mr. Wirt for advice as to the proper course to be pursued.—Mr. Wirt answered as follows:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Sept 8, 1818.
SIR: Mr. Calhoun has called on me, at the desire of the Secretary of State, (now absent,) for

the purpose of inquiring whether I would advise a proclamation against Obed Wright of Georgia, or private instructions to the marshals of the several districts and Territories, for the apprehension of the fugitive. On inquiry at the Department of State, no precedent is to be found for either course, as you will find from Mr. Brent's answer to some questions put by me, which I enclose. The case to which he alludes by memory, is that, he says, of Bradford, who was implicated in the Pennsylvania insurrection. But we know not what degree of evidence General Washington might have had against Bradford to warrant his proclamation; or whether he relied upon the openness and notoriety of the fact of the insurrection, which was very little, if anything, short of *bellum flagrans*. The result of the inquiry is, that there is no certain precedent to guide us as to either, course; and I have very strong doubts (in which Mr. Calhoun concurs) whether either of the courses proposed is warranted by the constitution. 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 6th 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 person 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—"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.)

Would not a better course be, to have an indictment submitted to the next grand jury for the circuit court of Georgia; and, if found by them, to cause authenticated copies of it to be furnished to the several marshals and collectors of the United States, with instructions, if Wright should make his appearance anywhere within the United States, to cause him to be arrested according to law, with special reference, if necessary, to the 6th amendment to the constitution of the United States and the 33d section of the judiciary act, which points out the mode of arrest?

There is nothing in this suggestion which denies to the President the power of issuing his proclamation against an offender who has been regularly arrested, and has made his escape; for the regularity of the arrest implies that the probable cause has been furnished on oath or affirmation, according to the amendment of the constitution, and that the warrant of arrest has been duly issued, and has had its effects; though, even in this case, the power of the President to put forth his proclamation is entire matter of inference from his constitutional power to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," there being no express statutory provision to authorize such proclamation.

I shall await your instructions on this subject; And have the honor to be, &c.,
WM. WIRT.

The Savannah Georgian.

3 June 1850, 2

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

After reading the foregoing, and scrutinizing the terms of the law of 1818, we think it must be clear to every candid mind that the offence of beginning and setting on foot a military expedition against a friendly power must be punished by the verdict of a jury and the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction; that the power of the President to use the land and naval forces is only to insure a force strong enough to arrest, and that no arrest can be made without due process of law; consequently the armed forces can act only in aid of the civil authorities, in serving a warrant, supported by oath or affirmation, and issued by some court of competent authority. It is clear, therefore, that an armed expedition against a friendly power cannot be arrested by virtue of the law of 1818, when it is more than our nation's language from our shores; for it is then beyond the territory of the United States, and beyond the jurisdiction of any court of the United States.

We must confess that we cannot comprehend the idea thrown out by Mr. Webster in his reply to Mr. Yates, of Florida, that there was such a thing as the "jurisdiction of the United States" independent of and extending beyond the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States.

Some of the apologists of the Executive usurpation, seeing that the law of 1818 could not be made to sustain the orders lately issued relative to Cuba, have denounced the movement against that island as a prebendal undertaking, which our navy or any other navy might arrest by armed force and bring to punishment. To this we have

to say that, by the law of 1818, it is a high misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and not piracy, punishable by death. But even if the law of 1818 had never been enacted, the laws of nations could not be so construed as to make the Cuban expedition an act of piracy; and on this point we have the high authority of Mr. Webster, not speaking hastily in the Senate, but writing deliberately in the Department of State. During the correspondence relative to the McLeod trial, Mr. Fox, the British Minister, denounced these American citizens who took part with persons in Canada, as "American pirates." To that charge Mr. Webster replied with great force. We make a few extracts from his reply:

Her Majesty's government are pleased, also, to speak of those American citizens who took part with persons in Canada, engaged in, an insurrection against the British government, as "American pirates." 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 that it can advance the purpose of fair and friendly discussion, or hasten the accommodation of national difficulties, 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 part in what they regarded a civil war, and they were taking part on the side of the rebels. Surely England herself has not regarded persons thus engaged as deserving the appellation which her Majesty's government bestows on 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, embodied, armed, and disciplined in England, with the avowed purpose of aiding in 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.

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 the 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 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. There is some reason, indeed, to think that such may be the opinion of her Majesty's government at the present moment.

Since the above was written, information has reached Washington that the Cuban expedition has actually landed. If that information be true, a civil war is raging in Cuba; and a portion of the naval forces of the United States, acting under orders from the Executive, is actively engaged in preventing the landing of reinforcements and supplies for one party to that contest, and thereby acting as the ally of the Spanish monarchy. In all wars—civil wars and revolutions, as well as others—neutral nations are bound to look upon both parties as equally right; and the citizens of neutral nations have the right to furnish arms and supplies to either party, under the risk of capture and confiscation by the other party. It is clear, therefore, that our home squadron is engaged in a lawless enterprise; and if it succeeds in capturing a single vessel, the capture will be in violation of the constitution, and the rights of our people to profit by trading with the parties in a civil war. If one single person is captured, he will be deprived of his liberty "without due process of law," which the constitution expressly forbids: there will be no "oath or affirmation," which the constitution requires to precede the seizure of persons or papers, and a writ of *habeas corpus* must set him free the moment he is brought within the jurisdiction of the United States. Surely the executive cannot be ignorant of this; yet it goes on, in defiance of the constitution, aiding, assisting, and maintaining, with the navy of the United States, the cruel, oppressive, and despotic authority of Spain over the unwilling people of Cuba. We solemnly protest against such uses of the national marine.

THE MONEY FOR THE CUBA HUNT.—The New York *Frederick American* says six millions of dollars have been expended in equipping the troops which sailed on the Cuban expedition, and two millions more remain at the disposal of prominent citizens of New Orleans who are interested in the movement.

The Cuban Invasion.—Gen. Lopez.
Since the news has spread of Lopez's failure, and ~~perhaps his capture, there has been comment in the papers on the subject of his attack on Cuba, and from the tone of a portion of the presses of the country, it would seem that a storm of virtuous wrath and indignation is gathering to be visited with unabated fury upon that gentleman's devoted head. Success makes the patriot salute the traitor. Had he been successful in his desperate venture, thousands would have hailed him as a patriot hero, who now denounce him as a rebel traitor, and what is a little remarkable, the blindest denunciations of him are to be found in those journals, which, until now, have preserved a marked silence on the subject of the invasion, or treated the meditated treason with indifference.~~

For our own part, we regarded the enterprise, from the first, as a desperate and hopeless adventure; but, as we knew nothing of the parties concerned, of the actual merits of their cause, or of their ultimate designs, we have contented ourselves with watching the progress of events, with only an occasional allusion to the rumors in circulation, in which we expressed our doubts, both of the practicability and morality of the movement, so far as our people are concerned. As we have been made acquainted with the grievances of the people of Cuba, we have sympathized with them, and had they been successful in throwing off the yoke of the odious Spanish monarchy, we should have hailed their liberation with unfeigned satisfaction. With regard to Gen. Lopez, we have not been able to inform ourselves sufficiently of the relation in which he stands to the Cuban people and their cause, to judge of his conduct or motives. When we met him in this city on the morning of his arrival, we saw in him only a gentleman who had recently suffered disastrous defeat in a cause in which he had ventured his life, and had escaped from his enemies to our shores. In common with our fellow citizens, we commiserated his situation, without, at the time, entering into an investigation of the merits of the cause in which he had been engaged.

From highly colored statements which have gone abroad of Gen. Lopez's reception here, an impression has been derived that our citizens manifested on that occasion, in an unbecoming and extravagant manner, their approbation of the invasion, and their sympathy with those who had been engaged in the unsuccessful attempt upon the island. In this, injustice has been done to our citizens. No city in the Union has had less to do with or less concern about the Cuban affair than the city of Savannah. The arrival of General Lopez, and the news of his encounter with the Spanish forces caused considerable excitement in the public mind. It was known that many Americans of character had fought with him. In the flush of the moment there came an order for his arrest. He was a stranger and had committed no offence against our laws. It is natural under such circumstances that there should have been some impulsive manifestation of sympathy in his behalf. These manifestations, however, were not extravagant or disorderly. He was duly arraigned and subjected to the forms of law. The charge was one which could not be sustained by available evidence. This city had not been the theatre of his operations, still there was no proof to authorize his detention. After a formal hearing he was discharged from custody, and departed next morning on his way to Mobile, where he was still amenable to the laws of the country, and where evidence of his crime, if crime he has committed, may yet be produced. It is true that a portion of the crowd accompanied him to his lodgings and cheered him on the way, but there was not the slightest manifestation of a disorderly spirit, or of a disposition to set at defiance the laws of the country.

One misstatement has been made in connection with this matter, which, in justice to the District Attorney, should be corrected. It has been said that

there was informality in the warrant under which Gen. Lopez was arrested. This is not the fact. The papers were all in strict accordance with legal form, and the examination was conducted throughout, with all the usual formalities and rigid observance of the principles and practice of our Courts of Justice.

Since writing the above we have seen the New York Courier and Enquirer, and the Philadelphia North American, which papers are loud in their denunciations of our Court for permitting Gen. Lopez to go at large, and of our citizens for having treated him with any consideration. The Courier goes so far as to charge collusion between Judge NICOLL and the District Attorney, while the American expresses its astonishment that Gen. Lopez was not re-arrested, for the speech which he is said to have made on arriving at the hotel, in which he declared his determination to persevere in his enterprise against Cuba. No such speech was made by Gen. Lopez, to the crowd who accompanied him to the hotel; and if he had uttered the words attributed to him, we think it would puzzle the Editors of the American to find law, even in Pennsylvania, to punish him for such a declaration. The intimation of the Courier against the integrity of the officers of our Court is perfectly gratuitous, and wholly unsupported even by the semblance of truth. The new-born zeal which these journals manifest in their strictures upon the Cuban movement is calculated to defeat its end by its own intemperance. Public opinion, fortunately, is not to be moulded by the opinions they may choose to utter, and the attempt to characterize all concerned in it—among whom there are men who rank, intellectually, morally, and socially, far above the rarer knights of the quill who infect the leaders for these transcendental journals—as "pirates," "robbers," "freebooters," "under-servably plunderers," will only have the effect to array a weight of public opinion in their favor, which otherwise would not have concerned itself about them. So far as our legal authorities and citizens are concerned, we repeat what we have said before, and we venture the assertion that there is not a city in the Union, the inhabitants of which would have observed a greater degree of propriety under such circumstances.

~~There is no city in the Union, the inhabitants of which would have observed a greater degree of propriety under such circumstances.~~ Boston, New York or Baltimore, under the similar circumstances, we doubt if their civil authorities would have been permitted to arrest him at all. We are very certain that they would not if he had chosen to resist the authority of the law.

But even if there had been an improper demonstration of popular sympathy, on the occasion, which there was not, such homilies as these papers read us, come with a poor grace from the cities of Philadelphia and New York, in the former of which, such law, with its nightly riots, murders, and robberies, sets the legal authority at defiance, while in the latter, organized bands of men have paraded the streets in open day, unmolested by the authorities, with banners and music, openly proclaiming their participation in the Cuban movement. The treason was hatched and hatched in New York, and now that all the money has been made out of the speculation that is likely to be obtained, the virtuous indignation of her press is aroused against the "pirates" and "freebooters" that were outfitted by her merchants, and find vent in the abuse of those who have had no concern with them or their cause.

GEN. LOPEZ. This gentleman arrived at Montgomery, Ala., on Tuesday afternoon from Savannah, and left on Wednesday evening in the steamer Pratt for Mobile.

We understand, (says the Atlas,) that while in Savannah, he was arrested by a telegraphic order from the Secretary of State, but was released in fifteen minutes afterwards; whereupon the citizens gave twenty-one cheers for the Cuba Expedition and six groans for Old Zach's Secretary of State, adding six more for the officers who arrested Gen. Lopez.

We shall hear next that our city was illuminated in honor of the battle of Cardenas.

3 June 1850, 2

From Havana.

The New Orleans papers of Sunday last contain the accounts brought from Havana by the Falcon. These accounts are to the effect, and reached New Orleans about the same time our advices and the Falcon arrived here in the Isabel. They contain little else than rumors, except what is already known. The city of Havana was in great consternation, and the country was full of startling rumors of the landing of bodies of invaders at various points. There was, however, nothing certain in regard to the arrival of any other bodies than that at Cardenas under Gen. Lopez. The accounts state that when the Pizarro arrived at Havana with the prisoners taken from the board the Georgiana, it was with great difficulty the Americans, passengers on board the Georgia, could be restrained from rescuing them.

The Delta's correspondent says the Georgia and Falcon lay near together when the Pizarro came. The story got abroad that American prisoners taken on the Pizarro and the thousand passengers of the Georgia and Falcon gathered in thick masses on the decks, gave three loud cheers for the stars and stripes and demanded to be led against the "cowardly Spaniards." They were calmed by adding that the Pizarro, Porter and Hartstene, and assurances that no Americans would be harmed while they were in port.

The government having threatened to seize the Pizarro, Capt. Hartstene declared that he considered it derogatory to his character as an officer of the United States to permit a ship under his command (one bearing a republican character) to be searched for arms. He announced his willingness to give the Spanish Government all the information in his power relative to the nature of his cargo, and the character of his passengers, but he would not submit to a search. He had on board a company of emigrants from New York, for California, under command of Capt. Francis Hartstene, well built fellows, armed to the teeth, about a hundred, who declared their determination to stand by him to the last, and immediately commenced firing bullets and getting their guns and revolvers ready. Capt. Hartstene declared his intention to resist force that might be brought against him, and to hold them until they commenced firing at him, or until he was on shore of the line, when he would surrender his ship and surrender himself and his crew to the hands of war. This says the Pizarro, would make a bad affair of it at once, but it is perhaps fortunate for Spain that the Cuban authorities did not carry out their intentions.

The Delta continues an engraving of Lopez, and a representation of the flag of the Republic. Both Pizarro and Delta contain an eloquent address from Gen. Lopez to the people of the United States which he had prepared and left in New Orleans with instructions to publish it on the occasion of his landing on the Island.

A telegraphic dispatch to the N. Y. Commercial dated Washington, May 23, says:

It is reported that despatches have been received at the Spanish Legation that fifteen hundred additional prisoners had been taken on the Southern coast of Cuba, in two large vessels.

The greater part of these were Americans, and were permitted to return to their homes, while those of other nations had been summarily tried by court martial.

It is also reported that it has been determined a Cabinet Council to hold the Cuban authorities to responsibility for the treatment of Americans, and that a special agent is to be dispatched forthwith by the State Department to attend to the business.

This is all very improbable.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

4 June 1850, 2

Major Hawkins, who was severely wounded in the battle of Cardenas, is from Lexington, Ky. He is a relative of Col. J. W. Tibbatts, of Newport, Ky., and was adjutant of his regiment (16th Infantry) during the Mexican war. He also belonged to Col. Humphrey Marshall's cavalry regiment, and fought gallantly at Buena Vista.

The Daily Enquirer.
CINCINNATI

4 June 1850, 2

It is proper to state that not an article of property was molested at Cardenas; not one woman or child injured or insulted. The officers and men of the expedition paid liberally for what they ate and drank. A large jewelry store came into their possession during the fight, but a guard of soldiers was placed over it and not an article was touched.—*Charleston Mercury.*

WOUNDED—Col. Wheat, of the Louisiana Regiment, slightly; Col. O'Hara, of the Kentucky Regiment, slightly; Gen. Gonzalez, do., do., slightly; Capt. Logan, do., do., mortally, (since dead;) Capt. Smith, do., do., slightly; Lieut. Jones, of the Louisiana Regiment, seriously; Col. ———, of the General Staff, slightly; Quarter Master Lexian, of the Mississippi Regiment, mortally, (dead;) Col. ———, of the General Staff, missing, Major Hawkins, of the Kentucky Regiment, seriously.—*Charleston Courier.*

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE CUBAN INVASION.

Sailing of the Expedition—The battle at Cardenas—The chase and escape of the Creole.

The Savannah Republican has a letter from Key West, detailing at length the sailing of the expedition, the fight at Cardenas, the escape of the Creole, and other matters of interest relating to the late Cuban expedition, that we can present to our readers as something they can rely on.—The statements in the account are endorsed by the N. Y. Sun, as being accurate, that paper republishing the whole of it. It is somewhat lengthy, but full of interest.

Key West, May 22, 1850.

MEXICO, EDITOR.—Our city was thrown into consternation yesterday morning, by the arrival of the American steamer *Creole*, chased by the Spanish war steamer *Pizarro*, which disclosed the fact that an attack had been made on the island of Cuba, by an expedition from New Orleans. The facts, as I have gathered them, are these:—The *Creole* left New Orleans on the 7th inst., for the ostensible purpose of taking passengers to Chagres, on their way to California. Instead of gold-diggers, they were bound to Cuba, under the command of General Lopez, on the project of revolutionizing the island.

The plan was to land at Cardenas, surprise that place, seize the cars, and proceed immediately to Matanzas, and surprise it, then go up the river to the mountains and fortify themselves. There the name of Gen. Lopez would bring the soldiers and the citizens to his standard. Having effected this, there would have been shortly, a sufficient force to inspire confidence in the people, and to meet the army of the Government.—It was believed that the great majority of the people were in favor of revolution, and would, with the regular soldiers, declare in their favor as they advanced.

The *Creole* proceeded to the island of Mujeres, off Cape Catoche, on the coast of Yucatan. At this place they joined a part of the expedition, which had arrived some time previous on the brig *Susan Loud*, and the barque *Georgiana*.—The whole force was then six hundred and fifty men, and was composed of three regiments, the Mississippi, Louisiana and Kentucky. Information was sent from here to Havana by a smack to delude the Government as to the point of attack.

After two days stay at the island, the whole expedition embarked on the *Creole* for Cardenas, having sent the brig and bark back to New Orleans. They reached Cardenas on the 19th inst. at 2 o'clock, A. M. Here, on account of low tide and other obstacles, they were delayed two hours before a landing could be effected.—This delay, with the noise of landing, had given the alarm, and a dispatch was immediately started by the Governor of Cardenas for Matanzas.

As soon as they landed, an attack was made on the garrison, the Americans shouting as they advanced, "Libertad de Cubay Independencia!" At daylight, after three hours hard fighting, the city was captured, with the loss of seven Americans and fifteen wounded. The loss of the Spaniards is not known, but is supposed to have been from fifty to one hundred. The Governor and Lieut. Governor of Cardenas were taken prisoners. The Governor's palace was burnt.—This was necessary to make them surrender.—The firing was constant and hot from the garrison and tops of houses until the city was taken. The Spanish soldiers fought well and bravely, but the Americans, with the same dauntless and vehement courage that swept Mexico, carried everything before them, and in a few hours after landing, this city of seven thousand inhabitants, was in the possession of six hundred men.

On reaching the railroad depot the rails were found to have been taken up so as to render it impossible to reach Matanzas by that means.—Before they could have reached there by foot, the whole force of the Government would have been ready to receive them. This part of the project having failed, it was concluded to remain at Cardenas and await a demonstration in their

friendly and disposed to join the invaders, invited them to their homes and treated them hospitably, but none took up arms and none came in from the country.

In the evening about sundown, a hundred and twenty lancers marched into the city. A part took a position in one street to cut off a retreat. The others, fifty in number, charged the Americans and were all, with one exception shot down. The lancer that escaped showed reckless valor—twice single handed and alone, he charged—at the second charge his horse was killed, his arm was broken and he taken prisoner, and brought here. In this attack no assistance was rendered by the citizens. On the contrary, the captain of the lancers was found to be the very man who had feasted the officers sumptuously at dinner, and made them believe he was with them. (Another account says this same Captain was an American resident.—Ed. Enq.)

One of the Aids of General Lopez, General Gonzalez, lay here badly, but supposed not dangerously, wounded. Col. O'Hara, of Kentucky, is also wounded, but not dangerously. Capt. Logan, of Kentucky, died of his wounds, and his body was thrown overboard the day after they left Cardenas. Among those killed, was an Episcopalian parson, from the West, whose name I have not learned.

The Americans, receiving no assistance from the people, and aware that a force of ten thousand men stationed near Cardenas, were on the march to attack them, took to their boat at night and put to sea for Key West. The next morning, the steamer *Pizarro*, was discovered astern in chase. They kept ahead all that day, and at night changed their course to North-east, and made the reel at Key Vacas. There a pilot took them inside the reel, and ran down.

The *Pizarro* was off the ship channel, having arrived in the night. She demanded a pilot of Lieutenant Rogers, who lay out there in the *Petrel*, the United States schooner, engaged in the coast survey. The purpose for which they wanted a pilot was, as they avowed, to chase the *Creole*.

Mr. Rodgers replied that they could have a pilot to come into Key West, but not to pursue the *Creole*. The commander of the *Pizarro* threatened to inform the Government of his refusal to furnish him a pilot, on which Mr. Rodgers sent him his card, so that there might be no doubt who he was. After a short time, a pilot boarded the *Pizarro*, from a piloting schooner, and brought her through the ship channel.

In the meantime, the *Creole* was running down inside the reef with all the steam she could raise. She rounded the light-house point a half hour before the *Pizarro*. What might have been the consequence had she gotten a pilot from Mr. Rodgers, or whether it was her intention after having crossed the bar and gotten in our waters to have attacked the *Creole* and cut her off from this place, we can't tell; but such it is supposed must have been her design, from the fact of her wanting a pilot to chase, and from the knowledge which her officers must have had that it was impossible for a vessel of so great draught to go inside the reef. The only use for a pilot was to come inside and await the approach of the *Creole*.

The *Creole*, after being detained twenty minutes by the health officer, was allowed to come to the wharf, at Key West; while dropping down the *Pizarro* passed on above and came to anchor. The commander ordered the pilot to put her between the *Creole* and the shore. He replied he would be damned if he would.

As soon as the *Creole* touched the wharf, a rush was made by the men with their bundles and side-arms for the shore, and soon the boat was entirely abandoned. They seemed glad enough to have gotten once more on American soil. Fortunately for them the U. S. Barracks, about a mile from the city, were vacant, and afforded a shelter.

The *Pizarro* lays here still, having kept up steam all yesterday and last night, as if apprehensive she was in a dangerous neighborhood, and it might be necessary to take very suddenly to her heels. She has, we understand, about a hundred men aboard, and one of the Spanish officers who escaped from Cardenas.

It was the design of the Americans, had they found it impossible to escape, to have boarded the *Pizarro*, if they could. Could they have done this, they would have taken her in ten minutes.

Twenty-six men and four officers of the garrison at Cardenas, joined the Americans during the fight, and have come over with them. They seem much attached to General Lopez. When the men returned to the boat at Cardenas, they found about twenty negroes who prayed to be taken with them. All were sent ashore, however, except seven, who hid themselves and were not discovered till the boat got out to sea. They were brought before Judge Marvin, the district Judge, this morning, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, who ordered them to be delivered to the Spanish Consul. He will send them on board the *Pizarro*, to be delivered to their owners. The *Creole* has been seized by the Collector of various branches of the revenue laws, and will doubtless

be forfeited. No remonstrance was made by the adventurers, when she was seized. They looked for it as a matter of course. They have been entirely peaceful, and seem disposed to abide by the law. Many of them are gentlemen of education, and are of the most respectable families of the West.

What will be their destination is unknown. Some I understand leave to-day for New Orleans, and above 300 on the *Isabel*. Gen. Lopez and his Aid, J. Sanchez Yzaga, are among the latter.

After the boat had gotten out to sea from Cardenas, a vote was taken to determine their course. A majority voted for coming to Key West. Gen. Lopez then asked to be met ashore at La Vuelta de Abajo, where troops were stationed, with the Spanish soldiers who had joined them, and were anxious to have followed him. A number of Americans were also willing to follow him. The supply of fuel was so small that it was thought there would not be sufficient to take them back to the shore and reach this place, and they determined not to return.

Lopez seems still sanguine. He says that his name will yet call a host to his standard. The Americans speak in the highest terms of his courage. He was to be found throughout the fight where the bullets flew thickest. They think though, that he was deceived as to the extent of his popularity in Cuba, and this was the cause of the failure of the expedition. As to the fact in this respect it is difficult to say.—Lopez has long had the reputation of being the most popular man in Cuba, but his popularity is chiefly in the Southern part, where his estates lay, and where he lived when a Spanish General.

Had the project of seizing Matanzas and fortifying himself in the mountains succeeded, Cuba might have been at this moment revolutionized. As in many other great attempts, however, the occurrence of an hour may have thwarted and defeated a well-formed plan.

Since writing the above, we hear through the Spanish Consul at this port, that the *Pizarro* on Saturday last captured the brig *Susan Loud* and the barque *Georgiana*, the vessels before mentioned as having carried part of the expedition to Mujeres. They were on their way from that island to New Orleans. They had on board, besides their crew, some 15 or 20 men, some sick and others who backed out and concluded to return. The *Pizarro* took them into Havana and immediately sailed after the *Creole*. There were taken on these vessels a great number of letters, which were brought here.

A smack arrived here an hour ago from Havana, and communicated with the *Pizarro*. She is just going out with the smack in tow. Haste for the mail prevents me from giving you further details.

I should have stated that some of the wounded Americans were left at Cardenas from necessity. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Cardenas were released on giving their word of honor that these men should be well treated—a promise they remembered most probably only while the *Creole* was in sight. The city is full of rumors of other expeditions having been fitted out from Mississippi and Pennsylvania. This is gathered from the adventurers.

CARYSFORT.

4 June 1850, 4

We understand that the Frigate Congress, which had orders to proceed to Havana some time since, has been detained in consequence of having to pump out her water, which was unfit for the voyage, and that she will not proceed from Norfolk to Cuba until Thursday next. The following is a list of her officers :

Commodore, ISAAC McKEEVER ; captain, James M. McIntosh ; lieutenants—1st, Thomas Turner ; 2d, George R. Gray ; 3d, A. A. Holcomb ; 4th, C. R. P. Rodgers ; 5th, Gough W. Grant ; purser, A. J. Watson ; acting master, D. M. Fairfax ; fleet surgeon, Thomas Williamson ; captain of marines, A. S. Taylor ; passed assistant surgeon, William A. Nelson ; assistant surgeon, George H. Howell ; commodore's secretary, Robert Glover ; passed midshipmen, Edward Simpson, R. J. D. Price ; midshipmen, D. H. Lynch, John Walters, Thomas H. Looker, John E. Johnston, Edwin F. Gray, P. C. Johnson, jr. Washington Totten ; purser's clerk, J. W. Jones ; captain's clerk, John T. Stoneall ; boatswain, George Smith ; gunner, J. M. Ballard ; carpenter, J. G. Thomas ; sailmaker, R. C. Rodman.

4 June 1850, 1

The Cuba Expedition.

The Spanish Minister has informed the President that preparations had been made at New Orleans and New York for the shipment of large quantities of muskets and ammunition to Cuba, stating also that large numbers have been enlisted to join the expedition. The Minister asked the interference of the Government. The President has given orders for the arrest of every man connected with the expedition.

Third Despatch.

The Cuba Expedition—Action of the President.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 30.—A despatch received at Washington says that 700 (?) of the Cuba invasionists have been captured by the Spaniards. The Spanish Minister says that the prisoners will receive all due clemency. The President has appointed a special agent to proceed to Cuba with instructions to declare the determination of this Government to hold that of Spain responsible for any outrage committed on the rights of American citizens.

ARREST OF CUBANS.—The N. Y. Herald says that Miguel Tourbe Tolon, the Secretary of the Cuba Patriot Junta, of that city, and editor of *La Verdad* newspaper, has been arrested under the authority of the United States, on a charge of being a supporter of the recent expedition of Gen. Lopez to the island of Cuba. We find the following announcement of the fact in a Sunday paper:

New York, May 25.

I have been arrested by the Deputy Marshal under charge of being a supporter of an invading expedition against Cuba. I shall be tried, perhaps.

I am guilty of no crime—there is no law to condemn me.

All I request from you is to publish these lines, and let the American people judge for themselves.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,

MIGUEL TOURBE TOLON,

Editor of *La Verdad*.

Probably, says the Herald, the object of this arrest is to bring the Cuba invasion before the grand jury of the United States Court.

The Herald says:

On Saturday, Mr. J. Prescott Hall, U. S. District Attorney, received instructions on the subject from Mr. Clayton, who insisted that the neutrality acts must be preserved by every means known to law, and that the President expected that Mr. Hall would do his duty. The matter, however, had been laid before the grand jury on Thursday, by Mr. Hall, who, in the absence of Judge Betts, instructed them and enjoined them to secrecy. The Spanish Consul was requested to attend, and made an affidavit to the effect that Miguel Tourbe Tolon, the Secretary of the Junta, with others, was engaged in setting on foot an expedition against the territories of the Queen of Spain, a friendly Government, with which the United States are at peace. A warrant was forthwith issued for his arrest, which was effected on Saturday night. Subpoenas have been issued to the Messrs. Beach, editors and proprietors of the Sun newspaper, to attend to-day before the grand jury, and to disclose any information which they know concerning this illegal business. Judge Betts will charge the grand inquest upon the law, which will maintain its supremacy over lawless and desperate adventurers.

TALLAHASSEE

4 June 1850, 1

Correspondence of Savannah Republican.

KEY WEST, May 22, 1850.

Messrs. Editors:—Our city was thrown into consternation yesterday morning, by the arrival of the American steamer *Creole*, chased by the Spanish war steamer *Pizarro*, which disclosed the fact that an attack had been made on the Island of Cuba, by an expedition from New-Orleans. The facts, as I have gathered them, are these: The *Creole* left New-Orleans on the 7th inst., for the ostensible purpose of taking passengers to Chagres, on their way to California. Instead of gold diggers, they were bound to Cuba, under the command of Gen. Lopez, on the project of revolutionizing that Island. The plan was to land at Cardenas, surprise that place, seize the cars, and proceed immediately to Matanzas, and surprise it, then go up the river to the mountains and fortify themselves. There the name of Gen. Lopez would bring the soldiers and the citizens to his standard. Having effected this, there would have been shortly, a sufficient force to inspire confidence in the people, and to meet the army of the Government. It was believed that the great majority of the people were in favor of revolution and would, with the regular soldiers, declare in their favor as they advanced. The *Creole* proceeded to the Island of Mugeris, off Cape Catoche, on the coast of Yucatan. At this place they joined a part of the expedition, which had arrived some time previous on the brig *Susan Loud*, and the barque *Georgianna*. The whole force was then six hundred and fifty men and was composed of three regiments, the Mississippi, Louisiana and Kentucky. Information was sent from here to Havana by a smack to delude the Government as to the point of attack. After two days stay at the Island, the whole expedition embarked on the *Creole* for Cardenas, having sent the brig and barque back to New-Orleans. They reached Cardenas on the 19th inst. at 2 o'clock A. M. Here on account of low tide and other obstructions, they were delayed two hours before a landing could be effected.—This delay with the noise of landing had given the alarm, and a despatch was immediately started by the Governor of Cardenas for Matanzas. As soon as they landed an attack was made on the garrison, the Americans shouting as they advanced "Libertad de Cuba y independencia." At day light after three hours hard fighting, the city was captured, with the loss of seven Americans and fifteen wounded. The loss of the Spaniards is not known, but is supposed to have been from fifty to one hundred. The Governor and Lieut. Governor of Cardenas were taken prisoners. The Governor's palace was burnt. This was necessary to make them surrender. The firing was constant and hot from the garrison and tops of houses until the city was taken. The Spanish soldiers fought well and bravely, but the Americans with the same dauntless and rebellious courage that swept Mexico, carried every thing before them, and in a few hours after landing this city, of seven thousand inhabitants, was in the possession of six hundred men.

On reaching the rail-road depot the rails were found to have been taken up, so as to render it impossible to reach Matanzas by that means. Before they could have reached there by foot the whole force of the Government would have been ready to receive them. This part of the project having failed, it was concluded to remain at Cardenas and await a demonstration in their favor. The citizens in the morning appeared friendly and disposed to join the invaders, invited them to their houses and treated them hospitably, but none took up arms and none came in from the country.

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4 June 1850, 1

Proclamation of the Captain-General.

I Con Federico de Roncali, Conde de Alcoy, and Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, Commander-in-chief of the army, hereby make known that disembarked at this moment upon the Territory which her Majesty has confided to my care, in order to carry out their sacrilegious designs, the foreign Pirates congregated for that purpose, and prepared some time since and the sacred duty to preserve the welfare of the country, as also, protect the lives, and property of its faithful inhabitants, in virtue of the extraordinary power upon me conferred, and those which appertain to me as General-in-chief, order and decree.

1st. The whole Territory of the Island of Cuba is declared in a state of siege, as also, the Island and Keys adjacent, and consequently subject to all the legal consequences of this state, while the motives which dictate the measure exist.

Notwithstanding the prominent and efficacious authority which this declaration re-assures to the military power, all other tribunals continue in the respective exercises of their power, taking cognizance in the common and ordinary transactions which are not excluded by this decree.

2nd. All the coasts of the Island, also its surrounding waters, are declared under blockade by the Naval force of Her Majesty, and the papers of every vessel may be demanded and scrupulously examined. Those vessels which are loaded with people whatever may be their port of departure or destination are declared to be of suspicious character, but if their papers should not confirm suspicion they will only be ordered away from the Island.—Contrawise, in case of notable want of papers, of being loaded with arms or munitions of war, or goods that may in any way tend to promote civil war in this Island, they will be held as enemies, and treated in accordance with the ordinance of the Royal Armada.

3d. All persons, whatever their number, who shall have belonged to the invading bands, will be immediately shot.

4th. Although it is not even remotely supposed that any inhabitants of this country can unite with the horde of robbers, forgetting the sacred duty they owe to their Queen, their country and families, and ignorant of their own interest, notwithstanding, if any should commit such infamous crime, they shall be held as belonging to the said horde of foreigners, and subject to the penalties as expressed in the preceding article.

5th. Any one who shall serve as spy; any one who shall aid them in any way, with advices, money, arms, or any other assistance, shall be immediately put to death.

6th. The same penalty shall be condemned all those who, by any method, open or secret, and criminal, endeavor to change the true belief of the inhabitants, the subordination of the people in the estates, or to disturb in the smallest degree the internal order, as also those who shall not hasten, aid, and co-operate with rapid obedience to the legitimate authority.

7th. The commanding Generals of departments, the Lieutenant Governors in their districts, and the commanders of troops in the field, as also those in garrison, are charged with the most exact and punctual fulfilment of this order—all public officers, of whatever rank, service, or class, shall co-operate as far as in them lies in good service, and carelessness or connivance will be punished with death.

Havana, 19th May, 1850.

4 June 1850, 1

From the Savannah Republican.

The Cuba Expedition.

The steamship Isabel arrived on our bar at our o'clock on Saturday morning, and placed her mails and passengers on board the J. Stone. She left Havana on the 22d instant. Among the passengers is Gen. Lopez, commander of the expedition, one of his Aides de Camp, Senor J. Sanchez Yznaga, and Messrs. J. G. Hutton and C. H. Horton. All these gentlemen are now in this city.

By this arrival we have our usual files of Cuba papers, our letters, &c., and through the attention of our Key West correspondent, and the polite Clerk of the Isabel, we are in possession of the most ample details of the late invasion of the island.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 21st, has an article written in a lofty style,—"The First Victory over the Pirates!" Its details however, are confined to the movements of the war steamer Pizarro. We append a few details to those furnished by our correspondents, derived from the officers of the expedition.—This we do in haste and at the risk of some repetition.

It appears that in looking after the Creole the Pizarro encountered the barque Georgiana, which had returned from the group of islands near the coast of Yucatan, from whence the expedition sailed. The Georgiana had on board some thirty or forty men, who preferred not to accompany the expedition. These men were taken prisoners.

The landing was made on the night of the 13th inst. The first attack, the following morning, was directed against the jail, on the supposition that it was the barracks. The Kentucky regiment led this attack, which was warmly met by the sentinels on duty there, and some troops who were with them.

In their progress through the town, the invaders met with a hot reception from all quarters, being fired upon from walls, housetops, windows, &c. A body of Spanish troops, moving towards the Governor's house being hailed, returned an answer by firing. The Governor's house was early attacked, but not until after Gen. Lopez had sent three or four distinct summonses to surrender. The house was then set fire to, when the Governor, some officers and some forty soldiers retreated to the next house, which was fired in its turn. They then made their way to a third house, on which were several ladies and others collected. The roof of this house, which was a low one, gave way and fell in, but no one was seriously hurt. In this condition the inmates, with the fire at their heels, and the soldiers in danger of being blown up by their own cartridges, had no choice but to surrender. A white flag was, therefore, soon hung out at the window on the point of a bayonet. In the absence of anything else to serve the purpose of a flag, one of the young ladies present gallantly offered an article of her under garments which was used for the purpose.

The place being taken, Gen. Lopez, who had thus far been unable to get speech of the inhabitants, which he was anxious to do, in order to save bloodshed, explained that the expedition came to the island to offer liberty to the inhabitants, not with the purpose of plunder. He issued at the same time strict orders, ing paid for, and gave other necessary orders. The effect of these measures was that the Spanish soldiers put on red shirts and cockades, like the invaders, and distributed themselves through the town with, at least, the ostensible object of conciliating the people in favor of their new visitors. It does not appear, however, that much impression was made in this way, and it is certain that the Spanish officers all remained faithful to their flag, exhibiting throughout a courage, worthy of the days of old Castile.

The loss on the side of the invaders was some 4 killed and perhaps 10 wounded, while it is presumed, that the defendants of the place met a loss of some 20. Gen. Lopez, is of opin-

ion that there were not probably more than 100 regular soldiers of the line in Cardenas, at the time of the attack; but during all these transactions news had been sent to Coliseo, a post ten miles distant, and to Matanzas for reinforcements, and large reinforcements were approaching the city near 300 men having arrived before nightfall. During the day too, some of the invading force had become a little disorganized by drinking, and a portion of them had been detailed to place the wounded and a quantity of coal on board the Creole, in order to enable her to return at once for reinforcements. Influenced by these and other strong considerations, Gen. Lopez determined to re-embark his command on board the Creole, which was done soon after nightfall of the same day on which they landed (19th inst.) On their way to the boat they were attacked by a force of twenty-two lancers and forty-five infantry. These troops fought the invaders with desperate courage charging up to the bayonets. The lancers were killed, almost to a man. One of them, a common soldier, returned twice alone, searching like the French officer at Waterloo, for some point where he might pierce the line.

On leaving the harbor of Cardenas, the course of the vessel was laid in a N. W. direction, in order to avoid the risk of meeting Spanish men of war. As soon as the land faded from view Gen. Lopez gave orders to stand westward, his intention being to make another landing at the town of Mantua, in "Puerto de Abajo." The district so called is all that part of the island of Cuba westward from Havana. A large part of the command had however, become discouraged by the warm reception they had met with by the Spanish troops, and had resolved not to attempt another landing. The orders of Gen. Lopez were repeated, when a council was called, and some three-fourths of the force determined to land at Key West, placing a guard over the boat's compass to insure it. The officers generally were willing to follow the General.

The Creole ran aground in leaving the harbor of Cardenas, and remained six hours in the expectation of being overhauled by armed vessels. She was only got off after throwing overboard a large quantity of ammunition and provisions—only 30,000 rounds of ammunition remained. The Creole, in going to Key West, took the South passage, while the Pizarro took the North passage. Thus they missed each other while outside. Had they come in contact, a bloody struggle would doubtless have been the result. The Pizarro had on board four companies of Granadiers—(probably 200 men.)

It is a curious circumstance, and one well worthy of mention, that the cholera disappeared in Havana the moment that the news of the landing of the expedition was received.—This circumstance is well sustained by the experience of all disciplined armies in the field, on the eve of a battle, when the sick list diminishes rapidly. The excitement in Havana was, in like manner, so great that not a case of cholera was reported the day after the arrival of this news.

It is worthy of remark, in explanation of the letter of our Key West correspondent in regard to the reception of the invaders, that they did not anticipate any considerable assistance from the people of Cardenas. Their chief reliance as we learn from officers of the expedition now in this city, was upon Matanzas, which place they were prevented from reaching by an unlooked for occurrence, as will be seen below. The popularity of Gen. Lopez in Matanzas and the adjacent country, is represented to be almost unbounded.

We are further informed, that while the Creole was lying aground for six hours at Cardenas, with the momentary expectation of being attacked by a Spanish man-of-war, the steamer Pizarro came into the harbor at night on one side of it in search of her, and passed out on the other side, without discovering her. Had the Pizarro attacked the invaders, bow-

ever, they had determined to board her and take possession of her, which they have since learned would have been an easy matter.

Some thirty or forty soldiers came passengers by the Isabel from Key West, where the remainder of the expedition was left. It was their intention to leave Key West as soon as possible, and return to their homes in the States.

Of the desperate courage of these adventurers, it is unnecessary to speak. The expedition was composed of the very best of our Mexican volunteers, some of whom say the resistance they met at Cardenas during the night attack was equal to that at Monterey. They speak in the highest terms of the bravery and skill of Gen. Lopez, who they say is fitted to lead in any expedition. Just think of 600 men invading an island of a million inhabitants, and we may form some idea of the worse than forlorn hope upon which they had gone, and of the calm unflinching courage with which they were inspired.

Eighty-four doubloons were found in the Treasury at Cardenas, which were brought to Key West and by order of Gen. Lopez distributed for the relief of the sick and wounded among the soldiers.

The steamers Falcon and Ohio, arrived at Havana, on the 18th. The Georgia from N. York arrived on the 19th, and sailed again on the 21st for Chagres. The Falcon, sailed on the 22d for New Orleans.

Neither of the above steamers were allowed to enter the harbor as usual, and proceed to the general ground of anchorage, but were kept off by the Guard Ship; none of their passengers were permitted to land. The Isabel was the only steamer that was allowed to go in and out as formerly.

The brigs Adelia and Somers, of Charleston were going in to Havana, as the Isabel came out. For full particulars we refer to the letters of our correspondents.

(Correspondence Savannah Republican.)

STEAMER ISABEL, May 24, 1850.

Messrs. Editors:—As you have probably ere this had news of the invasion of Cuba, and the landing of the army under Gen. Lopez at Cardenas, I suppose you will look for some further news by our arrival. Hoping that it may be of service to you, I give it to you so far as I have been able to obtain the same on board.

The invaders landed on the night of the 13th at Cardenas, and commenced fighting on Sunday morning (19th). The fighting was throughout the day sustained; in the evening it became fierce, and Spaniards couldn't stand the fire. The invaders then attacked the Palace, when some hard fighting was experienced, for the Spaniards were shooting from the top of the houses and windows; however, the Los Yankoes were victorious, taking possession of the Palace and capturing the Governor and his Aids. They were conveyed on board the Creole. The Palace was set on fire, &c.—Out of twenty-two lancers not one escaped.

The Creole sailed from there with the Governor prisoner, but he was landed again, and returned to Havana. She arrived safe at Key West after a close pursuit by a Spanish war steamer.

Gen. Lopez comes to your city, as also some his men. From them you can get more correct accounts. There are so many reports that the truth is hard to get at.

I enclose you a copy of the Captain General's Proclamation, published the next day after the news reached him of the invasion.

The city of Havana is in the greatest excitement. Thirteen thousand citizens volunteered on the 21st in the cause of tyranny.

Yours, in haste,

W. W. BLANCHARD.

Florida Sentinel.

TALLAHASSEE

4 June 1850, 2

General Lopez.

Is a Venezuelan, not a Peruvian, by birth, and according to a very inflated biographical sketch, which appears to have been written by the same person who produces his proclamations, he has performed some extraordinary things in his time. Originally he was bred a merchant, but he took part with Bolivar in the civil disturbances which ended in the expulsion of the Spaniards, and was a Colonel at twenty-three. He took up his residence in Cuba in 1823. Being in Spain during the Carlist troubles, he distinguished himself on the Government side, and was made first Aide-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Valdez. He was for a time Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Spain, and subsequently Commander-in-Chief of several Provinces—was afterwards Governor of Madrid, and Senator from the City of Seville. It is said that he maintained liberal democratic principles throughout his career. He is now fifty years old, and his disgust of Spanish rule arises from the expulsion of the Cuban Deputies from the Cortes.

4 June 1850, 2

The Cuba Expedition.

It is not often, even in these days of steam and electricity, that news of the planning, the departure and the failure of an expedition for foreign conquest, is crowded within the compass of six days and three mails—but this was the case with the expedition for the conquest of the fair island of Cuba. There is nothing in the accounts we get of this unlucky crusade, (and which are published in *extenso* upon our first page,) which go to invest this expedition with the smallest particle of judgment. Other facts may, perhaps, come to light, to relieve it of its hair-brained character, but in their absence, it must certainly be regarded as little better than a flight of romance worthy of Don Quixote; and that the bulk of the crusaders should have got back in safety, is a miracle of luck not much excelled by any of the wonders narrated by that mirror of knight errantry.

The expedition appears to have demonstrated two points with tolerable clearness.—One of these is, the ease with which Cuba might be wrested from Spanish domination, if there was any disposition among the inhabitants to second an effort for that object.—Another is, that no such disposition exists in any such degree as has been represented. If the commander of this expedition assumed to exercise any judgment at all, it is to be inferred that he would have selected, and did select, one of the most disaffected districts, as a point of landing. But there is no evidence in the published accounts we have seen, of any popular sympathy with the movement.—On the contrary, the inhabitants deserted the town—fled before the invaders, and the Havana *Gaceta* says that even the criminals confined in the garrison at Cardenas, when set at liberty by the expeditionists, took arms against them.—A Key West correspondent of the Jacksonville *Republican*, getting his account from the officers of the expedition, says, that “at Cardenas, 200 negroes begged the General to let him fight with them,” and this is all the evidence of *Cuba* sympathy we see; while at Havana, the Savannah *Republican* account says, that 13,000 of the people volunteered to repel the invasion; and the Georgian’s business correspondent at Havana, writing on the 21st ult., says:

“We may again repeat that the Government have abundant resources at their command, both by land and sea, and are employing judicious measures for the protection of the Island, and the preservation of public tranquillity. In this they are warmly supported by all classes of the community—the natives of the Island, the Spaniards and foreigners—who have offered their services in case of necessity, and a militia has been formed.”

A beautiful commentary are these declarations, and the actual facts as proved by the result of this expedition, upon the moving, pitiful stories of unfortunate Cuban patriots, sighing and groaning for quick deliverance from the yoke of Spanish bondage and oppression—stories which have been circulated all

over the Union, arousing the same spirit which led volunteers to Greece and to Poland, and which, in this case, well nigh consigned a thousand Americans to the butcher’s shambles.—Deceived by such representations, these men went there, expecting to meet a people inflamed by Spanish despotism, and ready to perish, if need be, in a gallant effort for their own deliverance. Instead of this, the people were in arms against them—and instead of a revolution, the scheme resolved itself into simple burglary, arson and murder. To burn a few houses, plunder the public treasury of eighty-four doubloons, kill a few of the inhabitants and some 40 or 50 Spanish dragoons, and decamp, leaving some thirty drunken and wounded volunteers to be garoted—this was the upshot of the expedition for the conquest of Cuba—an affair which all Europe will quote to confirm the “land-stealing” slanders which they have heaped upon this country.

The getters up of this expedition are every where overwhelmed with laudations by the press. At Savannah, Gen. Lopez was arrested and brought before the United States District Court, on the charge of exciting an attack against a friendly power, but was discharged for want of evidence. In the Court room he was cheered, and his acquittal was followed by a grand frolic, in which the Savannah Georgian says, “the richest scenes were enacted,” and “scenes were enacted which are beyond our description,” and “it may be said truly, “the spirit was among them.” In short, there was a general drunken jubilee—and all because some thousand Americans had been decoyed into a desperate expedition, whose only fruits were robbery, house-burning and loss of life. What evidence is there of the purity of the motives of the leaders of this expedition? What evidence that they sought liberty for the people of Cuba, rather than revenge and plunder on their own account? And surely, if we concede the justice and patriotism of their objects, some mercy and bowels of compassion ought to restrain the American press from puffing up such desperate adventures and adventures, and inducing hundreds of well-meaning citizens to peril their necks upon such enterprises. The New York Sun, in particular, has a fearful responsibility in this business, and ought to show that it has clean hands. Men may shoot over liberty to Cuba, and get drunk over it in the bar-rooms of New York or Savannah, without much harm to any body; but when, by a course of misrepresentation of facts, they persuade other people to peril their lives on a rash and hopeless undertaking, they are justly amenable to something more than a headache.

The course of the Spanish commander of the Pizarro, in taking prisoners the deserters from the expedition, who were on their return to the United States, seems to be entirely without justification, and we trust has received the prompt attention of our government.



4 June 1850, 1

⚡ We have prepared and will publish in our next number an extract of the history of General Miranda expedition to Colombia from the U. S. and the result of his trial before the United States Court. We quote this as one among other precedents connected with the present case of Lopez's expedition to Cuba.

General Miranda was tried before the U. States Court and the verdict pronounced by the Jury declared his enterprise "worthy of praise and aid."

4 June 1850, 1

CUBA.

Recordamos con dolor la desgracia que acaba de sufrir la causa de Cuba; causa tan enlazada con la de la Humanidad entera. Amenudo acontece que las menores circunstancias son bastantes a decidir del bueno ó mal éxito de las mas grandes empresas. La llegada del General Lopez á Cárdenas en hora de pleamar habria evitado la larga demora del desembarque de sus tropas: él mismo hubiera llevado á Matanzas la noticia de su victoria y Cuba hoy seria de los Cubanos. La Providencia divina ha querido retardar tan grande como benéfico acontecimiento. Respetemos sus sabios designios!

Ella ha permitido que continúe el tormento de Cuba; pero ella y solo ella pudo salvar y salvó á los que han de ser instrumentos de su eterna injusticia para que la administren á su debido tiempo. El cielo quiera que el plazo sea corto! Quiera él tener piedad de un pueblo desvalido, atormentado, horriblemente perseguido!

Los ilusos ó comprados partidarios del inmoral Gobierno de España, pregonan que al General Lopez le mueve el deseo del botin y la ganancia; pero si las acciones de una prolongada carrera pública y notoriamente gloriosa pueden ser la guía para quien juzgue de ulteriores actos de un hombre, en la vida de Lopez se encontrarán hechos de naturaleza tal que alejen toda sospecha de personal interes en sus procedimientos. Lopez nadaría en la abundancia si ambicionase riquezas por medio de una conducta que no fuese rigurosamente ajustada al honor y á honradez. Lopez pudiera aun ceñir su faja. Lopez ha desmentido, á toda prueba, en Cárdenas, y así públicamente lo declaran y aseguran sus compañeros, la infame calumnia con que pretenden denigrarle algunas almas ruines y miserables.

La incorporacion á Lopez de una gran parte de la guarnicion de Cárdenas, prueba que no hay tal acrisolada Lealtad de la tropa hacia un Gobierno absoluto que la convierte

en vil instrumento de su tiranía. En vano pretenden los amigos del despotismo Español en Cuba introducir la creencia de la adhesion de sus soldados. Por otra parte, si el pueblo, en tan corto número como el que existe en Cárdenas; --pueblo acostumbrado al rigor de la servidumbre, poseido del terror que le inspira un Gobierno desautorizado y cruel, naturalmente indeciso en tan supremo momento de tribulacion; --no se lanzó todo entero á las filas de sus libertadores, no es por cierto una prueba de amor y lealtad al Déspota que los oprime, por mas que de ello se jacten sus satélites mercenarios.

Dicen tambien los defensores de la tiranía de España que no existe entre los Cubanos el espíritu de independencia. Respóndales esa cadena de conspiraciones eslabonada desde el año de 1823 hasta el presente: respóndales los pueblos de América y Europa donde peregrinan los Cubanos perseguidos y lanzados de su patria por causas políticas: respóndan los presidios españoles en que por eso mismo gimen los hijos de Cuba: respóndan los castillos, las cárceles y los inmundos calabozos de todos los dominios Españoles donde por ese mismo motivo son atormentados nuestros hermanos: respóndan los que hoy se ven acusados de conspiradores, que se ven llamados á comparecer ante un Tribunal de soldados, despues del secuestro de sus bienes: respóndan los que están condenados á muerte en un suplicio vil por una causa noble: respóndan las esposas, los hijos, las madres, las hermanas de los que sufren hoy víctimas de persecuciones políticas: respóndan las viudas, los huérfanos, de los que han perecido en tierras extrañas, en bartolinas y en cadalsos; y respóndan por fin desde la tumba los infelices sacrificados á la saña del cruel y sanguinario Gobierno que aun rige en Cuba para purgatorio de la humanidad.

Hechos, hechos auténticos son los que citamos. Aun en el corto número de Cubanos que acompañaron

al General Lopez, hay mas de uno que deplora en vano la pérdida de sus mas caros objetos, arrebatados por ese brutal Gobierno sin otra causa que aspiraciones políticas, sin otra ley que su inaudita crueldad.

En vano, pues, pretenden los mezquinos escritores mercenarios del "reyezuelo" de Cuba, desfigurar todos los hechos y en particular, los que se refieren al desembarque en Cárdenas y su toma por el General Lopez y el puñado de valientes republicanos que le acompañaban. Los esfuerzos de esos venales periodistas se dirigen á estraviar la opinion pública de este país; pero solo han conseguido estrellarse contra los inepugnables baluartes de la civilizacion y del espíritu liberal del pueblo de los Estados Unidos.

Pronto sabrá el mundo, enterdido por los castillos, ni todas las fuerzas juntas de mar y tierra que el costado del pueblo mantiene en Cuba el Gobierno Español, y mal que le pese al necio orgullo de los MODERNOS: Pelagos, ni es invulnerable la gótica Tiranía, ni bastarán sus murallas y cañones para libertarla de ser conquistada y echada á tierra por la "invasion" del espíritu republicano.

El General Lopez, los cubanos y los americanos lo saben ya; y saben tambien que si el ensayo no ha correspondido al propósito, el mal éxito no ha consistido en imposibles que la empresa ofrezca, sino en contingencias que otra vez se evitarán seguramente.

El General Lopez, los cubanos, los americanos y todo hombre que de corazón aborrece la tiranía, se unirán como "uno" solo contra la que en Cuba impera; y el cielo que protege al justo los ayudará en su gloriosa empresa.

Ya está herido de muerte el Despotismo. Ya, aunque por solo un día, ha asentó en Cuba la planta del hombre libre, y el grito de Libertad que por primera vez se lanzó en nuestros campos resonará siempre deliciosamente en los oídos del Cubano, dejando un eco de pavor para sus déspotas.

4 June 1850, 1, 2

CUBA.

We have to remember with a deep sorrow the misfortune which the cause of Cuba has just met with—a cause so intimately connected with that of all Humanity.

Petty incidents often happen to dertermine the good or bad issue of great undertakings. The arrival of Gen. Lopez at Cardenas in time of high-water would have prevented the great delay he was subject to in the landing of his troops: he himself would have carried to Matanzas the news of his victory and Cuba would now have been under the dominion of her legitimate masters—the Cubans.

The Divine Providence has permitted a check to this doing so glorious and so beneficent in our sight.—Let us reverence His wise designs!

He has allowed the tyrants of Cuba to carry on their impious work; but He and only He, was able to save, as he has done, those who are destined to be the instruments of His eternal Justice, that they may administer it in due time. Would to God the time may be soon! May He commiserate a forsaken people, a community so horribly tortured, oppressed and inhumanly persecuted!

The abettors of the hateful Spanish Government,—either deluded or bribed minions of Despotism—vociferate, that Gen. Lopez is only moved by the interest of gain and plunder; but if the doings of a long military career, publicly acknowledged as a most glorious one may be admitted as a guide to judging the conduct of a man and his succeeding actions, in the history of Lopez there will only be found such facts as will remove any suspicion of his being induced by personal interest.

Had Gen. Lopez been a man capable of aspiring to riches by dishonest means he would now abound in them. He would not have thrown off his sash of Spanish Generalship. Lopez, in Cardenas, has given the lie to that cowardly calumny produced against him by some miserable and bribed partisans of the Spanish Tyranny.

The desertion to Lopez of a portion of the garrison of Cardenas, is a most evident proof that there does not exist among the Spanish troops that spirit of Loyalty to a despotical Government, which is so much talked of, in order to flatter them and make them the vile instrument of the most hateful Power.

On the other hand, if the people of Cardenas, so few in number;—a people accustomed to the iron hand of Despotism, and naturally terrified by such oppression;—a people who would of course be irresolute in that supreme moment,—if that people, we say, did not rush in mass to join the ranks of their Liberators, who can draw from this a proof of loyalty and love to their brutal Government, although its mercenary party so much boast of it!

They also say that there does not exist the spirit of independence among the Cubans:

Let them be answered by that chain of political conspiracies linked continually from 1823 unto the present day;

Let them be answered from hundreds of cities in Europe and America, where the unlucky Cuban exiles wander in toilsome pilgrimages, after being persecuted and banished from their native land, charged with revolutionary opinions, and shows of republican sentiments;

Let them be answered from the Spanish prisons, where many a son of Cuba has been confined for the same cause;

Let them be answered from the fortresses, the jails and the filthy dungeons throughout the Spanish dominions, the walls of which have long been a time-echo to the wailing of those unfortunates, condemned as conspirators;

Let them be answered by those Cubans who are now persecuted and held to appear in a Court Martial, composed of unlearned soldiers, and whose property is confiscated by the Government;

Let them be answered by those who have been condemned to die on an infamous gibbet for the sake of the noble cause they advocated;

Let them be answered by the wives, the children, the mothers, the sisters and friends of the many victims of political persecutions in Cuba;

Let them be answered by the widows, the orphans, the families of those who have perished in foreign lands, on the gibbet or in awful dungeons;

Finally, let them be answered from the grave of the unfortunate Cubans who have been a prey to the merciless rage and inhuman cruelty of that blood-thirsty Spanish Government, which still rules Cuba, to the shame of civilised nations and to the greatest scandal of Mankind.

Facts, and facts duly authenticated are those we quote. Even among the few Cubans who have accompanied Lo-

pez, there are more than one who sorrowfully lament, in vain, for the loss of the dearest objects of their affection who have been sacrificed by that brutal Government, under no other charge but political conspirations,—by no other law but the unheard of cruelty of a Spanish vice-roy.

It is in vain that the prostitute serfs and mercenary journals of the petty-king of Cuba exert themselves to the utmost in disguising every fact and more particularly those circumstances which attended the capture of Cardenas by Gen. Lopez and a handful of gallant Republican men.

The efforts of such mean journalists are only intended to mislead the public opinion of this country. Yet they have wrecked before the trustworthy eyes of the world the credit of the Republican mind of the free community of the United States.

The whole world shall very soon know that, notwithstanding the castles and the forces of army and navy kept by old Spain at the expense of the Cuban people; and in spite of the foolish braggardism of the modern Pelayos,—their fortresses, their ships and their guns shall be of no avail in protecting their gothic tyranny against the overwhelming invasion of the Republican Spirit.

General Lopez, the Cubans and the true Americans are already conscious of it; they also know that if this first essay has not been successful, it is not to be attributed to the impossibility of triumph in such an enterprise, but to some special circumstances, which will be most surely avoided in a succeeding attempt.

General Lopez, the Cubans, the Americans and every man who is a true-hearted Republican and an enemy to Despotism, will join as "a single individual" against that nest of deadly enemies of Humanity; and Heaven, the protector of the cause of Justice, will support them on their praiseworthy undertaking.

Despotism has now been mortally wounded in Cuba.

Although for only one day, the footstep of the free man has already been impressed upon the Cuban land; and the cry of Liberty, which for the first time has been raised there, will for ever delightfully resound in the ears of our Brothers, echoing fearfully in the breasts of their tyrants.



4 June 1850, 2,3

TO OUR READERS.

We have noticed so many and so contradictory apprehensions respecting the American press in regard to the Cuban Expeditions and to the political conduct adopted on this occasion by the present Administration, that we have thought it a seasonable time as well as a convenient instance for reproducing in our paper a series of articles and extracts from various journals of different political shades, in order to afford our readers an easy way to judge upon this topic. We commence to-day with those articles belonging to the neutral organs, among which the N. Y. Herald holds the first stand, because of the wide circle of his relations, the republican principles he professes to advocate and his claims to a high and important character as a leader of public opinion.

4 June 1850, 3

—0—
Highly Important from Habana—The
Projected revolution in Cuba.

What an awful fuss certain Whig journals are making about the projected revolution in Cuba, that has just come to light, but of which we gave our readers significant hint some time ago! Echoing the proclamation of the President, or rather seizing upon that document as authority for their oburgations, they denounce this movement as "nefarious" "abominable" and every thing that is bad. Now, all this is quite characteristic of those presses, which, in general, are as blind as they are bigotted; in the attachment to what they call "conservatism" which, being interpreted means an utter abhorrence of progress and genuine liberty. Just so it was with the same journals when the people of Texas arose against the tyrannical, cruel and imbecile government of Mexico. It was a terribly wicked thing, they said to rise in rebellion against Mexico; and the brave Americans who rushed to the succor of their brethren, were scoundrels, engaged in a most "nefarious movement" as the Philadelphia *North American* designates this projected revolution in Cuba. For our part, we trust that this "nefarious movement" may be speedily triumphant, and that Cuba may prove herself to be worthy the name and privileges of a free State.

Is there, indeed, anything so specially awful and reprehensible in citizens of the United States individually, lending the aid of their stout hearts and strong right arms in a movement which is to make a neighboring country free? The honor of the United States is not involved in this movement. No treaty obligations with Spain are violated. No armed expedition has sailed from any of our ports to invade the territory of a friendly power, notwithstanding all the representations of the timorous and respectable old gentleman, who represents the court of Spain at the seat of the government of the United States. THE WHOLE FACTS IN THE CASE AMOUNT TO THIS—THAT NUMBERS OF GALLANT, BRAVE AND ENTERPRISING MEN, CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY, HAVE TENDERED THEIR SERVICES, AS INDIVIDUALS, TO AGENTS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN CUBA, AND HAVE TAKEN THEIR DEPARTURE FOR A POINT BEYOND THE LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES, WHERE THEY WILL BE ORGANIZED AND EQUIPPED. NO POWER COULD RIGHTFULLY RESTRAIN THESE INDIVIDUALS FROM THIS COURSE OF ACTION. WE HAVE NO DOUBT THEY WILL ACQUIT THEMSELVES LIKE MEN, AND WE AWAIT WITH INTEREST THE SIGNAL THAT THE REVOLUTION HAS IN GOOD EARNEST BEGUN.

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*Startling Intelligence from the South—
Projected Revolution in the Island of
Cuba—Armed Expedition Fitting Out
in the United States—Proclamation of
the President.*

The highly important intelligence which we communicated to the public a few days since, in relation to a grand movement at New Orleans, and other points in this country, having for its object the fitting out of an armed expedition, to be employed in effecting a revolution in certain provinces of Mexico or Cuba, has just been confirmed in the most emphatic manner. We received yesterday, by telegraph, and publish in our evening edition, the following important proclamation, by the President of the United States

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In all quarters where this document was seen by the public, the effect was quite startling. Prepared as the community was, in some degree, by the information furnished them in the columns of this journal, with regard to the remarkable movement thus formally denounced by the Executive at Washington, the official confirmation of the truth of that information came upon many like a thunderbolt. Before night the news had spread like wildfire throughout the city, and formed the all-absorbing topic of conversation, inquiry, and conjecture. As for ourselves we had not for a moment lost sight of the matter, from the hour on which we first received an intimation of the movement, and, therefore, this proclamation did not at all take us by surprise. Yet we must confess we were a little astonished to find that the cabinet at Washington are evidently a good deal in the dark with respect to the true character and objects of the movement which they thus deprecate and denounce. The language of the proclamation is very loose and indefinite. It speaks vaguely of the fitting out of an armed expedition for the purpose of "invading the island of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico." It is obvious that the information in the possession of the government is somewhat indefinite; ours is more precise, and we shall now proceed to lay it before the public

The armed expeditions, as they are styled, alluded to in the proclamation, are intended to aid in revolutionizing the island of Cuba. That is their object—their sole object. The movement has been long contemplated, and originates not in this country but in Cuba itself. It has been set on foot by a number of the most influential and wealthy planters in that island. For years, the leading Creoles of Cuba have been oppressed by an anxiety to deliver themselves from the Spanish yoke, and, at the same time prevent the possibility of the island falling into the hands of England—a result which has been repeatedly threatened. The fate of Cuba has, indeed, been most uncertain for a considerable length of time. For almost a century and a half, Spain has been convulsed by intestine quarrels and difficulties. She now sits, a poor imbecile among the nations of the earth, holding Cuba in a palsied grasp, from which at any moment, it may be liable to be torn. Possessed of all the elements of great prosperity, this island, in consequence of the corrupt and despotic system of government to which it is subjected, has been reduced to a state of great depression, shorn of its strength and been obliged to lag far behind in the great march of commercial prosperity. All this has, from year to year, been exciting serious reflections in the minds of the wealthy and influential men of Cuba; and we now see the first fruits of these reflections.

In one word, a revolution has been resolved upon in Cuba, and those at the bottom of the movement have gone to work like determined men. For five or six months past, agents of the revolutionists of Cuba have been engaged in enlisting the services of citizens of the United States, to aid them in their efforts to become free and independent. Several officers of the volunteer portions of our army, who were engaged in the war with Mexico, were approached on the subjects, and their services secured. No mere adventurers have been enlisted in this movement. We have every reason to believe, that the personnel of these organizations, which have been ef-

fected in this country, for the purpose of assisting in the revolution of Cuba, is of the highest order, as regards the respectability honor and talent of the individuals, both officers and men, who are engaged in the movement. It is no invasion of Cuba, in which those citizens of the United States are to be called on to engage. They simply give their services, as they have a perfect right to do, in aid of this revolutionizing movement; and in doing so, they violate none of their obligations as citizens of this republic, or compromise in any manner the honor of this government.

In Cuba, the progress of republican principles has been hardly suspected. But it has been steady and unremitting for years. The sons of the wealthy planters have almost all, for years past, received their education in the United States, and have thus become thoroughly imbued with liberal principles. An unconquerable determination to substitute free government for the present vassalage to the crown of Spain, has obtained possession of the opulent classes. The first blow struck in the revolution will be the signal for a tremendous and irresistible uprising of the influential masses of the island. Five hundred armed men from the United States, under competent leaders, would probably suffice to make the work of revolution complete. The military force on the island amounts to seventeen thousand men, of which nine thousand are in Havana. It is believed that the fidelity of a great portion of this force is by no means certain. The Captain General himself entertains serious doubts on that subject. Not long since, a formidable insurrection broke out at one of the fortresses on the island, and several soldiers were shot. But the spirit of insubordination is unchecked, and only awaits an opportunity to manifest itself in the most formidable manner. Meanwhile there are hundreds of planters who are in readiness to contribute abundant pecuniary means to effect the revolution, and anxiously await the commencement of the movement for independence and liberty.

There cannot be a doubt, then, as to the fact that the most decided

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steps have been taking to effect a revolution in Cuba. These steps have been taken with remarkable prudence and sagacity. Large sums of money have been already expended in the enterprise. Arms and munitions of war have been purchased and shipped to a well-selected rendezvous. A formidable body of men has been collected and organized beyond the limits of the United States, and await the appropriate moment to strike the decisive blow. All this has been effected with great secrecy and the most skillful management: in the island itself, the revolutionists have proceeded with equal judgment and determination. It is impossible to exaggerate the intensity of the desire which animates the Cubans who are embarked in this revolutionary movement, to shake off the iron despotism which now presses them to the earth.

This is really one of the most important movements of the age. Its results, in connection with the prosperity and progress of the United States, will be of the utmost importance. It is well known that England has long had her eye upon Cuba. Great Britain has more than once demanded Cuba, either in absolute conveyance, or as a mortgage for the payment of the debts due her people; and also to satisfy the claims she herself had for the expenditures made on account of Spain, in the struggle with Napoleon. During the administration of Mr. Van Buren, the subject came formally before our government, and the then Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth, was directed to communicate with the representative of the United States, at Madrid, and impress upon him the fixed determination of this government not to permit Cuba to be transferred to any other foreign power. There is no necessity for our entering into details to show the paramount importance to this country of preventing Cuba from passing into the hands of any other government. A mere allusion to the geographical position of the island, and considerations connected with the domestic institutions of the Southern portion of this Union, sufficiently indicate the course of po-

licy which it is incumbent upon this government to pursue in relation to Cuba. In the present agitated state of Europe, it can hardly be supposed that Spain will continue in her present condition. Suppose that, in some of those convulsions which now shake the world, events should take such a turn as to lead to the abolition of slavery in Cuba, what would be likely to be the effect upon the interests and rights of the Southern States of this Union? It can be readily imagined.

For our part, we hail, with the highest gratification, all these preparations for a revolution in Cuba; and we cannot but regard the proclamation of the President as uncalled for, and contrary to the spirit which should, and we are confident does, animate the great body of our people. No armed expedition has sailed from the United States to "invade Cuba." Sundry of our citizens have, it is true, gone individually beyond the limits of the United States, and connected themselves with an armed force, intended to aid the revolutionists in Cuba. Of course, in this procedure, our government is not at all implicated. There has been no violation of treaty obligations. The proclamation is vague and incoherent. It is clear, as we have already said, that the cabinet have been stumbling about in the dark in relation to this matter. We have stated the facts, and await with great anxiety further developments. We fervently trust that before six months, Cuba may be what she desires to be, a free and independent nation. Meanwhile, this grand movement will engage our anxious attention, and our readers will be kept advised of any step taken in its progress.

In another part of to-day's paper, will be found highly interesting letters from our Washington correspondents, in relation to this matter, together with the comments of the leading journals at the seat of government. In connection, we refer to a telegraphic despatch from Washington, which states that the U. S. steamer Alleghany has been ordered to sea, under sealed orders, supposed to be destined for the Gulf, near Cuba.

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OBSERVACIONES
QUE HACE UN HABITANTE DE CUBA A LA
CONTESTACION
Que el Sr. DON J. A. SACO ha dado
desde Calais, á los
Cubanos Anexionistas

Este *Exámen* contiene naturalmente dos partes: la primera tiende á demostrar el estado y esperanzas políticas de Cuba bajo el gobierno de España; la segunda trata de la emancipación de esta Isla. En la una y la otra procuraremos ser exactos é imparciales.

ESTADO Y ESPERANZAS POLÍTICAS DE CUBA.

Todos los hombres pensando en nuestro porvenir, y anhelamos constantemente por nuestra seguridad y bienestar: los pueblos, lo mismo que los hombres, tienen que pensar también en su porvenir, y buscan la seguridad de su existencia y prosperidad futura. En la Isla de Cuba hace tiempo que algunos han pensado en eso porvenir tan interesante, mas tal pensamiento no se ha generalizado sino de poco á poco. Una multitud de causas han librado este pensamiento, y entre ellas la mas principal ha sido el gobierno mismo: sin quererlo ni advertirlo ha influido de mil maneras en promover ese anhelo de mejora futura, y en fijar las ideas sobre el porvenir para calcular las probabilidades de seguridad y bienestar que pudiera darnos el estado presente.

El gobierno ha tenido tan poco tino para grangearse partidarios, que ni siquiera ha sabido contentar á los hispano-peninsulares; y si los ha favorecido algun tanto y únicamente en la provision de empleos, esto ha sido tan solo porque los ha creído adictos suyos y sostenedores de su dominación en la Isla: así ha procurado fomentar la desunion de aquellos y los Cubanos, temiendo por instinto que algun dia conociesen la identidad de sus intereses, y llegasen á hacer causa comun.

De modo que si exceptuamos esta especie de privilegio con que se favorece á algunos, por su dinero con frecuencia, los Peninsulares se hallan tan mal tratados como los Cubanos, y aun los extranjeros no se escapan de casi las mismas vejaciones. Lo mismo gime el Peninsular que el Cubano y el extranjero bajo el azote de un gobierno egoísta y estafador, que con el pretexto de buen orden y policia, ha organizado un tegido de prohibiciones y prevenciones humillantes, cuyo cumplimiento ocasiona pasos, dilaciones, y sobre todo gastos en pro de los gobernantes; y su infraccion, aunque inocente, da lugar á una infinidad de multas y otros perjuicios y molestias. No podeis moveros de vuestra casa ni de vuestro domicilio sin licencia del gobierno, que os cuesta pasos, tiempo y dinero: no podeis transitar ni ejercitar

vuestra industria en ningun sentido, y á veces ni usar de vuestras propiedades, sin el propio requisito: el sagrado derecho de aplicarse al trabajo y de buscar honestamente la subsistencia, derecho cuya libertad es tan necesaria, tan justa y tan útil, es un delito si se practica sin licencia del gobierno y bajo las prevenciones, frecuentemente absurdas, que le plugo establecer. Algunas veces sin mas objeto que sacar dinero, ya en provecho de algunos empleados, ya del mismo erario, ya de aquellos, y así. No se escapa el Peninsular ni el extranjero de las infinitas exacciones que con maña les imponen bien amenudo nuestros gobernantes y empleados, con el nombre de gratificaciones, ó bajo algun pretexto en los varios asuntos y pretensiones tocantes á sus respectivas atribuciones y ministerios. Ni aquellos ni el Cubano dejan de sufrir el peso enorme de semejantes y otras estafas, y en general de los abusos é inmoralidad de una administracion viciosa y sin responsabilidad mas que para el real erario.

Los unos y los otros, habitantes todos de la Isla de Cuba, están sometidos á las perniciosas consecuencias de una legislacion viciosa, de tribunales arbitrarios, regidos por jueces sin responsabilidad, por un sistema de enjuiciamiento ruinoso, y que abre una anchisima puerta á la mala fe, y además en lo criminal por un régimen penal y de cárceles que seria capaz de desmoralizar al pueblo mejor constituido.

Prescindamos de garantías y derechos políticos, en los cuales tambien estan nivelados los hispano-cubanos y peninsulares; de modo que, ni los unos ni los otros son ciudadanos españoles, sino habitantes de la colonia de Cuba: prescindamos de lo estéril de las contribuciones que cada dia van en aumento y que á todos tratan con la propia medida: prescindamos del tráfico negro de los ostáculos que se oponen por el gobierno á la colonizacion blanca, y esfuerzos que hace para introducir en su lugar no solo Africanos, sino Asiáticos, Indios y cuantas castas diferentes de la raza nuestra le sea posible encontrar, para dividir mas y mas la poblacion, y poner miedo á los blancos; pues con esto, con la desunion de los últimos, y con la preponderancia despótica con que á todos procura avasallarnos, es como cree poder conservar su dominacion en la Isla á despecho de la razon y justicia, y con ludibrio de los adelantos del siglo. ¡Triste y miserable política digna solamente de un gobierno ligero y perverso, no de un pretendiente coronado en el número de los civilizados!

Prescindamos tambien de lo que es mero á que ablanda la poblacion de color compartido con la adianza, lo que no es solo un mal político, sino tambien económico, y muy grave: prescindamos

de los escases de nuestros gobernantes, escases perpetrados con vergonzosa impunidad, y sin que nos quede ni el consuelo de alcanzar el desagravio, por que el sistema que siguen la Metrópoli y el gobierno superior de la Isla, niega á duda de hecho la facultad de reclamar en tales casos; y si llega á ponerse alguna vez en ejercicio, ha de ser de modo que siempre quede bien el quo inquit, y aun castigado el rebelde que se atrevió á usar de su derecho contra los depositarios del poder. Prescindamos por último de tantos otros males de que está plagada toda nuestra administracion; y de sus consecuencias fatales para todos los elementos de prosperidad pública, y consideremos tan solo el resultado general; por un lado la invencible remora de nuestro bienestar y progreso, y por otro una serie de injusticias y agravios que hacen pensar al ménos pensador, y revelan al mas sumiso y obediente vasallo. Este estado social satisfará por ventura, nó ya á los Cubanos, pero ni aun á los Peninsulares? Mucho agravio seria menester hacerles para crecer la afirmativa. ¿No sienten unos y otros las profundas heridas de la injusticia y demasías del poder, en sus personas, en su industria y en sus bienes? ¿No las sienten tambien los extranjeros domiciliados ó establecidos aqui, y aun los transeúntes?

Y si á esto se agrega el avance de las idens del siglo, que no ha podido ménos que introducirse y fructificar tambien en la Isla, y el ejemplo vivo y poderoso de bienestar y progreso que nos ofrece la gran república Norte-americana que tenemos delante, ¿quien podría contener el impulso de los pensamientos y de los deseos de remedio, de mejora, de emancipacion de tantos males y abyeccion en que yacemos? ¿Quien impide, ó detiene siquiera, la revolucion de las idens, las nuevas necesidades que ella crea, en suma, el desarrollo social de los pueblos, despues de dado el impulso por la fuerza de las circunstancias? Por el contrario, al hacer esfuerzos para contener, muchas veces lo que se logra es precipitar. La sabiduria de los gobiernos que no se identifican con los pueblos consiste en transijir con las necesidades de los tiempos, concediendo sin violencia las mejoras y garantías, y sobre todo, no ser jamás injustos ni opresores. Si hubiera España seguido esta politica con la Isla de Cuba, ni una sola voz se habria levantado contra su imperio; y si algun dia llegara á levantarse, muy largos y pacíficos años habrian de pasar primero.

Todavía, y á pesar de los males que nos rodean, habria podido esperar la Metrópoli muchos años de dominacion en Cuba, si hubiésemos tenido para lo futuro siquiera la seguridad de la existencia, aunque debil y viciada; pues

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acaso habríamos preferido esta seguridad llena de miserias, á los azares de un cambio político; á la manera que suele un enfermo preferir una vida angustiada de crueles padecimientos, por no esponerse á los riesgos de una operacion peligrosa. Pero ¿existe acaso esta seguridad? Prescindamos de que un estado social devorado por la gangrena de tantos males camina siempre y por necesidad hacia el desorden y á la revolucion, violenta y desastrosa por cierto cuando es producida de este modo, sin direccion ni concierto, por la sola fuerza de las cosas: ese mismo gobierno que nos oprime y nos impele á esta especie de trastorno terrible, compromete torpemente nuestra existencia provocando una guerra, estrangera por su mala fe y sus intrigas. Los hechos recientes que provocaron la cuestion sobre el ex-carcelero Garcia, en los cuales han mediado mas supercheria y falacia de lo que parece á primera vista; las cuestiones con varios consules, estrangeros, y la nunca terminada del trafico negrero y sus consecuencias, en que nuestro supremo gobierno y el de la Isla se han portado de tan mala fe, y con tales travesuras y falsas para engañar al inglés, que avergonzarian al particular menos escrupuloso: y no son ejemplos que nos pongan á las claras la falta de garantia de paz y estabilidad en que nos hallamos bajo un gobierno que no teme, ni respeta el derecho de las naciones? ¿Prescindiendo de las imprudencias del gobierno de la Isla, y de las cuestiones comerciales y de las guerras, ¿podrá cualquiera laudablemente guerra, cualquiera declarada á la Metrópoli con razon ó sin ella? No haob mucho que las agrias contestaciones habidas con el representante inglés en Madrid, Mr. Bulwer, pudieron ocasionar consecuencias graves; y aunque se diga que de parte de este hubo algo de exceso, por haberse metido en cuestiones de la politica interior de España, las respuestas del ministro espanol debieron dirigirse con decoro y dignidad á hacer patente al inglés su falta, y no á zaherir á la nacion britanica y á su gobierno, que no eran culpables, convirtiendo así en grave y trascendental una cuestion insignificante. Tales imprudencias, ajenas de los hombres ilustrados y prácticos en la politica y la diplomacia, suelen traer por resultado contiendas funestas entre las naciones.

Y nosotros, habitantes de Cuba Colonia de España, ¿no estamos sujetos á correr la suerte de semejantes vicisitudes, con tanto mas peligro cuanto menos seguro es nuestro estado social? Como barquilla que sigue en silencio al bajel que la lleva atada tras si, ¿cual será su suerte cuando estalle sobre aquel de una vez la tempestad que hace mas de 40 años le amenaza? ¿Que

será de Cuba entregada á su propio destino, sin guia ni concierto? Entonces no será la ocasion de pensar en lo que se hará, porque no habra tiempo de pensarlo, y la catástrofe es segura cuando no es prevista y evitada.

Este acontecimiento no es improbable. La Metrópoli agoviada por discordias intestinas, causadas en gran parte por la ambicion de caudillos y de partidos que se disputan el mando, sacrificada todavia por el despotismo á pesar de la institucion de las Cortes; devastada por un sistema económico destructor del progreso industrial y mercantil, y por otros vicios de administracion y preocupaciones nacionales, yace sumida en un estado de abatimiento, que si por un lado se resuelve en una debilidad tal que hace olvidar casi á España en la politica europea; por otro se convierte en una ruina de materias volcánicas, inflamables de un momento á otro, y capaces de producir un trastorno fundamental, una desorganizacion lamentable: y en tantos años que ha se agita convulsivo ese desgraciado pais, aun no vemos que alumbre en su conturbado horizonte ni un rayo de la bella aurora de la paz, estabilidad y verdaderos progresos políticos y económicos.

Si esa mina llega á reventar y envolver la Peninsula en un trastorno violento, ¿qué convulsiones no sufrirá ó podrá sufrir Cuba? Y si la mina que esta tiene en su seno se inflama, ¿cual es la garantia de salvacion que tenemos? En el estado actual, ¿cual es el escudo que nos cubrirá del golpe? Tal es la condicion en que se encuentra la Isla que una sola chispa arrojada ó encendida en su interior, en la numerosa poblacion de color que encierra, seria bastante para producir de un momento á otro la total ruina de nuestra riqueza, y convertir este precioso vergel de América en un campo de escombros y desolacion. Quedaremos, si, lo creo firmemente, dueños del teatro de tan espantosa escena; pero, diezmados y reducidos á miserable indigencia, lloraremos muy tarde nuestra imprevision y descuido.

Garantirnos pues, la seguridad futura de nuestra existencia, hoy tan precaria, es la primera necesidad que debemos remediar. ¿Y cuales son los medios con que contamos para conseguir tan sagrado objeto? Ningunos en el sistema que nos rige, así como tampoco los tenemos para mejorar nuestra condicion politica. Enteramente sometidos los habitantes de Cuba, europeos y americanos, á la mano férrea de un gobierno despotico, que les niega hasta el derecho de representarlo, en comun sobre las necesidades del pais, ¿cualquiera otra materia, pudiendo solo hacerlo sobre asuntos particulares, individualmente y por conducto del Capitán

General, siendo tambien prohibida é impracticable toda reunion numerosa y el concierto de muchos, pues se califica de asonada, en especial si versa sobre reformas de gobierno, ó mejoras sociales, es un sueño pensar en representaciones á la Metrópoli, en reunion y acuerdo de los habitantes para este fin, ó para constituir comisionados, que el rey elabore una ley, el gobierno suprema, que los quiera reformar.

En vano se esfuerza Don José Antonio Saco en persuadirnos que nada hemos hecho, que "en nuestro olvido, ni aun siquiera hemos procurado imitar á los colonos de las Antillas francesas, quienes, no obstante de tener sus consejos coloniales hasta la revolucion de Febrero de 1848, nombraban "además, de entre los miembros de "la Cámara francesa, dos apoderados "con una asignacion pecuniaria, para "que defendiesen sus intereses en el "mismo seno de la representacion "nacional." Parece que el Sr. Saco ha olvidado la enorme diferencia que hay entre el estado politico de las colonias francesas y el de la isla de Cuba, cuando se figura que puede hacerse en esta lo que se hace en aquellas. Allí se puede constitucionalmente tomar ese medio; y porque se puede constitucionalmente, tambien se puede de hecho, sin temor de que se frustre por el Gobierno, y sean burlados y penados los promotores de él: allí se puede discutir las cuestiones de interes público, comunicarse libremente y entenderse sobre ellas los ciudadanos, hacerse reclamaciones directas ante el gobierno de su Metrópoli, y constituir legalmente apoderados que representen ante el mismo, y exijan remedio para las necesidades del pais; en Cuba todo esto y aun mucho menos es un delito, y muy grave, que el gobierno procura evitar, y persigue con encono.

Pero supongamos deshecha por ensalmo la dificultad practica, y que lleguen á entenderse un gran número acerca del asunto, y á constituir y enviar ante el Gobierno Supremo uno ó mas comisionados para solicitar reformas y derechos políticos, sin que lo comprenda por supuesto el gobierno de la Isla; porque de otro modo el intento quedaria frustrado, y reprendidos cuando menos, muy severamente los solicitantes. Supongamos tambien que nuestra Metrópoli se despoje de su carácter y hábitos despoticos sobre Cuba, y quiera por un momento tener la bondad de entrar en reflexiones con nuestros apoderados. Ella les dirá: pues que venis en nombre de un pueblo entero á pedir reformas, veamos la legitimidad de vuestros poderes. ¿Quiénes sois vosotros para titularos representantes de la isla de Cuba, ó practicar actos de tales? ¿Quien os ha constituido? una peque-

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nisima fraccion de sus habitantes. ¿Pensais que quinientas ó mil personas, ó cinco ó seis mil que fueran, pueden formar el voto de la mayoría, ni hacer peso en las altas consideraciones de mi Gobierno? Los que os envian á mi, ¿con qué derecho se han constituido interpretes de la opinion y de las necesidades de aquel país? ¿Qué carácter legal es el que tienen para reunirse, y dar poderes en nombre de la Isla? ¿No sabeis que ni por sí mismos podrian dároslos, porque segun el saludable régimen que mi gobierno, apoyado por las Cortes, ha tenido á bien adoptar para la tranquilidad y bienestar de aquellos fieles habitantes, solo les está concedido representarme sobre sus asuntos é intereses particulares, y por conducto del Capitan General? ¿No veis que infringiendo este régimen, y dando un ejemplo pernicioso á aquellos súbditos pacíficos, os haceis doblemente criminales? Vuestro carácter en la mision que os trae no es otro que el de unos rebeldes, dignos de castigo, que so pretexto de saludables reformas pretendéis minar el poder de mi Gobierno para preparar la emancipacion política de la isla de Cuba, que prospera pacífica y feliz en mis manos paternales.

Yo no sé lo que á esto responderian los tales comisionados; pero si sé que á ellos y á los principales de sus comitentes les sucederia lo que al jóven de tan generosos sentimientos, que se puso á la vanguardia de los noventa y tres vecinos de Matanzas que firmaron la representacion respetuosa, solicitando la represion del tráfico negrero, y lo que está sucediendo actualmente á muchos vecinos de esa misma Ciudad por la importante cuestion de asistencia á un baile, que se ha tomado por fundamento para prender y espatriar en la forma tiránica que aquí se acostumbra, cuando estos muchos, y otros mil, poseen tan salubres los ojos, es menester estar muy ciegos para aliventarse en el vacío de esperanzas quiméricas.

Conmigo.

¡MUCHOS DE VUESTRO VOTO!

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CUBA.

Some of our contemporaries of the American press, taking ground on an erroneous belief, draw out false consequences regarding the Cuban affair. Therefore, we have determined to make a slight sketch of it, which, although it has already been repeated a thousand times, shall not prove less forcible in favor of our holy cause.

The *Courier and Enquirer* and the whole American press admit a fact, which cannot be denied under any consideration; we mean the right of the oppressed against his oppressor; the right of the slave to conspire against a merciless master in order to obtain his freedom; they also acknowledge as a lawful and praiseworthy engagement that of helping those who endeavour themselves to put down the tyrant who crushes them. Yet, they think that Gen. Lopez and those who accompany him have no tittle to the considerations due to true patriots who are only moved by the most generous feelings and who have not deviated from those very principles, which the *Courier* advocates.

Our observations in the course of this article will show that, if Lopez and the Cubans may be considered as violators of the law by fitting out a military expedition to free their own country, it is not an unprecedented fact, in this and in many others countries; and if this very Government has not justified it, it, at least, has not pronounced it an act of piracy. Remember the words of Mr. Webster in regard to the McLeod case.

By our observations we shall also bring to light a fact a thousand times more worthy of reproof in the eyes of the whole world; a fact perpetrated by the United States Government against the right of peoples and the republican principles which appear to be its guide; a fact, no doubt, which is the cause, the only origin of those indescribable evils and most shocking outrages which the people of Cuba have been subject to, since 1827, together with the damages and cruelties inflicted on the very American people, the South-American Republics, the African race and all Humanity!

In 1827 the Republics of Colombia, Mexico and Chili, were ready to gloriously decide the fate of the Island of Cuba, as they were supported by the Great Congress convoked in Panama. The American Government opposed to it, and, preventing the achievement of so glorious a design, assumed the responsibility of the present and future destinies of Cuba. We have said it and repeated it a thousand times, as it is an undeniable fact, a most shameful and odious of the anti-republican, and...

proceedings of the American Government against the cause of our unlucky country.

We say it is an anti-republican principle, because in its tendency, and consequences every body may see the work of a liberal and mighty Government reduced to the mean character of an instrument of a tyrannical power which oppresses a brother people.

We declare that not to be contrary to the right of peoples, because Colombia and Mexico were at that time at war with Spain; they were free and sovereign States and they had a right to fight her in Cuba, the head-quarters of Spain, and the destruction of which would have assured to them the peace and tranquility of which they were in such a great need.

We pronounce it an anti-humanitarian act, not only because of the slavery to which it condemns the unfortunate inhabitants of Cuba, but also for the tortments, the destruction of human beings, who are dragged from Africa in great numbers and who die by thousands every year in Cuba.

This inconsiderate policy of the Cabinet of Washington is the principal cause of the great expenses and the innumerable misfortunes which have fallen upon the Spanish-American Republics during the war between them and Spain, since 1826, when the Spanish dominion should have been put to an end in Cuba and Porto-Rico, the only posts left to Spain, and from which she was continually threatening the peace of those States, fitting out expeditions against them, and kindling among their people, by means of a machiavelic policy, the infernal torch of civil discord.

This erroneous policy of that Administration produced a great loss to the interests of the American people as it has deprived them of the immense advantages which the trade and intercourse with free Cuba would have afforded to them.

Colombia had the right and the might to invade Cuba. She had the right, because she was a sovereign state, recognized by the American Government, and then at war with Spain. Besides this she was authorized by the Great Congress assembled in Panama. She had the might, because she was supported by a strong army; and the Spanish garrison in Cuba only consisted of 5000 regular troops. The Colombian Navy was far superior to that of Spain, as the ports of Cuba, Havanah not excepted, were very often blockaded by the fleets of Colombia. The very port of Cadiz was more than once subject to this same fate. Mexico and Chili were allied to Colombia, and the army of the latter amounted to about 20,000 patriots; brave soldiers accustomed to the fatigues of war, and many of whom were the triumphant liberators of Colombia and

Peru.

We pay due respect to the memory of the dead, but those men of the Administration of 1827 have left nothing to us, unluckily Cubans, but a sad remembrance of their exertions against the Freedom and well-being of our community. We might say to them: You, who professed to be the fathers and defenders of Liberty, have carried on a deadly war against ours.

You have gone hand in hand with the merciless tyrants of Europe.

You have aided Spain in keeping us in the most atrocious thralldom and unrelenting oppression,—the end of which is now perhaps protracted for a long time.

You have been the cause of those sufferings of a people who by their sanguine wishes for Liberty, have been obliged to conspire unceasingly against their tyrants, even within reach of their grasp.

You have been the cause of the sacrifice of so many victims by the hands of Spanish Despotism.

You, by opposing the liberation of Cuba projected by our sister Republics, allowed Spain to continue and even extend the iniquitous slave-trade with Africa, a trade which, no doubt, would have ceased immediately upon the achievement of our Liberation.

You have, in consequence, aided that infamous concern in Brazil, as it is evident that the introduction of slaves ceased in Cuba, the attention of all the English, American and French cruisers would have been exclusively turned to the coast of that country, thus making impossible the escape of every slaver.

You have upon your consciences the pungent remorse of having efficiently contributed to the enslavement of about one million of human beings during these last thirty years.

You have been the most powerful supporters of that bloody market of human flesh, where there are offered for sale thousands of men robbed from their native shores and carried like cattle to the butchery in Cuba, Brazil &c.

You, therefore, have been the cause of those insurrections of slaves which have taken place in Cuba since 1826 converting that rich country into a theatre of the most horrible scenes, in which the Spanish Government

4 June 1850, 4

and its agents have excelled in cruelty; plunder, butchery and every kind of unheard of iniquities!

We wish that the press, the people and the government of the U. States would particularly devote their attention to the things we have brought to their consideration; as well to the policy of the Administration as in regard to the authenticated facts we have quoted. Let them decide whether the conduct of the Government is according to the Republican principles of this Confederation; let them pronounce those statements true or false; let them judge upon the justice of our observations and complaints; let them declare whether it is just or unjust to conspire against that brutal, immoral and despotic Government of Spain which is the source of so many evils in America; let them, finally, manifest if those who are engaged in the extermination of such ominous power may be justly called "Pirates!"

And what is the cause of such a policy so adverse to the principles which are the basis of the Government of the United States? It is no other than the fears entertained by them of troubles which, they think, would be the consequence of our struggle for emancipation; or rather, the mean idea of preventing all danger of losing that Island,—the possession of which they expect to hold, at any day, without the least trouble or disappointment.

Mr. Webster, the eminent orator, the unrivalled statesman, the most celebrated champion of the rights of man, adds to this, that "there exists, since the Administration of Jackson, a sacred engagement between this and the Spanish Government which binds the United States to support Spain in her Cuban dominion," and, consequently, to maintain her tyranny and contribute their part in inflicting the most atrocious wrongs upon the unfortunate Cubans, as long Spain will not carry on foot the transfer of Cuba!

Laying aside the immorality, the anti-republicanism, the injustice of such arguments; prescinding also the evils which we have slightly sketched and those which will be inflicted on Cubans as well as on the wretched African race,—who can think of an act more cruel than that of their not having declared to the Cubans and to the whole world, in clear and explicit terms, that there existed such a compromise between the United States and Spain? The Cubans, had they been conscious of that *honest league*, would have regulated by it their revolutionary spirit and schemes they would not have been taken by surprise, nor been persecuted in their conspiracy in 1822, nor would they have requested the help of Bolivar, nor would Bolivar have agreed with them, nor would the charge of driving out from Cuba and Porto-Rico the deadly foe of Free America, have met the approbation of the Great Congress of Panama.

And is it Daniel Webster who sanctions that compromise,—a compromise which has been the cause of the sacrifice of one million of human beings,—a compromise which is the true source of the hard sufferings of the Cuban people unto the present time, and of those which the future presents to them? Is it Daniel Webster the same who spoke to the English Ambassador in the following terms?—

Her Majesty's government are pleased also, to speak of those American citizens, who took part with persons in Canada, engaged in an insurrection against the British government, as "American pirates." 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 that it can advance the purpose of fear and friendly discussion, or hasten the accommodation of national difficulties, 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 part in what they considered a civil war, and they were taking part on the side of the rebels. Surely England herself has not regarded persons thus engaged as deserving the application which her Majesty's government bestows on these citizens of the United States.

It is quite notorious that, for the greater part of the past 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, embodied, armed and disciplined in England, with the avowed purpose of aiding a rebellion against a nation with which England was at peace.

It is well known to Mr. Fox 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. There is some reason, indeed, to think that such may be the opinion of her Majesty's government at the present moment.

For our part we protest against the persecution of General Lopez and his companions by order of the Spanish Government in Cuba, and we make the Government responsible for the evils which may follow such persecution.

And we finally declare that as long as free press and free speech are allowed in this country,—as long as we shall be supported by the sympathies of this *republican* people, we will exert ourselves to the utmost in advocating the cause of the Freedom of Cuba, and of every people, who, like our own, are laying under the unrelenting grasp of Tyranny and Oppression!

The New York Times
4 June 1850, 4

Execution of Americans in Cuba—The Congress Frigate—Interference of the Government, &c.

By Telegraph exclusively to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3.

Official information has been received of the execution of four Americans at Cuba, and of the imprisonment of between one and two hundred others.

The Spanish authorities refused the Commander of our squadron permission to see the prisoners, or to permit them to be brought home for trial.

The frigate Congress sailed from Cuba to intercept the Spanish vessel containing a number of Americans taken prisoners from an Island near Yucatan. She was followed by a Spanish man of war. Capt. Randolph, in command of the Congress, will rescue the Americans if he can find the vessel before she reaches Cuba.

Dispatches have been sent by this Government to the Spanish authorities of Cuba that the arrest of Americans on any other Island will not be recognized nor permitted. These dispatches went from here to Mobile this morning by telegraph.

Mr. Clayton will not resign until this new feud with Spain is adjusted.

The New York Times

4 June 1850, 4

The Cuban Affair.

UNITED STATES COURT.—The Grand Jury came in yesterday forenoon, when the Foreman read the following paper to the Court:

"The Grand Jury, under instructions of the Court, have instituted an investigation as to the hostile invasion of the Island of Cuba, and have directed me to state to the Court that in their opinion sufficient evidence has not been presented to authorize the indictment of any person or persons for criminal violation of the laws of the United States within this district.

NORMAN WHITE, Foreman.

The Grand Jury was then discharged for the Term, the Foreman previously handing up three or four papers as to minor matters.

The Daily Enquirer.

5 June 1850, 3

Highly Important from Cuba—Americans Executed—Interference of our Consul—Dispatches from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1850.

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The frigate Congress sailed from Cuba to intercept the Spanish vessel containing a number of Americans taken prisoners from an Island near Yucatan. She was followed by a Spanish Man-of-War. Capt. Randolph is in Command of the Congress. He will take the Americans if he can find the vessel before she reaches Cuba.

Dispatches have been sent by the Government to the Spanish authorities in Cuba, that the arrest of Americans on any other Island will not be recognized or permitted; these dispatches went from here to Mobile by telegraph this morning.

The Union of this morning contains the following;

"We understand that dispatches have been received by the Government from our Consul at Havana, stating that he demanded 103 prisoners taken by a Spanish ship of war, on the Island of Contoy. It is a neutral Island, and the men taken there had not been engaged in open hostilities, and were actually considering the expediency of abandoning the enterprise and returning to the United States. The Spanish Government had made no reply to our Consul, who transmitted the facts for Washington, and called for additional powers to second his demands.

Dispatches were sent yesterday to such portions of our squadron as could be immediately called at Havana, to assist in pressing the demand, and should the Spanish Government refuse, the Consul is instructed to inform our Government, and in the meantime our vessels of war are to obstruct the communication of all vessels with the port.

"It is reported that two vessels with reinforcements for Gen. Lopez, which were commissioned to land at different points of the Island, are still at sea and their fate and destination unknown. It is said that in the event of these vessels being captured by Spanish vessels our own squadron is instructed to demand them of the Spanish commander, and if they be not given up to take them by force."

5 June 1850, 4

THE CUBAN AFFAIR.

In the United States District Court at New York, on Monday, the Foreman of the Grand Jury read the following paper to the Court :

"The Grand Jury, under instructions of the Court, have instituted an investigation as to the hostile invasion of the Island of Cuba, and have directed me to state to the Court that, in their opinion, sufficient evidence has not been presented to authorize the indictment of any person or persons for criminal violation of the laws of the United States within this district. NORMAN WHITE, Foreman."

The Jury was then discharged for the term. Upon these proceedings the Express remarks :

"The Cuban invaders here have done but little else than brag and boast. They have not been trusted even with the disbursement of the contribution money, and the fighting men were preferred from the West and Southwest. Hence the Grand Jury have not been able to trace any thing here, except the names of some of the parties, and that Lopez spent the winter here under an assumed name."

FROM FLORIDA.

The officers of the schooner *Madonna*, which has arrived at New Orleans from Tampa Bay, whence she sailed on the 21st ultimo, report—

"That about thirty Indians, with their families, had come into Fort Myers, in order to have an interview with the Seminole delegation, preparatory to their departing West. They expressed their determination to follow Billy Bowlegs no longer. Gen. Twiggs had had a talk with Billy Bowlegs. The latter expressed a wish to remove west, and asked for ten days' time to consult with the chiefs. Gen. T. said he did not care much for the result of their deliberations; that he was leaving Florida himself, and if they did not depart at the expiration of ten days he would call out the volunteers to force them to go."

5 June 1850, 2

Cuba Affairs.

The court-room of the district judge at New York was crowded on Monday morning, the 27th ult., under the expectation of an investigation in the case of Mr. Tolon, the Secretary of the Cuban Junta, who was arrested on Saturday evening, as we have already stated, by process issued from the U. S. District Court. The arrest was under the act of 1818, it being charged that, on the 25th of May, 1850, he did "begin, or set on foot, or prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the said United States against the territory or dominion of some foreign prince or state, or of some colony, district or people with whom the said United States are at peace, and more particularly against the territory or dominion of her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, to wit: the island of Cuba."

The only action in Mr. Tolon's case, however, was his being admitted to bail at the U. S. Marshal's office in \$5,000—Gaspar Agremento becoming his bail. A special charge was subsequently delivered by Judge Betts to the grand jury just then sworn, in relation to the Cuban invasion. His remarks in reference to this particular subject were at great length, and we present only the substance, as we find it in the Baltimore Sun:

After defining the laws relative to such proceedings, and instructing them how to act in the matter, he stated that, as a criminal invasion had been set on foot against a peaceable and friendly nation, it was their duty to investigate the whole matter, without having any specific complaint laid before them. It was a high misdemeanor to organize a military enterprise from this country. It was a crime to prepare the means for or to induce an expedition, under the provision of the law of April 20, 1825. The jury should make inquiries whether any movement had been made, or pecuniary aid obtained in that city, for the purpose, and indict all parties who had not only participated in the invasion, but all persons promoting or encouraging the same.

The following is the concluding and most important portion of the charge:

Protectors and colorings will be employed to mask the real object the parties to such criminal projects contemplate. But if you discover the purpose really to be to supply the means of hostile aggressions against Cuba, then all persons connected with it and promoting it will be answerable for the violation of the laws of the United States in the undertaking the same as if their proceedings had been openly and avowedly intended for a hostile invasion, and waging war on that community.

The 8th section relates to fitting out or arming, or attempting to fit out and arm vessels of war, or increasing the amount of cruisers or vessels of war in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun, or set on foot, and clothes the President of the United States with ample powers to arrest and detain such vessels, to be dealt with according to law. But there is nothing in that section which will particularly demand your attention.

The idea may be entertained that natives or citizens of Cuba are exempt from the operation of the statute, and that they can lawfully get up a military expedition in this country to act within their own without infringing the neutrality of the United States. This is not so. Our duty as a neutral and friendly nation is to prevent all hostile acts within the jurisdiction of the United States against persons with whom we are at peace, as well when set on foot by foreigners as by our own citizens.

Such also are the express provisions of the act of Congress, "any person" committing the offence within our jurisdiction is responsible under our laws for his conduct.

Your inquiries, therefore, are not to be limited to acts of the citizens of the United States only, but must extend to those in relation of the law of Congress, committed by every person within the territory of the United States.

It may not be improper to remark that whilst all persons are amenable to the law for acts done by them in violation of law, yet they possess the right to speak and publish their sentiments respecting foreign Governments, their measures, institutions, subjects or

people, and cannot be made liable to a criminal prosecution therefor, however offensive or injurious such proceedings may be to the foreign Governments or people.

We may regret that any course is taken by the public prints, or in debate at meetings of our citizens, calculated to create jealousy and animosity with friendly powers, and spread the persuasion that we, as a people, are animated by feelings of hostility towards them, and disposed to encourage and even engage in open acts of war upon their territories, and it is not less to be regretted that foreigners should use that privilege on our soil against their own Government and country.

Yet the right of individuals or collected masses, to declare and publish unreservedly their opinions in these matters, cannot be repressed or called in question through any action in the criminal courts.

Should it therefore appear, on the proofs taken by you, that no hostile act has been committed, conducing to a hostile invasion of Cuba, by persons within this district, they cannot be made amenable to criminal prosecution for writing or speaking, in whatever terms of hostility and injuriously against the Government of Cuba, its institutions or people.

If guilty of the acts pointed out and defined by the statute, they are liable to indictments, equally whether Americans or Cubans.

The judge, after reading his charge, adjourned the court until Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Many important witnesses have been examined, and among them the editors of the Sun, *La Cronica*, *La Verdad*, &c. &c.

Among the spectators were many who were believed to be committed to the Cuba expedition.

A number of Cubans and others had assembled in front of the U. S. Court. On Mr. Tolon's going out he was received with three cheers. He made a short address to them in Spanish, when the cheering for Tolon, Cuba, &c., was resumed.

A despatch from Washington, dated the 27th ult., to the Baltimore Sun, says:

At an informal Cabinet meeting, last night, an animated discussion occurred about the Cuban affair.

Orders were despatched to arrest all persons connected with the expedition, as soon as they land upon any part of the United States.

Orders have been transmitted to the U. S. District Attorneys at Mobile and New Orleans to put the law of 1818 in force against Gen. Lopez, should he make his appearance in those cities.

A letter from New York, to the Philadelphia Ledger, says:

There is very little doubt, I think, that the city of New York has played a more prominent part, secretly, in this business than most people are aware of. It is from here that the material has gone, and it is here that the largest portion of the "liberating fund" has been disbursed. Some six weeks since your correspondent stated positively that men and ammunition were finding their way into the Gulf of Mexico by the way of the North River and the Lakes.

It is a fact that a movement is on foot (and right in the face of the Government proceedings) to get up a mass-meeting to "sympathize" in the Park, right in front of the very City Hall, where Judge Betts is dealing out the law against the invaders.

The Washington correspondent (Independent) of the North American, referring to the fact that the President has promptly fulfilled every obligation under the laws, in suppressing the late expedition to Cuba, intimates that there are other and even higher duties, in regard to the treatment of our citizens residing there, which he may yet have to perform and which he will not shrink from, be the consequences what they may. He says:

The spirit evinced in the reply to the application of the commander of the steamer *Ohio* for a better anchorage, when recently at Havana, exhibits neither a friendly nor a discreet inclination, and the system of military imprisonment which was threatened against all foreigners, is not precisely the mode of volunteering which would be most agreeable to American residents. If the Captain General of Cuba, misled by mistaken zeal, should attempt, under the mere influence of suspicion or false report, to visit his wrath on any citizen of the United States who was following a lawful pursuit, and who was not engaged in the revolutionary movement, there is no power in this Government which can prevent the loss of Cuba to Spain, even if there was every disposition on the part of the public authorities to exert its military force for such a purpose.

5 June 1850, 2

Cuba and the Treaties.

In the discussions upon public law, elicited by the Cuban expedition, a great many assertions and assumptions have been made, for which there is no warrant in treaties or statutes.

We find it urged, for example, that the alleged treaty between England and Spain, for the reconquest of Cuba, inasmuch as it should be revolutionized, is "void," because it is "secret." Treaties are binding between the parties, equally whether they be public or secret; they are binding on no other parties at any time, whether open or secret, whenever they violate the laws of nations or interpolate into it new doctrines. It is neither more nor less binding on the parties because secret, and if its concealment produces injury to third parties that is a cause of complaint, and a ground for a demand of redress from one or both of the contracting nations, but not for impeachment of the validity of the treaty as between them.

The belief in specific treaties with Spain for the suppression of organizations within our territory against Cuba, and of particular conventions with her for settling the political condition of the island, is also a very common error. We have before us two Louisville papers in which both these statements are made positively. The Democrat says: "We have a treaty about as superannuated as Spain herself, requiring that the President suppress any organization in our own territories to disturb a foreign Government." The Journal, which is combatting the Democrat's views of the duty of the President in this emergency, asserted still more, thus: "Now, there is a treaty in force between Spain and our Government, in which the latter solemnly binds itself to prevent the getting up within our territories of just such an expedition as that which lately left our shores for the invasion of Cuba."

"Secret treaties" are unknown to our Government, and there is no public evidence of the existence of any such treaties as are thus circumstantially stated. The treaties and conventions with Spain, as they are published by authority of Congress, are four only. 1, The treaty of October 27, 1795; 2, the convention of August 1802, for the settlement of claims, which was annulled by the tenth article of the treaty of 1819, (called the Florida treaty); 3, the Florida treaty of 1819, and 4, the convention of 1834, for the settlement of all claims arising subsequent to 1819. We have very carefully examined every one of these treaties and conventions, and cannot find in any of them a clause or stipulation of the kind thus implicitly stated. The only agreement for any special restraints upon citizens or subjects of either power is contained in the treaty of 1795, in which it is provided that in case of war of either party with any third power, the citizens of the other shall not apply for, nor take any commission or letter of marque and reprisal to arm ships or privateers against the commerce of the other.

The obligations to Spain and to Cuba are the general obligations as to all nations under the public law, neither more nor less. The duties of the

President, under the neutrality laws of the United States, are not to Spain more than to any other foreign nation—and to no foreign nation at all—but to the laws of his own country. Our obligations in that respect are to ourselves; and foreign Governments can make no demands except under the general international law, or for the fulfillment of some special international treaty or compact. We have no such treaty or compact with Spain in relation to Cuba, or on any point of territorial guarantee which directly or remotely comprehends the case.

Cuba has, however, more than once, but especially in the year 1825, been the subject of diplomatic discussion, and attempts at negotiation, in which the United States took the initiative, and expressed very decided opinions as to the proper policy for all nations at that time to pursue towards Cuba. But no conclusion came from these conferences and efforts. Spain herself was no consenting party to them at all, and of course could not be bound, in the most remote manner, even by implication, to assent to the proposals which other nations were proposing to be laid before her. It is to the avowals of policy then made, on behalf of the United States, under peculiar circumstances, and never assented to by Spain, that reference is often made, as though they formed a binding obligation upon us and a compact with Spain.

At that time Spain had not acknowledged the independence of her revolted colonies in South and Central America. All her attempts to reconquer the new Republics had been abandoned. On the other side measures of attack upon her, by a combined invasion of Cuba, had been projected by the Mexicans and Coloradans. Colombia at that time included what now forms several distinct Republics, New Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador. The result of such an invasion, with all its possible consequences, was looked upon with alarm, and the opportunity was thought urgent to interfere for the purpose of arresting the war altogether, by prevailing upon the Republics to suspend their enterprise, and by obtaining the mediation of European powers with Spain, to induce that Government to acknowledge the independence of her late colonies. Mr. Clay, as Secretary of State under the Administration of Mr. Adams, conducted these negotiations, soliciting the concurrence of England, France and Russia, in the effort to obtain the concurrence from Spain. His letters to Mr. Rush in England, Mr. Middleton in Russia and Mr. Brown in France, and the conferences severally held by them with the foreign Ministers of those Governments, all held the same language as to the views of the United States in relation to Cuba.

The ground maintained, applicable to the then state of affairs, was, that the United States were satisfied with the condition of the island as a possession of Spain, but would not consent to see it transferred to any other European power; that if the war should continue and Cuba be invaded from the American Republics, Spain could not expect any interference of the United States—or any interference of others permitted—with the legitimate results of war; but if the war were carried on so

as to encourage "examples or excesses, the contagion of which, from our neighborhood, would be dangerous to our good or safety," the United States would be bound to interfere. Mr. Clay repeatedly addressed instructions to these several ministers to say to the foreign courts that "the President cannot suppose a state of things in which either of the great maritime powers of Europe, with or without the concurrence of Spain, would feel itself justified to occupy, or to attempt the occupation, of Cuba or of Porto Rico, without the concurrence, or at least the knowledge, of the United States."

Mr. A. H. Everett, then our Minister to Spain, was instructed to say:

The United States are satisfied with the present condition of these islands (Cuba and Porto Rico) in the hands of Spain, and with her ports open to our commerce as they are now open. This Government desires no political change of that condition. The population itself of the islands is incompetent at present, from its composition and its amount, to maintain self-government. The maritime force of the neighboring Republics of Mexico and Colombia is not now, nor is it likely shortly to be, adequate to the protection of these islands, if the conquest of them was effected. The United States would entertain constant apprehensions of their passing from their possession into that of some less friendly sovereignty. And of all European powers this country prefers that Cuba and Porto Rico should remain dependent upon Spain.

This language, it is apparent, was intended as a warning to Spain, instead of a compact for her protection in possession of the island. The "possible contingency of a protracted war," Mr. Clay instructs Mr. Everett to say to Spain, "might bring upon the Government of the United States duties and obligations, the performance of which, however painful they might be, they would not be at liberty to decline."

This position of the United States, taken in 1825, has never been varied, that we know of, on any subsequent occasion. The leading points are, that the political condition of Cuba, as a dependency of Spain, is best suited to the policy of the United States, so long as the population are incompetent to maintain a government for themselves; but that the United States will never permit it to be transferred to any other power, nor to be made the theatre of war-like operations that will disturb the domestic quiet of the Southern States.

There is not even an implication here of any pledge to Spain to maintain her sovereignty over Cuba—nothing but the expression of a preference of that condition, at that time. This, too, was offered as an inducement to Spain to put an end to her conflict with the Republics which had separated themselves from her, by acknowledging their independence—a concession which was peremptorily and haughtily refused.

In one of Mr. Everett's letters, he states that he suspected from the tenor of the questions of the Spanish Minister, the Duke del Infantado, that the Duke wanted an offer of the guarantee for Cuba, as a condition for recognition of the new States; but the hint was not taken, and the whole attempt failed.

This we believe to be a fair and full statement of the position taken by our Government, of the misconception of which has given rise to the current error, that we are, under special obligations and stipulations to her, with respect to Cuba.

The Daily Tribune.

5 June 1850, 2

FROM HAVANA.—The Charleston Courier of the 30th ult. learns from Capt. Kean, of the brig Argus, arrived the day before from Havana, that when he left there was considerable excitement in the city, caused by a report that the expeditionists had landed on the south side of Cuba, to the number of several thousand, and that they had taken possession of Cienfuegos and Trinidad. Every soldier had left Havana to go in pursuit, and the protection of the city was left to the militia of the island.

LATE FROM FLORIDA AND KEY WEST.—The U. S. steamship Fashion arrived yesterday from Fort Brooke, Fla., having left that place on the 2d inst. We learn from Capt. S. M. C. Baker, commander of the Fashion, that Gen. Twiggs was at the post, and that there was no further Indian news. The Fashion met the U. S. transport steamer Col. Clay, from the Carlroosahatchie, having on board Capt. Casey, who had been to have a talk with Billy Bowlegs.

The schooner Sarah Matilda arrived at Tampa on the 1st inst. in twenty-six hours from Key West. She left at that port the U. S. sloops-of-war Germantown and Albany. The U. S. war steamer Saratoga had left on the 28th ult. for Havana. The steamer Creole was at Key West under seizure. Most of the men comprising the Cuba expedition had left, with the exception of the wounded. The schooner Hannah left Tampa, on the 1st inst. with about thirty or forty of the expeditionists, and the Sarah Matilda was to leave the next day with about the same number. Many of them wished to come up on the Fashion, but they were not permitted to do so. The Spanish garrison of the town of Cardenas, (those who came over with Gen. Lopez on the Creole,) were at Tampa in a destitute condition, having neither food nor money.

The Fashion called in at the Pass-a-l'Outre, yesterday at 5 A. M., at which time there was nothing in the sailing.

The following is the list of passengers by the Fashion:

Major Brooke, Capt. McDonald, Lieuts. Garland and Collins, U. S. A., Messrs. Thomas, Bird, Tessier, Waggaman, Annyon, Seal, Pinkerton, Rev. Mr. Curcoran, Mr. Lockwood and daughter, Mrs. Little and child, and twelve on deck.

Reports from Havana, received from various quarters, combine to represent the Spanish authorities as unwilling to proceed to extremities against the prisoners from the Georgiana and the Susan Loud. The delay is in itself a ground for expecting that deliberation will be exercised, and the presence of the American fleet to back up the strong representations of the American Consul, will help the Spaniard to understand the value of moderate and fair dealing with Americans. The President has, too, despatched a special agent to take care of the rights of our citizens, and place them under the immediate charge of their own Government.

In this state of affairs it is extremely unlikely that the Spanish authorities will wish to retain these men, who have been guilty of no offence against Spain, but who fell into her power by a violation of the flag of the United States on the high seas, an offence for which, besides the liberation of the captured men, an atonement will doubtless be exacted by our Government.

The Daily Tribune

5 June 1850
EVENING EDITION
The Cuba Affair—Demand for the Prisoners.

The frigate Congress has been ordered to start to-morrow in order to demand from the Cuban authorities the American prisoners taken on the high seas or within the jurisdiction of Mexico.

The following despatch, dated at St. Louis, May 29th, was received at Jackson, Miss. June 2d :

The steamer St. Louis has exploded. W. B. Wallace and P. A. Jackson have arrived safe.

The fire had been down four days.

THE PIZARRO AND THE CREOLE.—The Mobile Tribune finds in its files of Havana papers some additional items of interest. In an extra of the *Faro Industrial* there are various amusing incidents of the defeat of the "pirates" at Cardenas. In spite of all the efforts of the rebel Lopez, says that paper, he could not find one person that would join him. All resisted his offers, despised his threats and fled from him, to take up arms. These facts amazed the followers of Lopez, who exclaimed that they had been deceived, that they were in the country of an enemy. Lopez could not even find an eating-house open to him. They were all closed. One of the firemen of the Creole deserted, saying he could not stand the lawless horde, who were full of discontent. When the invaders reëmbarked, they said: "These men are not like Americans. These are not the people we expected to fight. There is no hope for us."

The Gazette of May 25th contains an account of the taking of Cardenas and of the efforts of the soldiers and citizens to repel Lopez. One man, pierced through, cried out, with his dying breath, "long live Isabel II." The description of the chase of the steamer Creole by the Pizarro is very graphic. It says:

"Ah! in five minutes more, had Key West but been one more mile distant, the Creole, with all the robbers, would have been ours. There was nothing more imposing than the activity of the commander, Gen. Armero. He stood on the deck of the steamer Pizarro, urging the engineers to put on more steam. At first he made thirteen miles, then thirteen and a half, then fourteen each hour. No one spoke; they scarcely breathed. The matches for the guns were lighted. "Onward, onward," was the only sound that broke the silence of the ocean, which they ardently hoped would soon resound with the shouts of victory. They merit all praise from their country. They merit its respect, for preserving the neutrality of a strange land. It was in their power to punish the pirates, but they controlled their just vengeance. They deserve credit for their forbearance.

When the traitor Lopez summoned the soldiers occupying the house at Cardenas to surrender, seven or eight came forth. He called out: "All those who do not surrender shall feel the knife." He waited some time. No more appeared, when one of our soldiers said: "Sir, there are no more of us." The chief of the pirates could not believe that a handful of men had kept him at bay so long.

THE CUBA PRISONERS.—The *Patria*, which of course knows all about it, says that on the 27th ult. the prisoners captured on the Georgiana and the Susan Loud were to be brought up before the competent tribunal at Havana, when, if they were proved innocent, they would be released—if not, not. The *Patria* says it derives this from "the only source worthy of credit." It also asserts that the Captain General has no power either to discharge or retain the prisoners.

5 June 1850, 3

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

The President has given orders for a demand upon the authorities of Cuba, for the American prisoners captured by them. Two vessels of war are to be dispatched for the purpose. The Congress will sail for Cuba on Thursday. The President is determined to maintain the neutrality of the United States in this matter. He will do Spain a substantial service, by putting down the invasionists, and at the same time restrain the Spanish Government from any acts which may violate the rights of our citizens. The prisoners when restored will be tried by our own laws. The Spanish Minister has made several remonstrances, in connexion with the shelter and protection afforded to the Creole at Key West; but he had not yesterday received any reply.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1850.

The Union says that it understands despatches have been received by Government from our Consul at the Havana, stating that he had demanded the 105 persons taken by a Spanish ship of war on the Island of Contoy. Contoy is a neutral territory, and the men taken there had not been engaged in open hostilities, and were actually considering the propriety of abandoning the enterprise and returning to the United States.

The Governor has made no reply to our Consul, who had transmitted despatches to Washington, stating the facts and calling for additional power to second his demand. Despatches were yesterday sent to such portions of our squadron as could be immediately collected at the Havana, to assist in pressing the demand. Should the Spanish government refuse, the Consul is instructed to inform our government, and meantime our vessels of war are to obstruct communications of all vessels with the port.

It is reported, that two vessels with reinforcements for Gen. Lopez, which were commissioned to land at different points of the island, are still at sea, their fate and destination unknown. It is said that, in the event of these vessels being captured by the Spanish, our own squadron is instructed to demand them of the Spanish Commander, and if not given up to seize them by force.

Late and Important News from Havana.—Four Men Shot—Demand of the American Consul Refused.
NEW ORLEANS, 3d June.

The British steamer *Thames* arrived at Mobile from Havana, with dates to the 17th ultimo. Mr. Campbell, our Consul, states that the Spaniards are much embittered against the American authorities, and refused to furnish any information as to the number, names and probable fate of the prisoners, who were closely confined.

General Lopez addressed the citizens of Mobile on Friday, 31st ultimo, explaining the causes of defeat of the expedition. The subordinate officers made public statements vindicating General Lopez; they speak in the highest terms of his bravery and military skill.

Havana letters state that four members of the expedition, left behind at Cardenas, have been shot.

5 June 1850, 4

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON June 4.

The character of the demand which is to be made on the Cuban government, in reference to its measures for the frustration of the late piratical invasion of the Island, is not entirely known. But there are despatches here from Gen. Campbell, showing that some Americans have been imprisoned, or have been otherwise maltreated by the Cuban government, and it is probable that redress has been asked in this respect.

It is also very probable that the Government has interfered for the purpose of representing to the Cuban authorities, the policy of treating with leniency many, or all, of the adventurers who were enlisted in the expedition. It is obvious that the harsh treatment of a large number of these persons would excite the public mind in this country, and perhaps interpose obstacles to the efforts sincerely made by General Taylor, for the preservation of our neutral obligations. Should they be sent back to this country, they may possibly be tried, or undergo the form of a trial, under the act of 1818.

This demand on the Cuban government is supposed to have been suggested by Mr. Clayton; while it is well known that the first movement for the maintenance of our neutral obligations, came from the President himself.

The members of the Cabinet are believed by many to be rather timid as to this subject, as it is likely to be one in regard to which the tone of public sentiment is not quite so elevated and just as that of President Taylor.

There is likely to be some difficulty between the United States and the Spanish government on this subject. The Spanish Minister has made representations, and demands, and remonstrances, in regard to the protection afforded by the ports and authorities of the United States to the invasionists and their plunder.

The matter stands in this way:—The invaders are allowed to set on foot and organize expeditions against Cuba, in the ports of the United States, and they engage men to be enlisted, at some place out of the United States, for the expedition; the United States Government interposes after the expedition is out and gone, and landed on the theatre of operations; the invaders, after being defeated, steal money belonging to Spain, and retreat into the United States ports, where they are sheltered and protected, and where the application of the Cuban authorities, for the restoration of the money stolen, met with no notice; and further, the government directs some of the projectors to be prosecuted under our law, and the law is found to be a mere cobweb—not strong enough to hold a fly, much less a pirate.

If, in addition to all this, the government should, availing itself of its power, and, perhaps, with an ulterior and unavowed object, undertake to demand the restoration of the pirates, in order to give them another chance, we will soon find ourselves in a complicated difficulty, not only with Spain, but with France and England.

The Spanish Minister, it is understood here, has not yet received any written replies to his letters to the Secretary of State.

The Times
(London)
5 June 1850, 5

THE TIMES
(LONDON)
5 JUNE 1850, 5

NEW YORK, June 21.
My last letter alluded to a telegraphic report received that morning from New Orleans, which stated that an expedition had sailed thence, the ultimate destination of which was supposed to be the island of Cuba.

This is since confirmed by private correspondence, though but little is publicly known regarding the actual destination, plans, or resources of the unprincipled mercenaries who have so recklessly set forth on an enterprise to which the only incentive is plunder and rapine in a foreign country with which their own is on terms of amity.

Certain facts appear, nevertheless, to be established beyond a doubt. Among others, it is known that for some time past parties have been organizing in various sections of the country, but particularly in the south-west, who, armed and equipped as emigrants for California, have set forth as if destined thither with orders to rendezvous at a point in the Gulf of Mexico.

Their number is variously stated at from 1,000 to 10,000, but the latter is considered a great exaggeration of the force. Those who affect to have been intimate with the councils of this horde of brigands affirm that a landing was to be attempted on the island on the 15th instant. Should success attend such an attempt even the smallest estimated number of these invaders (composed as they principally are of those whom the late war with Mexico has rendered unfit for any peaceful employment) will be found by the Governor-General very dangerous assailants, even if unassisted by local revolt. The generally expressed hope, however, in this part of the country at least, is that they may be intercepted by the Spanish or some other cruisers; or that, if they do succeed in landing, the sword and pestilence may liberally deal out to them the doom they intend for others.

Orders were at once issued to the "home squadron," and other vessels belonging to the naval and revenue services of this country, instructing them to pursue, and if possible capture, this expedition; since which all news regarding it has been anxiously looked for.

Much nonsense, and indeed something worse, has been uttered during the past year regarding the acquisition of Cuba by this country; and a purchase as well as other less scrupulous means of effecting it have been freely discussed, to the profit of a certain class of the daily press, as well as the gratification of its marvel-loving patrons. Should the time ever arrive for bringing such a measure before Congress, even if no other obstacle impedes the arrangement, it will be found that as a slave state the annexation will be not only strenuously but successfully opposed; while, if that institution be abolished in the island, its acquisition would be worse than valueless to those who now most desire it. In the meantime no surprise need be felt, if the result of an invasion and successful insurrection should be to place arms in the hands of the slaves, and enable them eventually to exterminate the whites of both parties; thus re-enacting in Cuba the tragic events which long since illustrated the history of St. Domingo.

6 June 1850, 3

A START.

We are sure that our readers will be as happy to learn, as we are to be able to state, that the Senate has at last not only taken one, but two steps in ascertaining the sense of the body on the different propositions which have been brought forward, and so long and ably debated, for the adjustment of the angry dispute which has grown out of our Mexican acquisitions. One of these steps was the rejection, by a very decisive vote, of the *Wilmot Proviso*; the other was the negating of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS's amendment, one of less consequence.

We presume, if there ever was a sentiment felt by the country to an extent which might be called universal, it is the anxious desire of all sections and parties for the early adjustment of this injurious controversy; and we have as little doubt that the great body of the people every where (throwing out, of course, fanatics on both sides) will hail with joy any adjustment which can, without being sectional, command the largest majority for it in the Senate. So let us, with all respect, say to it, "Go ahead, and God speed you."

The Daily Picayune.

6 JUNE 1850, 2

GEN. NARCISO LOPEZ.—We learn from reliable authority that Gen. Lopez, having been informed that a writ had been issued to the U. S. Marshal for his arrest on a charge of having violated the 6th section of the act of Congress, approved April 20, 1818, has determined voluntarily to surrender himself. He is expected to arrive in this city for this purpose to-day or to-morrow, from Pass Christian, where he has been rusticated. The General will request to be examined before a U. S. Commissioner, and if the testimony warrants his commitment, he will be bound over until the next term of the U. S. District Court, when his case will be laid before the grand jury by the U. S. District Attorney for its decision. We would suggest, as ex-Recorder Joshua Baldwin still holds the office of an examining magistrate of the United States, that the case be brought before him, as there is no gentleman more eminently qualified, or who has had more experience as a magistrate.

The Government and the Cuba Affair.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Despatches have been sent by the Government to the Spanish authorities in Cuba, declaring that the arrest of Americans beyond Spanish jurisdiction cannot be tolerated.

Cuba Rumors.

The President is said to have ordered Havana to be blockaded if the prisoners are not promptly delivered up, and has also given orders that the captured vessels shall be seized by force if necessary. The Spanish Minister has asserted that the prisoners will be executed.

THEATRICALS AT THE NORTH.—

In Philadelphia, at the Chesnut street theatre, a new piece called the "Soldier's Progress" has been produced; also a dramatic sketch called the "Invasion of Cuba," in which Gen. Lopez figures as large as life. The Seguin troupe are singing at the Museum. Charlotte Cushman made her first appearance at Conner's theatre on the 28th ult. to an overflowing house. "Mazeppi" is the staple amusement at the National theatre.

6 June 1850, 2

CUBA.

The late events connected with Cuba offer a fine field of attack upon the administration. The latter, it appears, on information being received of the late contemplated movements, forwarded instructions to our naval vessels in the Gulf to prevent it, if found to originate within the limits of our own country, inasmuch as we are bound by our laws of neutrality of 1818, to prevent the fitting out of illegal expeditions. Mr. Yulee, of the Senate, called for an inquiry into the authority upon which the action of the administration was based, alleging that it was unjustified, &c., which Mr. Webster promptly and conclusively answered in a legal opinion. He said that the protection of our government was claimed by and due to vessels under our flag in the most distant parts of the world—that such protection was jurisdiction, and that our jurisdiction not only consisted in the exercise of friendly offices, but in the detection and capture of vessels illegitimately using our flag to cover unlawful enterprises against the provinces of countries with which we were at peace. That therefore we are justified in intercepting such unlawful vessels, even when beyond our immediate waters. Mr. Yulee, at the same time, disavowed this idea, and thinks the act of the administration equivalent to aiding Spain in preserving a despotic rule over Cuba. We have, however, another commentator on Cuban revolution, in *La Cronica*, a Spanish paper published in New York, which assails the administration on precisely opposite grounds. It inculcates even the official papers at Washington, says that the neglect of the government has been such as to render it responsible for the damage which may ensue to Spain, and adds:

"The armament to which the threats against Cuba have given a rise, ought to be the subject of a prompt and vigorous claim on the part of the Spanish Government, which ought, in no wise, to consider themselves responsible for the injury which it might cause to the commerce of the Union, by stopping and searching at sea, any American vessel, in order to execute a duty belonging to the authorities of this country, but not performed by them. It is very possible, if our news from Madrid do not deceive

us, that the Spanish government may this year begin to indemnify itself for these extraordinary expenses, by adjudicating to itself the interest of a certain national debt of bad origin, which it has hitherto scrupulously paid to the United States."

So that these attacks, which both come from parties who seem respectively to have taken the interest of Cuba and of the mother country under protection, and one of whom thinks the administration has overstepped the law while the other says it has been remiss, must be taken with many grains of allowance. Whether Gen. Lopez be "like Washington," or the condition of Cuba like that of the colonies in '76, (an inflated comparison, which "bitter-endism" seems fond of indulging in,) we venture to say the administration has only done its duty, and what is due to the real interests of the American people, in its course towards the Cuba "patriots." It is easy to excite the republican sympathy of our people in regard to Cuba, especially as many of those who have embarked in the work of her amelioration are American officers of high respectability and chivalry who served in the Mexican war. One of the fruits of that war, long ago foretold—has been to throw back upon the country a body of men who have no taste for any thing except military exploits, with which they have become enamored, and who will be found ready to embarrass any future administration in compliance with our laws and treaties. Against this spirit it may be hard for any administration to contend; but it will hardly lose reliance upon the ultimate good judgment of the people, when it reflects upon the memorable verdict rendered by that people in 1848, when they deliberately set aside an administration that had "co-interested" these dazzling schemes, and supplied its place with one that seeks to promote the interest of the country by pursuing an opposite policy.

Gen. Narciso Lopez issued two proclamations on the occasion of his recent attempt on Cuba—one "To the Soldiers of the Liberating Army of Cuba," previous to his departure from New Orleans, and the other "To the Soldiers of the Spanish Army," distributed after his landing on the island.

6 June 1850, 4

Dispersion of Cuban Invaders.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 31.

A large body of men who were collected here, says the *Bulletin*, intended for the invasion of Cuba, disbanded on the 28th on hearing of the flight of Gen. Lopez.

6 June 1850, 3

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON June 4.

The character of the demand which is to be made on the Cuban government, in reference to its measures for the frustration of the late piratical invasion of the Island, is not entirely known. But there are despatches here from Gen. Campbell, showing that some Americans have been imprisoned, or have been otherwise maltreated by the Cuban government, and it is probable that redress has been asked in this respect.

It is also very probable that the Government has interfered for the purpose of representing to the Cuban authorities, the policy of treating with leniency many, or all, of the adventurers who were enlisted in the expedition. It is obvious that the harsh treatment of a large number of these persons would excite the public mind in this country, and perhaps interpose obstacles to the efforts sincerely made by General Taylor, for the preservation of our neutral obligations. Should they be sent back to this country, they may possibly be tried, or undergo the form of a trial, under the act of 1818.

This demand on the Cuban government is supposed to have been suggested by Mr. Clayton; while it is well known that the first movement for the maintenance of our neutral obligations, came from the President himself.

The members of the Cabinet are toldered by many to be rather timid as to this subject, as it is likely to be one in regard to which the tone of public sentiment is not quite so elevated and just as that of President Taylor.

There is likely to be some difficulty between the United States and the Spanish government on this subject. The Spanish Minister has made representations, and demands, and remonstrances, in regard to the protection afforded by the ports and authorities of the United States to the invasionists and their plunder.

The matter stands in this way:—The invaders are allowed to set on foot and organize expeditions against Cuba, in the ports of the United States, and they engage men to be enlisted, at some place out of the United States, for the expedition; the United States Government interposes after the expedition is out and gone, and landed on the theatre of operations; the invaders, after being defeated, steal money belonging to Spain, and retreat into the United States ports, where they are sheltered and protected, and where the application of the Cuban authorities, for the restoration of the money stolen, meet with no notice; and further, the government directs some of the projectors to be prosecuted under our law, and the law is found to be a mere cobweb—not strong enough to hold a fly, much less a pirate.

If, in addition to all this, the government should, availing itself of its power, and, perhaps, with an ulterior and unavowed object, undertake to demand the restoration of the pirates, in order to give them another chance, we will soon find ourselves in a complicated difficulty, not only with Spain, but with France and England.

The Spanish Minister, it is understood here, has not yet received any written replies to his letters to the Secretary of State.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 5th, 1850.

The Spanish Minister will soon present, under proper instructions, a demand upon our Government for indemnity, on account of the late piratical invasion of Cuba, by parties organized in the U. S., and upon their escape sheltered and protected by the U. S. The amount of indemnity will be very large. The Isabel, it is surmised, will bring despatches to the Spanish Minister. She will arrive on the 9th. The demand for indemnity will be soon after urged, and accompanied by documentary evidence of the ravages committed by the American invaders. The British and French Ministers will make strong remonstrances against the permission by the U. S., of the violation of treaty obligations and national law.

6 June 1850, 4

Correspondence at the Journal of Commerce.
Cuban Invasion.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.

Some days ago a message from the President was communicated to the Senate, transmitting documents relative to Cuban matters. A portion of the documents were marked "confidential." It was not ordered to be printed, but referred to a committee for examination. These voluminous documents will not be printed in time for publication at this session, at the rate at which our public printing is done. These were the papers upon which the President gave his order for sending a naval force to Cuba a fortnight ago last Saturday.

Some of the documents are important. Some from New Orleans, New York, and other places implicate many respectable citizens, some of whose names have, however, been suppressed, upon special application to Mr. Clayton.

It appears that the President acted with decision, and to some purpose. He gave orders to the squadron, that if the invaders landed, they should take part with the authorities of Cuba; that they should prevent the landing, and interfere after the landing, if necessary. These are now said to have been the orders, which were, however, given too late to prevent the landing; and interposition subsequently became unnecessary.

The nature and extent of the demands made by this government, and at the special instance, as it is said, of Mr. Clayton, upon the Cuban authorities, are not fully known, and are variously stated. He has probably interfered in behalf of the prisoners captured as pirates by the Cubans. It is very probable also that some American citizens, residents in Cuba, have been harshly treated in the late turmoil, and while Cuba was declared to be in a state of siege; and that remonstrances have been made, and redress demanded.

I have very good reason for believing that, as I informed you by telegraph, the Spaniard will present a formal demand for indemnity on account of the invasion of Cuba by forces organized in the U. S., and the protection afforded to the adventurers and their plunder at Key West. That representations of some moment and urgency against the toleration of such expeditions by the U. S. government, will be made by the British and French ministers, is very probable.

The Adjustment.

The letters from Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, who presided at the Mississippi Convention last Fall, and is now president of the Southern Convention at Nashville, declaring his assent to Mr. Clay's plan of adjustment, will have a favorable influence on the result. Mr. Turney, who has heretofore been supposed to be against the adjustment, will vote for it. Out of the eleven Southern Democratic Senators who have been supposed to be hostile to the bill, nearly all will support it, with some amendments.

It is time for the Senate to proceed on the bill. They must determine whether to go on with Mr. Clay's compromise, or take up California by itself. The first test question will be on a motion to postpone the bill indefinitely. According to my estimate made to-day, there will be a vote of thirty-one against an indefinite postponement. The House will commence voting on amendments next Tuesday.

The expedition against Cuba has been timed apparently with a view to the accomplishment of unusual promise. The condition of the island itself, as respects its relations with the Spanish Government, is highly critical, though it is by no means certain that the circumstances alluded to may tell wholly in favour of the invaders. For some time past there has been a growing spirit of discontent, if not disaffection, among the Cubans, and a "party of independence" has been formed, with views sufficiently indicated by its designation. It is said, however, that this party is by no means inclined to American rule, and that it will strenuously resist any such violence as that designed by General Lorz and his brigades. These sentiments, too, are likely to be encouraged by the conciliatory conduct of the Spanish Government; for it is understood that Count Mirasol, who was recently despatched to Havannah, carried with him authority to concede many points in dispute between the Court of Madrid and the colonists, so that common cause may perhaps be made against the invaders. At the same time it is well known that a considerable portion of the population, including, it is thought, some of the Royal garrisons, are disposed for open revolt against the constituted authorities, and the American volunteers, it is said, rely for some support upon the sympathy of these "patriots." Count Mirasol, however, took a reinforcement of nearly 4,000 troops with him from Spain, and these succours, originally designed to strengthen the colonial Government, may perhaps be found serviceable against foreign aggression.

In estimating the contingencies of this extraordinary enterprise it must not be forgotten that the invaders, however deficient in other respects, want few of the qualities of soldiers. They have been enrolled, almost to a man, from the old troops of General Scott's army, and it is not denied, even by those most inclined to denounce the lawlessness of the expedition, that if they once succeed in effecting a landing, they will show a good front against any force likely to oppose them. They anticipate being outnumbered, and, in some respects, overmatched, but "with the blood and muscle of the Saxon, our 'revolvers, and the mind of the Republican'—we copy from a popular New York journal—they calculate on giving a good account of the Governor-General's army. In the event of a check they intend to retire into the mountainous districts of the island, and await reinforcements from sympathizers at home. It is probable, notwithstanding certain rumours to the contrary, that they are without artillery, but they are provided, it is said, with ammunition sufficient to supply such "patriots" as may join their standard. By what means or on what speculation the considerable funds requisite for the expedition could have been forthcoming is a question of some interest. It is said that assignments upon the property of the island were issued, and sold at a large discount to realize present supplies.

It is plain that in the Southern States of the Union this outrageous enterprise has the good wishes of a large part of the population, and that it is viewed as a natural sequel of the encroachments upon Texas and Mexico. The ostensible ground of defence taken by these sympathizers is, that civil war having broken out in Cuba between the "independents" and the royalists, it is competent to the citizens of any nation to carry their arms to the aid of one side or the other, according to their sentiments; that England did so by means of the British legion in the civil wars of Spain, and that the practice has been recognized in numerous instances by the Government of the United States. The reader, however, will hardly be prepared for what we must now add—that these arguments have been actually taken up and defended in the Senate of the United States. When it transpired that orders for intercepting the expedition had been positively despatched to the Gulf squadron and revenue cruisers of the States, Mr. Yule, one of the secretors for Florida, demanded to know by what right

the Executive had taken such measures in violation of the rights of American citizens, and in prejudice to the freedom of emigration and expatriation. The question was conclusively answered by Mr. Webster, who condescended to the exposure of these extravagant pretensions, but the incident is strongly illustrative of the feelings to which yesterday alluded as at work within the States.

It happens, that in pursuance of stipulations not perhaps generally known, the American Government, independently of its natural State duties, is actually under positive obligations to protect and guarantee the Crown of Spain in the undisturbed possession of Cuba. As long ago as General Jackson's presidency it was agreed between the Cabinets of Washington and Madrid, in furtherance of that policy which excluded European Powers from any extension of their settlements in the Western World, that if Spain would undertake never to make voluntary cession of the island in question to any of the States of Europe, the United States would guarantee the Spanish Crown in the peaceful possession of the dependency to the utmost of their power; and at this moment the very country from which the invaders have sailed is that to which Spain is entitled to look for protection and redress against attacks whatever. We do not conceive that the American Government would desire to evade the compact or its obligations, but against such opposition as it is liable to encounter the letter of a treaty would not add much weight to the obvious dictates of justice.

The possible contingencies of this expedition are multiplied by the social conditions of Cuba and its population. The blacks are numerous, restless, and uncertainly disposed. The Spanish Government is said to have more than once held out threats of emancipation against its refractory colonists, and the possibility of a slave insurrection has been repeatedly announced within the last two or three years. Under the circumstances now referred to, the Spanish authorities are perhaps more likely than the American invaders to appeal to the slave population for aid, but if such a measure is con-

sidered upon, it is impossible to say where the consequences will stop. Cuba may perhaps become a second Hayti, and our own West Indian question assume a different aspect through this extraordinary act of American brigandage. On the other hand, considerations of a kindred nature will counteract the results of even a successful descent. Setting aside the questions of right and justice, it is perfectly certain that the stronger section of the Union will never permit the annexation of Cuba on terms perpetuating the institutions of slavery, and equally certain that without the maintenance of such institutions the island would be of no value whatever. The manner in which this slave question is incessantly obtruding itself upon every discussion connected with the peace, prosperity, and even the ambition of the American Union, is one of the most remarkable features in the politics of the Western World.

We shall not be long without intelligence of the "crusaders," as the American journals, in all respect and seriousness, term this band of bucaniers. If the Spaniards keep to their fortified places, and content themselves with intercepting the supplies and communications of the invaders, they will probably find an effective ally in the fever which is now desolating the coast of that island, and their naval force must be sufficient to sweep the seas, even without the co-operation of the United States squadron. Perhaps a salutary example may be furnished by the fate of the expedition, and greatly is some such lesson to be desired, for the fact that 10,000 trained and resolute men can be raised in a country without the knowledge of its Government, and conducted across the seas against the possessions of a foreign State in pursuit either of private pillage or adventure, is not calculated to assure those who think that wars are past, and who speak of hostile descents and invasions as contingencies which it is absurd to anticipate in a community of liberal and enlightened nations.

THE TIMES
(LONDON)

6 JUNE 1850

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Cincinnati Nonpareil

Friday, 7 June 1850, 2

The Cuban Affair

The foreman of the Grand Jury in New York, reported to the United States Court, last Monday, that sufficient evidence had not been presented to warrant the indictment of any person or persons, for a Criminal violation of the U.S. Laws, within the District. The jury were then discharged.

7 June 1850, 3

We are requested to state that the Friday evening receptions at the PRESIDENT'S House are discontinued for the season.

7 June 1850, 4

CUBANS DISBANDED.—A large body of young men, who had organized at New Orleans, for the Cuban invasion, disbanded on the 28th ultimo, on hearing of the flight of Lopez.

The Daily Picayune.

7 June 1850, 2

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

Late and Interesting from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, June 7, 1850. The schooner Merchant, Capt. T. T. T. at this port, brings accounts to 30th May from Havana. The U. S. steam frigate Saranac reached Havana on the 26th May. She carried out despatches to the Captain General and to Gen. Campbell, the American Consul.

It is stated in Havana that the Saranac was put at the disposal of the Captain General, to assist the Spanish fleet in suppressing any armed expedition from the United States.

The U. S. ships Albany and Germantown, while lying in port at Havana, received information that Spanish vessels of war were expected, with part of the Cuban expedition on board as prisoners. These U. S. vessels started with the intention of intercepting them before their arrival, and demanding the surrender to them of the Americans in Spanish custody. They met within a few hours sail of the Moro, and were proceeding to execute this purpose, when the Saranac came up and interposed. After a conference between Com. Tattnall and Com'r Randalph, the Spaniards were allowed to take their prisoners into Havana, where they were placed in confinement on board of a Spanish seventy-four.

Execution of Prisoners.

Five of the prisoners taken at Cardenas, part of the command of Lopez, were shot at Matanzas on the 26th May. One only was an American, the remaining four were Irish or Scotch.

A boy, who stated that he joined the expedition under the belief that it was destined to California, asked permission to write a letter to his mother, giving information of his fate. After he had finished it was torn up by one of the soldiers, but a spectator collected the pieces and has pasted them together to be forwarded to the mother.

The Merchant left in Havana the Saranac, Albany and Germantown.

The Daily Picayune.

7 June 1850, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—In our papers received by express we find some facts concerning the late Cuba expedition which have not before come under our observation. The Baltimore Sun says that it has received a letter giving an account of the conduct of Lieut. Rodgers, of the Petrel. The Sun says:

From this it appears that Lieut. Rodgers, of the Petrel, did furnish the Pizarro with a pilot, as requested, but he left the steamer in his boat, and on returning stated that when he told them to steer northwest they steered northeast, and that a file of soldiers was stationed on the quarter-deck to shoot him in case he should run her on a shoal. Under such circumstances he thought it best to leave, giving as an excuse that he would return on board the schooner, and that the Pizarro could follow her through the channel.

The Petrel then started through the channel, but observing that the steamer did not follow, Lieut. Rodgers lowered his boat and proceeded on board the Pizarro, volunteering his services to pilot them in, which the commander, much to his surprise, declined, and told him that he should report him to our Government for preventing him from taking a pirate, and asked his name, whereupon Lieut. Rodgers handed him his card, and returned to his own vessel.

This letter, in alluding to the invasionists, says that they are most intelligent men, far above the order of which such an expedition might be supposed to be composed.

The statement by the telegraph, that a special agent has been sent to Cuba, probably originated in the following, which we take from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser:

There is a report in circulation that correspondence has passed between Mr. Clayton and the Spanish Minister relative to the imprisonment of Americans at Havana, upon unfounded suspicions of conniving at the recent invasion of the island, and in regard to the forced enlistment of Americans in what were called the volunteer bands, impressed into service by the Cuban authorities.

The Minister is said to have given explanations assuring the Government that the course adopted or likely to be pursued by the colonial authorities would be such as would give no just cause of complaint here, and that no citizen of the United States should be imprisoned or put to death but upon ample proof of a violation both of the laws of Spain and Cuba, and those of his own country.

It is further stated that at the Cabinet meeting held to-day, these communications were the subject of consideration, and that it was resolved to despatch a special agent to Cuba for the more effectual protection of Americans. Very probably the latter statement has no other foundation than the appointment of a person to bear despatches to Gen. Campbell, with fuller instructions as to his duty in the premises. Such I suppose to be the fact.

The N. Y. Herald gives us the following:

MATANZAS, May 20, 1850.

The solemn silence which has reigned in this city during the last twenty days, in consequence of the ravages of the prevailing epidemic, was yesterday morning broken by the arrival of an express from Cardenas, bringing the intelligence that the long-talked-of expedition had at length arrived at that place. At 12 o'clock noon, the Governor of Matanzas issued a proclamation, of which the following is a translation:

MATANZAS AURORA EXTRA, }
Sunday, May 19, 1850—12 M. }

Inhabitants of Matanzas—Three hundred adventurers, greedy of pillage and booty, commanded by the rebel and traitor, Lopez, have surprised the defenceless harbor of Cardenas, and landed to sack the town. By the shortest route I go to attack him, leaving in command of the place, during my absence, Brig. Gen. Antonio G. Ona, a most worthy chief, whom you already know. Confide in his energy, as I confide in your loyalty. Signed, FALCUEVA.
Matanzas, May 19, 1850.

The Daily Pirayune

7 June 1850, 1
Evening Edition

THE CUBA AFFAIR.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin writes, on the 29th ult.:

Further orders have been issued to-day with reference to the Cuban movement. It is said that Gen. Quitman will be called upon to clear himself from all agency in the matter. The Spanish Minister has, it is likewise averred, sent a letter of gratulation to the President.

The Baltimore Sun makes the following remarks on the late expedition:

The particulars and explanations, however, which we published yesterday, (from the Savannah Republican particularly,) prove any thing else than cowardice by the invasionists, and show, indeed, that they yielded, in leaving Cardenas, to nothing but the imperious force of a set of accidental circumstances. With all the vigilance and military and naval force brought to bear against them, the wonder is that they were able to land upon the island at all. Nothing but well managed strategy and valorous daring could have effected this under the circumstances. To do this they had to pass down in front of the well-guarded Havana itself; and the plan of Lopez, for expeditiously throwing his meagre force from Cardenas into that part of the island where he mostly counted upon sympathy and aid, by seizing, early as he did on the morning of landing, the railroad train just as it was on the eve of starting, was a bold and intelligent conception. That it does not appear more wise lies in the fact that it did not succeed. But having once entered upon so desperate an enterprise, it seems to have been the only plan by which he could have hoped to obtain his object. The explanations of the Savannah papers show that it was only the unexpected length of their detention at Cardenas, first in getting on shore there and then in having to fight the whole day, that prevented its consummation, so far as reaching Matanzas, at least, is concerned. In the interim there had been time for the Spanish soldiers themselves to tear up the railroad. Whether Lopez would have found that sympathy and aid in the south part of the island which he expected, is another question. But whatever may be the opinion as to the character for worth of this abortive expedition, it cannot be honestly said that anything but bravery and the utmost fighting courage was displayed by its members. In a cause which all admit might be good, this would be universally conceded.

7 June 1850, 2

Gov. Quitman and the Cuban Expedition.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer having stated some time since that it was understood Gen. Quitman, Governor of Mississippi, would command the Cuban force, and it having been doubted by some, he now says:

"I learn from reliable authority, that it was understood by Gen. Lopez that Gen. Quitman would assume the command—that in accordance with this understanding, he (Quitman) proceeded at the appointed time to the rendezvous, New Orleans, but that when there, several of his friends hearing of it, succeeded in dissuading him from going, and the expedition sailed without him. That he intended going, is beyond all doubt—however extraordinary such a course may appear."

The above from the Crescent, places Gov. Quitman in a false position. None probably felt a deeper interest in the success of the Cubans, believing that they really desired to achieve their liberties and live like freemen. But at the same time, and although the command of the late expedition was at one time offered to him, he from the first refused to enter upon this enterprise, and his reasons we understand, were that he had seen no action on the part of the people, and that until they acted, and in their struggle should appeal to him for aid, he could never think of entertaining the proposition. The story of his intention of assuming command of the present expedition and of friends persuading him from it, is all a sheer fabrication.

Biloxi.

Of late years the sea-coast of this State has become a great summer resort for persons in search of health and pleasure. Southerners have come to the wise conclusion that they can get more pleasure nearer home than in New York and Boston and at less than half the cost.

Biloxi is one among the largest and most fashionable watering places of the Mississippi sea-coast. It is distant from New Orleans about ninety miles, and in summer time, has a daily communication with that city; its population during the watering season exceeds four thousand persons; its situation is most picturesque and agreeable. The town is on a peninsula formed by the bay of the same name, which runs fifteen miles inland, and at the mouth of the bay, running parallel to the coast, and reaching to the town, is Deer Island, forming a beautiful and safe harbor for pleasure yachts and schooners. The celebrated hydropathic establishment of Dr. Byrenheidt, is situated in the west end of the village. It is not generally known that this place was settled much earlier than New Orleans; and the site of the old French Fort is now the property of J. R. Plummer, esq. He has found in his fields many relics of this early settlement, such as cannon balls, fire-arms and bricks.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that J. W. Nixon has opened a large Hotel for the accommodation of visitors. Attached to the house will be found a bar and billiard room, shooting gallery, ten pin alleys and stables. A band of music is engaged, so that they who list, may "trip it on the light fantastic toe" to their heart's content.

The house is pleasantly and beautifully situated. Persons visiting the sea-coast will not go amiss to stop at this establishment, as they will there find all the delicacies and luxuries of the sea-coast and New Orleans market.

to
PUTMAN,

7 June 1850, 2

Pick your Flint and try it Again.

The Cuba expedition has failed, but it is evident that the causes do not arise from any want of favor to the enterprise by the Cubans themselves. Lopez and his men fought with unparalleled bravery. One of the volunteers writing home to his father in New Orleans, says:

"I cannot imagine why Gen. Lopez was not killed. He seemed to bear a charmed life; for wherever shots fell thickest, there you would see old Lopez, fighting and giving orders. He is the bravest man I ever saw, heard, or read of."

The same writer thus speaks of one of the volunteers from our city:

"I have met with a gentleman by the name of Maj. D. H. Dickson, who served in Texas, and also in Mexico; and was in Texas when grandfather was killed. He fought like a tiger."

There never was a braver set of men than those volunteers who went from our State. Their heroism in battle, was equal to the veteran ranks of Napoleon. The contest is not over. Cuba must be freed from Spanish tyranny, and we must aid in the work. But little can be expected from the creoles themselves, when it is known that they are not allowed to carry arms, to hold public office, or to assemble together in political societies—they are not even allowed to hold the office of a constable. We might better expect our negroes to be successful in rising against the State, than hope for a victorious revolution in Cuba by the poor downtrodden creoles. We have but to put arms in their hands, and they will fight to the last drop of their blood for their liberties.

☞ We see by despatches from Washington, that the English Minister, Bulwer, has informed our government, that by a secret treaty with Spain, Great Britain will be constrained so restore Cuba to Spanish rule, should the expedition of Lopez succeed in liberating the island. What has our government to do with secret treaties?

7 June 1850, 3

FROM CUBA

Extract of a letter to the Editors received from a citizen of Jackson, who was engaged in the battle at Cardenas:

Key West, Fla., May 22, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: In all human probability, before this reaches you, you will have heard of our attack upon the Island of Cuba, at Cardenas, numbering some three thousand inhabitants, with a strong garrison. We attacked the City upon Sunday morning, 19th, half-past one o'clock. In the first advance, the Kentucky Regiment lost its Colonel; the Louisiana Battalion suffered from the advance, in the loss of many men, and Col. Wheat, the commander, was severely wounded. "Mississippi was there." I leave to my fellow-soldiers to say what part we took in the action. We, 600, are at the mercy of a Spanish steamer, without money, but many friends. Cardenas lost 400 killed, 125 wounded. Our loss, 75 killed and about 60 wounded and missing. Col. King, Old Ball, Lewis Siple, are safe. You can say that G. S. has acted all man—a little too violent. Tuck Holland and Tapley, with the Couleons and Steve Haverstraw, left upon the brig Georgiana for New Orleans, and were taken into Havana by the Spanish steamer Montezuma, and confined in chains. In order to save their lives something must be done immediately.

Yours in haste, D. H. D.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 27.
Arrival of the Isabel.

By the arrival on Saturday, of the steamship Isabel, Capt. ROLLINS, from Havana, we were placed in possession of copious details of the late invasion of the Island of Cuba by the forces under Gen. LOPEZ, which will be found annexed.

Gen. LOPEZ and several of his officers took passage on board the Isabel at Key West, and are now in Savannah and this city. Gen. GONZALEZ, one of Gen. LOPEZ's aids, and Col. O'HARA, of the Kentucky regiment, both wounded, but not dangerously, remain at Key West. Capt. LOGAN, of the Kentucky regiment, died the day after the Creole left Cardenas, and his body was consigned to the deep.

We learn that dispatches were received in this city by the Collector of the Port, from our Consul at Havana, stating that there were about one hundred prisoners in confinement in that city, charged with having been concerned in the invading expedition, who would be tried by Court Martial, and requesting that an American vessel of war should at once be ordered there. An abstract of these dispatches was transmitted to the State Department by telegraph.

The following has been handed to us for publication by an officer of rank in the invading expedition:

Sketch of the Operations of the late Liberating Army of Cuba.

On the 15th May, when near the Island of Muheros, off the coast of Yucatan, the three divisions of the expedition, numbering in all six hundred and nine men, were concentrated on the steamship Creole.

They consisted of a regiment from Kentucky, a regiment from Louisiana, a battalion from Mississippi, and one independent company from the same State.

The two schooners which had belonged to the expedition were sent towards New Orleans, and the steamship started direct for the town of Cardenas, on the northern coast of Cuba.

The commander of the expedition, Gen. NARCISO LOPEZ, believed that that city could be surprised and taken in a few minutes, the morning cars being taken, and the whole of our army landed in Matanzas the same evening by the railroad.

The General also thought that little resistance would be made at Cardenas—that the large number of emigrants there from the United States would join the liberating standard, as would the Cuban population, and perhaps the Spanish garrison.

But these expectations of this brave, honest, and patriotic veteran, were entirely disappointed, and the expedition, in consequence, has utterly failed in accomplishing its object.

At two o'clock, on the night of the 18th, the steamer succeeded in landing within a few yards of the wharf, and after some delay, a single plank was connected with the shore, over which the troops by single files were disembarked.

The sentinel on the wharf had early discovered us, and informed the garrison and city of our approach, so that they were well prepared to give us a hostile reception.

At least an hour was spent in the disembarkation. By the previous order of the Commanding General, the troops were landed as follows: the Kentucky regiment first; the Louisiana regiment second, and the Mississippi battalion third. They all got into action, however, within a few minutes of each other.

Half the Kentucky regiment were detached under their Lieutenant Colonel to the right of the town, to attack any force that might be found there, and to prevent escape, if possible, from the place. But the latter duty was impracticable.

Company (A) of the Mississippi battalion was sent to capture and hold possession of the railroad cars, engineers, employees, &c., whom we had learned, would leave for Matanzas at six o'clock, A. M.

After a sharp contest this company succeeded in taking possession of the railroad cars, and in capturing twice its own number of armed troops, and retaining them as prisoners.

The action in the city soon became general. The garrison was concentrated under the Governor in the Citadel. In the efforts of our men to storm this place, the Colonel of the Kentucky regiment was shot in the leg while gallantly fighting at the head of his men. Soon after, the Colonel of the Louisiana troops was wounded in the shoulder, while leading his regiment against the same Citadel, and almost simultaneously the Adjutant General of the army was shot in the leg.

Soon after the Colonels of these regiments were wounded, the three divisions, respectively under their Major and Lieut. Colonels, made a combined attack upon the Citadel.

While this attack was being made, the guard of soldiers at the prison at the corner of the Great Square of the town, fired into the Mississippi battalion from the windows. The Lieutenant Colonel commanding immediately ordered two of its companies (B and C) to about face and fire into the building. The order was obeyed with such promptness and effect as to compel its immediate abandonment. Under the orders of the Lieutenant Colonel they then battered down the doors and took possession of this important position.

Having left a guard in this building, these companies again joined in the attack on the Citadel, and materially assisted the Louisiana and Kentucky troops, who were still engaged in storming that place, with great loss, and with unsurpassed gallantry.

In the meantime company (D) of the Mississippi battalion had battered down the doors of the corner house opposite the Citadel, and opposite the prison house, and with their rifles did deadly execution on the Spanish garrison.

An independent company from Mississippi, having no place assigned them in the battle, connected itself with the four companies of the rifle battalion from that State, and fought with it until the Lieut. Colonel, observing General Lopez, without a body guard, fearlessly exposing himself to the fire from the Citadel, detached this independent company to that duty. They gallantly performed it, and an officer killed in joining the General.

About sun-rise, a torch was lighted by General Lopez's own hands, against one of the doors of the Citadel, and soon the building below was in flames. Nevertheless the Spanish garrison continued, long after, to keep up a destructive fire from the flat and parapetted roof above. It was not until it became manifest that the building would soon blow up, that the Governor of the City, officers and garrison, came down and surrendered. They fought with a gallantry unsurpassed by any troops.

The authorities now surrendered the city, the killed on both sides were removed, and the wounded taken care of. The troops of the expedition bivouacked in the Great Square.

General Lopez was now busy in organizing those who seemed likely to join them, and in preparing to march towards Matanzas that evening.

At two o'clock he ordered two of the remaining three companies of the Mississippi battalion (one being at the railroad depot) to march to the steamship, and place all the ammunition and stores of the expedition on the cars. In an hour the work was done, when orders came to place them back

again on the steamship. In an other hour this also was done, and the work was just accomplished when the battle of the evening began in the town.

This was occasioned by an attack from a party of about thirty mounted lancers, and from eighty to a hundred infantry, who charged upon us with great boldness, but who were repulsed after losing considerable of their number killed and wounded.

The Lieutenant Colonel of the Kentucky Regiment during the evening had married his horse into the town, and they with Louisianians did their whole duty.

The Lieutenant Colonel and the Major in command of the Mississippi Battalion at the steamship, against the positive orders of the General-in-Chief, formed their men and quickly joined their fellow soldiers in the city. The enemy had been repulsed, however, with great loss, by the time of their arrival.

Gen. Lopez now ordered the whole force to re-embark on board the steamship, and the vessel stood out to sea. At three o'clock in the morning she ran hard aground. The weight of the men and of the ammunition made it clear that she would remain aground and be captured by the first Spanish man-of-war who discovered her, unless lightened. She had no artillery, a man-of-war could stand off and batter her to pieces.

In this extremity, the Commanding General ordered the ammunition to be thrown overboard. With the exception of a small number of boxes this was done, and the vessel at daylight was afloat.

The troops soon inquired to what place they were bound. Gen. Lopez informed them that he desired to proceed to the town of Mantua, in the Northwest coast of the Island, and again attempt the liberation of Cuba.

Many officers expressed themselves willing to go with him, but nine-tenths of the soldiers positively refused. They assigned the weighty reason of the scarcity of ammunition, the absence of artillery, the scant supply of coal for the vessel, the limited quantity of water, and the tardiness with which the Cubans at Cardenas joined the Liberating Standard.

They demanded to be taken to the nearest United States port, and soon the officers generally concurred with them in so reasonable a determination. Gen. Lopez was forced to yield to their wishes, and gave up the command of the vessel.

The next day, as we were in sight of Key West, Florida, a Spanish man-of-war steamer came quattering down upon us. She had been hunting us from Cardenas.

We led her into the port a very few moments but owing to the quarantine regulations of the town we could not land.

The Spaniard bore down on us, and would with her Paixhan guns have destroyed us had not the United States Revenue Cutter informed her that we had surrendered ourselves to the authorities at Key West, and that he (the Spaniard) must not interfere with us.

It is proper to state that not one article of property was molested by us at Cardenas; not one woman of child injured or insulted. The officers and men of the expedition paid liberally for what they had ate and drank. A large jewellery store came into possession during the fight, but a guard of soldiers was placed over it and not an article was touched.

The emigrants from the United States at Cardenas were as hostile to us as the Cubans. One of them gave some of our officers a sumptuous breakfast in the morning, and in the evening he was killed, charging us at the head of a company of lancers.

In estimating our loss, I set it down at from thirty to forty killed and wounded—that of the Spaniards at one hundred killed and wounded.

The people of the United States should remember that at dark on the evening of the nineteenth we had again repulsed and silenced the enemy in Cardenas, and had quiet possession of the place, and that by General Lopez's positive orders we abandoned it, and stood out to sea, instead of marching into the interior of Cuba, and fighting for its liberation as most of the troops desired to do.

Still further from Cuba.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 27, 1850.

Messrs. Fall & Marshall:

GENT. The arrival, and almost immediate arrest, of General Lopez, the leader of the American forces for the liberation of Cuba, has been the cause of great excitement in our City. On the arrival of Gen. Lopez from the Island, early on the morning of the 25th, information was communicated by telegraph, to the Spanish Min-

CITY OF JACKSON

7 June 1850, 3

ister at Washington, who immediately demanded, of the government, his arrest.— During the day, the U. S. Attorney received a dispatch from Secretary Clayton, directing the arrest of Lopez, on the charge of exciting, in the United States, an insurrectionary movement, for the purpose of attacking a friendly power. The General was accordingly arrested, and a hearing was had before the United States District Judge. At the time the General was taken into custody, the most intense excitement prevailed, and our people seemed to take a deep interest in the trial. Col. Gaudin and Judge Charlton appeared as counsel for Lopez. The case occupied but a short time for its decision. Several witnesses were examined, but none could testify anything against the General. It was well known that an attempt had been made to revolutionize Cuba, and that Gen. Lopez headed the expedition, but the proof was not sufficient to warrant his detention for the violation of any laws of the United States.

When the court opened, General Lopez entered with all the dignity and composure imaginable, and with an air which showed plainly that he felt conscious of having committed no act which would tarnish the honor of a true patriot. He was loudly cheered on his appearance. But the most perfect quiet was maintained during the trial, notwithstanding the excitement which prevailed. When the General was discharged from arrest, the officers were unable to suppress the shouts of applause which rung through the court-room. An immense gathering immediately surrounded Gen. Lopez and escorted him to the City Hotel, where he was received amid great cheering. So soon as silence could be restored, the General made a short but impressive speech. He spoke of the treatment he had received from the Spanish Government—that he had deeply felt the influence of its galling rule—that everything had been taken from him but his life and undying love for his country. Yet, though he had felt with bitter anguish the bitter chains of her oppression, his vigor was yet alive, and he would exert it until her liberty had been achieved and her citizens enjoyed the freedom of such institutions as were engaged by the people of these United States. Yes, said he, never in the course of my eventful life, (here his eyes sparkled with the fire of patriotism,) have I received such tokens of friendship. Would that I could express my feelings of gratitude. I am resolved to become a citizen of the United States, and to enjoy alike with you the fruits of your free institutions.

He spoke in Spanish, and I am unable to translate his remarks as well as I could wish. At the close, nine choirs were given for General Lopez and liberty. He was then warmly congratulated by a large number of friends, who escorted him to "Our House," where the whole party enjoyed themselves in the happiest manner, until a late hour at night, or rather, an early hour in the morning. The scenes of the night were deeply exciting. But one feeling animated our citizens, which was in favor of Gen. Lopez and his cause. The General and his friends left yesterday morning, for New Orleans.

I will give you, as far as I am able, a true statement of the movements of the expedition against Cuba. I obtain my information from a reliable source.

At Yucatan, where the expedition rendezvoused, Gen. Lopez gave permission to all who were indisposed to continue in the expedition, to remain. About twenty-five did so, and took passage in the Georgiana, for Chagres. Among whom were several from your State; a Mr. Holland, Tapley, Haversfaw, and one or two others whose names I do not recollect. The Georgiana was boarded by the Spanish steamer Pizarro, and the passengers taken prisoners and

carried into Havana, manacled. They had neither arms or ammunition.

The expedition landed at Cardenas, on the 18th, with 600 men. Early in the morning they took possession of the barracks, but not without meeting with a stern resistance. They then proceeded to the Governor's house. Here the Spanish troops had assembled in force. This too was carried, as well as several other buildings, and was retained in possession until evening. The troops were attacked, in the evening, by a party of lancers and infantry. The lancers were mostly killed, and a large number of the infantry. Twenty-five or thirty men were taken prisoners in the Governor's house, and immediately joined the patriots. The Governor and troops fought bravely for at least five hours, and did not surrender until nearly burnt out.

The Spaniards, generally, fought through the windows of the houses.

The attack upon Cardenas was intended for the purpose of calling off troops from other quarters. There was considerable difficulty in landing at Cardenas, and the noise of the steamer gave alarm to the garrison, who prepared to receive them. The troops of Gen. Lopez fought with great bravery, being exposed the whole time to the fire of the enemy. The women, however, gave them a hearty welcome and prayers for success.

The place was finally captured with the loss of only four men.

At night, the troops re-embarked on board the steamer, with the intention of disembarking at a point near Havana. Some of the officers and men becoming dissatisfied, it was determined to return to the United States—and the steamer was carried to Key West, where she now remains. The Creole was followed to Key West by the Spanish steamer Pizarro, where she anchored and was about to fire on the Creole. This was prevented by Lieut. Rodgers, who placed his vessel, (Revenue Cutter,) in a position to arrest the fire.

In attempting to get out the harbor of Cardenas, the Creole grounded, and was compelled to throw overboard most of her provisions and ammunition, to be able to get off. During the time she was aground, the Pizarro passed around the harbor without discovering her. There was much dissatisfaction among the troops on the Creole; and a general refusal was made to return to another attack.

The Pizarro captured two American vessels, and carried them to Havana. She then put off after the Creole, and came up with her at the harbor of Key West.

The command consisted of three regiments, from Mississippi, Kentucky and Louisiana, which amounted to 650 men.— They assembled on an island off the coast of Yucatan, where they only remained three days.

The failure of the expedition, I attribute, principally, to the want of supplies, and the difficulty of communication with the patriots of the Island, who are in favor of the liberation of Cuba from the tyranny of Spanish rule. It would have been a miracle had they succeeded in the enterprise, beset, as this handful of men were, on all sides, by opposition. They not only had the Spanish government to contend against, but there were hovering around them the hostile fleets of England as well as the United States, ready and anxious to strike the hand that should be raised in the cause of Cuban freedom.

Rumor has it that another expedition will be fitted out, which will be more efficient, and said to be prepared at the instigation and expense of residents of Cuba, and in a manner adequate to the purpose. This expedition is better thought of, in a certain quarter, than that got up by Lopez, and will not be so much restrained by the hand of the United States government.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. O.

The Mississippi

CITY OF JACKSON

7 June 1850, 3

BILOXI HOUSE.

THE public is respectfully informed that this establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th inst. Attached to the House will be found a Bar and Billiard Room, Ten Pin Alleys, Bath-Houses and Stables. The Table will always be supplied with the delicacies of the sea coast and the New Orleans market. The large lawn and the great number of shade-trees surrounding the house, make this hotel the most desirable for families of any one along the Coast. Persons wishing to secure rooms will please address the undersigned, and send their communications by boat.

June 7-3m

JOHN W. NIXON..

7 June 1850, 4

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION—STEAMER CREOLE.—

We learn from Mr. BONNER, a passenger in the *J. G. Anderson*, from Key West, that the Captain of the steamer *Creole*, lately engaged in the Cuban affair, had been arrested and was on trial at Key West, when he (Bonner) left. Several others engaged in the expedition, had been arrested, but the greater part of them had left for "parts unknown."

Our Relations with Spain and Portugal.

The *Journal of Commerce* has the following:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5.

The Spanish Minister will soon present, under proper instructions, a demand upon our Government for indemnity, on account of the late piratical invasion of Cuba, by parties organized in the United States, and upon their escape sheltered and protected by the United States. The amount of indemnity will be very large. The *Isabel*, it is surmised, will bring dispatches to the Spanish Minister. She will arrive on the 9th. The demand for indemnity will be soon after urged, and accompanied by documentary evidence of the ravages committed by the American invaders. The British and French Ministers will make strong remonstrances against the permission by the United States of the violation of treaty obligations and national law.

Mr. Clay, our Minister to Portugal, is on his way home. The Government refused indemnity in the *Fayal* case. The President will recommend reprisals.

7 June 1850, 3

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.
Cuban Invasion.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.

Some days ago a message from the President was communicated to the Senate, transmitting documents relative to Cuban matters. A portion of the documents were marked "confidential." It was not ordered to be printed, but referred to a committee for examination. These voluminous documents will not be printed in time for publication at this season, at the rate at which our public printing is done. These were the papers upon which the President gave his order for sending a naval force to Cuba a fortnight ago last Saturday.

Some of the documents are important. Some from New Orleans, New York, and other places, implicate many respectable citizens, some of whose names have, however, been suppressed, upon special application to Mr. Clayton.

It appears that the President acted with decision, and to some purpose. He gave orders to the squadron, that if the invaders landed, they should take part with the authorities of Cuba; that they should prevent the landing, and interfere after the landing, if necessary. These are now said to have been the orders, which were, however, given too late to prevent the landing; and interposition subsequently became unnecessary.

The nature and extent of the demands made by this government, and at the special instance, as it is said, of Mr. Clayton, upon the Cuban authorities, are not fully known, and are variously stated. He has probably interfered in behalf of the prisoners captured as pirates by the Cubans. It is very probable also that some American citizens, residents in Cuba, have been harshly treated in the late turmoil, and while Cuba was declared to be in a state of siege; and that remonstrances have been made, and redress demanded.

I have very good reason for believing that, as I informed you by telegraph, the Spaniard will present a formal demand for indemnity, on account of the invasion of Cuba by forces organized in the U. S., and the protection afforded to the adventurers and their plunder at Key West. That representations of some moment and urgency against the toleration of such expeditions by the U. S. government, will be made by the British and French ministers, is very probable.

The Adjustment.

The letters from Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, who presided at the Mississippi Convention last Fall, and is now president of the Southern Convention at Nashville, declaring his assent to Mr. Clay's plan of adjustment, will have a favorable influence on the result. Mr. Turney, who has heretofore been supposed to be against the adjustment, will vote for it. Out of the eleven Southern Democratic Senators who have been supposed to be hostile to the bill, nearly all will support it, with some amendments.

It is time for the Senate to proceed on the bill. They must determine whether to go on with Mr. Clay's compromise, or take up California by itself. The first test question will be on a motion to postpone the bill indefinitely. According to my estimate made to-day, there will be a vote of thirty-one against an indefinite postponement. The House will commence voting on amendments next Tuesday.

Intelligence from Tampa Bay.

NEW ORLEANS, 1st June.

The steamer Cal. Orona, which arrived here to-day from Tampa Bay, reports that the Indians were coming into Charlotte Harbor in large numbers, and so friendly as to lead to the belief that they will emigrate.

Release of the Cuban Prisoners.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.

Late advices from Havana state that the prisoners taken at the late Expedition were to be released.

8 June 1850, 3

Cuba Invaded.

The Cuban Expedition—Capture of Cardenas.

The late news from Cuba is warlike. The steamship Ohio, brought intelligence that General Lopez landed at Cardenas, about ninety miles from Havana, on the 17th inst., with about five hundred men, and took possession of the town. The garrison consisted of one company of about sixty men, who made but a slight resistance, were driven into a church, and after losing three men killed, surrendered. The General landed in the steamer Creole, which left New Orleans on the 7th inst. Several other vessels, containing in all some 12 or 15 hundred men, had left New Orleans previous to the Creole, but where they were to land is not known.

The greatest excitement prevailed at Havana, amounting to a panic. The city was under martial law and several thousand militia had been enrolled, and arms were being given them. The resident foreigners were called on to enrol. There were 1600 troops at Matanzas, and 800 were dispatched from Havana, at 1 o'clock; A. M., of the 20th, to reinforce them, and march against Lopez. It was rumored that the force under Lopez had increased to 2000, and that he was already half way to Matanzas.

On the 16th, news was received that a large force was collected on "Woman's" Island, near Catoche, Yucatan. The General of Marines, with several vessels, and about 3000 men, immediately started for that point.

Just before the Ohio left, the Spanish steamer Pizarro came in, with 105 prisoners taken from that Island. It is said that they were mostly Germans and Irish.

The report was that they were to be shot at 12 o'clock that day, or at least every tenth man shot, the balance to be confined in the dungeons of Moro Castle. The force on the Creole, with which Gen. Lopez effected a landing, is only a small part of the expedition. It is known that some ten or twelve vessels have left New Orleans, and different parts of the Gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different points. It was reported that Gen. Lopez had taken up the railroad in several places. The merchants and Bankers in Havana were removing their money, &c., to the fort for safety.

The steamer Ohio, brought 147 passengers, 15 of whom are from Chagres, 71 from New Orleans, and 61 from Havana.

She also brings \$410,000 worth of gold dust and specie; \$200,000 of which is for Wm. Hodge & Co. of this city, and about \$180,000 for the American Exchange Bank, and others, and the balance for M. O. Roberts, Esq.

In addition to the above, she brings \$10,000 worth of Spanish doubloons, brought from New Orleans to Havana, which she could not land, as all business was suspended in consequence of the anticipated attack on the city of Havana, which is under martial law.

LATER.—General Lopez at Savannah—Arrested and Discharged.—General Lopez returned to Key West, on the 22d, with his military force, 600 in number. Last Saturday, General L. was at Savannah, and he and his aid were arrested by the Marshall of the District, and brought before Judge Nicholls, of the U. S. District Court. The despatch says—

There being no evidence against the parties, they were discharged at a quarter before 12 o'clock. The crowd in the court room was im-

mense, and the decision of the court was received with much enthusiasm. General Lopez was escorted to his lodgings by the crowd. He made a speech, in which he expressed his determination to carry out his present project at all hazards. He is a man of pleasing appearance, and very intelligent. He made quite a favorable impression upon our citizens. He left on Sunday morning for Mobile.

Exploit at Cardenas.—It appears by the late account that the invading force on board the steamer Creole, landed at Cardenas on the 19th inst. They lost some time in landing, which gave the authorities time to send an express to Colozo, about ten miles distant. The expedition entered the town, and attacked the jail supposing it to be the barracks! The guard, composed of fifteen men, stood fire like old soldiers. Troops were seen at this moment, crossing the plaza. They were hailed, and answered by firing upon the troops. After this, some soldiers went to the Government House, which was attacked. The House was well defended, but it was finally burned. It is stated that fifty Spanish soldiers were killed, and about thirty inhabitants. The few troops surrendered themselves.

The town of Cardenas remained in peaceable possession of the invaders. The troops, however, being dissatisfied with their warm reception, and having lost time in getting the wounded on board the Creole, which was to return for reinforcements, became disheartened, and insisted upon going to Key West.

They were closely pursued by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, but escaped.

The Cuba Invasionists—Action of Government.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American (semi-official) says that the rumors that the Spanish authorities had taken about 1,500 of the invasionists of Cuba prisoners, is entirely unfounded, and that it is the general opinion that the whole of their force was on board the Creole. Referring to the few persons said to have been taken on vessels coming home, he adds:—

"There is reason to hope that the authorities of Cuba have acted with wise discretion concerning all persons claiming to be American citizens, who were not taken in the ~~the~~ of invasion? The Spanish Minister has doubtless communicated with the Captain General in regard to this important matter, and urged upon him the imperative necessity of not dealing summarily, without the fullest and most undoubted testimony of actual criminality. It will be worth more than the position of Count Alcoy, if he dares to visit any American citizen with the penalty of implication in this invasion upon mere suspicion or loose evidence. The President was prompt and patriotic in endeavoring to frustrate the hostile expedition, because it was in flagrant violation of law, and in audacious disregard of treaty stipulations; but the same stern sense of duty will impel him to demand the justice which he has administered, and to shield every citizen, however humble he may be, with the whole power of the Government.

"The District Attorney states that, owing to the want of any military or naval force, he was unable to arrest the six hundred soldiers who were unexpectedly brought to Key West. He has taken steps, however, to enforce the law of 1818 against some of the principles leaders."

The Daily Enquirer.

8 June 1850, 3

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, June 6th.

The schooner Merchant has arrived from Havana bringing accounts to the 30th ult.

The Saranack arrived at Havana on the 26th, with dispatches to the Spanish authorities and Gen. Campbell, U. S. Consul. It was stated in Havana that the Saranack was put under orders of the Governor of Cuba, to assist in suppressing any armed expedition from the States.

The ships Albany and Germantown lying in Havana, received information that a Spanish vessel of war was expected with a part of the Cuba expedition on board. These vessels intercepting and demanding the prisoners from the Spaniards the Saranack came up after an interview between Tatnall and Commander Randolph, the Spaniards were allowed to take the prisoners into Havana, where they were placed in confinement on board a Spanish 74.

Five individuals taken at Cardenas, were shot on the 26th at Mantanzo—four Scotch and Irish and one American—a boy who stated he joined the expedition under the impression that he was going to California.

He asked permission to write a letter to Lopez giving him information of his fate. Finishing his letter it was torn up by the soldiers. A spectator collected the pieces and pasted them together with the intention of forwarding them to the boy's parents.

The Merchant left in Havana, the Saranack, Albany, and Germantown.

WASHINGTON

8 June 1850, 4

THE CUBA EXPEDITION AND THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA.

Down to the 30th of May, the *New Orleans Delta*, the organ of the South, for excellence, of the "Patriots," and a very efficient and courageous one, too, persisted, against all appearances and all probabilities, in believing that the expedition would be crowned with immediate and glorious success; but on that day it had to confess, to its "profound astonishment," that it a "entire reverse of all" it had predicted and believed, had taken place; that is, though it does not say so, *in fortiori* verba, the whole affair was a miserable failure. It will know better, perhaps, in future, than to repose such unmitigated confidence in a man (*Lopez*) who has been all his life—not a short one either—battling on the side of tyrants and tyranny.

The *Delta* expresses its disappointment in the following language:

"It is our most painful duty, and to our own profound astonishment, to record to-day intelligence of the Cuban Expedition, of a character the entire reverse of all that we had been led to infer from the first telegraphic despatch which we received yesterday from Savannah, and which, with the remarks then naturally elicited by it, were published in our evening edition."

"There are several mysteries, which we must wait for time and our letters to solve. The first is the strange inconsistency between this intelligence (which, of course, cannot be doubted) and our despatch, first received from Mr. Yzaga, which we gave *verbatim* yesterday afternoon. Probably there is some mistake in the telegraphic transmission."

"The second is the incomprehensible fact of the troops of the expedition having become so soon and so easily disheartened as to insist on being carried off by the *Cicote* to Key West. We will not allow ourselves to form any judgment, nor of course to intimate any opinion, until we hear more about this point."

Without doubt the *Delta* has heard enough, and more than enough, "about this point," before now.

Whilst the *Delta* was giving utterance to its misgivings, its neighbor, the *True Delta*, discoursed "about this point" as follows, setting its music to a very different key; it has no confidence in *Lopez*:

"We find ourselves almost alone in our views of this unparalleled invasion; but we are accustomed to isolation, and on this, as on many other questions, are willing to trust to the 'sober second thought' of our citizens, even if we hazard the sale of a few copies of our paper. We are, perhaps, beheld the progressive spirit of the age. We are sometimes admonished by 'fast' friends that a stiff and sturdy support of what is severely just rather than what is popular or expedient, will not put money in our purse, nor make our 'pot boil brown.' There may be more worldly wisdom in our friends' advice than our dull perceptions fit us to discover; but we have sprung from the loins of a stuff-necked generation, and will not abandon truth, justice, and allegiance to our own country, to yell at the heels of an alien traitor, were millions of gold to be showered on the Republic as the result of his success."

"We confess it—we cannot conceal it—that shame mangles our cheeks, and humiliation bows our heads, when we think that one thousand American citizens—intelligent, well-bred, and dauntless—have followed the fortunes of a man more infamous than Arnold; for he, at least, had rendered to his native land glorious service before the day of his perjury; whereas this *Lopez* deserted his brothers in Venezuela, that by lending himself to their betrayal and butchery, he might gratify his avarice, his lust, and his prodigality, at the expense of his native land."

"We may be blamed for this opinion; we know we shall be remonstrated with for the freedom with which we speak of the renegade South American; but the lives of some very dear to us are jeopardized by him and his allies, and we do not hesitate to declare our belief that *Lopez* will betray them."

"We have much to say on this Cuba business; the popularity of the war is the least consideration with us; for while we will never forgive an outrage on our flag, or a violation of the soil of these States, we shall never forget we have rights to maintain as well as character and integrity to support. 'Our country, always right.'"

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 Contey, 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 been refused by the Captain General.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the course of proceeding of 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. While the President has, on this occasion, been prompt and faithful in the discharge of all our neutral obligations, his character affords the amplest guaranty that he will be sure to do all that he may rightfully do for the protection of such of our misguided citizens as may be in a condition to require it at his hands, and that he will not look with indifference upon any violation of their rights by the Cuban authorities.—*a republic of yesterday.*

THE CUBA EXPEDITION IN NEW YORK.—We all remember the very remarkable flourish which was made in New York by those papers which favored the descent upon Cuba, and which pretended to be in the secrets of the leaders of the expedition. We all remember the positiveness with which they made their assertions, and the mysterious hints which they gave of what they kept back. Now we wish the gullible public, always ready to listen credulously to pretension, however shameless, to note this fact. The editors of these accredited organs of the Cuban expedition have been summoned before the grand jury, and have testified, under oath, that they *knew nothing whatever about it*. All of them together do not know enough to throw upon a single individual probable suspicion of having violated the law which forbids the first step towards organizing an expedition against a foreign Power.

And will the same gullible public learn any thing by this experience? Will they hesitate again to trust the papers which have so grossly and purposefully deceived them? Not a bit of it. The same papers, and, if necessary, on the same subject, might practise the game over again, and find ready believers, not only in all that they say, but in their superior intelligence, their "exclusive" means of information, and their "unrivaled enterprise."

[*Providence Journal.*]

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 6—3 P. M.

The schooner *Merchant* has arrived here from Havana, bringing dates to the 30th ultimo.

The United States steam frigate *Saranac* arrived at Havana on the 26th ultimo. She carried despatches from our Government to the Captain General of Cuba and to General Campbell, Consul of the United States at Havana.

The *Saranac* was immediately put under orders of the Governor of Cuba to assist in suppressing any armed expedition from the United States, whose purpose was to invade and disturb the peace of the island.

The ships *Albany* and *Germania*, lying at the port of Havana, received information that a Spanish vessel of war was expected with part of the Cuban expeditionists on board. These ships started in pursuit, and intercepted the Spanish vessel in about four hours' sail from the Moro. They denuded the prisoners from the custody of the Spaniards, and were about effecting their release when the *Saranac* came up. After an interview between Captain Tarwater and Commander Rios, the Spaniards were allowed to take the prisoners into Havana, where they were placed in confinement on board a Spanish seventy-four.

Five individuals, who were taken prisoners at Cardenas, being part of the Lopez force, were shot at Matanzas on the 30th ultimo. Four of them were Scotch and Irish, and one an American, a boy, who stated that he joined the expedition under the impression that he was going to California.

The United States vessels *Saranac*, *Albany*, and *Germania* were in the harbor of Havana when the schooner *Merchant* left.

The Daily Picayune.

8 June 1850, 1

Examination of Gen. Narciso Lopez.

Gen. Lopez arrived in this city this morning for the purpose of surrendering himself to the U. S. Marshal, in accordance with a previous statement to that effect which we published in our paper of yesterday morning. The following is a copy of the letter addressed to the U. S. Marshal by Gen. Lopez:

[Translation.]

PASS CHRISTIAN, JUNE 6, 1850.

To the Marshal of the United States in New Orleans:

Sir: Having understood that you desired to see me in relation to matters connected with your office, I take the liberty of informing you that for that purpose I shall repair to the city to-morrow, and shall await your commands in the gentlemen's parlor of the St. Charles Hotel from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

With great consideration and respect, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,

(Signed)

NARCISO LOPEZ.

At 10 o'clock, the writ of arrest having been served on Gen. Lopez, he appeared in the U. S. District Court, accompanied by his counsel, Messrs. John Henderson, S. S. Prentiss, and J. Sigur. The court room was crowded with our citizens, who evinced great interest, and much excitement prevailed.

Gen. Lopez is a man about 45 years of age, middle size, rather stout, dark complexion, with very black eyes, and black eye brows, high forehead, hair slightly gray, and with gray whiskers under his throat. He was dressed very plain, in blue linen pants, and a black dress coat, dark vest and blue cravat, with no attempt at show, and without any thing particularly striking about him to attract attention.

The District Attorney for the United States, Mr. Hunton, announced to the court that Gen. Lopez was present under an order of arrest, and he desired to know when it would suit the convenience of the court to proceed with the examination. He then proceeded to read the order of arrest, and the affidavit made by Juan Y. Laborde, the Spanish Consul, which stated in substance that he verily believed that on the 7th of May last, Narciso Lopez did begin and set on foot, and did prepare and provide the means for a military expedition and enterprise to be carried on from the United States against the Island of Cuba.

The court said it would be prepared to take the case up on Monday next, and that the accused might be bailed.

Mr. Henderson here rose and said he did not see how the court could ask bail on such an affidavit, which made no specific charge whatever, even if the accused had been guilty of the blackest crime. The Spanish Consul had said he "verily believed" an offence had been committed, but no fact had been sworn to in the affidavit. Hundreds might swear that they believed the contrary. Would that be evidence? Was this enough for the Spanish Consul to take away the liberty of a man? No. Some fact must be sworn to, some offence must be alleged, and no belief of the Spanish Consul would be sufficient in an affidavit for an order of arrest. If the Spanish Consul should be tried for perjury, he could not be found guilty, on an expression of mere belief.

Mr. Hunton was astounded at the objection taken by the learned counsel. A warrant had been issued on grounds which he believed sufficient to arrest the accused. He had never understood that criminal practice required that in an affidavit the time, place and facts should be stated.

Mr. Henderson replied and cited the case of the United States vs. Skinner, Don Manuel Igna et al., before Judge Livingston, for their discharge on a charge of fitting out two vessels at New York against a foreign power, and contended the affidavit was insufficient.

Mr. Hunton contended that the case did not touch the question. It did not state that such be the form of the affidavit, the question in that case was the nature of the offence and not the charge. He then cited from Chitty's Criminal Law.

Mr. Prentiss spoke at great length, and was replied to by the District Attorney. The court took the question under advisement and adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when it will deliver its opinion.

Gen. Lopez was bailed in the sum of \$2000 for his appearance at that time. Recorder Caldwell became his security on the bond.

The Daily Picayune.

8 June 1850, 1
Evening Edition

Examination of Gen. Lopez.

Before Judge McCaleb.

The large vestibule of the Municipality Hall was densely crowded long before 10 o'clock this morning, so great was the interest manifested by our citizens to hear the opinion of Judge McCaleb on the writ of arrest. The court, after reviewing the authorities on both sides, decided that the law lays down no regular form for an affidavit; that the affidavit made by the Spanish Consul in this case is sufficient; that an indictment would lie on it, in case of a charge of perjury; and that there was evidence before the court at the time of granting the warrant against Gen. Lopez, beyond the testimony of Mr. Laborde, which justified the proceeding. The court was of the opinion that the affidavit justified the order of arrest. Judge McCaleb then stated, that from the business before him it was impossible for him to sit and try this case—besides, he was physically incapable. He would, therefore, send the case before a U. S. Commissioner, and he would name Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Hunton, the U. S. District Attorney, regretted that the case could not proceed before the present tribunal.

The Judge remarked that it was not intended by the law that a preliminary examination should take place before the court, and a U. S. Commissioner had jurisdiction of the case at the present stage of the proceedings. The court had only decided on the legality of the affidavit.

Mr. Henderson questioned the power of the court to delegate a U. S. Commissioner to try the case.

The Judge said he had no doubt on the subject, and that he should make the order accordingly, and that if the counsel chose they might test the point. The counsel for the accused, after consulting together, withdrew their objections; and the court said the Commissioner might appoint his own time to proceed with the case, provided it was

agreeable to counsel. It was then agreed that the court before the Commissioner should be organized at once, and for that purpose the parties repaired to the large room upstairs, where the case of the burning of the ship *Russia* was tried. As Gen. Lopez rose to leave the room, followed by the Marshal, his counsel, and the Commissioner, the crowd in the hall opened a space for them to pass through, and as soon as he appeared, they immediately gave three cheers, which were repeated again and again until he reached the room above, where the crowd immediately followed.

As soon as Mr. Baldwin, the U. S. Commissioner, took his seat, Mr. Hunton rose and read the order of the court transferring the case before the U. S. Commissioner.

Mr. Henderson said he did not think there was any charge in the affidavit against the accused that a freeman could be called upon to answer, but as the matter had been argued and decided before Judge McCaleb, he would submit to its decision.

After the court had organized, a bond for the appearance of Gen. Lopez, from day to day, was given in the sum of three thousand dollars, with Recorder Caldwell as security. The court then adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock, A. M. The crowd followed the General into the street, where they again gave him three cheers, and the most eager curiosity prevailed to get a look at him. They then followed him down to his quarters at the St. Charles Hotel, where the numbers increased, and a great excitement prevailed.

The General came forward and addressed the people in Spanish, which was translated by Mr. Sigur, but we were unable to catch the words, except that the General gave the people to understand that he might be branded as a pirate and a robber for espousing the cause of freedom; but he was willing to bear the opprobrium, and that it should not dishearten him or make him desert his cause.

8 June 1850, 1

LATE FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Ohio.

The U. S. mail steamship Ohio, Lieut. J. Findlay Schenck, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at her wharf, foot of St. Mary street, Lafayette, this morning at 7 o'clock. She left Havana on the morning of the 5th.

The news from Havana and the interior parts of the island is of little interest or importance. Order is again restored, and every thing is moving along the same as usual.

The 105 prisoners, captured by the Spanish steamer Pizarro, yet remain on board the line-of-battle ship Soberano, in the port of Havana. Judge Marion and Collector Thompson, of Key West, lately visited the Captain General for the purpose of effecting their release, but as yet have been unsuccessful.

What disposition the Spanish Government intends to make of them is not known.

The war steamer Saranac, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Tatnall, and the sloops Albany and Germantown, part of the Home Squadron, arrived off the Moro, and were about entering the harbor when the Ohio left.

Two Spanish frigates were in sight, off to the northward. A vigilant watch is kept in every direction for intercepting all expeditionary movements towards the island.

The Ohio brings the California mails and about ninety passengers, thirty-four of whom are from Chagres and Havana. The rest are from New York. Among the latter is Capt. J. J. Wright, late of the steamship Alabama.

She brings no later intelligence from California, having been anticipated by the Alabama, which left Chagres previous to the Georgia. The Falcon and Georgia left Havana on the morning of the 5th, the former for Chagres and the latter for New York.

The Ohio brought the following passengers:

From Chagres: G. Cooper, S. W. Haight, H. B. Williams, J. S. Clark, H. Hoggins, W. M. Burdge, J. G. Hoggins.
From Havana: R. Bonham, Robt. Fulton, W. E. Huddle, Edw. Laughlin, Wm. Morgan, Pedro Sanchez, J. Y. Gonzales, lady and 3 sons, M. S. Prados, lady and daughter, M. Grenet and lady, Lorenzo Bando, Francisco Tarben, C. Rodriguez, Mrs. A. Morey, Peter Glubb, J. R. S. Wade, C. Martin.

By the arrival of the steamship Ohio, we have received our full files of Havana papers to the 5th inst. They, of course, abound with details of the recent "glorious victory" achieved over the "pirates"; in protestations of the fidelity of the inhabitants of the island; in glorifications of Spanish valor, and in hosannahs to the Most Gracious Isabella!

The Captain General, as a reward to the valiant officers and soldiers who were engaged in the unheard-of victory over the *filibusteros*, has granted promotions and brevets and decorations to about forty of the military profession and eight or ten civilians. The illustrious Gen. Roncalli, in his address on this interesting occasion, commences as follows:

Soldiers—You already know that a gang of pirates, algornes and buccaneros, on the morning of the 19th of May, surprised the defenceless town of Cardenas, robbing the royal treasury, and delivering themselves up to all kinds of excesses.

But a handful of valiant men from among yourselves, aided by some generous and brave inhabitants, in whose veins Spanish blood flows undefiled, and in whom exists a noble sentiment of nationality, applied quickly to chastise the invaders and to make them disembark a few hours after setting foot on our territory,

leaving some prisoners in our power, carrying with them the greatest infamy, and the execration and censure of the civilized world.

A country so eminently loyal as this, defended by an army which is a model of discipline, where proudly waves the Spanish flag, which sincerely loves and renders homage to its adored Queen, can never be profaned with impunity.

Soldiers—Her Majesty has always rewarded with a liberal hand all who have distinguished themselves by glorious feats of arms. I, in her royal name, and in virtue of the powers vested in me, have dispensed to the brave men who fought at Cardenas the decoration brevets, ranks, &c., included in the following list. May they prove a just recompense for your courage, for your virtues.

May they also serve as a stimulus to you to deserve other rewards, if, to their misfortune, the adventurers should again invade our territory. Your general, while he demands of you valor, subordination and discipline, assures you that he will never withhold from you the recompense due to your services in defending the country and protecting the lives and fortunes of its faithful inhabitants.

Soldiers! Long live the Queen! Long live the Queen! Your general, RONCALLI.

The *Diario de la Marina* announces the arrival of the Falcon. It says that on the 26th ult, those papers of New Orleans "which are sold to the pirates," and act in a manner becoming them, filled their columns with forged news from Havana. The *Diario* denies that it intended any disrespect to the United States in speaking of the heroes of Palo Alto as it did. The same paper says that the soldiers in Cardenas preferred to perish in the flames rather than to surrender to the pirates; but we have not heard yet that they died that kind of a death. We thought that they not only surrendered to Lopez, but joined him.

The funeral ceremonies of the persons killed at Cardenas were celebrated at that place on the 29th ult. A person writing from Cardenas, says of the lancers who took part in the fight, that each one of them is equal to ten of the "pirates," and the same is true of the whole regiment. The same authority gives the number of these lancers at twenty-two, of whom five were killed and five wounded.

Two suspected vessels having been seen off Sagua la Grande, the greatest commotion ensued; the troops were paraded, the trumpets sounded, the drums beat, and the imaginary enemy, of course, fled in dismay. At any rate nothing was seen of him afterwards.

The Havana papers profess to have assurances of fidelity from all parts of the island, particularly from Cienfuegos, Villa Clara, Trinidad, Puerto Principe, and Sagua la Grande.

The *Gaceta de la Marina* of May 28th has the following:

We take the greatest pleasure in announcing that the U. S. war steamer Saranac, which arrived here from Washington, has been sent by the President of the American Republic to offer aid to our Government, in case of necessity, against the expedition of pirates; and with the same view the sloops-of-war Albany and Germantown have entered this port.

The *Gaceta* then goes on to accord all due praise to the President for his energy and honesty in sending these vessels.

We have further news in our Havana files, which we reserve for to-morrow.

The drawing of the lottery took place on the 1st inst. The following are the principal prizes:

Numbers.	Prizes.	Numbers.	Prizes.
28,943.....	\$30,000	4,728.....	\$1,000
7,694.....	18,000	8,086.....	1,000
21,076.....	12,000	14,215.....	1,000
9,513.....	8,000	17,870.....	1,000
3,301.....	2,000	25,274.....	1,000
6,288.....	2,000	25,790.....	1,000
37,086.....	2,000	31,059.....	1,000
2,479.....	2,000	31,722.....	1,000

The Evening Picayune.

8 June 1850, 1

From Matanzas.

MATANZAS, May 27, 1850.

Eds. Pic.—I arrived here to-day, and am surprised to find that the prisoners who were brought down from Cardenas were shot on the morning of the 25th, without having undergone any trial whatever. It seems they arrived here on the evening of the 24th, and were put in the fort. About 10 o'clock that night an express from Havana brought a communication to the Governor of Matanzas from the Captain General, in which was the following pithy sentence: "In all your communications to this Captain Generalcy, his Excellency has found no mention of the shooting of the prisoners." Orders were immediately given, and at 11 P. M. four of them were put in the condemned cell and informed of their fate. They begged for pens and paper, that they might write to their friends, but this was denied them. At 6 A. M. they were taken out back of the fort and shot. Two died immediately, but the others lived until the third volley. The other prisoner was respited in consequence of having attended to a wounded sergeant during the night of the 19th. It is said his sentence will be ten years labor on the public works. On what grounds this judicial murder is justified it is difficult to conceive. They cannot have been rightly considered as taken in *flagrante delicto*, for they certainly deserted from the expedition early on the morning of the 19th, and, throwing away their arms and blouses, applied to the American Consul to protect them. They asserted they had been first deceived and then forced to take arms; that they were in reality bound to Chagres, and produced their passports. The Consul told them he had no power to protect them, and gave them some advice, which they neglected to profit by. They refused to go away on the steamer, remaining all night at Cardenas, and the next forenoon were made prisoners. Four of them were quite young, and one an old man. One of them, a fine young fellow, said his name was George Warner, son of Alison Warner, of Evansville, Ia. He begged hard to be allowed to write to his father, which was refused. He then requested the interpreter to tell the Consul who he was, and request him to inform his father of the untimely fate of his son. Another of the victims was — Kelly, a naturalized citizen, sometime resident in Cincinnati. The names of the others I could not learn, except that one was a Scotchman, and called McGregor, and the others were an Englishman and an Irishman. Which one was respited I do not know.

WILLIAM KELLY

Previous to my leaving Cardenas a military commission was installed there, with ample powers to arrest, try and shoot. It was said that a barber had already been condemned to death. His crime—shaving Col. Pickett.

The Americans here feel themselves to be very insecure in person. They are jostled against and insulted daily. The people plunge themselves upon having soundly whipped the "heroes of Palo Alto," and only wish the Yankee President had lead them, that he might know and fear the Spanish arms. Not a Spaniard in Cuba, with the sole exception of those in Cardenas, but believes that fifty men drove four hundred "filibusteros" before them into the sea, and the Longbow stories daily appear in the *Diario de la Marina* are eagerly devoured.

Yours, PRAXORINK.

8 June 1850, 1

From Cardenas.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

CARDENAS, May 25, 1850.

Dear Pic.—I came up here yesterday, in order to have a personal view of the scene of events, and hear from eye-witnesses of the occurrences a faithful detail of the landing and re-embarkation of the famous Cuba expedition. The trains have not yet become regulated, being still engaged transporting troops, and I was under the necessity of pursuing a route somewhat tortuous. This carried me over a great part of the road which the troops from Matanzas took on their way to attack the invaders. Their march from the railroad terminus at Coliseo was about eleven English miles to Cardenas, and they were nine hours going over it. The entire force sent from Matanzas was four companies, in all about 400 men. I met them at one of the stations on their return to Matanzas. They had with them five prisoners, who were found in Cardenas after the Creole left.

The accounts you have already received are in a great measure corroborated by the statements I receive here. The Creole reached the wharf about 3 A. M. of the 19th, and so great was the secrecy of their landing that the citizens were not disturbed until they heard the cheers and firing when the attack on the barracks commenced. A party, on landing, knocked at the door of a gentleman, and when he opened it a pistol was placed at his head, and in Spanish he was told they did not intend to injure him, but that he must lead them to the barracks. A portion of the Spanish troops had been removed from this building, which is of stone, with immense doors and iron-grated windows, in order to make room for some prisoners. As the body approached the sentinel challenged, "*Quien vive?*" "*Espana,*" replied the prompt guide. "*Que gente—what people?*" "*Paisano, pero atras los Americanos—Citizen—but behind are the Americans,*" cried the guide and ran. The sentinel challenged five or six times in rapid succession and fired. In an instant he fell, pierced with bullets. The cheer rose and a shower of balls poured through the closed doors and windows. These were soon broken in, and the soldiers ran out of a back way. Meanwhile, a watchman awoke the Governor, who ran to the other guard-house and brought down the small force stationed there. They commenced firing on the dense mass around the barracks, but were immediately driven into the Governor's house, a large two-story stone dwelling, with flat roof and parapet, where they barricaded themselves and commenced firing upon the crowd below. The shouts of the invaders are described as most appalling. The Governor refused to surrender and fire was set to a elop in the under part, which soon brought him down. During these occurrences the people fled in all directions. The women and children with their valuables, were sent on board the ship, plus in the harbor or into the country.

By daylight all resistance had ceased, and the invaders had complete possession of the town. They stacked their arms in front of the church and great numbers of them laid down on the square and sidewalks and slept. Pickets were stationed in the outskirts, and a portion of them collected the wounded and buried the dead. Eighteen were found dead and between thirty and forty wounded. These were taken on board the Creole, where they kept up steam all day. Capt. Selva was wounded in the abdomen, supposed mortally, and was taken on board the steamer in the afternoon. Gonzalez was wounded in the thigh and taken on board. When the dead were buried and the wounded cared for, the men dispersed themselves over the town. No one disturbed them, nor did they interfere with any one. They ate and drank in the shops, paying for what they received, and the inhabitants say, were exceedingly polite to every one. In fact, all say they behaved with the greatest propriety. Some of the people continued to seek for safety,

and loaded with money and valuables, passed through them without question.

About 7 Lopez distributed his proclamations and called the people to meet in the square. No great had been the surprise and consternation that nearly every one had fled and about fifty only assembled. He made them a speech, saying he came not to organize, but to organize. Not to injure, but to protect—to free them from the slavery under which they groined—to form a provisional government until the Spaniards were driven out and the will of the people could be freely expressed. He invited them to join him in his exertions and strike for their country. Not a response was heard. Those who were present, men who had no means to fly, or nothing to lose by remaining, cared little for political change, and had no confidence in the success of a force so small. Soon after a proclamation was issued ordering the people to bring in their arms and horses. There were no arms to give up, and many had taken their horses to fly. The soldiers which had been taken joined them, and put on the red blouse or jacket, which they all wore. But the people had fled. Soon it was rumored that 1,500 men were coming from Matanzas. Lopez's men, who had previously expressed their determination to meet them, seeing the apathy and fear among the few who remained in the town, began to distrust the representations of their leaders. They would not believe any one would join them. Where were they? Why did they not come? They had expected universal rising on landing, and they found no movement. The people were apathetic. No body had come to welcome them, and they, distrustful.

The leaders, seeing themselves thus frustrated by their men, determined upon a re-embarkation. About 2 o'clock they began to reload the boat, and before dark the men were drawn up along the line of the road ready to march on board. At this time the picket out on the road began slowly to withdraw down the main street, when they were attacked by some few lancers and some thirty mounted men; all that could be raised against them. They retreated slowly, loading and firing, and the lancers, not daring to charge, lost a few of their men. About half of the red blouses were by this time on board the steamer, but they again disembarked and drew up behind the buildings covering the debouchment of the street down which the skirmishers were retreating. In front of them was a small crowd to witness their departure. Lopez went to them and desired them to withdraw, for when the troops appeared he should fire on the mass. They fled in all directions. Soon as the picket turned the corner, the lancers, seven that were left, ignorant of the reception that awaited them, charged down the street. Five fell, men and horses pierced with bullets. The other two got behind some buildings on a wharf, where their horses broke through, and they escaped. The invaders remained in their position for more than an hour, when, finding no further attack was intended, they quietly embarked and started. Going out of the harbor the steamer got aground, and about three tons of munition was thrown overboard, which, being in boxes, has been fished up and is retained as trophies. The Governor, the captain of the company of troops, and a lieutenant, were taken away prisoners, and afterward landed on Cayo Piedra. The sequel you already know.

When the Governor surrendered, the red blouses, much to the astonishment of the people, got out the engine and extinguished the fire. Two houses only were burnt, the Governor's and one adjoining, and the blackened walls are now the only evidences of the invasion.

Poor Yznaga, who commanded a picket which was covering the embarkation, was shot through the head. I am told he behaved nobly during the action in the morning.

The coolness exhibited by the Kentuckians is the admiration of the people. I am told Major O'Hara stood three shots from one soldier, his piece missing fire all this time, and it was not until after the third shot, which passed through his whiskers, that he broke his rifle across his knee and stepped under cover. Their rides were the astonishment of the Spaniards, who say two hundred such men with such arms could whip a regiment.

Thus has ended the ill-fated Cuba expedition. The blow was well aimed, but wanted vigor. People may call it madness to have landed at Cardenas, but it no doubt was the madness of calm and well weighed deliberation, and had a better chance of rapid success than had the point been more distant. What caused the retreat, we have no means of judging. We do not believe Lopez willingly left the island, and can only attribute it to the want of support from his men. Whether the men who composed the expedition were deceived and inveigled into it, we know not. Their probable refusal to proceed in the attempt would lead us to think they had looked for a different result of that they had anticipated an easy victory. Poor fools! Did they suppose the chains of Cuba could be broken merely by the appearance on our shores of 400 men? Were such the case, we could ourselves easily break them! No! Times must be given for those who are prepared to join them. The invincibility of the Spaniards must be disproved by defeat. The impatience, if not the disaffection, of the Spanish troops demonstrated in action. Men suddenly awakened from the dream of peace must have time to collect their scattered senses, even when it is for the attainment of their most heart-felt desires. Although in times of revolution and political change, men's minds ripen fast, still some space is required. Hope must dawn and reason weigh the result before men accustomed to the quiet of peace, the every day employments of life, with the infirm, the weak and the young hanging upon them for their daily bread, shall grasp the sword and fling away the scabbard.

It is not men enjoying the ease of wealth, nor those pursuing the dull round of life, that lead revolutions. It is the few in advance of the many. Those whose sensibilities awaken them keenly to present wrong, and who with piercing ken lay open the future. If those who composed the late ill-advised expedition expected to find a country already revolutionized; if they expected to reap glory without toil and without danger, if they supposed the sons of Cuba were listlessly soul-galling chains that could be broken without a blow, in what opinion must they hold us? If these are the friends of Cuba, deliver us from such friends. Had they met and routed the first column, 400 men, sent against them; had they given Cuba time to rally; had their prowess been equal to their boasts, far otherwise might have been the result. As it is, God save Cuba.

The last remnant of Spanish power in the New World has passed through a crisis that wanted but a hair's breadth to destroy it. In the pride of its strength 3,000 men was all it could throw upon its enemies. One defeat would have shaken it to its centre, and dissolved an army that could look for no resources except among the few scattered Spaniards to the island, while at the same time it would have dispelled all doubts among the Creoles, and awakened an enthusiasm bearing down all opposition. In the first flush of hope thousands of hearts beat high in Cuba only to be crushed by despair at the inexplicable desertion of their cause. The consciousness of weakness struck a terror into the hearts of their oppressors, and their vain boasts now are commensurate with the follies committed in their fright. We can only again say, God save Cuba.

Yours, PETERSON.

8 June 1850, 1

**Late and Important from Havana—Five
Prisoners taken at Cardenas Shot.**

CHARLESTON, Thursday, June 6.

The schooner Merchant, Capt. Lessier, has arrived from Havana bringing accounts to the 30th ult. The U. S. steam frigate Saranac arrived at Havana on the 26th ult. carrying dispatches to the Captain General and General Campbell, the Consul at Havana. It is stated in Havana that the Saranac is put under the orders of the Governor of Cuba to assist in suppressing any armed expedition from the States. The ships Albany and Germantown lying at Havana having received information that a Spanish vessel of war with part of the Cuba Expedition on board was expected, proceeded to intercept it, and after a few hours sail fell in with the Spaniards from whom they were about exacting the release of the prisoners, when the Saranac came up and after an interview between Capt. Tatnall and Commander Randolph, the Spaniards were allowed to take the prisoners into Havana, where they were placed in confinement on board a Spanish seventy-four.

The five individuals taken at Cardenas (part of the Lopez force) were shot at Matanzas on the 26th ultimo. They were four Scotch and Irish and one American. A boy, who stated that he joined the expedition under the impression that they were going to California, asked permission and was allowed to write a letter to Gen. Lopez, giving information of his fate; when he had finished the letter it was torn up by a soldier—but a spectator collected the pieces and pasted them together with the intention of sending them to the boy's parents. The Merchant left at Havana the Saranac, Albany and Germantown.

News from Cardenas.

BOSTON, Friday, June 7.

Capt. Safford of the brig Portland, has just arrived here from Cardenas, with dates to the afternoon of the 21st ult. reports that about 300 troops had arrived there from Havana and all was quiet. The five invaders left behind by Gen. Lopez were in prison, and it was not known what would be done with them. The amount taken from the safe of the Custom-House was acknowledged by the Collector to be only \$1,000.

8 June 1850, 1

The Cubaneers at Key West.

Key West, Fla. Saturday, May 25.

My last respects left us in a considerable state of excitement as to how the Cuban invaders should be got off. We have succeeded in getting off about 550 to 575, some to St. Marks and Tampa, some went on in the Isabel of the 23d, and some have left for parts unknown to us. This has been a heavy tax upon the citizens, as most of them had little or no means of getting away, and had to be furnished at the expense of the community. Some leave to-day in schooner Leprelet, for New-York. About 190 left yesterday, in schooner St. Deby's, for Tampa. The boat Creole is still detained under authority of the Collector. Several arrests have been made, and yesterday, Capt. Lewis, of the steamer Creole, was tried for his part in the affair, also some of the officers. The decision has not yet been made.

4 o'clock, P.M.—Since the above, the case of Capt. Lewis has been argued before the District Court, and no doubt seems to exist that he will be cleared, as also the steamer Creole.

[Courier and Enquirer.

8 June 1850, 4

FROM HAVANA.—It will be seen by our dispatch in another column that the apprehended difficulty between Capt. Randolph of the Albany frigate and the Spanish ship which took a body of prisoners from Contoy Island has passed away. The Spaniards were about to deliver them, but the arrival of Capt. Tatnall in the Saranac resulted in their being carried to Havana, where they are now in prison.

8 June 1850, 6

The Cuban Failure.—Official Correspondence.
From the Herald.

*Mr. Clayton's Letter to Mr. Campbell, our Consul
at Havana, of June 1.*

[Copy.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1850.
To Robert B. Campbell, Esq, U. S. Consul, Havana:

SIR: From various sources of information, I conjecture that the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in their excessive zeal to punish the invaders of that Island, and all concerned with them, while flushed with victory, may possibly forget the difference between crime and the intention to commit it, and wreak their vengeance on American citizens, either native or naturalized, not guilty of any act of invasion, or depredation upon Spanish territory. It is said and believed here that many such were arrested on an island near the coast of Yucatan, called Contoy, within the territory of a power having friendly relations with the United States. As all the facts are not in our possession, the judgment we may have formed of the capture, abduction, and punishment of these men may possibly be very erroneous. But let us suppose that the men captured on the Mexican island were American citizens, and had occupied it, intending to invade Cuba, still I cannot recognize the right of the Spanish authorities to hang, garote, or shoot them for their intention. There was yet a *locus penitentiae* left for every man of them, and they might have returned to the United States, guilty, indeed, of violation of the laws of their own country, but of no law that I am aware of, under which Spain could have punished them. The intention to commit crime is not *per se* crime. Some overt act must accompany the intent. A design to commit murder is not murder, nor is it, without some attempt to carry it into execution, punishable by the laws of man, however guilty the offender may be *in foro conscientiae* and by the ordinances of his Creator.

[Here follows the paragraph, given in yesterday's Tribune, demanding the release of the Americans taken on Woman's Island, or prepare for a sanguinary war.]

I am exceedingly anxious to ascertain all the facts connected with the capture of our citizens, on the Mexican Island, and their fate. Write by every possible opportunity. Keep me well advised of everything progressing in Cuba.

I learn this morning, that there is a rumor afloat that more Americans (some say thousands) have landed on the south side of Cuba.

By this time, the frigates Congress and Saratoga must have joined the Albany and Germantown. They ought to be able to protect our countrymen, who are not guilty of the invasion.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

8 June 1850, 6

*Instructions of the Secretary of the Navy to the
Commanders of the ships of War detailed to
Cuba.*

(Confidential) (Copy) (Duplicate)
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Wednesday, May 15, 1850.

SIR: Though the Government has no precise information, yet it has been informed from sources entitled to great respect and consideration, that a military organization has been effected in the interior of the United States, formidable both in numbers and the character of those engaged in it, for the purpose of attacking the Island of Cuba, and revolutionizing the Government. This force is represented to consist of between six and ten thousand troops of the best, and materials to render the assault formidable; and, as it is believed, is sufficient with other means and resources at command, to emancipate Cuba from Spanish rule. Large numbers of those engaged in the enterprise departed, as it was alleged, from the city of New-Orleans, accompanied by Generals Lopez, Gonzales, and others. It is represented that they expect to effect a landing upon the island about this time. All accounts concur in representing that it is a military expedition or enterprise, begun and set on foot within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, or be carried on from thence against the Island of Cuba and the Government of Spain.

Any such invasion of that Island is in violation of our obligations of neutrality to the Government of Spain.

The government of the United States is bound to respect the rights of the inhabitants of Cuba, and of the Government of Spain, and "no person is permitted within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to 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 of any foreign Prince, or State, or any Colony, District, or people."

You are, therefore, directed by the President of the United States to repair forthwith, with the U. S. steamer Saranac under your command, to the port of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, and vigi-

lantly and actively observe the movements of all vessels approaching the harbor of Havana, or the Island of Cuba, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any military expedition or enterprise has been begun, or set on foot, or any means provided to be carried on from the United States against the Territory or dominions of Spain.

Should you ascertain that such hostile movement is on foot, and is proceeding against the Island of Cuba, you will use all proper means in your power to prevent a landing, or the carrying on such expedition or enterprise, so as to avert and prevent the violation of our obligations of amity and peace with Spain.

Should the expedition have effected a landing, and a revolution be in progress you will prevent the landing of any reinforcement, or of any arms or provisions under the American flag. To the citizens of the United States who may be there in the prosecution of their peaceful and lawful pursuits, and who may apprehend danger, either to their persons or property, you will extend the protection and aid to which they are entitled as American citizens.

An order has been given to Commodore Parker to dispatch such of the vessels of the Home Squadron to coöperate with you in the fulfillment of this order, as may be within his reach.

Should you, upon your arrival at Havana, ascertain satisfactorily that no such expedition is on foot, you will return to the harbor of New York, and report to the Department, in the meantime keeping it fully informed of all occurrences connected with the duty herein assigned to you.

The service to which you are ordered is one of great delicacy and importance. The Department relies upon your prudence, your discretion, and your decision, for the successful accomplishment of all its objects.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

Captain JOSIAH TAYNALL, Commanding
U. S. Steamer Saranac, Norfolk, Va.

[Same instructions to all the other ships, and to Commodore Parker commanding the squadron.]

8 June 1850, 3



Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, June 6th, 1850.

The Southern politicians are not in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States—not one of them, as far as I can learn. Gen. Taylor is said to have expressed an opinion, before his election, that Cuba would ultimately be annexed to the Union, but not in any manner inconsistent with our national obligations. Those politicians of the South who are supposed to cherish designs hostile to the Union, are especially opposed to the annexation of Cuba to the federal Union. If it ever becomes a State of this Union, it will, as they say, be a free State, or upon the Jamaica plan of apprenticeship.

They say that the principle decided by the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of the slaves taken on board of the *Amistad*, would, if applied to the slaves now held in Cuba, emancipate two-thirds of them—who have been introduced as slaves, and are held as slaves, against Spanish law, and in contravention of an existing treaty between Spain and England. In fact, they would be almost as willing that Cuba should come under the dominion of England, as under the dominion of the Abolition States of the North and West.

Should the Union ever be dissolved, and a Southern Confederacy be established, the Southern politicians would, of course, be very glad to embrace Cuba in it. Cuba would then become the subject of contest between the North and South.

Mr. Calhoun was consulted last November on the question of the policy of acquiring Cuba by treaty with Spain, or other legitimate mode, and annexing it to the Union, and he gave, in writing, a most decided opinion adverse to it.

It is now said and believed, that there has been, and even now exists, a small faction in the South who are in favor of secession. All of those who demand new constitutional guaranties, which are impracticable, are of this faction. But their number is few, and the Southern convention now in session at Nashville will do nothing that will countenance it.

Various opinions exist here as to the success of Mr. Clay's adjustment plan. Its aspect is more favorable now than for a week past. We count thirty for it certainly, and a good chance for thirty-one or two, in the Senate.

If it pass in the Senate, it will in the House. The late proceedings in Pennsylvania will exert a favora-

ble influence on it. It is now believed that Mr. Berrien will ultimately vote for it. Mr. Morton, of Florida, will not commit himself against it.

We may possibly get through with this embarrassing question by the middle of July; and in another fortnight all other business will be dispatched.

The President, in his message to Congress, in the beginning of the Session, referred to our relation, with Portugal, as of such a nature as might render necessary a special message to Congress on the subject. But another effort was made, through Mr. James Brown Clay, as Charge of Affairs at Lisbon, to procure from Portugal the indemnity demanded, and that effort has failed.

Our government is disposed, apparently, to exact from Portugal rather too much, and to hold over her rather too menacing a tone: Portugal was, probably, unable to maintain her neutral obligations, by affording protection to the privateer *Armstrong* in her port, at Fayal. She has offered to submit the claim to arbitration—an offer which this government ought certainly to accept, before resorting to the harsh measure of reprisals.

While the U. States government exacts from all nations, the strictest compliance with obligations as neutrals, it is to be hoped that it will regard its own obligations, and comply with the demand of Spain for indemnity, on account of the protection afforded by it to the *Creole* and her piratical crew, and their plunder.

The President's late demand on the Cuban government, is only for the surrender of the invaders taken on the high seas and on neutral ground, and not their release. Their surrender is demanded for the purpose of bringing them to trial under our cobweb law of 1818.

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Journal of Commerce.

News from Cardenas.

BOATAN, June 7.

Capt. Safford, of the brig *Portland*, just arrived here from Cardenas, with dates to the afternoon of the 21st ult., reports that about 300 troops had arrived there from Havana, and all was quiet. The five invaders left behind by General Lopez were in prison, and it was not known what would be done with them. The amount taken from the safe of the Custom-house was acknowledged by the Collector to be only \$1000.

THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

8 June 1850, 2

The Cuban Expedition.

There are numerous rumors in this city, says the Savannah Georgian, and have been for a day or two past, in reference to the Cuban expedition. It has been reported that two detachments of troops had effected a landing on the south side of the Island, and were commanded by popular and skillful leaders. That their numbers were very considerable, and their prospects of success very certain. It is further stated that a telegraphic despatch was received, on Saturday, from New Orleans, stating that Gen. Quitman had left to join the expedition, accompanied with one or two other distinguished officers. Also that Gen. Lopez would, in all probability, reach Cuba in a day or two.

We give these rumors as we have heard them, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions. It is stated in the papers supposed to be connected with this expedition, that six millions of dollars have already been expended, by those engaged, and that there yet remains two millions unexpended. If such is the fact, it is hardly probable that the small expedition of Gen. Lopez would be the only effort to succeed in the object of the expedition. The vigilance of the government has been such as to require the greatest secrecy necessary, and no one, unless connected in some manner with the affair, could be expected to have any advice on the subject.

The arrival of the *Isabel* on Saturday next, will give further information.

Since writing the above we have received the New Orleans Crescent, of the 28th ult., from which we make the following extract. We judge from the tenor of the remarks, that the above rumors must be entirely untrue. If other expeditions had left New Orleans there would have been some notice of them in the New Orleans papers. The reports received at New Orleans, from Savannah, are, in the main, correct, and if there are no other expeditions on their way to Cuba, as the Crescent very properly remarks, the "high tragedy has ended in a low comedy," in reality.

The Cuban Expedition.—The town is "possessed with rumors" and "congregates" dispatches. These last purport to be from Savannah, and announce the arrival at that port of General Lopez, while the men are at Key West. The *Crescent* was chased off the coast by the *Pizarro*.—It is also rumored that the Delta has a dispatch from Gen. Lopez himself. We doubt the authenticity of all these reports. If true, the expedition has proved an utter failure—and the high tragedy has ended in a low comedy.

The Delta may as well sail for Cuba. For our own part, we are not inclined to give credit to these rumors. The men who are embarked in this adventure are not to be easily misled; and we cannot believe they would so readily abandon an enterprise of such desperate character.

The Americans expected that the people of Cuba would join them en masse. When they found themselves deceived as to the feeling of the people at this point, they refused to try the pulse at any other point, and insisted on returning to this country. Such is the purport of this dispatch said to come from Lopez: who, it is said, has been arrested at Savannah.

We shall wait with intense anxiety for further developments.

PROSECUTION OF CUBAN INVADERS.

The court room of the district Judge at New York was crowded on Monday morning, under the expectation of an investigation in the case of Mr. Tolon, the secretary of the Cuban Junta, who was arrested on Saturday evening, as we have already stated, by process issued from the United States District. The arrest was under the act of 1848, he being charged, that, on the 25th of May, 1850, he did "begin or set on foot, or prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the said United States against the territory or dominion of some foreign Prince or State, or of some colony, district, or people, with whom the said United States are at peace, and more particularly against the territory or dominion of her majesty the Queen of Spain, to wit—the Island of Cuba."

The only action in Mr. Tolon's case, however, was his being admitted to bail at the United States Marshal's office in \$5,000—On his Agreement becoming his bail. A special charge was subsequently delivered by Judge B. to the grand jury just then sworn, in relation to the Cuban invasion. His remarks in reference to this particular subject were of great length. The following is the conclusion of his charge.

"It may not be improper to remark that whilst all persons are amenable to the law for acts done by them in violation of law yet they possess the right to speak and publish their sentiments respecting foreign governments, their measures, institutions, subjects, or people, and cannot be made liable to a criminal prosecution, therefore, however offensive or injurious such proceedings may be to foreign governments or people."

"We may regret that any course is taken by the public prints, or in our debate at meetings of our citizens, calculated to create jealousy and animosity with friendly powers, and spread the persuasion that we, as a people, animated by feelings of hostility towards them, and desirous to encourage, and even engage in open war upon their territories, that is not less to be regretted that foreigners should use that privilege on our soil against their own governments and country."

"Yet the right of individuals or collected masses, to declare and publish unreservedly their opinions on these matters, cannot be reproved or called in question, through any action in the criminal courts."

"Should it therefore appear, on the proof taken by you, that no hostile act has been committed, conducing to a hostile invasion of Cuba, by persons within this district, they cannot be made amenable to criminal prosecution, for writing or speaking, in whatever tone of hostility, and injuriously against the government of Cuba, its institutions or people."

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PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

BUCANIERING EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA.

[A very long and irregular conversation upon this subject then took place across the table. It was conducted for the most part in that low tone of voice in which noble lords invariably speak on such occasions. It is quite impossible to report such conversations with any degree of accuracy, as we have the authority of more than one noble peer for stating that they are not heard with any distinctness even in the house itself. Without pretending to pledge ourselves for the verbal accuracy of the conversation we subjoin, we believe that the subjoined report is substantially an accurate report of what occurred on the subject of the piratical expedition to Cuba:—]

Lord BROUGHAM, after stating his ineffectual efforts to find the noble President of the Council yesterday, in order to give him notice of the question which he was now going to ask, observed, that rumours were abroad that an expedition had been prepared in the ports of the United States, and had actually sailed from them, for the purpose of taking possession of the greatest of the West Indian islands—the ancient colony of Cuba. He had no conception that that expedition had sailed with the consent of the American Government; on the contrary, he believed that it had sailed contrary to the declared wishes and orders of that Government. He understood that that expedition had not only sailed, but had escaped the Spanish cruisers at sea, and had actually landed in that island. His hope was, that those pirates—for the individuals composing that expedition and going to plunder and make war on an unoffending people were nothing else but pirates—would meet with condign punishment. He wished to know whether any communication of the sailing of that piratical expedition had been made by the American Minister in this country to Her Majesty's Government? He considered the Government of the United States, though of a Republican class, to be a respectable Government; and he hoped that it had power and strength enough to prevent its subjects from engaging in a piratical expedition upon a large scale against a peaceful and unoffending people.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied, that if he had had the good fortune to meet his noble and learned friend yesterday, he did not know that he could have given him any further information than that which he was ready to give him at present. This piratical expedition—for a piratical expedition it certainly was, and that, too, of the very worst description,—had been undertaken, not only without the cognizance, but also with the entire disapprobation and reprobation of the Government of the United States. If Her Majesty's Government had not fully believed, from the communications which it had received from America, that such was the case, it would have made known its sentiments on the subject to the Government of the United States. We had received information from the Government at Washington that it was its intention to prevent and to check this most unjust expedition. Information, however, had been received that morning from New Orleans, stating that part of that expedition had actually succeeded in landing at Cardenas.

Lord BROUGHAM would have been much better satisfied if the American Government had gone something further than the mere disclaiming and repudiating that expedition. That expedition was formed for the express purpose of practicing piracy, and piracy of the worst description. Private plunder was a great wrong to individuals, but, in this case, an expedition was collected of some 6,000 or 8,000 men, with the intention of carrying fire and sword, with a view to subsequent plunder, into an unoffending country, not only in amity with us, but also with the United States.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE ought to have stated that the Government of the United States had not only disclaimed and repudiated this expedition, but had actually given orders to the commanders of its squadrons and its cruisers to stop and prevent it, in case it sailed from the ports

of the United States, or in case it were met upon the open seas.

Lord BROUGHAM considered that statement to be a satisfactory addition to that which had been previously made by the noble marquis. He could not, however, understand how 6,000 or 8,000 men could be armed and sent off from the United States without the knowledge of the Government there.

The Earl of ABERDEEN had no doubts as to the sincerity of the proceedings of the Government of the United States on this subject. It had long been supposed that Cuba was an object of desire to various powers. We had ourselves been suspected of looking with an eye of desire upon that island; and he recollected well that when, 20 years ago, we were suspected of unlawful designs against Cuba, he had proposed that the United States and France should concur with us in guaranteeing that island to the Crown of Spain. The United States, however, refused to accede to that proposal. He hoped that the force in that island was sufficient to give a good account of the bucaniers who had undertaken this expedition.

Lord BROUGHAM, as a lawyer not unacquainted with international law, challenged denial to this proposition,—that all civilized nations were bound to give help against pirates, and that the commander of any British cruiser would be negligent of his duty if he did not aid the Spaniards against those pirates. A pirate was considered as *hostis humani generis*. His hand was against every man, and every man's hand was against him.

Lord STANLEY observed that the noble marquis had given a very satisfactory explanation with regard to the course which the Government of the United States had pursued and was prepared to pursue; but he had not said a word respecting the course which we had pursued and were going to pursue. He wanted to know whether any instructions, and, if any, what instructions, had been sent to the commanders of our squadrons in the West Indies in reference to this expedition?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was not aware what instructions had been sent. More than one communication had passed between the English and American Governments on this subject. What means the American Government had to put down this expedition he could not say without notice.

Lord STANLEY could almost fancy that the noble marquis had not heard his question. He then repeated it, and concluded by asking, "Have any instructions been sent at all?"

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE.—I am not prepared, without notice, to state what instructions were sent, and I shall not answer that question.

Lord STANLEY.—The invasion of Cuba by a bucaniering expedition was not a matter of indifference to the people of this country; and they were naturally anxious to know what instructions had been given to our cruisers in the West Indian seas.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE.—The instructions could only be eventual instructions, and such instructions it was not usual to make known.

Lord STANLEY.—Had any instructions been sent at all?

Earl GREY.—In the present state of affairs, it would be a breach of duty on the part of any Minister to answer such a question at all. He was surprised that, with his official experience, the noble baron should have asked it.

Lord STANLEY.—I am not to be taught my duty by the noble earl opposite. (Hear, hear.) It is the right and duty of every peer in this house to ask any question whereby he can ascertain whether Her Majesty's Government has performed its duty on a matter which concerns deeply the honour and the interests of this country. We have a right to ask whether any instructions have been sent to our commanders in the West Indies, especially as it appears that this matter has been thought worthy of being made the subject of intercommunications between our Government and that of the United States. I have put a question to Her Majesty's Ministers, and I wish to know whether they will give me any answer at all?

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Lord BEAUMONT was rising to speak, when Lord STANLEY waved his hand, saying at the same time "No, no!"

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE made some reference to the orders of the House, which we did not catch. He did not deny the right of the noble lord to put the question; but he must, on the other hand, exercise his discretion as to answering it or not. The noble lord must not consider himself as the sole arbiter of the will of the House, or the sole depository of its dignity.

Lord BEAUMONT made some remarks on the conduct of Lord Stanley, and imputed (if we heard him correctly) some want of courtesy to his lordship in having interrupted him when he was about to address their lordships. The answer that the question was under the consideration of the Government ought to have satisfied the noble lord; and any other answer, under existing circumstances, would have been indiscreet.

Lord BROUGHAM condoled with his noble friend (Lord Stanley), who ought to be suffering acutely under the rebuke which he had just received, but who appeared to be estimating it, as he should have done, at its proper value, if he might judge from the smiles which were playing on his countenance. He was not aware that there was anything like a duty incumbent either on the House collectively or on noble peers individually, to stop an inquiry merely because the Minister gave an answer with which another peer thought that the House should be satisfied. The answer which had been given them that evening by those who were supposed to be in the secret just amounted to this—that they had no secret to tell. What Ministers had told them this evening was nothing more than this;—"We have no certain knowledge on the question." It was, however, a very serious question. The law was clear that these men were pirates. There should be no delicacy about treating them as pirates; though they were 6,000 or 8,000 in number. They should be treated as Rajah Brooke had treated the pirates whom he met in the Indian seas. Some of his friends thought that those parties had been treated too harshly; but he did not go along with them. The men were pirates, and proved to be so; and, in his opinion, Rajah Brooke had treated them as they deserved to be treated.

The Earl of ABERDEEN.—There was one consideration which made the question put by his noble friend to the noble President of the Council quite correct and necessary. During the period in which this expedition was assembling and arming itself we were not maintaining very friendly relations with the Government of Spain. His noble friend had, therefore, a right to ask whether a regard to British interests had led us to take steps to co-operate with the Governments of the United States and of Spain to put down these pirates? If our alienation of feeling from Spain had made us lukewarm with respect to interfering with that expedition, great culpability would rest on the heads of Her Majesty's Government.

Earl GREY.—Those who had heard the speech of his noble friend and colleague must be aware that he had condemned this expedition in terms quite as strong as those employed by the noble and learned lord opposite. He had described it as a piratical expedition of the very worst character. It was one thing to call on the Government to make a statement of that description, and another to call upon it to explain the nature of the instructions which had been sent to the Commander-in-Chief of our naval forces in the West Indies. To answer such a question would be not only inconvenient, but detrimental to the public service. It was not until further information was received from that quarter of the globe that Her Majesty's Ministers would be justified in answering that question. No one doubted our right to check a piratical expedition; but it was a very difficult point to determine to what extent we were prepared and entitled to go.

Here the conversation terminated.

Several bills were then forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at 10 minutes past 6 o'clock.

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AMERICA.

[A summary of the following appeared in our second edition of yesterday:—]

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 7.

By the new American steam ship *Pacific*, Captain Nye, we have advices from New York to the 25th ult.

The steam ship *Ohio* arrived at New York on the 24th with \$410,000 in gold dust, and late advices from Havannah.

The accounts which we extract from the *Courier and Enquirer* confirm the report of the landing of General Lopez at Cardenas.

General Lopez landed from the steamer *Creola*, which left New Orleans on the 7th, with about 500 men, on the 17th, at Cardenas, a small town on the north-west side of the island, which was defended by a garrison of 60 men, who of course were compelled to surrender. They made some resistance, however, and did not yield until three of their number had been killed and the rest driven into a church. The force under Lopez was only a small part of the whole expedition, as several other vessels were known to have left New Orleans previous to the *Creola*, with some 1,200 or 1,500 men; but the places at which they were to land were not known. The *Ohio* brings no news of any other party, except that of Lopez, having landed, though a rumour prevailed that his force had increased to 2,000 and that he was half way on his march to Matanzas. This, however, lacks confirmation. On the 16th news was received at Havannah that a large body of men was collected upon Woman's Island, near Cotsche, Yucatan. The General of Marines, with several vessels and about 3,000 men, immediately started for that point, and, just before the *Ohio* left, the Spanish steamer *Pizarro* came in with 105 prisoners, taken from that island. It was said that they were mostly Germans and Irish, and a report prevailed that at least every tenth man of them were to be shot at 12 a.m. on the 20th, and the rest confined in the dungeons of Moro Castle. How these prisoners were taken and within what jurisdiction is not stated. The report, as received, indicates

that the Spanish authorities went beyond their own jurisdiction, and captured these prisoners before they had been guilty of any actual invasion. It is said that Lopez had broken up the railroads leading in every direction from Cardenas. Great alarm prevailed in Havannah. The city was under martial law. Several thousand militia had been enrolled, and arms put into their hands, which shows conclusively that the authorities have the utmost confidence in the disposition of the people—the resident foreigners had been called on to enrol—and the merchants, bankers, &c., were removing their money, plate, &c., into the Castle. There were 1,500 troops at Havannah, and 800 were sent from Havannah on the 20th, to reinforce the Spanish force, and march against Lopez. The *Ohio*, *Georgia*, and *Falcon*, were compelled to anchor at the entrance of the harbour under the guns of the Moro. Captain Schenck protested, through the American Consul to the Captain-General, and demanded a safe anchorage; but was refused, and told if he did not like it he might go to sea as soon as he pleased; the Spanish Government would not be responsible for the safety of his ship. None of the passengers, except those having passports, were permitted to go on shore. No communication was allowed between the passengers while in port, not even between the officers, until a permit was obtained from the Captain-General. The *Ohio* was detained more than 15 hours after she was ready for sea, waiting for a permit to transfer her passengers. The Havannah papers to the 18th inst. inclusive contain no intelligence whatever concerning the invasion, though they state that the arrival of an invading force was expected. The news thus far received is not especially favourable to the success of the expedition, though it proves clearly enough that the movement cannot be styled in any sense a revolution, as the people of Cuba themselves seem to have nothing whatever to do with it. So far as now appears it is simply a piratical invasion—an attack from freebooters upon the dependency of a Power with which we have treaty stipulations of more than common significance and obligation. The next arrival will be very likely to bring accounts of the disastrous termination of the whole affair."

It may be worthy of notice that, although the Liverpool merchants connected with Havannah have received letters *via* New York, their correspondents do not mention the landing of any portion of the expedition.

9 June 1850, 2

Havana Correspondence.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, June 2, 1850.

Dear Sir.—The American portion of our population are at the present moment in a high state of excitement. I informed you, in one of my letters, that two American vessels were said to have been captured by the steamer Pizarro, having on board the General of Marine. At that time the report was discredited, but subsequent advices have proved that it was true. The vessels proved to be the bark Georgiana and the brig Susan Loud, and the crew and passengers on board of them have been brought in here, in Irons, by the brig-of-war Habanero, and at this moment are being tried for their lives. These vessels were taken near the Mexican coast, (the facts of the capture have sufficiently transpired to warrant the assertion that they were taken in the Mexican waters,) and the number of prisoners have not yet been made public—the Spanish papers state them to be about one hundred. The fact of the capture was not positively confirmed until after the sailing of the Falcon for your port. On the afternoon of the 23d ult. the sloop-of-war Albany, Lieut. Randolph, appeared off our harbor, and late in the afternoon communicated with the shore. The commander was informed of the capture, and early on the 24th he ran into port. In a few hours the German-town also came in. Report says Lieut. Randolph was informed by Gen. Campbell, our Consul, of the state of affairs; that he had requested information about the reported capture, which was refused; that he had asked to see the prisoners, which was denied; that he had then demanded that prisoners and ships should be delivered to him, when he was told that he had no diplomatic powers, and the question was one to be settled by Calderon with the Government at Washington. At this time the main body of the prisoners had not arrived here, and it was not known where the prizes were. Fourteen prisoners only had been brought in by the steamer Pizarro. Lieut. Randolph, accompanied by the Consul, then called on the Captain General, and was refused all information or satisfaction, being told it was an affair of the General of Marine. He then proceeded to the Admiralty, seconded in all his movements by the Consul. There he met with the same treatment as at the Captain General's. They would tell him nothing about the capture, nor even what was the number of prisoners. The General of Marine admitted they were Americans, and said, "President Taylor has declared them pirates, and be it my charge that they meet their doom." The Consul and Randolph then left, and after some consultation the latter decided to proceed to sea, and retake the prizes if he could meet them, and any vessel that should endeavor to prevent him, or sink in the attempt. In this resolution he was promptly seconded by Lieut. Lowndes, of the German-town; and the next morning both vessels proceeded to sea.

In the course of the day, the steamer Saranac came in from Washington, and Com. Tatnall, meeting the Albany off the port, was informed by Randolph of the dispute, when he took him on board and brought him into port. Tatnall called on the Captain General, and informed him that he had been instructed by Gen. Taylor to come here and endeavor to prevent the landing of any hostile expedition. This was graciously received, and he then desired to be informed relative to the capture of the American vessels. He was told that he might carry out his instructions relative to capturing any hostile ships that might appear in these waters, but that those already taken were in good hands, and would be well cared for. Here the interview ended. Shortly after the two officers were surprised to hear firing and cheering, and upon inquiry were informed that the Italianero had just run into port, having the prisoners on board. Randolph was very much chagrined, and would not at first believe it. The next morning the Saranac went to sea, and ordered the two sloops to follow him to Key West. Thus far the prisoners have not been heard from, but it subsequently appeared that on seeing the American ships sailing off this port, they ran into Mariel, about thirty miles west of Havana, for safety. There they still remain.

Two days afterward, the Saranac, again, appeared here, having on board Judge Marlins and Judge

Douglas, collector of Key West. These gentlemen, it seems, came over with the testimony elicited from the parties on the Oreole, in favor of the passengers

on the Georgiana and Susan Loud. They had an interview with the Captain General, but what passed was not transpired, as they left here on the Saranac within an hour or two after it. If these gentlemen expressed to the authorities the same opinions as did to American citizens, they may have the pleasure to know that they confirmed them in their outrage upon our flag, and perhaps have caused the death of some of their fellow-citizens. Not only did they recognize the legality of the capture by the Spanish man of war, but Judge Douglas went so far as to assert that the General of Marine would have been perfectly authorized to land with an armed force from the steamer Pizarro in Key West, take prisoners those who had been on board the Oreole, and bring them here for trial and execution. That such opinions should be held by any man who had been a dispenser of justice in our native country is viewed with indignation by every American here.

Since the departure of the Saranac the trial of the prisoners is being proceeded with in all haste. Not only is the Consul denied access to them, but they are not allowed any defence. As is usual in trials for treason, as this is most singularly termed, the fiscal is not only prosecutor but defender. This course is in direct violation of treaty. In that made with Spain in 1795, (we presume its age does not invalidate it,) there is the following clause:

"The citizens or subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors as they may judge proper, in all their affairs and in all their trials at law in which they may be concerned, before the tribunals of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such cases, and at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials."

The trial is conducted on board the ship of the line Soberano, in the most secret manner. I have only been able to ascertain that from the evidence adduced, the passengers and crews will probably be cleared, but that the captains will be executed and the ships condemned.

Meanwhile Com. Tatnall has taken away those of our ships of war that were disposed to protect us, and we are left to the tender mercies of a tyrannical Government and the results of an ignorant populace, puffed up with their not-distant victory over the heroes of Palo Alto and Buena Vista. Our ships can be despatched to maintain the integrity of a foreign possession, but cannot remain to protect our own citizens. How long is it since, that the American Government has accepted the office of custodial general of the Spanish power in this hemisphere?

Regarding the capture of the two American vessels we presume there can be but one opinion, that it is a high-handed outrage and insult to our flag. Whether the capture be made at Contoy, within the Mexican waters, or on the great highway of nations, the Spanish marine had no power to detain them, and try them by their own laws, and condemn them to the penalties imposed upon criminals within the Spanish territory. Yet such is the power arrogated, not by a subaltern, but the General of Marine, the supreme head of the Spanish naval department in these waters, and one of the choicest branches of the Government of Cuba. The parties were guilty of no overt act against Spain; if they have committed an offence it was against the laws of the United States, and by those laws should they be tried and punished. The immunity of the American flag upon the high seas is, I believe, put beyond all doubt. If the vessels were within the Mexican territory, this does not withdraw from them the protection of their own Government, but involves another in the obligation to protect them. This principle is the same as that laid down in the case of the Gen. Armstrong against the Government of Portugal, in reference to the atonement for which (ton. Taylor took such strong ground in his message to Congress a few months since. I am told a correspondence relative to the matter has been carried on between the Government here and the Mexican Consul, but its tenor has not transpired.

A personal of Mr. Clayton's instructions to Gen. Campbell, in reference to the Rey affair, as printed in the United States, leads us to believe that he will not hesitate to take strongly national grounds in this question, and no one doubts that "Old Rough and Ready"

will endorse them. It is time the Spanish Government were taught that their insignificance shall not protect them in their bombastic insults to other nations. Witness their conduct toward England in reference to the slave treaty, the debt, the dismissal of Mr. Bulwer, &c. Did not the Queen Regent Christina fit out in London the Gen. Flores expedition against Venezuela? Are they not now contemplating here an expedition against St. Domingo and another against Guatemala? While Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bulwer are negotiating the Nicaragua treaty, and each one crying to the other "hands off," Spain is gravely entertaining the proposition to place there four thousand men, and install Gen. Carrera, the Indian ex-President, on condition that he shall reinstate the Spanish power there. Verily, some things can be done as well as others.

Gen. Folgueras, the Governor of Matanzas, who commanded the body of troops who went from Matanzas to attack Lopez, has been suspended, and is to be court-martialed for allowing the "pirates" to escape. It is considered that as thirty men drove them out, 400 might have caught them. Perhaps they might have caught a tartar. There are others who wish Folgueras had attacked them. A curious mathematical problem is now going the rounds. The Spanish papers state that the Spaniards are not Mexicans, and that one Spaniard is equal to five Yankees. It having been conceded that our Yankee is equal to five Mexicans, it follows that one Spaniard is equal to five and twenty Mexicans. Proof—Harradas at Tampico.

Several promotions and crosses have been granted to the soldiers of Cardenas, in fact every one that was left has received one or the other, and two country people who were wounded are to receive life pensions of one dollar per day. What the marines will receive is not yet manifest. The prisoners which heretofore have been confined on board the Soberano were last night removed to the Cabana Castle. We cannot comprehend why this great secrecy in every thing referring to the two vessels and their prisoners is still maintained. Can it be that the Government are fearful of the light?

Yesterday morning a number of wooden buildings opposite the south corner of the Campo Marte were consumed by fire. The flames were discovered just before daylight, and made such rapid progress that the fire companies could only direct their attention to preventing its spread. The whole buildings and lot had been purchased, and it was intended to build thereon. Unfortunately the occupants had not yet removed. One or two retail dry goods dealers, a hatter and some provision traders lost their all.

Mr. L. A. Oguel, of the eminent Belgian house of L. A. Oguel & Co., died of cholera at his residence in Puentes Grandes, (about four miles from the city,) today. His death has spread a feeling of gloom over the mercantile community.

A subscription is being made up for the wounded in the Cardenas affair. The volunteers have ceded the pay they were entitled to, and many citizens have contributed. I am told \$10,000 are already collected.

June 3.—Yesterday the staff and officers of the volunteers were received by the Captain General, who thanked them for their loyalty and patriotism, and regretted that the pirates had not staid a few hours longer, that he might have had the pleasure of seeing them prisoners. I am told the Mexican Consul called a day or two since on the Captain General and complained of the language used by the papers here in reference to his countrymen. His reception not being quite to his liking, he said to the General: "You will recollect, sir, if the Americans did whip the Mexicans, that the Mexicans whipped the Spaniards." The Isabel and Ohio steamers are anxiously looked for, in the hope they may bring some notice of a movement in Washington relative to the capture of the American vessels and the prisoners here.

June 4.—The steamers Ohio, Georgia and Isabel came in early this morning, and news was eagerly sought for. Every one has been disappointed, for every one expected to have seen some action, or at least some notice relative to the two prizes and the large number of American prisoners now in the hands of the irritated authorities here.

An expedition is certainly preparing here for some point. Some say it is to go to St. Domingo, and others that it is a reinforcement for the South side.

Very truly, yours,

PEREGRINE.

9 JUNE 1850, 2

Late from Cuba.

The full correspondence from Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas, received by the Ohio yesterday, and continued this morning from our evening edition of yesterday, will put our readers in possession of a clear, connected and intelligible account of affairs in the island.

Of the defeated expedition, it is but fair to say that the disastrous issue is very far from deciding that the Creoles of the island are not anxious for assistance, and ready to assist, with all their means, any expedition, adequate to make a successful stand, after it shall have landed and made good its position, so as to give assurance of its power to repulse the Government troops, afford the people time to organize, and keep an avenue open for further aid from the United States. The moral of this position we say nothing about, but all our intelligence goes to confirm that as the true sentiment of the Creole masses. This expedition appears to have failed for want of those essential traits, aided by a concurrence of untoward events which were beyond its control. It must, therefore, suffer all the penalties of failure, among which, not the least grievous to those who survive, is the absolute impossibility of showing to the satisfaction of the world how reasonable they had a right to believe the prospects to be, and how strong were the assurances upon which they relied.

The absorbing topic of interest in Cuba now, is the fate of the American prisoners who were seized on the high seas, taken from under the protection of the American flag, and are now in Havana prisons. Our correspondence shows what had been done with them up to the latest dates. They were under trial for their lives before a Spanish tribunal, excluded from all communication with their friends or the agents of their own Government, refused counsel, and thus laid bound and defenceless, at the mercy of a cruel and irritated foreign Government.

What the result of this mock trial may be, it is impossible to foretell; but we may venture to say, that in our opinion the Spanish Government will never dare to execute, although they may have

the audacity to condemn, these men. The information condescended to be given that the subject, as between the two Governments, is one for diplomatic discussion between the Spanish Minister at Washington and the American Government, implies that final action at Havana will be suspended.

For the lives of these men we think there is no immediate fear. Not only the courtesies between two Governments, whose public relations are friendly, and between whom in this very matter there have been incurred obligations for the proffer of essential aid, would forbid the abrupt execution of and sentence upon these men; but the delay itself gives assurance of that deliberation and inquiry, which only are necessary to convince the Spanish Government that they have already committed a great outrage, which demands atonement, and that any further aggravation by a refusal to surrender these men and to make reparation to the country whose rights have been assailed and the honor of its flag tarnished by the injuries done to them would make a national case for quarrel by the United States, which will be pushed to every extremity of war and conquest, with the unanimous acclaim of all parts and parties in this country.

The seizure of these men is so clearly wrong—their detention so flagrantly in derogation of the rights and dignity of the American Government, and the determination to protect or avenge them so universal in the United States, that we cannot suppose it possible for the Spanish authorities to commit the atrocious folly of putting them to death, or the great blunder of detaining them when fully and formally demanded by the United States.

Whatever offence they may have committed against the laws of the United States, and the United States will not permit a foreign Government to usurp its rights even over offenders against its laws, much less will it tolerate a violation of its flag.

In these sentiments there is no diversity among us, and they are obviously so natural, so just, and so unchangeable, that we repeat our disbelief that the Spanish Government can be so insensible to its duties, its honor, and its interests, as to persist in this career of rashness and wrong.

The Daily Piragone.

9 June 1850, 2

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The Journal of Commerce of the 1st inst. says:

We noticed a few days since the arrest of Manuel T. Tolon, for being concerned either in the Cuban expedition, which sailed from the South, or in some other expedition of a similar character, which had been got up in New York. We yesterday received information which, though not from an official source, warrants us in saying that no expedition against Cuba has been got on foot in this city. The U. S. grand jury have summoned before them a large number of foreigners and citizens, including the editors of some newspapers, who, it appears, have gullied the public with the idea that such an expedition was on foot here, and from none of them could a single particle of evidence be obtained, going to show that even the embryo of such an expedition has existed here. Nor could any evidence be obtained to fasten upon Mr. Tolon the accusation on which he was arrested. The grand jury will probably, to-day or on Monday, dismiss the complaint against him.

MORE HAVANA ITEMS.—The Havana papers are really amusing. They contain columns on columns of news concerning the late expedition, much of which is mere repetition, and the rest made up of valorous declarations. One man writing from Cardenas says that no charge ever made by Murat excelled that of the lancers at Cardenas.

Some of the numbers of the *Diario de la Marina* are filled up with extracts from the New York and New Orleans papers, on the subject of the expedition. The press of this city comes in for a good share of abuse. The news transmitted to us by telegraph from the Balize, on the arrival of the Falcon, is said to have been couched in the most "shameful terms."

On the 2d inst. the Captain General gave audience to the officers of the regiment of "Nobles Vecinos," or in other words, "volunteers." Of course they expressed all the loyalty imaginable. The Spaniards beat Falstaff a little in his account of the men in buckram. Their first accounts stated that seventeen men composing the garrison had alone repelled the invaders. The Government afterwards granted decorations and other rewards to fifty out of the seventeen.

The Daily Picayune.

9 June 1850, 2

SERENADE TO GEN. LOPEZ.—Last night at 12 o'clock some five hundred of our citizens proceeded to J. L. Sigur's residence in Customhouse street to serenade Gen. Lopez. They had a fine band, and were headed by many of the officers and soldiers of the Cuban expedition. After the "Star Spangled-Banner" was played, the General appeared on the balcony, accompanied by several prominent citizens, and addressed his friends a few words in Spanish.

June 9, 1850, 2

Sunday Morning, June 9, 1850.

The Cuba Business.

Before General Taylor and his Cabinet get through with this Cuba business, they will, we very much fear, find that they have "put their foot in it." Already, from an "intervention" in behalf of Spain, the government has been compelled to assume an attitude of hostility to Spain. It seems that the Spaniards have taken from an island near Yucatan, and a neutral spot, a party of Americans, who, whatever might have been the object of their assembling, have not committed any offensive act, either against Spain or the United States. Mr. Clayton claims, if the advices from Washington be correct, that these American prisoners shall be promptly released. If this demand (supposing it to have been made) is not complied with, the same force sent to Cuba may be used for a very different purpose than that contemplated by the honorable secretary, and it may be that the very object, the release of Cuba from the Spanish yoke, will be accomplished by the very means intended to keep her in subjection. Any way, our government has acted most bunglingly in the business, and affairs have reached that critical position when the news of a day may decide the question of peace or war. It will cost General Taylor all his well-earned popularity, if there is the slightest hesitation in the conduct of the Cabinet towards Spain. The first American citizen whose life is taken in Cuba, will be the signal for an overwhelming expression of the public sentiment, that even Mr. Clayton must heed it or resign. If the Spaniards have put to death a citizen of the United States, Cuba is ours.

WASHINGTON

10 June 1850, 4

FURTHER FROM CUBA.

The Spanish steamer *Tridente*, from Havana May 29th, (on her way to England,) put into New York for repairs on Saturday.

By this arrival we learn that the excitement consequent upon the abortive attempt at invasion had subsided. There had been no other landing effected than that at Cardenas. The Spanish steamship Pizarro had taken thirty-nine persons on board two small vessels, off Woman's Island, and carried them to Havana. Mr. CAMPBELL, the United States Consul, demanded them from the Commander, but he refused to give them up. They were still in confinement in Moro Castle. Four only of the men that were left at Cardenas by Gen. Lopez had been shot. The cholera had entirely left Havana, and business had commenced to flow through its ordinary channels.

WASHINGTON

10 June 1850, 4

THE CUBAN INVADERS AT KEY WEST.

NAVAL INSTRUCTIONS ON CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The letter of the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY to the officers of the Navy sent to repress the expedition to Cuba, contains instructions which have only been hinted at hitherto. They embody more particularly than any thing else we have seen the very just action of the Government. The letter is dated May 15th, and, after setting forth the rumors of the intended invasion, the Secretary says:

"Any such invasion of that island is in violation of our obligation of neutrality to the Government of Spain.

"The Government of the United States is bound to respect the rights of the inhabitants of Cuba and of the Government of Spain, and no person is permitted within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States to begin, or to set on foot, or to provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people."

"You are therefore directed by the President of the United States to repair forthwith, with the United States steamer *Saranac*, under your command, to the port of Havana, on the island of Cuba, and vigilantly and actively observe the movements of all vessels approaching the harbor of Havana or the island of Cuba, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any military expedition or enterprise has been begun or set on foot, or any means provided to be carried on, from the United States against the territory or dominions of Spain.

"Should you ascertain that such hostile movement is on foot, and is proceeding against the Island of Cuba, you will use all proper means in your power to prevent a landing, or the carrying out such expedition or enterprise, so as to avert and prevent the violation of our obligations of amity and peace with Spain.

"Should the expedition have effected a landing, and a revolution be in progress, you will prevent the landing of any reinforcement, or of any arms or provisions, under the American flag. To the citizens of the United States who may be there in the prosecution of their peaceful and lawful pursuits, and who may apprehend danger either to their persons or property, you will extend the protection and aid to which they are entitled as American citizens.

"An order has been given to Commodore Parker to dispatch such of the vessels of the Home Squadron, to co-operate with you in the fulfilment of this order, as may be within his reach.

"Should you, upon your arrival at Havana, ascertain satisfactorily that no such expedition is on foot, you will return to the harbor of New York, and report to the Department, in the mean time keeping it fully informed of all occurrences connected with the duty herein assigned to you.

"The service to which you are ordered is one of great delicacy and importance. The Department relies upon your prudence, your discretion, and your decision, for the successful accomplishment of all its objects.

"WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

"Captain JOSHUA TATNALL, Commanding

"U. S. steamer *Saranac*, Norfolk, Va."

(Same instructions to all the other ships, Commodore PARKER, commanding the squadron.)

KEY WEST, (Fla.) SATURDAY, MAY 25.

My last respects left us in a considerable state of excitement as to how the Cuban invaders should be got off. We have succeeded in getting off about five hundred and fifty to five hundred and seventy-five; some to St. Mark's and Tampa; some went on in the *Isabel* of the 23d, and some have left for parts unknown to us. This has been a heavy tax upon the citizens, as most of them had little or no means of getting away, and had to be furnished at the expense of the community. Some leave to-day in the schooner *Leprelet*, for New York. About one hundred and ninety left yesterday in the schooner *St. Deny's*, for Tampa. The boat *Creole* is still detained under authority of the Collector. Several arrests have been made, and yesterday Capt. LEWIS, of the steamer *Creole*, was tried for his part in the affair; also, some of the officers. The decision has not yet been made.

Four o'clock P. M.—Since the above the case of Capt. Lewis has been argued before the District Court, and no doubt seems to exist that he will be cleared, as also the steamer *Creole*.—*Courier & Enquirer*.

CUBA NEWS.

A rumor was circulating on Pennsylvania avenue, during the greater part of yesterday, to the effect that later news had reached this city from Cuba than that which is to be found in our columns to-day; and that, as a part of the news, a conflict of authority had taken place between the United States Consul at Havana and the Governor-General of Cuba, in consequence of which the Governor-General had placed the Consul in confinement! So improbable a story was hard to believe; and it turned out, as far as we could learn upon inquiry, to be wholly without foundation.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

It gives us pleasure to state to our readers that authentic information has reached this Government of the full approval by the British Government of the Treaty happily concluded in this city between Mr. Secretary CLAYTON and Sir HENRY BULWER, for the adjustment of all points of the Nicaragua question, as between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain.

This Treaty, as our readers generally know, was approved by the Senate of the United States several weeks ago. The ratification of it by the British Government may be expected here by one of the earliest steamers; and, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the respective Governments, it will doubtless be immediately officially proclaimed.

The Evening Picayune.

10 June, 1850, 1

Examination of Gen. Lopez, Before Joshua Baldwin, U. S. Commissioner.

The examination of Gen. Narciso Lopez was resumed this morning. Notwithstanding the inclement weather the court-room and the hall outside were again crowded to overflowing. Among the witnesses, Col. Wheat, who was wounded at the battle of Cardenas, appeared in court. The Commissioner took his seat at a quarter after 10 o'clock. Mr. J. C. Larue appeared as further counsel on the part of the accused.

Mr. Hunton suggested that a clerk of one of the U. S. courts should be in attendance, for the purpose of issuing process for the summoning of witnesses. He would now call Mr. Henderson as a witness in this case; and he regretted that, as the gentleman was counsel for the accused, he should be compelled to call on him—but his duty left him no other recourse.

John Henderson sworn.

Mr. Hunton.—Are you acquainted with Gen. Lopez?

Mr. Henderson.—If it please the court, before I proceed to answer this question, I wish to put myself under the reservation not to answer such questions as may inculpate myself, and I shall put myself under the guidance of the court, merely remarking that the objection must be taken in time. I had no objection to answer this question. He was acquainted with the General; has known him by reputation for some years; has known him personally about five months; first knew him at the city of Washington.

Mr. Hunton.—Do you know whether, about that time, or any time thereafter, Gen. L. contemplated an expedition to Cuba?

Mr. Larue.—I do not see what the question has to do with the matter before the court. The question is not relevant. Mr. Larue here read the section of the statute under which the accused stood charged, in order that the U. S. District Attorney might conform in his question to the offence charged.

Mr. Hunton did not deem the question irrelevant or out of rule. He should ask hereafter if the expedition was from the United States.

The Commissioner sustained the objection, when Mr. Hunton excepted to being confined to particular questions, which led to further argument, but the Commissioner still sustained the objection.

Mr. Hunton.—Did you see Gen. Lopez in New Orleans, or in the Eastern District of Louisiana, in the early part of May?

Ans.—Yes, sir.

Que.—Do you know that Gen. Lopez left New Orleans, about the 7th of May, for a foreign country?

Mr. Henderson objected to answering the question if it was in reference to the offence charged.

Mr. Larue here read the law from Greenleaf on Evidence, page 628, exempting a witness from answering questions which may criminate him, or expose him to a penal fine; and notes from Phillips on Evidence, laying down the doctrine that the witness should be the judge whether the answer to the question would criminate him or not.

Mr. Hunton replied, and asked if the witness had said the answer to the question would criminate him.

Mr. Henderson said that he did not decide the question, but that he reserved to himself the right to object to the question, on the ground that if he answered it, it might subject him to the same prosecution which is now pending before the court, and he did not wish to give evidence which might hereafter furnish a chain of evidence against himself.

Mr. Hunton replied that the ground assumed was not tenable, that an objection as to what might take place hereafter could not exempt the witness from answering the question, without he stated positively that it would criminate him. Mr. H. here cited from Burr's trial in support, and contended that the court and not the witness must judge whether the question would or not affect the witness.

Mr. Henderson stated that the District Attorney had not read all the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall on this question which occurred in Burr's trial; if he had so read not a doubt of his (Mr. H's) position could be entertained. He proceeded to argue the question at length, contending that he must be the judge whether or not the answer to the question would criminate him.

The District Attorney interrupted Mr. Henderson to state that a knowledge of the facts, without a participation, could not criminate him.

Mr. Henderson was aware of the rule, but still the possibility was that the answer might lead to other and successive questions, which might criminate him or inculpate him. It was not for the District Attorney to know how far his answers might go to criminate him.

The Commissioner decided that he should follow the rule laid down by Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Burr, and ordered the question to be answered, as it was not of that character to criminate him.

The question being again put, Mr. Henderson answered it in the affirmative.

Mr. Hunton.—Do you know for what country he left?

Mr. Larue objected on the ground that if answered they had a right to know how the witness knew that Lopez went to Cuba, if he should so answer the question, and the series of questions might subject him to a criminal charge. The objection was overruled.

Mr. Henderson.—I answer then, that he left for the island of Yucatan in the State of Yucatan.

Mr. Hunton.—Did he leave as the leader of a military expedition? Objected to.

The Commissioner ruled that the witness was bound to testify if the question did not criminate him.

Mr. Hunton contended the knowledge of the fact could not criminate the witness.

Mr. Henderson replied that if the answer involved a succession of facts which would expose him even to a criminal charge, and not a prosecution for a crime, the question came under the rule of exclusion. He might know the fact from being connected with the accusation, and he might know it innocently, but it was a question he was not bound to answer unless ordered by the court.

Mr. Hunton contended that because the answer would subject him to a prosecution it was not sufficient; the answer must expose him to a criminal prosecution under the rule, for which he could be convicted. But he did not urge the rule to that extent.

Mr. Larue replied, and was arguing the point at length, contending that the witness had a right to refuse to answer the question.

The Commissioner reviewed the ground, and decided that the witness was not bound to answer it, as it might involve the witness in a similar punishment, if convicted under the charge, which might be developed by the answer.

Further objections were raised by the District Attorney, to which Mr. Henderson was replying when our report closed.

10 June 1850, 1

The Invasion of Cardenas—Another Story.

We copy from the *Boston Traveller* of Friday, the following account of the invasion of Cardenas, given by Capt. Safford of the brig *Portland*, which left Cardenas on the 2d inst.:

In regard to the forces landed by Lopez, Capt. S. says that he should not estimate the number at over 300. It was just 3 o'clock A. M. on the 19th when the *Creole* stopped at Muros Wharf, at the foot of Royal-st. So unsuspecting of danger were the authorities of Cardenas, that though a watchman went up to the barracks and stated that a steamboat full of men was in the harbor, no notice was taken of it.

The invaders, officers and all, were dressed in blue trousers, red shirts and cloth caps. After forming, they rushed up the streets, uttering dreadful yells, which awoke the inhabitants from their slumbers in affright. The barracks were first attacked, and although the guard, 30 in number, were taken by surprise, seven of the invaders were killed and wounded.

At the Governor's house eight of the invaders were killed and wounded. The Governor, as soon as he surrendered, was placed in charge of two officers for the entire day. During the day the town was deserted by its inhabitants, who, to the number of from three to four thousand—men, women and children—fled to the shipping in the harbor for safety. The invaders, however, respected the houses, and none of them were entered.

At 7 o'clock A. M., Gen. Lopez sent round an order for all arms and ammunition to be delivered up, under penalty of death. But few arms, however, were obtained. An American firm, rather than that their arms should fall into the hands of the invaders, deposited them on board one of the vessels in the harbor. Gen. Lopez did not tear up the rails as reported, but ordered the engineer to keep up steam, and seemed for hours to be debating whether to take the cars for Matanzas or to reëmbark.

At last, the order was given to reëmbark, and it was not until this moment that a disposition was evinced by the Spanish soldiers to attack them, which was done by a force of twenty-seven lancers, as they were marching to their boats. Eleven of the lancers were killed and the rest dispersed. At daylight on the morning afterward, the inhabitants began to return to their homes, and it was a sight to behold, the bay being covered with boats of all descriptions, conveying families back to their domiciles.

The invaders, with true Western ferocity, seemed to regret that no more chances for a fight were allotted to them. After the last attack of the lancers, a Kentucky captain marched his company into the square, and with a smiling face shouted, "form, men, form, for now we are going to have some smart fighting." After waiting a half hour and no enemy appearing, he gave, with lengthened countenance, the order for a return to the wharf.

The Governor of Cardenas, who had pledged his word for the release of the five prisoners left behind, was a good deal chagrined at the refusal of the authorities to respect his promise. It may be that these are the men who were reported to have been shot.

10 June 1850, 6

The Cuban Marauders—Further Particulars.

The *Mobile Register* of the 1st inst. has the following news from Cuba, brought by the Royal Mail steamer Thames, which left Havana on the 28th ult.

General Lopez, while at Cardenas, issued orders to bring in horses for the use of his men, which were not complied with. A wounded lancer was ordered to shoot for the Republic of Cuba, and was shot for refusing to do so. He hurra'd for the Queen. There were but 17 Spanish soldiers in Cardenas at the time of the attack. Forty men were called from Bemba, 20 lancers from Sabanilla, and 30 peasants formed the entire force.

Before leaving Havana, Mr. Downer had an interview with Mr. Campbell, the American Consul, who informed him that a very embittered state of feeling prevailed there against the United States. Mr. Campbell further stated that he would do whatever was in his power to effect the release of the prisoners, but he had no means of ascertaining how many there were, or who they were—that great reserve and quiet was observed by the authorities; that he had instituted inquiries relative to the prisoners, but could get no replies from the Government with respect to them.

The following is from the *Diario de Marino*, of the 29th ult. for a translation of which we are indebted to the *Charleston Courier*:

"We have the greatest satisfaction in being able to announce to our readers, that the American Steamer of War Saranac, which has arrived from Washington, has been sent by the President of the United States, to offer to our Government its assistance, if necessary, against the expedition of the Pirates. The American sloop of war Albany, and Germantown, entered with the same object.

"Action now confirms the open and energetic words with which Gen. Taylor declared, that he would put down, by force, any attempt against the Island of Cuba, as it was the property of a friendly nation.

"We have never had cause to doubt the integrity of President Taylor, nor could we believe him anything but sincere, in the proclamation he issued a few months since, 'declaring those assembled on Round Island to be outlaws.' Having this day seen his feelings toward us made visible by his actions, we cannot withhold from him his just and merited praise. Notwithstanding we confide in ourselves, as being able, at all times to drive back the Pirates, whatever may be their numbers, and moreover, this good cause being now able to count on the assistance of the United States—we look on it as an impossibility, that the tranquillity of this Island shall be again disturbed."

Gen. Lopez reached Mobile on the 31st ult. and left the same afternoon for New Orleans. He was visited during the day by a number of citizens to whom he delivered an address in Spanish, which was interpreted.

The *Mobile Register* also publishes an address from several of the officers connected with the expedition, endeavoring to exculpate Lopez from the charge of cowardice. It is the old story of his desiring to land at Mantua, a port on the coast west of Havana, and being out-voted by a majority of the officers.

June 10, 1850, 2

FROM CUBA.—By the Spanish steamer *Tridente*, from Havana, May 29th, (called at this port for orders, on her way to London,) we learn that the excitement consequent upon the abortive attempt at invasion had subsided. There had been no other landing effected than that at Cardenas. The Spanish steamship *Pizarro* had taken 39 persons on board two small vessels, off Woman's Island, and brought them to Havana. Mr. Campbell, the U. S. Consul, demanded them from the Commander, but he refused to give them up, saying to Mr. Campbell, that he would suffer his right arm to be cut off sooner than give them up. They were still in confinement in Moro Castle. Four of the men that were left at Cardenas by Gen. Lopez had been shot. Two of these were young men about 18 years of age.

The cholera had entirely left the place, and business had commenced to flow through its ordinary channels. A U. S. steam frigate arrived at Havana on the day the *T.* called.

We received yesterday a telegraphic communication from our Washington correspondent, stating that the American Consul, Mr. Campbell, had been arrested by the authorities at Havana. The following later despatch pronounces the statement unfounded:—

WASHINGTON, June 9th.—The city has been in the greatest excitement to-day upon the report of the seizure of the brig *Rella*, and the imprisonment of the American Consul, by the authorities of Cuba.

The report was presented all day, of a Cabinet Council, and of a message to Congress to-morrow, on the subject of a declaration of war. This evening, however, the news is discovered to be a hoax, as no official information had been received of the events reported. At all events there was probably an informal Message of the Cabinet on the general subject of our relations with the Island of Cuba.

The Cabinet have no information of the warlike character of the morning rumor, according to our information, and the excitement is cooling off very fast this evening. Mr. Clay was taken quite ill in church this morning, and will not be in the Senate to-morrow.

10 June 1850, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—Forty-one officers and privates, attached to the late expedition for the invasion of Cuba, have arrived at New Orleans from Key West and Tampa Bay.

From Florida.

ROMANCE OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.
Return of the Patriots.

The steamer Gaston, Capt. Hebbard, arrived, on Saturday, from Palatki, having on board seven-teen men, among whom was a lieutenant attached to the Cuban expedition. They have truly enjoyed the romance of the expedition to its full extent. We learn they left Key West in a fishing smack, and arrived at Tampa Bay perfectly destitute of every necessary. Here they were met by Gen. Twiggs, who received them very coldly at first; but, on becoming acquainted with their destitution, with his native generous hospitality, issued them rations, and gave them comfortable quarters. We are informed that he also sent on fifty of their number to New Orleans.

Those who arrived here walked from Tampa Bay to Palatki, where they arrived, after a journey of six days, entirely penniless. A subscription was raised by the citizens of Palatki, by whom they were supplied with means to pay their passage, at a reduced rate, to this city. They are now here among us, and need the charity of our citizens, having been obliged to part with every article of value, and their clothing to the last suit, in making their way thus far.

They are young men, nearly all American citizens, and state they were deceived by those who induced them to join the expedition. Their homes are in Kentucky and Ohio, to which they are making their way. They wish work to enable them to obtain the means to travel. There are several mechanics among them. We trust they will find employment among our citizens.

We have not been able to learn more of the details of the expedition from them than we have heretofore published. They have been unfortunate in their expedition, having failed entirely, and for this cause some look upon them with indifference—had they been successful, they would have been hailed, both in Cuba and the United States, as patriotic deliverers of an oppressed people.

THE CUBA ARRIVAL.—It is known that the Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court, sitting in New York, have been engaged in the investigation of the recent movement against Cuba. We learn from the Express that on Monday the Foreman presented to the Court the following paper:

The Grand Jury, under instructions of the Court, have instituted an investigation as to the hostile invasion of the Island of Cuba, and have directed me to state to the court that in their opinion sufficient evidence had not been presented to authorize the indictment of any person or persons for criminal violation of the laws of the United States within the District.

The Jury was accordingly discharged for the term. The Express, in speaking of this result, says—

The Cuban invaders here have done but little else than brag and boast. They have not been treated even with the disbursement of the contribution money,—and the fighting men were preferred from the West and South West. Hence the Grand Jury have not been able to trace any thing here, except the names of some of the parties, and that Lopez spent the winter here under an assumed name.

THE TIMES (LONDON)

10 JUNE 1850, 4

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1850.

The actual descent of the American Buccaneers on the "Island of Cuba," or, ought to be, a very startling act, as Lord Bacon calls it, "a most alarming mode of intelligence." It is not, as England and the other nations of Europe shall hear of it with more curiosity than surprise, with more amazement than indignation, it is time to ask why so grave an event fails to inspire the feelings due to crime. But, if there be any appearance of apathy amongst us, it is not owing to change of opinion or obtuseness of sentiment on the question of causeless war and piratical invasion. In both houses of Parliament, in the public press, and, we may add, in every intelligent circle in this country, only one opinion has been expressed, and that a very strong one. No one appears to doubt, at least no one ventures to express a doubt, that the hordes of adventurers that have suddenly attacked Cuba in a time of profound peace are as much *hæres humani generis* as the pirates that in former days infested those same seas, and those that even to this day are sure to appear everywhere, in the absence of a power competent to suppress them. It is ridiculous to suppose any other motives for the expedition than the most selfish, not to say the basest and the most dishonourable; and its only palliatives are those which any freebooter might equally claim. England has not ceased to regard such an act as a crime. It remains then to ask why it does not cause more surprise. Because it is too much what we had reason to expect. Because, in fact, there are too many points of resemblance between the American invasion of Cuba and the American rebellion in Texas. Whatever surprise may be felt at the first commission of a crime, it is impossible but that less surprise should be felt at its recurrence.

If there is any disposition to take the event as a matter of course it is because we are learning to expect such acts from the American people. We are indeed acquiescing in that estimate of their genius which supposes them capable of any design sanctioned by the lust of personal or territorial aggrandisement, and restrained by no law save the fear of chastisement. A generation has made a great change for the worse in the moral position of the United States. Till the close of the continental war they stood on the defensive, and had nothing but what was fairly their own. In those days lust of territory was the vice of kings, and the citizens of the New World were supposed to hate conquest as much as despotism. Their sons have learnt another and an older creed. They have fallen into the old maxim that "if crime is ever

"honourable it is when dominion is the object," and at this moment it would be difficult to name a people so oppressed with the recent stigma of violent and fraudulent acquisitions, so elated with fresh schemes of conquest, so indulgent to political outrage, and offering such facilities for its successful execution, as the citizens of the United States. We are not imputing motives, or putting constructions upon questionable conduct. We are merely describing the public acts of the Union and its citizens. In the present instance we do not think it worth while to doubt the strong disclaimers of the Government at Washington, or to dispute the sincerity of its attempts to suppress the intended invasion. We are ready to grant that President Taylor knew as little of the expedition as Lords Lansdowne and Oxburgh. That, however, only makes the case infinitely worse as regards the social state of the Union. A force of ten thousand men can be enlisted, enrolled, armed, and concentrated upon certain points in the Union; numerous officers of ability and experience can be engaged with enormous pecuniary promises; ships can be purchased and prepared for war; the Governor of a State, himself charged with the duty of suppressing the expedition, can be retained to follow with large reinforcements,—all this can be done, done to the minutest arrangements, with entire success, and absolute secrecy, till the expedition is actually under sail. This argues a population far more dangerous than any Government in the Old World. For it is impossible for any State to conspire with this secrecy and effect against the peace of another. There we see ten thousand men conspiring to conquer the territory of a great nation, with perfect success till they are actually on the main sea. But no sooner is concealment no longer impossible than the act receives almost universal encouragement. The more popular part of the American press vie which shall express the most sympathy; journals are coolly calculating the chances of success; and one of them hoists the flag of the invaders. The Government, restrained by law, and conscious of its duty, is one way; the people, fired by cupidity and ambition, are another; and the people seem the more likely to prevail.

If, like the ancient historians, we were to trace back the path of Divine retribution, it would perhaps be easy to show that Spain is only suffering the injuries she has herself a thousand times inflicted on others. Cuba itself is a monument of her violent conquests, and of her tyrannical policy. Humanity too might point to the slave trade, with which, in spite of treaties of thirty years' standing, Spain has perpetually replenished the black population of the

island up to this hour. But the gravity of the event is not diminished by its presenting the United States in the character of a common avenger, acting out to the nations of Europe the measure they have meted to others before. Whatever may be the order of Providence our concern is with the conduct of those who may or may not be its instruments for our punishment. The nations of Europe, little as they are generally concerned in the politics of the New World, cannot look with complacency on a population from which formidable armaments start at the whistle of a chief, for any adventure, however indefensible. The perturbed spirits of Europe may find cover in the United States, and plan any crime. If thirty-five years have changed the position of the Union from the defensive to the offensive, and have added numerous conquests to the original territory of independence, what may not be expected from the next thirty-five years? The Texan receipt for conquest is of universal application; after Cuba, the other Antilles and Central America are only matters of detail; then comes South America; and who can doubt that by that time the Old World will find itself threatened no longer in its colonies, but actually at home! The *formula* of operation is, that the American citizen may do what he pleases with impunity, and with the certainty that in the end the Union will back him up and accept his work. It is not our present purpose to suggest the possible difficulties and dangers which may arise, not from Europe, but from the Union itself. The course of ambition does not always run smooth. Even if the handful of men now in Cuba should maintain their ground, be followed by their reinforcements, and gain possession of the island,—which so far seems very problematical,—there are numerous questions of race, of class, and of property still to be adjusted, and then there looms in the background a fierce controversy on the admission of another slave state, and the balance between the northern and southern members of the Federal Union. It certainly is not for us to desire any disruption of a union which has hitherto been peaceful and profitable to this country, but a union which menaces the peace of the world, a union which is no union for the suppression of outrages, or for the satisfaction of injuries, but only for the protection and the ratification of crime. It is not for us to desire the political sense of the word, and one only claims our good wishes in the hope that it may one day give place to a more respectable and more honourable species of government.

10 JUNE 1850, 5

THE UNITED STATES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
NEW YORK, MAY 25.

But little news from Congress of an interesting nature has been received here since the mail-steamers of the 22d left for Liverpool.

In the Senate members continue to waste their own time, and to draw largely on the patience of their constituents, by their fanatical, selfish, and short-sighted wrangling regarding the slavery question. Compromise after compromise has been proposed; each succeeding one has been found as unacceptable as its antecedent, and on certain points the issue appears as wide as ever between those who advocate the extension of slavery in the country and those who as earnestly insist not only on its confinement within its present boundaries, but its absolute extinction in places under the especial jurisdiction of Congress.

The struggle has been and will be severe, but the north and the west will be found decided, nor will any weak dread of consequences induce them to swerve from their stern determination to maintain the position they have assumed. Their strength will for the future be made manifest by their preponderance in the Legislature of the nation, and while they will respect the Constitution and the law of property, they will by moral force compel the slaveholding States to be content with the recognition of their present rights, and to look to them for the protection and support without which their future position must necessarily be anarchical and insecure.

It is supposed by many that the brigand expedition lately fitted out for Cuba meets with sympathy and support from the south, in the hope that the future influence and aggrandisement of that section of country may be enhanced by the acquisition of the island. If so, there never was a greater mistake made, and never was a step taken more likely to frustrate its own design. The movement at the present moment will, more than anything else, tend to unite the opponents to slavery in their firm resolve to confine the institution to its present limits, and to exclude it from every part of this country which their numerical strength in Congress enables them to control.

Regarding the desperate men who in defiance of moral and national law have enlisted in this mad adventure news has been received of a very exciting nature.

Dates from Havannah are to the 20th inst. General Lopez landed on the north-west side of the island, at the small town of Cardenas, on the 17th. His force is reported to have been 500 men. The garrison, consisting of only 60, of course surrendered after a slight resistance. A larger force was said to have left New Orleans and other ports in the Gulf previous to General Lopez, but the place of their intended landing was not known. It was supposed that a descent would be made on various parts of the island. The city of Havannah

was under martial law, several thousand militia had been enrolled, and the resident foreigners had also been called on to take up arms in support of the authorities.

A very favourable feature in all the Havannah accounts appears to be that nothing is said of disaffection among the Spanish troops, or of a rising among the inhabitants, which would have been heralded with every exaggeration had any demonstration of that character been made, so that the future prospects of the invaders are anything but encouraging.

A telegraphic report received yesterday from New Orleans asserts that General Quitman, who was but lately elected Governor of Mississippi, had resigned that office, and intended joining the expedition with a large number of recruits. He is one of the disbanded officers who served in Mexico, where he was more distinguished for rashness than for ability. If the telegraphic report be correct, the precautions of the President should have rendered it impossible for any number of men to leave under his command, now that so much is ascertained regarding the illegal nature of their intentions.

It is deplorable to see that among the newspapers of this city, the least objectionable of those which are styled the "penny press," and which from their low price have the widest circulation, instead of denouncing this enterprise, and showing in strong terms the depravity and wickedness of clandestinely prowling forth to carry war with all its horrors among an unoffending population coolly calculate the chances of success; another class advocates the proceedings of the robbers; and one paper has been found to assume the unenviable notoriety of being the organ of this freebooting band, while the proprietor hoists at his window their distinguishing flag, and invites those desirous of enlisting under it to inscribe their names at his office.

This was carrying the matter somewhat too far, and the belligerent proprietors have been held to bail for an offence against a law of 1818, a section of which reads thus,—

"Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States begin or set on foot, or provide or propose the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign province or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanour, and shall be fined not exceeding \$3,000, and imprisoned not more than three years."

Further news is, of course, looked for with great anxiety.

The treaty with England relating to Central America and the transit between the oceans was ratified in the Senate by a vote of 42 to 10.

The falling off of cotton receipts at the shipping ports, as compared with last year, now reaches 601,000 bales, which, even if no worse advices should be received previous to September, will reduce the crop to 2,007,000 bales.

The Daily Enquirer.

11 June 1850, 3

Arrival from Havana.

The steamship Georgia arrived from Havana yesterday with advices to the 4th, inclusive, being five days later. The U. S. steamships Saranack, bearing the pennant of Commodore Tatnal, into the harbour previous to the Georgia sailing, and was to leave in the afternoon for Norfolk. The sloops of war Albany and Germantown were cruising off the harbor on the 5th at 12 o'clock. An American brig from which was taken some California emigrants, and supposed to be invaders, was towed past the Georgia and Saranack into the upper harbor. The name of the brig was unknown, and the Georgia was captured at the same time and anchored at the mouth of the harbour. The persons captured in these vessels were confined in the Moro Castle, and all communication with them has been denied to the American Consul. It was generally believed at Havana that there was no evidence against these vessels or the passengers. The vessels having been regularly cleared for Chagres and Captino, on the coast of Yucatan.

Havana is comparatively quiet, though the militia are being regularly drilled every day. The Havanos speak quite contemptuously of the American heroes, who were so easily driven from Cuernavaca. It is reported in Havana that they were the pick men of Jefferson Davis' regulars engaged in the Mexican war.

The soldiers and officers are quite indignant toward Americans, no person being allowed to land. The Capt of the steamer got ashore with great difficulty. The Capt of the Ohio was arrested by a gang of soldiers although he had a passport, and was paraded about the streets. Of the prisoners belonging to Lopez' party, who were captured, four were shot, and the fifth reprieved for some reason unknown. These men it was said were not soldiers, but sailors who had been landed from the boat and were left behind. All the officers and men engaged in fight against Lopez, were liberally rewarded. The officers receiving scores of honors, the men money.

The Falcon sails on the 4th with 450 passengers for Chagres.

The cholera had subsided at Havana.

WASHINGTON

11 June 1850, 3

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 1, 1850.

Sir: From various sources of information, I conjecture that the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in their excessive zeal to punish the invaders of that island, and all connected with them, while flushed with victory, may possibly forget the difference between crime and the intention to commit it, and make their vengeance on American citizens, either native or naturalized, not guilty of any act of invasion or depredation on Spanish territory. It is said and believed here, that many such were arrested on an island near the coast of Yucatan, called Contoy, within the territory of a Power having friendly relations with the United States. As all the facts are in our possession, the judgment we may have formed of the capture, abduction, and punishment of these men may possibly be very erroneous.

But let us suppose that the men captured on the Mexican island were American citizens, and had occupied it, intending to invade Cuba, still I cannot recognise the right of the Spanish authorities to hang, garote, or shoot them for that intention. There was yet a *locus penitentiae* left for every man of them, and they might have returned to the United States, fully, indeed, of a violation of the laws of their own country, but of no law, that I am aware of, under which Spain could have punished them. The intention to commit crime is not *per se* crime. Some overt act must accompany the intent. A design to commit murder is not murder, nor is it, without some attempt to carry it into execution, punishable by the laws of man, however guilty the offender may be *in foro conscientiae*, and by the ordinances of his Creator.

The President means to claim, for the American occupants of the Mexican island, that they were not guilty of any crime for which, by the laws of civilized nations, they should suffer death. They may have been, and probably were, guilty of crimes for which this Government ought, in good faith, to punish them, under the act of Congress of 28th April, 1818. But supposing the facts relating to their capture to be as they are represented to us, the President is resolved that the Eagle must and shall protect them against any punishment but that which the tribunals of their own nation may award.

Tell the Count of Alcoy to send them home to encounter a punishment, which, if they are honorable men, will be worse than any he could inflict, in the indignant frowns and denunciations of good men in their own country, for an attempt to violate the faith and honor of a nation which holds its character for integrity of more value and higher worth than all the Antilles together. But warn him in the most friendly manner, and in the true spirit of our ancient treaty, that if he unjustly sheds one drop of American blood, at this exciting period, it may cost the two countries a sanguinary war.

I am exceedingly anxious to ascertain all the facts connected with the capture of our citizens on the Mexican island, and their fate. Write by every favorable opportunity. Keep me well advised of every thing progressing in Cuba.

I learn this morning that there is a rumor afloat that more Americans (some say thousands) have landed on the south side of Cuba.

By this time the frigate Saranac must have joined the Albany and Germantown. They ought to be able to protect our countrymen who are not guilty of the invasion.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

To ROBERT C. CAMPBELL, Esq.
United States Consul, Havana.

THE LANDING AT CARDENAS.

Capt. SARRORD, of the brig Portland, arrived at Boston from Cardenas, (Cuba,) communicates to the Traveller the following particulars of the landing at that port of the Cuban invaders:

It was just 3 o'clock A. M. on the 19th when the steamer *Croco* stopped at Muros wharf, at the foot of Royal street. So unsuspicious of danger were the authorities of Cardenas that, though a watchman went up to the barracks and stated that a steamboat full of men was in the harbor, no notice was taken of it.

The invaders, officers and all, were dressed in blue trousers, red shirts, and cloth caps. After forming, they rushed up the streets, uttering dreadful yells, which awoke the inhabitants from their slumbers in affright. The barracks were first attacked, and although the guard, thirty in number, were taken by surprise, seven of the invaders were killed and wounded. At the Governor's house, eight of the invaders were killed and wounded. The Governor, as soon as he surrendered, was placed in charge of two officers for the entire day.

During the day the town was deserted by its inhabitants, who, to the number of from three to four thousand, men, women, and children, fled to the shipping in the harbor for safety. The invaders, however, respected the houses, and none of them were entered. At 7 o'clock A. M. Gen. Lopez sent round an order for all arms and ammunition to be delivered up, under penalty of death. But few arms, however, were obtained.

Gen. Lopez did not tear up the rails as reported, but ordered the engineer to keep up steam, and seemed for hours to be debating whether to take the cars for Matanzas or to re-embark. At last the order was given to re-embark, and it was not until this moment that a disposition was evinced by the Spanish soldiers to attack them, which was done by a force of twenty-seven lancers, as they were marching to their boats. Eleven of the lancers were killed and the rest dispersed. At daylight on the morning afterwards the inhabitants began to return to their homes, and it was a sight to behold, the bay being covered with boats of all descriptions conveying families back to their domicile.

The Governor of Cardenas, who had pledged his word for the release of the five prisoners left behind, was a good deal chagrined at the refusal of the authorities to respect his promise. It may be that these are the men who were reported to have been shot.

11 June 1850, 3

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

The following Letters from the Secretary of State to the United States Consul at Havana, show the views of the Administration in regard to the prisoners who have been taken by the Spanish Government :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 31, 1850.

Sir : Your despatches of the 21st, 22d, two of the 28th February, 7th and 8th of March, three of the 8th, three of the 17th, two of the 19th and 27th of April, 8th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 22d of May, 1850, have been received.

The duties devolving upon you in consequence of the fate of the hostile expedition against Cuba will require the exercise of all the prudence and firmness which you can command. It is the President's determination to sustain the honor of this Government by the faithful discharge of our obligations towards Spain. For this purpose, prosecutions will be commenced against any persons within our jurisdiction who may have been concerned in the expedition, contrary to the existing laws. Whilst actuated by this spirit of good faith towards a neighbor, however, the President expects that the Spanish authorities will not allow themselves to be misled by exultation or vengeance to injure, in their persons or property, any of our citizens in Cuba against whom no probable cause of proceeding may exist; and he demands that those who may be charged with guilt shall have a fair trial. A different course would be sure to arouse a feeling in this country which might defeat the administration of justice towards such persons as they be arrested for offending against the laws, and indeed might render it impracticable to prevent further violations of those laws to an extent much more likely to result in peril to Spanish dominion in that island.

But, although your duties will be at once arduous and delicate, you will bear in mind that they must be such as strictly belong to the Consular character under the law of nations. The Spanish Government has refused to consider your functions as in any respect diplomatic. You will, however, be vigilant in ascertaining who, among your countrymen, in your Consular district, are charged with crimes against the sovereignty of Spain. You will see that they have a fair trial, and if in any instance this shall be refused, you will report the fact to the Department, in order that the Spanish Government may be held accountable.

Foreigners detected on board an American vessel, equipped and armed for an invasion of the territory of a friendly nation, cannot be allowed to use our flag as a fraud to conceal their purposes, or to protect them in the act of invasion.

It is true that the 15th article of our treaty with Spain of 1795 declares, "it is also agreed that the same liberty be accorded to persons who are on board a free ship, so that, although they be enemies to either party, they shall not be made prisoners, or taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers, and in actual service of the enemies." This stipulation expressly acknowledges the right of Spain to take armed enemies out of the United States vessels. Inasmuch, however, as this right may be abused, in the event of any abuse of that character coming to your knowledge, you will take suitable steps for obtaining redress.

In general, the protection of Governments is due to those only who owe them allegiance. If, therefore, any persons, not citizens of the United States, shall have been arrested upon a charge of being concerned in the expedition, they will be no right to your interposition in their behalf.

There may, indeed, be cases in which humanity might require, and would warrant, the exertion of your personal good offices to save the lives of individuals. Still, it would not be advisable to interfere even to this extent without a reasonable prospect of success; and the expediency of any interference will demand the exercise of your best discretion.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

To ROBERT E. CAMPBELL, Esq.

The steamer *Georgia* arrived at New York on Sunday night from Chagres. She touched at Havana, and brings advices from that place to the 4th of June. Her news is thus stated through the Telegraph :

The United States steamer *Saranac* had entered the harbor of Havana previous to the *Georgia's* sailing, and was to leave soon for Norfolk, Virginia. The sloops of war *Albany* and *Germantown* were cruising off the harbor. On the 4th, an American brig, from which was taken some California emigrants, supposed to be invaders, was towed past the *Georgia* and *Saranac* into the upper harbor. The *Georgia* was captured at the same time, and anchored at the mouth of the harbor. The persons captured in these vessels are confined in Moro Castle, and all access to them is denied to the American Consul. It is generally believed at Havana that there is no evidence against these vessels or prisoners, the vessels having regularly cleared for Chagres.

At the sailing of the *Georgia*, Havana was comparatively quiet. All the officers and men engaged in the fight against Lopez were liberally rewarded—the officers receiving crosses, and the men money.

The steamer *Falco* sailed on the 4th, with 450 passengers for Chagres.

The cholera had nearly or quite subsided in Havana.

11 June 1850, 1

Examination of Gen. Lopez, June 13

Examination of Gen. Lopez, June 13
Before Joshua Baldwin, U. S. Commissioner.

The examination of Gen. Narciso Lopez was resumed this morning. Notwithstanding the inclement weather the courtroom and the hall outside were again crowded to overflowing. Among the witnesses, Col. Wheat, who was wounded at the battle of Cardenas, appeared in court. The Commissioner took his seat at a quarter after 10 o'clock. Mr. J. C. Larue appeared as further counsel on the part of the accused.

Mr. Hunton suggested that a clerk of one of the U. S. courts should be in attendance for the purpose of issuing process for the summoning of witnesses. He would now call Mr. Henderson as a witness in this case; and he regretted that the gentleman was counsel for the accused. He should be compelled to call on him—but his duty left him no other recourse.

John Henderson sworn.

Mr. Hunton.—Are you acquainted with Gen. Lopez?

Mr. Henderson.—If it please the court, before I proceed to answer this question, I wish to put myself under the reservation not to answer such questions as may inculpate myself, and I shall put myself under the guidance of the court, merely remarking that the objection must be taken *in limine*. He had no objection to answer this question. He was acquainted with the General; has known him by reputation for some years; has known him personally about five months; first knew him at the city of Washington.

Mr. Hunton.—Do you know whether, about that time, or any time thereafter, Gen. L. contemplated an expedition to Cuba?

Mr. Larue.—I do not see what the question has to do with the matter before the court. The question is not relevant. Mr. Larue here read the section of the statute under which the accused stood charged, in order that the U. S. District Attorney might conform in his question to the offence charged.

Mr. Hunton did not deem the question irrelevant or out of rule. He should ask hereafter if the expedition was from the United States.

The Commissioner sustained the objection, when Mr. Hunton excepted to being confined to particular questions, which led to further argument, but the Commissioner still sustained the objection.

Mr. Hunton.—Did you see Gen. Lopez in New Orleans, or in the Eastern District of Louisiana, in the early part of May?

Ans.—Yes, sir.

Ques.—Do you know that Gen. Lopez left New Orleans, about the 7th of May, for a foreign country?

Mr. Henderson objected to answering the question if it was in reference to the offence charged.

Mr. Larue here read the law from Greenleaf on Evidence, page 608, exempting a witness from answering questions which may criminate him, or expose him to a penal fine; and notes from Philip on Evidence, laying down the doctrine that the witness should be the judge whether the answer to the question would criminate him or not.

Mr. Hunton replied, and asked if the witness had said the answer to the question would criminate him.

Mr. Henderson said that he did not decide the question, but that he reserved to himself the right to object to the question, on the ground that if he answered it, it might subject him to the same prosecution which is now pending before the court, and he did not wish to give evidence which might hereafter furnish a chain of evidence against himself.

Mr. Hunton replied that the ground assumed was not tenable, that an objection as to what might take place hereafter could not exempt the witness from answering the question, without he stated positively that it would criminate him. Mr. H. here cited from Burr's trial in support, and contended that the court and not the witness must judge whether the question would or not affect the witness.

Mr. Henderson stated that the District Attorney had not read all the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall on this question which occurred in Burr's trial; if he had so read not a doubt of his (Mr. H's) position could be entertained. He proceeded to argue the question at length, contending that he must be the judge whether or not the answer to the question would criminate him.

The District Attorney interrupted Mr. Henderson to state that a knowledge of the facts, without a participation, could not criminate him.

Mr. Henderson was aware of the rule, but still the possibility was that the answer might lead to other and successive questions, which might criminate him or inculpate him. It was not for the District Attorney to know how far his answers might go to criminate him.

The Commissioner decided that he should follow the rule laid down by Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Burr, and ordered the question to be answered, as it was not of that character to criminate him.

The question being again put, Mr. Henderson answered it in the affirmative.

Mr. Hunton.—Do you know for what country he left?

Mr. Larue objected on the ground that if answered they had a right to know how the witness knew that Lopez went to Cuba, if he should so answer the question, and the series of questions might subject him to a criminal charge. The objection was overruled.

Mr. Henderson.—I answer then, that he left for the island of Yucatan in the State of Yucatan.

Mr. Hunton.—Did he leave as the leader of a military expedition? Objected to.

The Commissioner ruled that the witness was bound to testify if the question did not criminate him.

Mr. Hunton contended the knowledge of the fact could not criminate the witness.

Mr. Henderson replied that if the answer involved a succession of facts which would expose him even to a criminal charge, and not a prosecution for a crime, the question came under the rule of exclusion. He might know the fact from being connected with the accusation, and he might know it innocently, but it was a question, he was not bound to answer unless ordered by the court.

Mr. Hunton contended that because the answer would subject him to a prosecution it was not sufficient; the answer must expose him to a criminal prosecution under the rule, for which he could be convicted. But he did not urge the rule to that extent.

Mr. Larue replied, and was arguing the point at length, contending that the witness had a right to refuse to answer the question.

The Commissioner reviewed the ground, and decided that the witness was not bound to answer it, as it might involve the witness in a similar punishment, if convicted under the charge, which might be developed by the answer.

Further objections were raised by the District Attorney, to which Mr. Henderson was replying when our report closed.

The Daily Pirayune.

11 June 1850, 2

FROM CAMPEACHY.—We learn by the arrival of the schooner Gov. Arnold, Capt. Whitney, from Sisal and Campeachy, that several of the invaders who had deserted from the island of Mujeres, belonging to Gen. Lopez's command, had arrived at the latter place and reported the intended invasion of Cuba. Great interest was manifested to hear the result. The cholera was reported to prevail to a great extent at Tabasco and Palizada.

The examination before Mr. Baldwin, yesterday, in the case of Gen. Lopez, produced nothing. The day was occupied in debating and establishing rules for the admission and rejection of evidence. According to present appearances no testimony will be received from any parties who were so connected with the expedition as to make them possibly liable to any penalties of the law under which Gen. Lopez was arrested. Without the admission of such testimony it will be extremely difficult for the Government to make out its case, for it is extremely unlikely that the arrangements for "fitting out" such an enterprise were made known to any but parties disposed to aid in or attach themselves to it.

The statute is a highly penal one, and must, therefore, be rigidly construed. The accused has eminent and ingenious counsel, by whom nothing will be omitted to keep the prosecution within the strictest limits of the letter of the statute and of the law of evidence.

The Daily Freeman.

11 June 1850, 1
Evening Edition

Cuba.—A Washington letter writer in a letter to the Charleston Courier says:

Mr. Clayton has received very voluminous despatches from Cuba, in relation to the late invasion. It is understood that the British Minister has remonstrated against the refusal of the authorities of Key West to surrender the Creole and the money taken from the Royal Treasury. We hear of nothing that justifies the belief that a renewed attempt will be made to invade Cuba. This Government has always been assured by Gen. Campbell that any attempt of the kind would fail. The Cabinet were decided in opinion as to the expediency of any interference on the part of the President.

It is now said by some politicians here, that Spain will gladly sell Cuba to the United States for one or two hundred millions, and that England will not resist it. As the key to the Gulf and to the channels of intercourse with the Pacific, Cuba is becoming an object of increasing interest to the United States.

We take the following from the Union of the 4th Inst.:

We understand that despatches have been received by our Government from our Consul (Mr. Campbell) at the Havana, stating that he had demanded the 165 persons who were taken by a Spanish ship-of-war on the Island of Contoy. Contoy is a neutral territory, not under the jurisdiction of the Governor General of Cuba or of the Spanish crown, about sixty miles from Cuba and eighty from Yucatan, and the men taken there had not been engaged in open hostilities with the Spanish authorities, but might have changed their destination, and were actually considering of abandoning the enterprise and returning to the United States. There was, therefore, as the lawyers say, a *locus penitentiae* allowed to them. We understand, further, that the Governor has made no reply to our Consul, who has transmitted despatches to Washington, stating the facts of the case, and calling for additional power to second his demand. We understand that despatches were yesterday sent on to such portions of our squadron as could be immediately collected at the Havana, (the Congress, Saranac, &c.) to assist in pressing the demand for the men. Should the Spanish Governor refuse, then it is said the Consul is instructed to send a messenger to inform our Government of the result of his application; and, in the meantime, that our vessels of war are to obstruct the communication of all vessels with the port.

The Daily Picayune.

11 June 1850, 1
Evening Edition

Examination of Gen. Lopez.

Before Joshua Baldwin, U. S. Commissioner.

Col. Joseph Yznaga, aide to Gen. Lopez, appeared in court this morning, and took his seat alongside the General.

Mr. Sigur recalled, for the prosecution.—Have you had frequent interviews and conversations with Gen. Lopez since his return to this city?

Ans.—Yes.

Ques.—Have you not heard Gen. Lopez admit and declare that he was the leader a military expedition from this city in the month of May last, and that he was at a battle in Cardenas?

Mr. Sigur objected to the question, under the rule, besides being the counsel of the accused.

Mr. Henderson also remarked that he had been the perpetual counsel and adviser of the accused, and any conversation that passed between them should not be disclosed here. He had not the liberty to disclose it, and it would be a violation of his duty to do so.

Mr. Hunton, U. S. District Attorney, contended that the witness might speak of conversations that occurred when not acting as counsel for the accused. He did not ask to hear professional communications, and cited from Greenleaf on Evidence.

Mr. Henderson replied, and contended the rule was inapplicable to this case. The counsel must know the facts asked, independently of confidential communications. The counsel could not disclose the secrets of his clients, and it was unreasonable to ask it.

Mr. Hunton maintained that the witness was bound to answer as to conversations which occurred in private circles, and not as a legal adviser.

Mr. Sigur in reply argued the point at length.

Mr. Hunton replied, supporting his first position with great force.

The Commissioner decided that under the rule laid down by the court yesterday, it had said it should be the judge whether the answer to the question would implicate the witness or not. He was of the opinion that the question in this case should be answered, as it would not implicate the witness, but that he would also decide that no confidential communications made to counsel could be divulged.

Mr. Henderson said he had another objection—it was a leading question.

Mr. Hunton requested then that the objections would be disposed of in one dose, as he did not wish to consume another day in arguing miserable technicalities of the law.

Mr. Henderson was surprised to hear the District Attorney make use of such language and he felt sure that he did not mean to give his words the import they conveyed. The questions before this court were not to be disposed of in a lump. It was the "miserable technicalities of the law," as the District Attorney called it, which protected a stranger in our land. Mr. Henderson said he would read the affidavit of the Spanish Consul, made on the order of the President to the District Attorney, and asked if the questions which arose from this prosecution were to be disposed of in one dose. If they were so anxious to dispose of the case, why not bring the Spanish Consul into court and ex-

amine him at once, as to how he had gained the information which he had sworn he believed. Let him come here and tell how many Spanish spies he employed, and let them be made to tell the facts he had sworn to. If it be not a lie, if it be not a falsehood, let him come forth and testify, and not try to draw forth evidence from the friends of Gen. Lopez.

Mr. Hunton in reply said the gentleman had made insinuations against the President of the United States in this affair.

Mr. Henderson.—I never spoke a word against the President, I alluded only to the Spanish Consul.

Mr. Hunton defended his position in a speech of some length, and with great warmth.

The Commissioner ruled that the question should be modified, and the witness was requested to state any conversation which occurred not of a professional character.

Mr. Sigur said he could not answer the question, and that he would not feel himself at liberty to repeat any conversations that occurred at his house or any where else, with Gen. Lopez. With due respect he must refuse to answer, and he would subject himself to any punishment the court might think proper to impose on him, but even if he should be led to the gallows he would not divulge any conversations that had passed between him and Gen. Lopez.

Mr. Hunton.—I will then ask if the witness did not hear Gen. Lopez make statements at the St. Charles Hotel?

Mr. Sigur.—Yes, sir, Gen. Lopez made a speech in front of the St. Charles Hotel, which I translated.

Ques.—Did not Gen. Lopez say in substance on that occasion that he had recently invaded Cuba?

Ans.—I cannot answer the question, but you may offer the speech in evidence.

The report of the speech was then read by Mr. Sigur as he had translated it. A part of the speech read, "If it be a crime to solicit the aid of free-men to achieve the liberation of oppressed and enslaved Cubans—men like themselves, and to place the Queen of the Antilles in the path of her magnificent destiny, I am determined to be a criminal now, and to the very last moment of my life."

Ques.—Did Gen. Lopez address the people from the balcony of your house on one occasion?

Ans.—Yes; at that time the General was unwell, and asked me to translate a few words which he spoke to the crowd, but I do not know if I translated them correctly.

Ques.—Do you know to what effort Gen. Lopez alluded in the speech made on the balcony? Objected to.

Ques.—Did you say at the time substantially what he told you to say?

Ans.—Yes.

Mr. Hunton said that if the witness admitted that much he might answer at once that the effort alluded to was the landing and battle at Cardenas.

Mr. Sigur did not so consider it and objected.

Ques.—Did not the effort relate to the expedition to Cuba?

Ans.—I have no recollection, but it is very probable that he alluded to an expedition to Cuba, but I cannot swear to it. This was merely an inference.

Florida Sentinel.

TALLAHASSEE

11 June 1850, 2

Statement of the Kentucky Regiment.

Sixteen officers and men, attached to the Kentucky Regiment in the late Cuban expedition, arrived at St. Marks from Key West, via Cedar Keys, last Thursday. Most of them took passage for New Orleans in the schooner W. R. Pettes, which was advertised to sail yesterday.

Major HARDY, who furnishes the interesting narrative which appears in another column, was one of the sixteen, and in this publication has discharged a duty devolved upon him by the Regiment. His statement differs materially from that before published, besides furnishing additional facts. The abandonment of the original plan of the expedition, is one of them. The volunteers we have talked with look upon this as the fatal error of Lopez, and appear to think that success would not have been entirely improbable, after all, if they had landed in the more disaffected South-west, where Lopez was known and popular, remote from the Spanish forces, where they could have been protected by the mountainous character of the country, and have had the opportunity to organize a creole force and maintain their position until the arrival of Gen. QUITMAN, with the promised reinforcement of 2,000 men. They represent that the disaffection on the island is very great, but they had the misfortune to land at a point where Lopez was almost or altogether unknown—upon which the whole force of the Government could have been concentrated in a few hours, and where its moral influence was felt in the fullest force. The selection of such a point of landing indicates a singular want of judgment in Lopez, who, from all accounts, possesses no other qualification for such a command than mere personal courage.

The project of landing at Mantua seems to have been brought forward as a salvo to Lopez's pride. It was broached at a time when the thing was known to be impossible from deficiency in fuel, food, water and ammunition. They had not coal enough to take them even to Key West, and as for water, none of the well men tasted it for twenty-four hours before they reached Key West.

As desperate as this expedition seems to be, from all accounts the men entered upon it with the most confident hopes. Over-confidence seems to have been the great stumbling block of even Lopez himself; and such were the accounts he is said to have received from Cuba, that it appeared almost problematical, whether the harvest of revolutionary glory should not have been reaped before he could reach the field, and thrust in his sickle. Hence his abandonment of the original plan of land-

ing where the creole force was expected to concentrate. Lopez was backed in his efforts and representations, from all accounts, by numerous and distinguished politicians in the United States, who should have shown their faith by their works, when they sent young Americans to peril their lives on such a hazardous experiment.

But this "Expedition" and the Round Island affair of last year are only the avant couriers. The most formidable, from all accounts, is yet to come. Two parties have been engaged in this business, at the head of one of which is Lopez. The means of this party have been utterly exhausted by these two expeditions.—Lopez and his projects out of the way, the other party will now come forward with better means and safer counsels. They are represented by the "Junta" at New York, and it is rumored will make an effective demonstration before long; so that we shall have more "exciting scenes in the Gulf," before many months. We look upon a Cuba revolution as a fixed fact, and all our sympathies of course are with the oppressed creoles. We blame no man for "taking a hand with them" in a struggle for a better government—but we would have the faith and honor of our own government maintained, and at the same time we would have volunteers who go there, so well assured of a genuine call from the people of the island, that any future attempt may not resolve itself into piracy, as was unfortunately made the case of the late one, through the utter want of sympathy among the people where the expedition landed. Circumstances and results in affairs of this kind, give them a widely different character in law and morals.

The President and Cuba Expedition.

The orders for fitting out the vessels of war to intercept the expedition seem—says the Baltimore Sun—to have emanated from Gen. Taylor alone. It is understood, that when advised not to notice the Cuba expeditions, he said: "The law of 1819 is plain and positive, and I will execute it at every hazard." His members of the Cabinet were first informed of this determination by the necessary order for fitting out the vessels.

Another Rumored "Expedition."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says: "that reliable accounts have been received that an 'expedition' has been, or is now, fitting out in Boston and New York, to aid Faustin I., 'by grace, &c. Emperor of Hayti,' in his struggle against the Dominicans." We nominate a triumvirate, consisting of Fred. Douglass, Abby Folsom and Garrison, to the command.

11 June 1850, 2

Statement of the Kentucky Regiment.

The Expedition to Cuba.

Editor Tallahassee Sentinel:

Sir—On leaving Key West some eight days ago, to return home, I was authorized by Col. O'Hara, Lt. Col. Picket, and other officers of the Kentucky regiment engaged in the late Cuban expedition, to correct, on their behalf, any misrepresentations that might appear relative to our embarking in the affair; and to give the unvarnished facts touching the conduct of the American soldiers engaged in it. Through your kind indulgence, I hasten to do so, as I have already noticed in different accounts many great mistakes, and some gross misrepresentations. The latter particularly in the *Savannah Georgian*, the editor of which says he obtained his information in an interview with General Lopez.

I will first briefly state the reasons why we engaged in the expedition, and why we abandoned it after so signal a victory at Cardenas.

We wish our motives and conduct to be fully understood, that our countrymen may appreciate the one and justify the other; our deeds are before them, and, with a proper commentary, we are willing to submit to the decision of those from whom we inherited the spirit which impelled us in the adventure that now brings us before them. We feel sure that intelligent, chivalrous and patriotic Americans will not censure us for what we have done, nor condemn the high motives and bright hopes that urged us on in this desperate undertaking. Nor will they fail to justify our return to "freedom's soil," after seeing the indifference and abject timidity of the people of Cuba, which seems to have restrained them from rallying around their chosen leader, and his little band, who had come thousands of miles to unfurl the banner of Independence.

If more is needed, I will also state the insurmountable difficulties which surrounded us on every side. We ask not that the mantle of charity may be thrown over our acts, for we are proud of the impulses that led us from our homes and friends to a foreign land, to aid an iron-ruled people, who, we were told, and believed, sighed for aid to sunder the chains that Spanish tyranny had riveted on them. Our appeal is to those who have been taught to value liberty dearer than life, to those who would rejoice to see freedom—the offspring of our own beloved country—given to the oppressed of every land.

It is well known that Gen. Narciso Lopez has been for nearly two years engaged in organizing an expedition to aid the Creoles of Cuba, whom he stated were ripe for revolt and determined to be free; and that all they required was to have him at their head. His landing on the island was to be the signal for a general rising of the people. He wanted but a small force to accompany him from the United States, as a nucleus around which the people could readily rally. He exhibited correspondence with some of the leading citizens of Cuba, urging him to come to their assistance as soon as possible—alone, if needs be. We were to land at a point on the island where a large number of the people were already organized and armed, in readiness to receive us, and join in a glorious struggle for their liberty. Much evidence was adduced going to show that the Cubans were competent to achieve their independence, that they only wanted the banner to be raised and the first blow to be struck. He was represented to be the Washington of Cuba, and we would appear as the little band of Lafayette, De Kalbs, and Kosciuskos, fighting with him, that our own proud eagle might ultimately spread her free pinions over the "coral-bound Queen of the Antilles!"

Those who enlisted us in the enterprise—men of the highest character and station—were perfectly convinced by the representations of Gen. Lopez and others, that a speedy revolution in the Government of Cuba was certain. And being animated by that noble ambition which warms the hearts of the truly brave and generous, they were willing to offer themselves on the altar of freedom, and were anxious that their friends might have an opportunity to wreath their brows with victorious laurels in so noble a cause. Many distinguished men in our country encouraged those engaged in it, vouching for the statements of Gen. Lopez, and thus leaving in our minds no cause for doubt. That we did not intend a mercenary invasion of Cuba, our numbers will show; nor injury to the property of the people, as our conduct at Cardenas, attested by the Governor whom we took prisoner and afterwards released, fully establishes.

With these facts before our countrymen, we leave them to censure or admire the spirit that prompted us to make the sacrifices we did, to endure the privations we have, and brave the dangers that were sure to surround us even in the realization of our most sanguine hopes.

I will now turn to the active operations of the "Army of Liberation." The Kentucky regiment, 245 in numbers, left New Orleans on the 25th of April, on the bark *Georgianna*, to rendezvous on the island of Muegros, or Women's Island, near the coast of Yucatan, and there await the arrival of General Lopez with the other regiments. The *Georgianna* anchored off Contoy Island, twenty miles North of Muegros, on the 6th of May; being unable to reach Muegros in consequence of adverse winds. On the 13th, the steamer *Creole* arrived at Contoy with General Lopez and the Mississippi and Louisiana regiments, numbering about 175 men each. After a consultation, the steamer proceeded to Muegros for a supply of water. On the 16th she returned, when the Kentucky regiment was taken on board the *Creole*, and early on the morning of the 18th, we were, under way, with light hearts and bright hopes, for the coast of Cuba.

It was generally understood up to this time, that we would land on the South Western coast of the island, at a point where, to use the very words of Gen. Gonzalez, they had 4,000 troops in concentration. But General Lopez thought proper to change the design of landing at the point alluded to, and determined to proceed to Cardenas, on the North East coast. Accordingly, the army arrived at that place about 3 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 10th ult. Shortly previous to landing, General Lopez called a council and stated to the field officers his plan of operations. We were not to fight at Cardenas, as it was expected that the garrison there would surrender immediately they were called upon by Gen. Lopez, who would surround them with two regiments. The other regiment would march quickly through the city to the Railroad depot, seize the cars, and cut off communication with Matanzas and Havana, the first 30 and the last 90 miles from Cardenas. By day light our army was to take the cars, proceed to Matanzas, a city of 18 or 20,000 inhabitants, and there make the first demonstration. A detachment of 50 men from the Kentucky regiment, under Lieut. Col. Picket, did take possession of the Railroad. As the remaining force was moving on, by column of companies, they were received with volleys from the garrison and Governor's palace, and a general engagement soon ensued. Brisk firing continued for nearly three hours, through the windows of the garrison and Governor's house, and from the tops of houses. The doors of the garrison were finally battered down, when thirty-odd of the Spanish soldiers came out, threw off their uniforms and shouted "viva Lopez!" A destructive fire being still kept up from the Governor's palace, General Lopez at length set fire to it, and the house

was soon reduced to ashes. The Governor then surrendered the city, and the fighting ceased.

During the day, preparations were making for our march on Matanzas; but towards evening, General Lopez received intelligence that a large force was already coming against us from Matanzas and Havana. Orders were then given to re-embark. Several companies were sent down to the steamer, and were engaged in re-shipping the baggage and provisions, which had been placed on the cars. About sun down, the troops who remained up in the city, numbering probably 200 effective men, were attacked by a body of infantry and some lancers, their number being, from the general account, 200 of the former, and nearly 100 of the latter. The infantry were quickly repulsed, and scattered off. The lancers made some gallant, but very rash charges, as our men were so posted along the streets, that scarcely a man or horse escaped—nor could many have escaped, had there been twice the number of lancers, for our men "shot to kill." Our loss, as near as it can be ascertained in the absence of an official report, was, in all, from 10 to 15 killed, and from 15 to 20 wounded.

In going out of the bay of Cardenas, after night, the *Creole* got fast aground about five miles from the city, where she remained until day light next morning. All the ammunition but eight boxes, some arms, and a large quantity of provisions, were thrown overboard, and the steamer was finally got off, by putting a great many of the men on a small island, who were taken aboard again when she floated.

As soon as we got out of the bay, the officers and men began to discuss affairs among themselves. Gen. Lopez was asked where he proposed to go? He stated to Mantua. It was then submitted by the officers of companies to their men, whether they would return to Cuba, and a great many objected to do so, having lost all confidence in Lopez, his promises, and the disposition or ability of the Cubans to revolutionize the island. When this was made known to Lopez, he resigned his command, and asked it as a favor of the army that they would land him on the island, with his thirty Spanish soldiers, and as many others as were willing to go with him. The question then arose, can this be done? The Captain of the steamer was called, and stated that there was not fuel enough to run to the place proposed. The Quartermaster stated that we were already nearly out of water, as very little had been got aboard at Cardenas. Even the few officers—myself among the number—who had before signified their willingness to accompany the General, now declined the attempt. The steamer, therefore, headed for Key West. We lay at anchor some forty miles from the city until a pilot was procured next morning. The Spanish steamer was at Key West early in the morning. As she was coming out, she discovered the *Creole*, then 25 or 30 miles from Key West. The *Pizarro* immediately tacked about, and a race commenced, which was intensely exciting, and decidedly critical, so far as we were concerned. Within six or eight miles of Key West our coal was exhausted, and the Captain then resorted to burning pork and rosin. According to the statement of a fireman on the *Creole*, there were but two barrels of rosin left, when we reached Key West, which we did 20 or 30 minutes ahead of the *Spaniard*. As the *Creole* struck the pier, after drawing up her anchor at quarantine, the cannon of the *Pizarro* passed within 100 yards of her. The *Spaniard* was greatly excited, but he did not fire. Above the unfortunate adventurers, the American flag again protectingly floated!

Respectfully and truly yours,
WILLIAM HARDY,
Major Kentucky Regiment.
TALLAHASSEE, June 7, 1850.

Florida Sentinel.

TALLAHASSEE

11 June 1850, 2

Piratical Expedition.

It appears by the following paragraph from the New York Journal of Commerce of Wednesday, p. m., that a new piratical expedition has been nipped in the bud :

"The 'Kate Bowen' was seized at Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, by the U. States authorities, on a charge of being about to engage in a hostile expedition against some West India Island. She had arms on board, and, it is said, was intending to receive her powder to-day. A guard of Marines from the Navy Yard is now on board. It is said that other seizures are about to be made. Whether the vessels in question were designed to co-operate in the Cuba expedition, or engage in some other enterprize equally disgraceful, we are not informed.

The Prisoners in Cuba.

By the arrival at Mobile of the Royal Mail steamer Thames, advices have been received from Havana to the 20th ult. The Havana papers are glorifying in the defeat of General Lopez and his expedition. Nothing has yet been done with the prisoners of the expedition captured. They are confined on shipboard in the port, and prevented from any communication with any one. The government has not yet determined as to their fate. The American consul, Gen. Campbell, could obtain no satisfactory information on the subject.

Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE

11 June 1850, 3

Treatment of U. States Citizens in Cuba.

What may yet be the Result.—The Washington correspondent ("Independent") of the North American, referring to the fact that the President has promptly fulfilled every obligation under the laws, in suppressing the late expedition to Cuba, intimates that there are other and even higher duties in regard to the treatment of our citizens residing there, which he may have yet to perform, and which he will not shrink from, be the consequences what they may. He says :

"The spirit evinced in reply to the application of the commander of the steamer *Oso* for a better anchorage, when recently at Havana, exhibits neither a friendly nor a discreet inclination; and the system of military imprisonment which is threatened against all foreigners, is not precisely the mode of volunteering which would be most agreeable to American residents. If the Captain General of Cuba, misled by mistaken zeal, should attempt, under the mere influence of suspicion or false report, to visit his wrath on any citizen of the United States who was following a lawful pursuit, and who was not engaged in the revolutionary movement, there is no power in this government which can prevent the loss of Cuba to Spain, even if there was every disposition on the part of the public authorities to exert its military force for such a purpose."

Later from Cuba.

The West India mail steamer *Thames* has arrived at Mobile, with later advices from Cuba. Nothing had been done with the prisoners taken by the *Pizarro*, up to the 27th ult. The American Consul could find out nothing definite about them, as they were confined in a ship, and all communication from shore strictly forbidden.

The papers of the 23d and 24th of May are glorifying in the defeat of the "invincible heroes of Pulo Alto." Among the orders of the Captain General, is one to shoot all persons belonging to the invaders.

The New York Courier & Enquirer says : "Letters from Matanzas state that all its inhabitants, on the news of the invasion of Cardenas, with one accord, tendered assistance to the Government. Arms were given them by the authorities, but the precipitate flight of the invaders made their employment unnecessary."

An American at Havana writes that he saw one hundred and sixty of the captured invaders marched into the prison of Moro Castle.

Florida Sentinel.

TALLAHASSEE

11 June 1850, 3

More Captures in Cuba.

It is reported at Washington that despatches have been received at the Spanish Legation that fifteen hundred additional prisoners have been taken on the southern coast of Cuba, in two large vessels.

The greater part of these were Americans, and were discharged and permitted to return to the United States, while those of other nations had been summarily tried by court martial.

It is also reported that it has been determined in Cabinet council to hold the Cuban authorities to rigid accountability for the treatment of Americans, and that a special agent is to be despatched forthwith by the State Department to attend to the business.

11 June 1850, 4

The Cuban Boax at Washington.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 10.

The report current here yesterday, and generally believed during the greater part of the day, that there had been a naval engagement between the sloop-of-war Albany and a Spanish man-of-war resulting in the capture of the former and that the Cabinet held a long session to consider this event, and the course of action to be adopted in consequence is the subject of formal and evidently official denials in *The Republic* as well as *The Intelligencer* of this morning.

The Republic states that it is a boax; that the Government has received no dispatch to the effect that the United States Consul at Havana has been imprisoned, but it *does not deny that the Cabinet itself was boaxed* as well as the rest of the world, nor does it deny that it was in session yesterday in consequence.

The Intelligencer states that there has been no imprisonment of the Consul and no naval battle.

Still the remainder of the facts reported are not contradicted, and there seems to be no doubt of the truth of the statement, that the prisoners taken near Yucatan, have been demanded of the Cuban authorities and refused.

Arrest of Gen. Lopez.

Special Telegraph to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 10.

I can positively announce to you that Gen. Lopez has been arrested at New-Orleans by order of President Taylor. The arrest took place on Friday last.

A Mexican Hero Shot at Cardenas.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 10.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says, that amongst the five invaders shot at Cardenas, was Capt. Dupau, who was well known in Orleans; he was a native Virginian, and selected by General Scott to reconnoiter the fortifications at Vera Cruz during the Mexican War. He also served with distinction under Scott as Captain of Dragoons.

Galveston dates of 30th ulto. state that Indians are still pursuing depredations. Numbers appeared near Brownsville, causing farmers to abandon their farms and drive their cattle across the river into the Mexican States.

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

11 June 1850, 4

Troubles with Spain.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 9.

The City swarms with rumors, I hope exaggerated,* of the capture in the Gulf of one of our sloops of war by a Spanish frigate—the former having apparently commenced the fight after demanding the surrender or liberation of a hundred or so of prisoners whom the Don's had captured on a neutral island, under circumstances which left no doubt of their intention to form part of Gen. Lopez's revolutionary foray on Cuba. All is excitement here, and a war with Spain and the conquest of Cuba seem to be generally anticipated.

I trust the news will yet prove greatly exaggerated. And, in opposition to the headlong movement, I will submit some considerations in favor of forbearance and peace.

Spanish pride, Spanish jealousy, Spanish temper—the world has heard enough of them. It is, indeed, most unwise and insane on the part of the Spaniards to force our Government into a collision. Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet have a full right to be treated with confidence and a generous appreciation by the Don's. No effort within the compass of their authority has been spared by our Administration to shield Cuba from invasion by our people, or by any others sailing from our shores. The prompt blockade of Round Island and utter dispersion of the adventurers collected there, the repeated seizures of vessels in this City and elsewhere, the ordering of our fleet to Havana to prevent any landing from our shores on the coasts of Cuba—in short every act of our Government has been dictated by a sincere and profound resolution to maintain to the utmost the faith of Treaties and the comity of Nations. But no Government can consent to see its citizens, even though criminal in intent, seized on neutral soil, and, for mere intent to invade the territory of a neighbor, consigned to the dungeon, the drumhead and the vol-

ley. We think, therefore, that no impartial judge will blame our Government for having taken prompt and decided steps—since none other would answer the purpose—for the rescue of our citizens seized on the Isle of Contoy, who, however culpable in intent, had done nothing as yet which should subject them to the sanguinary discipline of the Moro Castle and a Spanish Court-Martial.

But let us not forget that the faults of the Spaniards have been committed under circumstances of grave provocation. They were troubling nobody—interfering with no one's rights—wishing evil to no one—when our armed bands were harried upon them. That they should be irritated, maddened by the onslaught is but natural—how could they be otherwise? The blow menaced not merely their power but their pride, and, however feebly dealt, was a painful reminder that their country has lost its rank among the great nations of Christendom. Say it was insane if you will, but could four hundred men be drawn together insane enough thus to attack a principal dependency of England, France or Russia?

'It is the attempt, and not the deed, confounds me.'

Spain, once so potent, is now a decayed and crumbling power; her American empire, once the grandest, the richest colonial domain that the world ever saw, is now dwindled to one large and a few smaller islands; and the large one was sought to be wrested from her by an invasion which, if successful, must have swept away all the rest. Success in this would have here robbed her of the last fig-leaf that adorns but no longer covers her proud poverty; and it was too clear that, though our Government was faithful to its obligations, our people were by no means unanimously so. Let us think twice before rushing into a war with her on any pretext which does not absolutely compel us to that dread alternative. H. C.

* When this letter was written the story of the capture of the *Albatross*, &c. was generally credited in Washington.

11 June 1850, 8

Things in Havana.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 4, 1850.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath:

The intelligence received by the Ohio and Isabel to-day has impressed upon the Spanish authorities that they are to be sustained without question in all that they have done, and all they may desire to do. Gen. Lopez and his expedition are of but little consequence, in comparison with the right which we are about establishing for this colonial authority to seize upon our marine and our citizens at any time and place that may suit their caprice. The tone of the press seems so to be, and in a few hours it has performed wonders in comforting troubled hearts—but I presume a full knowledge of the facts in relation to the American bark and schooner will result in a change of public opinion. The continuance of the examination of the prisoners made on the American vessels, *after they had left the Association of Gen. Lopez* (and the declaration is, "*that they never made part of his organization*") is deferred until the steamer's news is digested. It will probably be resumed in the course of a few days. It is not well to give any picture of their sufferings; those who have any knowledge of Spanish character and Spanish prisons, are aware that the realities surpass all the creations of imagination, and it is enough to say now that they were transferred to the cabaces the night of the 2d inst. avoiding the exposure of day light. Why all this concealment in the *honest discharge* of high duties? The Governor of Matanzas has been suspended; and tried by a court martial. What fate awaits him we are not yet to know. A distinguished barber of Cardenas has been condemned to death, for comforting the invaders, or holding them in *countenance*: he shaved one of them, and it was his only known offense. Capt. Tatnall, with the Saranac, left here some days since having highly important dispatches for the Government, and by the arrival of the Isabel we are not a little surprised to learn that he was at Key West last evening.

Q. U. O.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 10th.

I learn that the Spanish Minister, Mr. Calderon, will recommend to the Government of Cuba, that the persons taken from neutral ground, as a part of the Cuban invading force, and that some other persons arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the enterprise, be delivered up, at the demand of the U. States, to be tried by our laws. If this should be the result, there can arise no difficulty between Spain and this country.

After looking over the papers connected with the affair at Key West, I find that there is no good ground, in any transaction there, for any complaint by Spain against the United States.

The *Croole* was taken possession of by the revenue officers; the stores on board, brought from Cardenas, were given up to the Spanish Consul to be returned to their owners; and there is no mention made of a single dollar in specie which it was said was stolen by the pirates. There were some boxes of ammunition, which were transferred for safe-keeping to the U. S. schooner *Patrel*, and which were probably mistaken for specie.

The General of Marine commanding the *Pizarro*, would have taken the *Croole* as a Pirate, but he could not do it for want of a pilot, and Lieut. Rogers says, in his report, that he did not deem it proper to furnish a pilot for the purpose of enabling the General to capture a vessel in our waters, and in our jurisdiction. So far there is nothing that can give Spain any ground for conflict against the United States Government, and, so far as we can learn, the Cuban Government has done nothing at which we have any right to take umbrage.

It may be doubted how far our Government has any right to interfere in behalf of men who have disregarded and violated our laws, stained the national honor, and placed themselves out of the pale of the protection of those laws. They are welcome to all the hazards which they have chosen to encounter, and are neither entitled to sympathy nor protection from this Government. To get into a war with Spain on account of the punishment which she may inflict on these rascals, will be absurd. But I am quite certain that there will be no serious difficulty.

A war with Spain is evidently the main object of those who promote the enterprise against Cuba. They have in view, in fact, not so much the plunder of Cuba, as of the United States commercial marine. If we get into war with Spain, the pirates will engage in privateering against our commerce, with letters of marque and reprisals, purchased from the Spanish authorities. The packet ships, with cargoes worth half a million, will reward the patriotism of the Cuban heroes.

But there are other considerations which render a war with Spain, or the independence of Cuba, particularly hazardous to the interests of the Southern slaveholding and cotton growing region. It would be the means of ruining the south.

The Southern Statesmen here know this so well that they have been foremost in supporting the policy of the Administration, as regards the prostration of the Cuban invasion.

It will be known, before long, that the Administration took no step without the approbation and aid, and earnest promptings, of some distinguished Southern Democratic statesmen in Congress—and particularly Mr. King.

Mr. Benton's speech to-day was very vigorous and sarcastic. Mr. Clay appears rather unwell. It is to be hoped that he will be able to close the debate in support of his bill.

12 June 1850, 2

The New Orleans *Delta* of the 2d inst. confirms the painful impression entertained by many of his friends, that the Episcopal clergyman, who was killed at Cardenas fighting under the banner of General LOPEZ, was Rev. Mr. McCARRIN, from Kentucky. He fell in the front ranks.

The same paper states that Major HAWKINS was doing well and rapidly recovering.

THE OFFICERS OF THE CUBA EXPEDITION have published a statement of all the particulars attending the late invasion, fight at Cardenas, and escape to Key West. The particulars do not differ from those we have already published. These officers speak in the highest terms of General LOPEZ. They have every confidence in his integrity, skill and bravery.

THE CUBAN PRISONERS—CAPT. DUPREU.—The N. O. *Crescent* of the 3d inst., advises us that the British steamer brought letters to that city, announcing the military execution of the five wounded men left at Cardenas by Gen. LOPEZ.—Among them was Capt. DUPREU. Of this officer the *Crescent* says:

"This gentleman was well known in this city, where he had acquired a high reputation for courage. He was the master of every species of arms—a dead shot—a skillful swordsman, and a gallant man. He was a Virginian by birth, but as his name indicates, of French extraction, and spoke the French language like his mother tongue. It will be recollected that he was selected by Gen. Scott to reconnoitre the fortifications of Vera Cruz. After obtaining all the necessary information, he was suspected by the Vera Cruz authorities, and orders given for his arrest, when, by an act of great presence of mind, he saved himself. A boat was at the landing waiting for a passenger to go on board a British man-of-war. He stepped on board and ordered the boat to shove off. The men, deceived by his manner, obeyed him, and carried him to the ship. His information was of important service to the General. He was appointed Captain of Dragoons, and served with distinction in the campaign under Scott. His death will cause a deep sensation.

12 June 1850, 4

We learn the names of the following persons who were shot at Matanzas, having been concerned in the invasion of Lopez and his band at Cardenas: *George Warner*, of Evansville, Indiana; — *Kelly*, formerly resident of Cincinnati; — *McGreggor*, residence unknown.

We were surprised to see in the *Evening Post* a charge against the Administration (which it has since disclaimed however) of giving countenance to the invasion of Lopez. The *Post* had said that the Spanish Minister kept Mr. CLAYTON advised of the movements of the revolutionists or marauders, and censured the Secretary for his tardy interference. Now, the fact turns out to be that Mr. Clayton gave the Spanish Minister the first notice he ever received of the sailing of the expedition. The Spanish Minister was not better informed, nor so well informed as the Secretary, respecting the illegal movement, and the correspondence before the Senate will show that every possible effort was made by the Administration to arrest the expedition. It now appears that the men enlisted went professedly as citizens going to California; that the barque and brig which contained part of the expedition were chartered for Chagrás at the usual price per passenger, and that the captains and crews had no suspicion of their destination until they arrived at a certain latitude, when, by order of one of the leaders, named Wheat, they were compelled to change their course. The Administration needs no apologists to defend its course. By its active interposition during both the expeditions which were got up against Cuba, it has so completely frustrated the plots of these conspirators against the National honor, that, although the plan has been hatching for two years, it has resulted only in the miserably abortive midnight effort at Cardenas, not above the dignity of a highway robbery. The leader of the enterprise is arrested for trial, and it is earnestly hoped his merits may be meted out to him by an honest and intelligent American court and jury—a court that it is hoped will wait a few days for the production of witnesses against a notorious criminal, before turning him loose upon society again, and a jury having not American names only, but American hearts, duly sensitive on the point of national honor, and prepared to vindicate the good faith and laws of their country.

As to the Contoy prisoners we cannot doubt that the justice of the Spanish authorities in Cuba will respond at once to the American view of the subject. They will see by the information transmitted to them by their excellent Minister at Washington, that the President has done every thing within his power to stop the invasion, and that he perseveres without ceasing in maintaining the honor of this country and the faith pledged in its treaty with Spain.

Had the President not interfered—had the treaty not existed—had the honor of this Government not demanded his interference, and especially had a man of loose political morality occupied the chair of State during the past year, instead of a miserable band of six hundred invaders, Cuba might have been assailed by twenty times that number. Let the Spanish authorities in Cuba compare the efforts made by the American Government to suppress an expedition against a rich island within a few days' sail of the most populous American cities, with the corresponding efforts made in European countries to suppress similar expeditions against the Spanish dominions in the South American States. Considering the proximity of Cuba to the United States, the oppressive restrictions on our commerce with that island, so irritating to the American mind, the shooting of the prisoners at Matanzas, of which we admit our Government cannot complain according to the law of nations, and the numerous subjects of vexation in regard to the alleged treatment of Americans in this island for many years past, we defy any European nation to produce the instance in which, under similar difficulties, it has better vindicated the faith of its treaty stipulations. We know that our country will be assailed in Europe for these transactions in the United States, all of which originated among alien foreigners, nineteen-twentieths of them being Spaniards, who have abused the hospitality of the country by fitting out in secret this predatory expedition.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

The steamer *Isabel* arrived at Charleston yesterday, from Havana on the 8th instant. She reports that there are in all sixty-nine persons held as prisoners at Havana, consisting of the volunteers and crews found on board the barques *Georgiana* and *Sarah Loud*. They were undergoing trial before a Marine Court Martial, the American and British consuls being present at the trial, which it was supposed would result in the punishment of the captains of the vessels, and the release of the men. There is no other news of consequence reported.

The proper name of the Consul of the United States at Havana is more familiar to us than to our compositors, or they would not have permitted to pass the misprint, in our daily paper of yesterday, of his name, in the address of Mr. Secretary CLAYTON's important letters to him. In noticing this error, we embrace the opportunity to state, what we believe is the universal opinion, that Gen. ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, the Consul, has, in the highly responsible position in which he is placed at this critical juncture, conducted himself in a manner to deserve the approbation of his Government and of his countrymen.

12 June 1850, 2

The American Prisoners in Havana.

When, in December, 1837, an armed force, fitted out in the British province of Upper Canada, crossed into the territory of the United States and destroyed the steamer *Caroline*, on the plea that she was in the service of men who were organizing an expedition to overthrow, by force of arms, the British dominion in Canada, the outrage was denounced from one end of the country to the other. One of the severest charges against the Administration of that day, and which served materially to overthrow it at the succeeding elections—was that it had not showed sufficient sensibility to the national indignity, and had not pushed the claim for redress with sufficient zeal and vigor. When the next Administration came into power the subject was brought forward more prominently, and a discussion ensued between the two Governments, managed by Lord Ashburton on the part of England, and by Daniel Webster for the United States. Principles were therein asserted to which recent events have given importance, in their application to cases of flagrant outrage on the rights and personal liberty of Americans citizens who were under the protection of the American flag. In the message of the President of the United States at the commencement of the second session of the Twenty-Seventh Congress (1842) he announced these doctrines as those of the Government of the United States:

"In the view taken by this Government the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorized war against that province, (Canada) or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island, in hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree affects the real question between the two Governments. This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations under the law of nations."

It will be remembered that the *Navy Island* here spoken of was in Niagara river, and had been seized by a band of Canadian insurgents and American sympathizers in arms, to revolutionize Canada, and that the *Caroline* was supposed to be in actual communication, carrying from the American shore arms and passengers. The American Government nevertheless constantly proclaimed that the seizure of the *Caroline* was "a public wrong to the United States," and "wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power."

Mr. Webster in his correspondence insists upon this view. He says: "The act of which the Government of the United States complains is not to be considered justifiable or unjustifiable, as the question of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the employment in which the *Caroline* was engaged, may be decided the one way or the other. That act is of itself a wrong, and an offence to the sovereignty and dignity of the United States, being a violation of their soil and territory."

How much more, then, is the seizure of the *Georgiana* and the *Susan Loud* on the high seas, by Spanish armed vessels, a violation of the sovereignty of the United States, and the forcible seizure and carrying away from them of one hundred persons, and putting them on trial for their lives before an inquisitorial Spanish tribunal, an outrage upon the national dignity! The vessels of the United States on the seas are as much part of the territory of the United States, and under its jurisdiction, as the steamer *Caroline* was at the dock at Schlosser. In discussing the case of the *Creole*, with Lord Ashburton, at the same time as the *Caroline* case, Mr. Webster insisted upon this immunity for American vessels at sea, and said: "A vessel on the high seas, beyond the distance of a marine league from the shore, is regarded as part of the territory of the nation to which she belongs, and subjected exclusively to the jurisdiction of that nation." He goes further: "A ship, say the publicists, though at anchor in a foreign harbor, preserves its jurisdiction and its laws. It is natural to consider the vessels of a nation as part of its territory, though at sea, as the State retains jurisdiction over them; and according to the commonly received custom this jurisdiction is preserved over the vessels even in parts of the sea subject to a foreign dominion." These vessels being under the flag of the United States on the high seas, or even if within the foreign dominion of Mexico, were entitled to all the immunities of American soil, and the strong reprobation of the attack upon the *Caroline* is emphatically applicable to their cases. The offence is even more aggravated, for while the *Caroline* was in the very neighborhood of a flagrant insurrection, and possibly dangerous to the British, the vessels in the Gulf, which the Spaniards seized, were remote from the scene of conflict, had taken no part to identify themselves with it, but were, on the contrary, as the concurrent testimony alleges, withdrawing from the scene and returning to the United States peacefully. The British, moreover, contented themselves with the destruction of the vessel, which was the dangerous instrument, but did not pretend to seize or punish its crew, by mockery of law, as pirates. The Spanish Government not only violated the flag and seized the men as prisoners, but, it seems, continued to assert jurisdiction, by putting them on trial before its own courts for an offence which belongs exclusively to the courts of the United States.

We hope, therefore, for a decided reassertion, in a tone of unmistakable firmness by our Government, of the doctrines of public law which were affirmed so decidedly as against England in 1812. The case is one of more aggravation, the necessity for interposition imminent, and the voice of the country loud and unanimous for action.

The Daily Picayune.

12 June 1850, 1
Evening Edition

Examination of Gen. Lopez.

BEFORE JOSHUA BALDWIN, U. S. COMMISSIONER.

The court met at 10 o'clock this morning. The accused and his counsel were present. Mr. Hutton stated to the court that he had been authorized by the Government to employ additional counsel in this case for the prosecution; Mr. J. P. Benjamin would, therefore, assist on the part of the Government.

L. H. Desforges, Registering Clerk, sworn.—Ques.—When did the steamer Creole clear? Objected to.

The certificate of J. W. Hincks, the Deputy Collector, certifying to a copy of the manifest of the steamer Creole, which cleared in coal ballast for Chagres, was then offered in evidence.

Mr. Henderson objected to it on the ground that a deputy could not certify to a record from the Collector's office.

Mr. Benjamin argued the point, maintaining the contrary, and was replied to by Mr. Henderson. The Commissioner ruled that the document should be received in evidence for the present, and that he would hereafter decide on its admissibility.

A. Garcia sworn.—Was employed at the arsenal below the city. [Mr. Henderson here admonished the witness not to criminate himself.] Does not know any thing about the shipment of arms or ammunition in May last. There was some delivered about that time. A gentleman came to the arsenal and took away a box. This was in the morning about 5 o'clock in the month of April. The box was carried away on a dray. The order for the arms was received from the Adjutant General, through Mr. Soria. The arms consisted of muskets, pistols and swords. About 450 in all.

Jacob Soria sworn.—Was at the arsenal during the month of March and April, but knew nothing about the removing of arms during those months. Previous to that knew of arms being sent up the river for the militia. Witness stated that his connection as assistant with the Adjutant General ceased before that time. Does not know Gen. Lopez. Knows nothing of a requisition for arms during the above period at the arsenal.

Victor Ker sworn.—Never saw Gen. Lopez until the last two or three days.

Col. J. B. Walton sworn.—Knows nothing of a projected expedition to Cuba except by common report. Never saw Gen. Lopez until he saw him in court. Never saw the steamer Creole.

T. Morgan sworn.—Is employed at the arsenal. Knows of arms being delivered at the arsenal, but cannot specify the time. Cannot say who received the arms. Cannot remember the name of any person who was there to receive the arms. Don't know if the Adjutant General was there at the time the arms were delivered. The keeper of the arsenal ordered the arms put up.

Wm. L. Crittenden sworn.—Does not know of any preparations being made for a military expedition against Cuba. [Mr. Henderson here put the witness on his guard not to inculpate himself by his answers, and read to him the statute under which Gen. Lopez was charged.]

Ques.—Have you been solicited to join any military expedition? Witness refused to answer on the ground of crimination.

Mr. Moise rose to object to the form in which the prosecution put their questions, and the point was being argued when our report closed.

12 June 1850, 4

The Sun of yesterday attacks several of the City papers for publishing the rumors of news from Havana, which were currently believed at Washington on Sunday. We are sorry to see our cotemporary getting out of humor, so much so as to drag into public view the unburied, though patriotic, relics of Blievgammon because its speculation in Cuban stock has so ludicrously exploded; it did not fall into a passion, as far as we remember, after either the Lehigh, the Plainfield or the Jacksonville explosions, and they were much nearer home, and a good deal more expensive to the public, although perhaps not to *The Sun*. This indicates no improvement in the temper of a journal which daily illuminates a universe. *The Sun* should rather cultivate a becoming silence, and the public would then, after a while, forget its amusing antics, and the Free Flag of Cuba might sleep peacefully by the side of the Moon Hoax and the great avalanche of the Falls of Niagara.

Items by the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 11.

The ship *Ell Whitney*, which arrived at New-Orleans, reports having spoke on the 18th May, bark *France*, 24 days out from Rio, bound to New-York, with the loss of several of the crew by yellow fever.

The deaths at New-Orleans by Cholera, during the week ending 1st June, numbered 13.

The New-Orleans papers contradict the report that Captain Dupern was executed at Cardenas. He was in New-York in the middle of May.

Seventeen of Lopez' men arrived at Savannah on Saturday from Key West. They belong to Kentucky and Ohio, and are anxious to enlist for another expedition to Cuba.

The boy executed at Cardenas was named Wm. Kelly, and 19 years old. He was from Cincinnati, and did not belong to the expedition, but was on his way to Chagres.

Capt. Lopez, nephew of Gen. Lopez, with 20 men, 9 of whom are Spanish troops who deserted in the *Croce*, are still at Key West.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 11—3 P. M.

By the *Isabel* arrived here we learn that 61 prisoners at Havana, volunteers and crews of the *Georgiana* and *Sarah Lou*, are being tried in the Marine Court. The British and American Consuls were present. The trial is not concluded but it is supposed the captains of the vessel will be punished and the remainder cleared. The report of another invasion by men in the steamer *Fanny* is incorrect, as the *Fanny* was at Key West bound to New-York. No news of any other attempt now in progress, and nothing else important per *Isabel*.

Latest from Havana—Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 2.

The *Ohio* has arrived here from Havana, with dates to the 7th inst.

Gen. Lopez arrived here yesterday, and was arrested. He appeared this morning before the District Court, and his examination is just finished. He has been sent for trial before the U. S. Commissioners. Bail fixed at \$13,000.

12 June 1850, 8

FROM HAVANA.

Things at Havana—The Albany and Germantown—The Prisoners.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

HAVANA, Monday, May 27, 1850.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath:

Our season of excitement has not entirely passed. The flag-ship sloop-of-war Albany arrived here on the 24th, in the morning, and in the evening the sloop Germantown. Having communicated with the Consul and paid an official visit to the Captain-General, the sloop Albany, in the evening, put herself in the offing, followed the next morning by the Germantown, and there they are now cruising, waiting the possibility of vindicating the indignity passed upon our flag by the seizure of two American vessels (bark and schooner) and their passengers, in waters not under Spanish jurisdiction, having all the papers required for traveling upon the high seas, without the commission of an act that would justify the treatment, unless it be against the United States.

There is but one opinion of the prisoners made, and of the seizures, by Naval officers, and our oldest and most intelligent shipmasters—"that they are illegal"—many believe, with intention to insult a power that has much befriended them, and undoubtedly prevented the "progenitor" party, from obtaining the power to which they are entitled on this Island. The progressive party is here, all Creole.

Yesterday morning four of the persons left on shore at Cardenas by Gen. Lopez were shot at Matanzas. We have not heard their names; but they were part of those, as we understand, for whom the prisoner-Governor pledged his honor that they should not be injured, as the condition upon which he was released by Gen. L. and permitted to land. I have particulars to furnish of the landing, &c. which will give a better view of the action of those concerned in it, than obtained from the fabricated Spanish reports, but the time nor the conveyance do not permit for this letter. If the prizes captured and ordered to this port come up, they will not enter, without the flag comes down, to which our gallant boys look up, aboard the national guardians in the vicinity. The war-brig Habanero entered the day before yesterday, with, by report, thirty-eight prisoners taken from the bark and schooner on the coast of Yucatan; but I think this requires confirmation, as I do not find any one who has seen them land. It strikes me that the vessels may have been ordered to some other port, and I much fear that the prisoners have ceased to live, except the twelve we have here, which have been demanded and refused. The action of the Government causes me to believe that they are laboring to conceal a great crime, committed in the first outburst of passion, and for which they apprehend justice awaits them at the hands of the wronged, if the facts can be ascertained. If they have done the wrong, I trust they will find what they anticipate.

V. U. O.

12 June 1850, 8

Reception of the Saranac—The Prisoners—
Business, &c.
Correspondence of The Tribune.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 1, 1850.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath:

I have the pleasure of writing by the Saranac, American steamer-of-war, leaving this port, evening of the 30th ult. for Key West, and thence to the most convenient port for communication with the State Department by Telegraph. I think her departure was a relief, and consequently gratifying, to a few important personages who have felt a little the spirited action of Com. Tatnall. As a matter of duty on his second arrival, Capt. Tatnall reported through Gen. Campbell to Captain-General Roncali that it was *supposed* a second expedition would have sailed from New-Orleans on or about the 21st, in consequence of which the victorious brig-of-war Habañero left for sea at 11 o'clock at night, the 29th ult. being the day of the communication. The prizes are still at Mariel under the watching of the Spanish frigate "Esperanza," and a small force on shore. The sloop-of-war Albany and Germantown are not in view from the Moro to-day, having moved probably some 40 miles to the westward, in observation of the coast.

The reception of the Saranac on her late return to this port from Key West, was intended to be disrespectful to the Flag, but it was not noticed, and probably not understood, except by those on shore who are familiar with the honor-usages of the port.

It is customary when the Moro signals indicate a *National* vessel coming in, whether Spanish or foreign, to display the Spanish flag from the walls of the "Punto" and "Cabañas," which was not done when the Saranac was recognized as an American war steamer, nor subsequent to her entrance. Another compliment was paid to her peace-making armament, by the removal, at some inconvenience, of a frigate preparing for sea, from her position at the arsenal, to the south-west part of the harbor, near the present quarantine ground, so as to bring the yankee, with a slight relieving angle, between the frigate and the "Soberano" seventy-four, in good sweeping range—but this bravado-management is of no consequence, save to display the real feeling of the hypocritical officials, with whom you have to deal.

The prisoners are yet on board the "Soberano" undergoing examination. Unless prompt action saves them, their treatment, the climate, impure air of the part of the vessel to which they are assigned, chained to the floor by chains and shackles, will soon consummate the sacrifice that Spanish justice yearns to make—but which Spanish prudence, under the influence of fear, withholds for the present in any more direct manner.

After the recently proffered services of the Spanish frigate at Key West, to guard the prisoners on shore there, were accepted, (as we are told by residents of the Island) having been informed that there were 650 well-armed men, they very judiciously declined going on shore, but left an officer to watch the authorities, with instructions "to report any violation of duty, or if the prisoners were permitted to escape." We are confirmed in the fact that the only prisoners made at Cardenas were the five men who left Lopez upon the wharf, refusing to leave any part in the expedition, four of whom have been shot, as reported at Mantanzas.

June 12, 1850, 3

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.

The Ohio has arrived here from Havana, with dates to the 7th inst. Genl. Lopez arrived here yesterday and was arrested. He appeared this morning before the District Court, and his examination is just finished. He has been sent for trial before the U. S. Commissioners. Bail fixed at \$13,000.

The sales of cotton for the week amount to 17,000 bales, and prices are unaltered: Middling has been sold at 11½¢; fair at 13.

The receipts at the Southern ports are 672,000 behind last year. Flour is firm; ordinary brands are held at 7½¢.

Ham Pork is steady at \$11. Prime Lard has advanced from 7½¢ to 7½¢. Sugar has declined; fair sells at 5½¢. Corn has improved, and is firm at 72¢.

MEMPHIS, June 10.

On Saturday evening the case of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank came before the Court, on the part of Dr. F. Fowkes and others—that assets of the Bank should be placed under their control, which motion was resisted by General Coe, as attorney for a portion of the creditors. General Coe had read a communication previously signed by King and Trigg to the effect that such resistance on his part would be treated by them as a private and personal matter. The argument was referred to some other day. Coe and Connell left the Court room and were met by Trigg and his friends. There is diversity of opinion as to which commenced the assault, but the general opinion is that Trigg commenced the attack on Connell, and in the melee Coe shot and killed Trigg. A general fight ensued, when Coe was attacked by three different parties, and shot in the back and fell, and up to the present hour his case is considered doubtful. Connell and Gains closed, and both severely wounded.

CHARLESTON, June 11th 3 P. M.

By the Isabel arrived here we learn that 61 prisoners at Havana, volunteers, and crews of the "Georgiana," and "Sarah Lou," are being tried in the Marine Court. The British and American Consuls were present. The trial is not concluded, but it is supposed the Captain of the vessel will be punished and the remainder cleared. The report of another invasion by men in the steamer Fanny, is incorrect, as the Fanny was at Key West, bound to New York. No news of any other attempt now in progress, and nothing else important per "Isabel."

12 June 1850, 2

From the *Charleston Mercury*.
The Cuban Affair.

The following letter presents the results of the recent invasion of Cuba in a very threatening aspect. The authorities in Havana appear to have done acts which cannot be tolerated, and in a temper and manner as bad as the acts themselves. Our correspondent gives a very unfavorable construction of the behaviour of our own Government, but on that point we have later information, in the official communication of the President to the Senate. Portions of this have been unofficially published. Among the papers are several despatches from Mr. Clayton to Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana. The last of these announces the determination of the Executive in regard to those who have been made prisoners elsewhere than in Cuba. We quote the important portion of it. If adhered to, it will make trouble, unless the Spanish authorities retract their steps:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
Washington, June, 1850. }THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. CAMPBELL,
CONSUL AT HAVANA.

[Mr. Clayton instructs Mr. Campbell to impress upon the Count of Alcey, the distinction between prisoners who have committed a crime, and those captured under the appearance of an intention to commit a crime.]

"The President means to claim, for the American occupants of the Mexican Island, that they are not guilty of any crime, for which, by the laws of civilized nations, they should suffer death. They may have been, and probably were guilty of crimes, for which this Government ought in good faith to punish them under the act of Congress of April 30, 1818. But supposing the facts relating to their capture to be as they are represented to us, the President has resolved that the eagle must and shall protect them against any punishments but that which the tribunals of their own nation may award.

"Tell the Count of Alcey to send them home to encounter a punishment which, if they are honorable men, will be worse than any he could inflict, in the indignant frowns and denunciations of good men in their own country, for an attempt to violate the faith and honor of a nation which holds its character for integrity of more value and higher worth than all the Antilles together. But warn him in the most friendly manner, and in the true spirit of our ancient treaty, that if he unjustly sheds one drop of American blood, at this exciting period, it may cost the two countries a sanguinary war."

From Havana.

Correspondence of the *Charleston Mercury*.

HAVANA, May 30.

Gentlemen: The exciting scenes through which we have passed during the last few days, and the indignation I feel at the outraged nationality of my country, lead me to hope for a place in your columns. You will no doubt have received, long ere this, full accounts of the landing of Lopez at Cardenas, his re-embarkation, and his landing at Key West; and probably also, of the capture of two American vessels on the coast of Yucatan, by the Spanish cruisers. It is the high-handed and insulting course pursued by the authorities here, not only regarding the prisoners taken in two vessels, but also in their absolute refusal to give to the commanders of either of the American cruisers which have arrived at this port, or to the Consul, any information concerning them. In every instance that an American officer has requested to see the prisoners, the denial has been most direct and absolute. The circumstances of the capture and proceedings are as follows: On the 15th inst. information was brought here by a fishing smack of the presence on the coast of Yucatan, near Cape Catoche, of a vessel having on board armed men, supposed to be a part of the invading expedition for Cuba. On the 16th the General of Marine left here in the steamer Pizarro, and returned on the 20th, reporting having captured two Yankee vessels and about one hundred prisoners, part of the expedition, and that they were ordered up here under convoy of the

Spanish brig-of-war Habanero. On the 24th the sloop-of-war Albany, Lieut. Randolph, arrived here, and a few hours after the Germantown arrived.

It is said the Commanders having received from the authorities a most cool and direct refusal of information or permission to see the prisoners, (eleven that had been brought in by the Pizarro) determined to proceed to sea, retake the prizes, and examine any vessel having American citizens prisoners on board. The ships went to sea, and cruised off our port several days. On the 25th the steamer Saranac, Commander Tatnall, arrived off the port, and taking Lieut. Randolph on board brought him into port, leaving the Albany temporarily in charge of her first officer. The steamer it was soon reported was sent out by General Taylor to help defend the Island against the libertines. While Commander Tatnall was on shore with Lieut. Randolph they were surprised to hear the firing of guns and cheering, and were soon informed that the Spanish brig-of-war Habanero had come in with the rest of the Yankee prisoners. Soon after it leaked out that the two prizes had been ordered into Matel to keep them out of the hands of the men-of-war. The Saranac left here on the 26th, Commander Tatnall having had an interview with the Captain General. It is said that in reply to this request to see the American prisoners, the Captain General said: "President Taylor has declared them pirates, and I will take care they shall meet their fate." The Saranac proceeded to Key West, taking with her the Albany and Germantown. On the 24th she returned here having on board Judge Marvin, of Key West, and Judge Douglas, the Collector there. These gentlemen had yesterday an interview with the Captain General, in company with Commander Tatnall, and the steamer sailed as soon after as she could get up steam. We know not what that conference amounted to, but if the Key West gentleman expressed to the Government here, the same opinions that they did to citizens, they will have the gratification to know that they have confirmed the authorities in their intended sanguinary course, and caused to be shed the blood of some of their fellow-countrymen. They not only recognized the right of Spain to capture American vessels in neutral waters, but held that the Spanish steamer Pizarro would have been justified in taking the *Creole* in the harbor of Key West, and the portion of her crew that were ashore there. The opinions of Gen. Campbell are marked by a high sense of national feeling and honor; but when he is so coolly seconded by Americans holding office in their own country, can it be wondered that he is repulsed and insulted by the Government here? We trust Gen. Taylor will support him nobly, we rely with implicit confidence in the sympathy of our fellow-citizens.

At Cardenas five men were taken prisoners the day after the *Creole* left there. They had deserted from her in the morning, and applied to the American Consul there for protection. He told them he could do nothing for them. They were taken to Matanzas, and four of them without even the form of a trial, without listening to their protestations, were shot. The fifth was reprieved for having assisted a wounded soldier. When told they were to be shot, they asked for pen and paper that they might write to their friends of their fate. One of them was a fine looking young fellow, about eighteen years old. His name was George Warner, son of Allison Warner, of Evansville, Indiana. He protested his innocence, appealed to his passport for Cardenas, said he had been forced to come with them, that he had left them as soon as he could get on shore—but it was of no avail. Another was a naturalized citizen who had resided some time in Cincinnati, his name was Kelly. The others were two Englishmen and a Scotchman.

The prisoners that are here, are confined in chains on board the line of battle ship "Solera" in the harbor. Very little can be learned respecting them, but what does leak out makes it probable the most dreadful fate awaits them. We trust our Government will, interfere in time to vindicate its own laws, and completely assist upon a reparation if one is due. At all events let the men have a chance for justice. Let them be tried by an impartial tribunal, and not be without defence, victims to the implacable hatred of every Spaniard to the name of American.

12 June 1850, 2

From Havana.

By the steamship Isabel, which arrived in our harbor yesterday morning, we are in possession of our Havana News to the 6th inst.

The news by the Isabel has mostly been anticipated by previous arrivals. The Captain General of Cuba has received many letters of congratulation on the speedy flight of the invaders and the efficient organization of the soldiery and militia to repel further attacks.

In his proclamation to the army, he gives great credit to the troops for their defence at Cardenas, and has promoted and rewarded a number.

The Matanzas Aurora, of the 7th says:—Subscription have been taken up at Matanzas to the amount of \$4,000 in aid of the families of those who fell at Cardenas.

The Gaceta de la Havana, contains numerous letters from different parts of the Island congratulating the Captain General on his success in expelling "the pirates" from the Island.

The execution of four of the five persons taken at Cardenas is confirmed. The fifth who had saved the life of a Spanish Corporal, was spared and sent to labor on the Isle of Pines.

(From Burnham & Co's Circular.)

HAVANA JUNE 7, 1850.

The dispersion and flight of the adventurers who landed at Cardenas, followed immediately upon our last advices. The excitement which those incidents occasioned, has gradually been assuaged, and we may hope that the course of business generally will soon entirely recover from the interruption which it received, particularly in the import trade. There has not yet been any Decree removing the Blockade, in which the Island was placed by our Government but merchant vessels are not subjected to any inconvenience whatever.

There are not many cases of Cholera in the city, but the disease has manifested itself in some parts of the interior, and we are sorry to say it has broken out on several plantations, with considerable mortality. The period of the year, being the commencement of the rainy season, is unfavorable to give it immediate check.

We have conversed with a gentleman from Cuba who came passenger in the Isabel. He has been a resident of Cardenas for some time past. He describes the attack of Gen. Lopez as having been made and carried out in true military style. There was an attempt made to get possession of the Rail Road, and go directly in the country. This was, in a measure, effected. The superintendent had the cars all ready, and although closely watched, effected his escape with a locomotive for Havana and Matanzas when the alarm was given, and in the meantime the road near Cardenas, was so broken up, that the troops could not proceed.

The attack and repulse of the Lancers, on the evening of the attack, was highly creditable on both sides. About sixty of the troops were yet

remaining in one of the principal streets of the town. A company of Lancers, numbering about thirty, came charging down with lances. The Americans had no chance to escape, and stationed themselves close to the wall of the buildings, and as the charge came up, with a deadly aim, they killed or wounded nearly every one. The Americans then retired to the main body who were about re-embarking. Many of the expedition were armed with a new revolving rifle, which can be discharged some fifteen or twenty times in a minute. It is termed the quill rifle, and is described as being a most beautiful and deadly weapon. It was used with great effect against the Lancers.

The fate of the prisoners captured off Cuba is yet undetermined. They are closely confined on board the guardship in the harbor of Havana, and all communication with them is interdicted. It is stated that the officers of the vessels will certainly be executed. There may be some hopes from the interference of our government, should their orders arrive in time. The unwarranted interference of the government authorities from Key West may, however, cause their execution before the instructions from the President reaches Cuba. Our Consul at Havana has been placed in a very delicate and responsible position, but has thus far maintained his ground with great credit to himself and his government. Most of those engaged in the expedition, who landed at Key West, have left—but few remain. A number came passengers in the Isabel.

It is the general belief that although at the present there seems to be satisfaction among the citizens of Cuba, the people are ready on any occasion for revolution, and that had Gen. Lopez had a few more troops with him he would have been successful.

The rains in the country had been very general, although not more than sufficient to lay the dust in Havana. The effect of the rain upon the Coffee crop it is said will be to almost double the crop upon that of last year.

The papers make no mention of the prisoners confined in the Mora, nor of those that had been shot at Matanzas.

A project was on foot among the merchants and others to construct fourteen smaller armed war steamers, to be used as a Guarda Costa or home squadron, to protect the Island against invasion.

The Spanish Journals are copying from our special articles about the invasion as uphold the cause of Spanish despotism.

High honors had been conferred on the soldiers and citizens who behaved themselves so gallantly at Cardenas.

Two highly respectable citizens of Matanzas Don F. Javier de la Cruz, and Don J. P. Barrera, have been sentenced to ten years imprisonment in Ceuta, for conspiring against the government.

The Falcon and Georgia left Havana on the 6th, the Ohio on the 6th, and the U. S. steamer Safford on the 7th.

THE TIMES (LONDON)
12 JUNE 1850, 4

The rapid failure and ignominious retreat of the first detachment of American bucaniers in their late attempt on the island of Cuba is a very fortunate termination of that audacious and absurd enterprise for all parties concerned. It has saved the island from the horrors of a conflict with a band of ferocious marauders, who showed in the 10 hours during which they occupied Cardenas that plunder and arson formed no inconsiderable part of their objects. It has proved that if the adventurers relied on any support from the colonial or the negro population of Cuba, they had been deceived, for all parties in the island testified their readiness to support the lawful authority of the Crown of Spain. It has covered Lopez and his followers with disgrace and ridicule, while it has relieved the Spanish Government from the terrible necessity of making a wholesale example of a large band of prisoners; and in the prevailing state of public morality in the United States, as success is allowed to justify every enormity, so failure is more likely than any other cause to turn the public judgment against such an enterprise when defeated. On the other hand, the Spanish authorities in the island seem to have acted with spirit and courage, and the skirmish which compelled Lopez to fall back on the Creole steamer was accompanied, if the reports of the defeated party can be believed, with very considerable loss of life to the QUEEN's troops. So far the disastrous result of this expedition is not unsatisfactory, though we can employ no expressions too strong to condemn the atrocious violation of every law by which these miscreants proceeded to attack the territory of a friendly Power, to sacrifice a considerable number of human lives, and to commence an enterprise which might have consigned the entire island of Cuba to the joint horrors of an American invasion and a negro insurrection. But the parties whose conduct in this affair we are called to examine with peculiar minuteness are the Government of the United States, the Courts of Justice of the United States, and the prevailing opinion on this subject of the American people. From them not only Spain, but the civilized world, has a right to demand a full explanation and whatever redress can be afforded by the application of those penal laws which the legislation of all countries has provided against such acts of piratical warfare; and the failure of such explanation and redress would identify the American nation with the enormities committed by this band of desperadoes. It is a question of universal interest to ascertain, whether the Law in the United States has sufficient force to maintain the public obligations of the Union to the rest of the world; or whether the

democratic principle can so far triumph over all authority and justice that crimes of this magnitude can be committed and go unpunished. It is a question of universal interest to ascertain, whether the Law in the United States has sufficient force to maintain the public obligations of the Union to the rest of the world; or whether the

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The Government of the United States had, we are convinced, no participation in this criminal undertaking; but, considering the magnitude and the notoriety of the expedition, which has been in preparation for more than a twelvemonth, and was openly announced by the public press in Louisiana, we are at a loss to conceive how no decisive steps were taken by the Administration to prevent it, as had actually been done by proclamation some few months before. For the purposes of the Union, in its foreign relations, all its international obligations are of course complete in every part of the federal body; but if any difficulty arose between the federal authority and the State of Louisiana as to the application of the law, there was at least nothing to prevent the President and his Ministers from keeping in the suspected southern ports a sufficient naval force to watch, pursue, and seize any armed vessel sailing for Cuba. The custom-house officers and the navy, both acting under the orders of the Federal Executive, could have taken these precautions just as easily as they would prevent and seize vessels engaged in the slave trade or any other contraband traffic.

But General Lopez having landed at Savannah on his return from this disgraceful expedition was very properly arrested under a warrant of the President of the United States, and brought up for examination before a magistrate of that city. We may infer what the prevailing opinion of the population is in that part of the country, and what is the authority of the law, by the fact that the prisoner was forthwith discharged, for want, as it is said, of direct evidence against him, and escorted to his hotel with the acclamations of the people. In such a case and on such a charge we apprehend that it was the duty of any magistrate or judicial

officer to remand so notorious a delinquent, for the greatest crimes might go unpunished if a man could not be detained until the requisite evidence be produced against him. The credit of the United States and the ends of justice do imperatively require that this fugitive freebooter and his companions, be brought to trial and punished with all the rigour of the law.

The truth is, however, that if the judicial and executive powers are weak in the United States, it is because they cannot risk a collision with the grand tyrant of popular opinion. In this, therefore, as in similar instances, there is reason to apprehend that where public opinion sanctions or abets such outrages no satisfaction will be obtained by the authority of the law. In the South the Cuban expedition has had a scandalous interest in the eyes of large classes of the people. General QUINMAN, late Governor of the repudiating state of Mississippi, was, it is said, actually on his way to join the adventurers; and it is not impossible that an attempt may be made to identify the cause of Cuban annexation with "the peculiar institutions" of that portion of the Union. In the North the expedition is more generally condemned. The acquisition of Cuba itself, on any terms, would never be tolerated by the North if it were to add a powerful and wealthy slave state to the Union, and we are happy to acknowledge that the political morality of New England and New York is far above the unscrupulous passions of the South and the Far West. We are ourselves deeply interested, as a nation, in the preservation of those principles of international good faith and justice by the Americans which can alone give security to our own territorial possessions and to the maintenance of peace. The same policy which gives the Government of any State a right to claim redress for wrongs inflicted on its subjects abroad bids every Government to visit by the law every hostile act done by its own subjects at home. The same spirit which has already annexed Texas, dismembered Mexico, and invaded Cuba, would be equally ready to sympathize with a disaffected party in Canada or to attack the free Negro communities of our West India islands. Every concession to such a spirit of rapine and lawless warfare strengthens and excites it till it becomes equally injurious to the United States and to the rest of the world; and it must be vigorously repressed, first by the rigour of the laws of the United States, or, if they fail, by the resistance of all civilized nations.

WASHINGTON

13 June 1850, 3

AUTHENTIC FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE SARANAC AT NORFOLK.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

NORFOLK, JUNE 11, 1850.

The United States steamer *Saranac* has arrived at this anchorage, having sailed from Havana on the 5th instant. She sailed from the United States on the 19th of May, under secret instructions, but was delayed a few hours on the Bahama Banks. The ship ran upon a bed of coral at night, but was speedily gotten off, probably with but little injury to her copper. Lookouts had been properly stationed when the accident occurred. The Captain was up the greater portion of the previous night, and when the ship touched ground the First Lieutenant was in command of the deck; so that every precaution to avoid accidents had been strictly and carefully observed. But for this delay, our dispatch had been such we should have made a rapid passage to our port of destination.

On the 25th we arrived off Havana, and found there the sloop-of-war *Albany* and *Germentown*. Captain RANDOLPH came on board, when we were informed that it was his intention to intercept the merchant vessels adjudged to be American. It seems they had been captured by the Spanish squadron, and were expected hourly to be off Havana. Captain TATNALL having received this information, gave orders for the sloop to cruise off the port. The *Saranac* then stood in, Capt. Randolph accompanying us on board.

The particulars as detailed by Captain Randolph were these: A portion of the force organized in the United States for the invasion of Cuba succeeded in effecting a landing at Cardenas, situate between Havana and Matanzas. A slight skirmish ensued between the Americans and Spaniards, which resulted in the killing of some of the latter and taking possession of the place by the former. The Americans speedily abandoned the place, re-embarked, and made the best of their way to Key West. They were pursued by the Spanish General of Marine, in the war steamer *Pizarro*. The Spanish General afterwards returned to Havana, bringing as prisoners the crew and others found on board the captured vessels. Our Consul and Captain Randolph called upon the Spanish authorities for information. They were informed that two vessels with American papers, from the port of New Orleans, had been captured; that they constituted a portion of the invading force, of which they held proof. After hearing this statement, permission to visit the prisoners and see the evidence was asked, which was refused.

In consequence of this peculiar condition of affairs, and from the fact of Captain Randolph's being ignorant of a projected invasion of Cuba, and acting under general instructions, he determined to re-capture these vessels, and was off the harbor for this purpose at the time of our arrival. Capt. Randolph was bound by his commission to protect American property and the lives of American citizens from outrage. And under the then existing circumstances, the course of conduct determined upon was strictly proper, and must have received the sanction of our Government, though war must have been the inevitable result.

Upon our arrival in the port, Captain TATNALL, accompanied by Commander Randolph and the American Consul, had an interview with the Captain General. During this interview, Captain Tattall informed the Captain General that if he fell in with the enemy he should demand a satisfactory explanation; that he should pursue this course in consequence of the refusal by the Spanish authorities of Captain Randolph and the Consul's request to see the evidence against the captured vessels.

We sailed from Havana on the 26th, in company with the sloop for Key West. Here we ascertained that the captured vessels were the brig *Susan Loud* and bark *Georgiana*. The island of Contoy, belonging to Yucatan, was made the place of rendezvous. Being opposite to Cape Antonio, it furnished the very point of attack upon the island of Cuba, by an invading force. Judge MAXWELL, of the Federal Court, stated that the affidavits made in his Court established the fact that the men taken as prisoners had refused to accompany the expedition to Cardenas; that they had perpetrated no outrage or aggression against Spain. Captain Tattall was entrusted with a mission of strict neutrality. It was one of peace; showing good faith on the part of our Government towards Spain. He was ordered to prevent the landing of the expedition, and if effected, to prevent any reinforcement. Upon his arrival a landing had been effected, and two vessels, under American colors, concerned in the transportation of the adventurers, had been captured. Spain doubtless had a right to preserve herself from injury, and, to effect this, the Spanish Government of Cuba had a perfect right to make such capture. Our Government would have exercised a similar right under the same circumstances. The invasion of Cuba is in violation of our

obligation of neutrality to the Government of Spain—and those of our citizens who embarked in such an enterprise have violated the existing laws of our Government. Those who effected a landing upon the island of Cuba, with a view of revolutionizing the island, deserved richly the fate of pirates at the hands of the Spanish authorities. They insulted the flag of our nation the instant they availed themselves of its protection to carry on a secret and illegal enterprise. The Government of the island of Cuba, dreading an invasion, had a right to assume a defensive position, and thus possess herself of all the rights of a belligerent; and as such, she had the indisputable right to overhaul and search all American vessels in her vicinity. If engaged in an expedition of hostile nature, to make a capture; if innocent, to be unmolested.

We returned to Havana on the 29th. The Spanish authorities assured Capt. Tattall that the American prisoners should be well taken care of, and, after certain preliminary forms were gone through with, the Consul and their friends should be permitted to see them.

Captain Tattall, in the management of this delicate mission, has displayed great firmness, decision, and prudence. He has conformed strictly to the spirit and letter of his instructions, and has maintained unsullied the flag of the nation. By his prudent course, the lives of the American prisoners have been preserved, and our Government left free to act as she may think proper.

P.

THE ABORTIVE EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS TRUE DELTA OF JUNE 2.

The wisdom—leaving out of sight the positive criminality of which all are guilty who invade, without a declaration of war or a legal authorization of this Government, neighboring friendly nations—the wisdom, we say, of making war after this fashion, under the pretence that it is justified by the offensiveness of the political system under which the invaded live, and by which they are governed, may well be questioned; and we think the time has arrived when it behooves the Southern people particularly to look well to the consequences that are inseparably linked to proceedings so thoroughly repudiated by the spirit, the tenor, and the justice of republican institutions. If it be competent to a few restless men in this or other States to make war upon Cuba, because of injustice, real or fancied, of which the people of that island are the victims, we cannot conceive any good reason why other parties should be debarred a similar privilege on the Rio Grande or the Isthmus of Panama.

The custom-house of Matamoros is quite as tempting, one would suppose, as a similar establishment in Cardenas, and the transit of gold dust across the Isthmus would be a tempting bait to a monarchical Englishman in Kingston, or an unscrupulous Spaniard in Havana, both of whom might allege incompetency and defective administration as a fair plea for the spoliation of our weak and not very intelligent neighbor Republic of New Granada.

We are not sure that we may not incur the charge of being traitors to freedom, by giving utterance to these sentiments, which, by a singular perversion of morals, are now denounced as seditious; but, still believing that the people are not mad, and that justice, fair dealing, magnanimity, and an honest love of republicanism, not propagandism, are deeply rooted in the American mind and heart, we do humbly protest against the extension of liberty by the bayonet in other hands than those of the oppressed, or those who generously and manfully rush to their aid when they have drawn the sword on a fair and honorable field against the tyrants who enslave them.

The world is strangely metamorphosed; the warnings of WASHINGTON are unheeded and forgotten; while, if Arnold were to appear again—so strange a creature is man—that it is a thousand to one but we should see him selected as a leader of men on whose banner "Liberty" would be inscribed as their motto, and "Justice" pronounced as their slogan of war. Verily, these are strange times!

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

To speak seriously, the more we learn of the wonderful expedition against Cuba, the more we are impressed with the supreme folly and wickedness of the movement. Had the whole scheme been concocted in a lunatic asylum and carried out by a band of raving maniacs, it would have presented very much the same aspect it now does. There does not seem to have been a ray of intelligence in any one of the minds con-

13 June 1850, 3

nected with the affair. It was conducted without the remotest reference to the condition of things in Cuba. Lopez and his followers seem to have supposed that all they had to do was to effect a landing somewhere on the shores of the "Queen of the Antilles," and then the prize would fall into their eager arms. As to meeting with an army to fight, that was a thought which, if it ever crept into any brain through some crevice, made haste to speedily creep out again. And hence, when it became likely that the expedition would have some fighting to do, every man connected with it showed his heels and vanishing coat-tail to the enemy and left Cuba in hearty disgust.

What did the heroes go there for? If their object was only to create a sensation throughout the island, they certainly succeeded. If they went to catch a glimpse of some elephant, they were not gratified, for as soon as they heard that the animal meant to show his ivory to them they got up a stampede of the most extraordinary animation. Generals and corporals, colonels, privates, captains, drummers, and lieutenants were mixed up together in the most beautiful disorder, each mother's son scampering as rapidly as human muscles could carry him to the steamer *Creole*, where each one hoped his perils would be at an end and his precious jugular beyond the reach of a Spanish halberd.

What an inglorious finale did that stampede present to the glorious beginning of the enterprise! Before the immortal Lopez sailed, he, in imitation of his illustrious predecessors, Frederick and Napoleon, issued his proclamation to the "liberating army," in which, with his mustache curling with unusual ire, and his big heart heaving with patriotism, he said: "Citizens of the great republic: you are going to give freedom to Cuba, and eventually to add another star to the banner which already waves, to the admiration of the world, over the land of the free and the home of the brave." Thus was magniloquently portrayed the grand mission of the army of liberation. The Spanish authority in Cuba was to be trampled into little bits of pieces, and that island was to be annexed to the United States. The programme was irresistibly taking. The citizens of the great republic, who followed the indomitable Lopez, in fancy saw the Queen of the Antilles in the character of a very bright particular star travelling rapidly across the heavens to join itself to our national galaxy. The enterprise was full of poetry and romance—for what could be more poetical or romantic than for six hundred iron-hearted patriots to land on the shores of an enemy, where there could be a force of fifty thousand enrolled against them in a week, and, after having robbed a few houses and denizens, to run for salvation back to their steamer, get up steam, and start back to the land of the free and the home of the brave, without having explored the thousandth part of the topography of the to-be-annexed island? If there is any poor devil of a hack writer, who wishes a subject of the highest romantic interest for a most bewitching novel, let him take Lopez for his hero and the events of the Cuban expedition for his incidents, and he will be certain to make endless renown and dollars without number.

ARREST OF THE LEADER OF THE CUBAN INVADERS.—A telegraph despatch, dated at New Orleans on the 8th instant, says: "Gen. Lopez arrived here yesterday, and was arrested. He appeared this morning before the District Court, and his examination is just finished. He has been sent for trial before the United States Commissioner. Bail fixed at \$12,000."

13 June 1850, 1

Intelligence from Havana.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 12.

The U. S. steamer Saranac arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday morning, having left Havana on the morning of the 6th inst. Capt. Tatnall, her Commander arrived at Baltimore in the Norfolk steamer this morning and proceeded immediately to Washington. Capt. Tatnall received assurances from the Spanish authorities that the prisoners captured should be honorably dealt with until advices are received from Washington. The report that the Saranac had been placed under the authorities of Cuba to arrest vessels with parties on board was incorrect. The report of the arrest of the American Consul was also incorrect. The Saranac broke part of the frame sustaining her machinery on the day of leaving Havana, and came home using one wheel only. The prisoners of the late Cuban expedition have been treated with great kindness; and all in the Island was quiet when the Saranac left. The shooting of five prisoners, heretofore reported, is incorrect; the prisoners are at Havana and will be sent home. The Spanish authorities expressed much satisfaction at the course of the American Government. The Saranac remained two days at Key West. The Captain of the Saranac called on the Captain-General of Cuba and stated reasons why the men captured at Contoy had abandoned the expedition. In reply, he was informed that a distinction had been made between these and those who landed at Cardenas. The former were well treated and would have fair opportunity to prove their innocence. No one was permitted to visit them. The interview was altogether satisfactory. About three hours after the Saranac anchored at Havana a Spanish man-of-war came in with prisoners, but no prizes. The latter, it is supposed, was ordered to some other port to avoid collision.

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LIEUT. ROGERS AND THE STEAMER PIZARRO.—
—A Washington letter-writer says: Lieut. Rogers has justified his course in regard to the Pizarro and Creole when off Key West. He says he did not feel called upon to furnish a pilot for the purpose of enabling the Pizarro to take a vessel that was in the waters and under the jurisdiction of the United States, and further states that he should have prevented the attempt had it been made. He would have considered it his duty to interpose the sides of the Petrel between the Pizarro and the Creole.

The papers taken from the Creole do not show that there was a dollar of specie on board of the Creole; the boxes removed, and which were reported to contain specie stolen from the Royal Treasury of Spain, were boxes of ammunition belonging to the Creole.

The Spanish Vice-Consul abandoned the property on board, and asked whether the Creole was considered an American vessel, and under the protection of the American authorities. The reply was, that the Creole belonged to a citizen of the United States; that she was under the protection of United States laws; that she was taken possession of for violation of those laws, and that the persons found on board were amenable to our laws, and would be prosecuted for their violation.

13 June 1850, 8

Arrival of the Cuba Patriots at Savannah.

On Saturday forenoon the steamer Wm. Gaston Capt. Claghorn, arrived from Florida, bringing 17 of the men who accompanied Gen. Lopez to Cardenas. They are from Kentucky and Ohio, and are a fine, intelligent body of men.

They left Key West in a vessel for Tampa Bay, and thence walked to Pilatka, and took passage in the steamer Wm. Gaston for this city.

The lad shot at Matanzas by the Spanish authorities they inform us was named William Kelly, a native of Cincinnati, and 19 years of age. He was not one of the party, they say, who left New-Orleans for Cuba, and had no part in the attack on the Island.

He was bound to Chagres, but went to Cardenas, and after landing from the Creole went on board a schooner in the harbor, with the intention of making his way back to New-Orleans. The men who arrived here were not aware of his fate, although they knew he had been left behind.

Capt. Lopez (a nephew of Gen. Lopez) and 29 Spanish troops, who joined the Creole at Cardenas, are still at Key West, and intend to go to New-Orleans.

Major W. Hardee, of Florence, Ky. is still at Key West, making arrangements to get the men under his command to their homes.

After the morning action at Cardenas, five of the men now here took horse and went some five or six miles into the interior, where they met a small body of lancers.

These troops showed no disposition to molest them, when the Americans approached and held a conversation with them, which lasted half an hour.

On their return to the city, they discovered one of their comrades, wounded, crawling over a vacant field in the suburbs, and at a short distance off a party of infantry, who, after firing at the wounded man, ran up and were in the act of dispatching him with their bayonets, when the Kentuckians leveled their rifles and brought every man of them to the ground.

[Savannah News.]

The Daily Enquirer.

13 June 1850, 2

DOUBTFUL.—A New York letter to the Baltimore Sun says:

"Three officers of the late Cuba expedition have arrived in this city, and with two other agents here, are projecting plans for another attempt to liberate Cuba. Many of the troops that landed at Cardenas are now in New Orleans and are still organized and recruiting, in expectation of the proper moment soon arriving. General Lopez has been superseded in his command, and his successor, it is said, will be an American."

The Daily Enquirer.

13 June 1850, 2

✶ A young man, a resident of New Orleans, who went out as a member of the Cuba expedition, writes to his father from Key West, giving an account of the whole affair. He says, "We lost 70 men, first and last, and the enemy about 400." That is a much larger number than we have yet seen the loss of the respective parties put at.

13 June 1850, 2

ARREST OF GEN. LOPEZ.

The Savannah Republican of the 28th ult. has the following:

This officer was placed in arrest by the U. S. Marshal, on Saturday evening last, at the instance of the Spanish Vice Consul for this port. An examination was held at 10 1-2 o'clock, P. M., before his honor Judge Nicoll. The U. S. District Attorney, Henry Williams, Esq., appeared on the part of the U. S., and Messrs. Charlton and Gaudin for the other party. No competent testimony being produced, Judge Nicoll ordered that Gen. Lopez should be discharged. Returning from the Court House, the General was accompanied by a considerable concourse of our citizens, who presented him their congratulations on the result of the investigation.

It has been incorrectly supposed by some that there was no sufficient authority for the arrest of Gen. Lopez. This is a mistake.—His arrest was based on the following section (6th) of the Act of Congress of April 20th, 1818:

"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, with whom the United States are at peace, such person so offending shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars and be imprisoned not more than three years."

Now it is the duty of any honest Government which pretends to observe the stipulations of its treaties of amity and commerce with other nations, to guard against any infractions of its laws, and to maintain its good faith with those nations with scrupulous care. To impute blame, therefore, to the action of Government in this instance, is an acknowledgment either of ignorance, (which, in this case, may well be pardoned,) or of a party bias which blinds its possessor to a proper appreciation of what is a positive duty and clearly right.

A sense of justice prompts us to add, in this connexion, that in our opinion Mr. Dixon, the Spanish Vice Consul, did no more than his duty in the premises, nor do we see how he could consistently have done less.—It should be added, too, that the conduct of the District Attorney was throughout so considerate and proper as to merit high commendation. Although this officer had no discretionary power in the case, it was doubtless obvious to most persons, that at this distance from the scene of preparation of the Cuban Expedition, sufficient testimony could not be procured to authorize the detention of the accused party.

CUBA.

It has been stated in some quarters that there existed a treaty between England and Spain guarantying protection to the island of Cuba; and also that there existed an agreement between France, England, and Spain, securing the island from invasion.—Despatches to the New York papers deny the correctness of these statements. The United States is not committed one way or the other.

A Washington letter in the New York Journal of Commerce says:

Gen. Campbell, U. S. Consul at Havana, has repeatedly informed this Government that any expedition against Cuba would fail. Official advices have been received, showing that the number of pirates taken by the Cuban authorities, is 7 or 800. The Spanish Minister says the pirates will be treated with clemency. The Spanish Government feels assured of the fidelity of the native and resident population.

Five of the party that landed at Cardenas, who were left behind, were seized and taken to Matanzas, and shot. One was a boy, whose mother was a widow residing in Cincinnati. He asked permission to write his mother a letter, which was after much hesitation granted, but when the letter was written a soldier tore it in pieces. The scraps were picked up by a humane person, who pasted them together and forwarded them to the mother.

13 June 1850, 2

ARRIVAL OF CUBAN "PATRIOTS."

Some twenty of the Cuban adventurers arrived here on Friday last by the regular steamer from Palatka, and continued on their way to Savannah. The *Sarat Spalding*, some hours afterward, brought another detachment of eight or ten. From one of the latter party, Mr. Howard, of Baltimore, we learn that over three hundred arrived at Tampa, from Key West, in two small vessels and several smacks. Among them were Gen. Grant, one of Gen. Lopez's staff, and several other officers, who remained at Tampa in hopes of obtaining passage direct to New Orleans. After remaining a day or two at Tampa, the men left in parties on foot, many coming in this direction, and others proceeding towards Tallahassee.—They are mostly homeward bound, according to the most convenient methods and directions. The parties are in a very destitute condition, having lost all except the meagre clothing upon their backs, and many completed the route from Tampa and arrived here entirely barefoot. Many still retain the uniform of the expedition, the red shirt. They were kindly furnished with ample provisions at Tampa, as well as along the route thence.

Those who have arrived here form portion of the Kentucky and Ohio regiment, which was mustered and departed under Capt. Hardy, in the *Georgiana* from New Orleans. This regiment left Cincinnati on the 4th April in the steamer *Martha Washington*, the men having enlisted, under the terms of an advertisement published in the latter city, for California, for one year, and to receive seven dollars a month, and four thousand dollars at the expiration of the time. The men paid their own passage down to New Orleans, with the promise that it was to be refunded there, which was never done. Several fracas occurred between them and the Captain because of non-compliance with this promise. The Captain provided for their board while they remained in New Orleans. Many of the men had families. These and others charged Capt. Hardy with the intention of invading Cuba, which he repeatedly denied, and said he would suffer death rather than deceive them, with other similar expressions. About 250 was the number that left Cincinnati, which was

increased to about 300 at New Orleans.—

Twenty or thirty, however, returned back because the Captain did not give bond and security which he had promised for their pay. He promised to give bonds and make every thing satisfactory at the Balize, and that there their point of destination in California would be made known. The Kentucky regiment went in the *Georgiana*, which left New Orleans on the 25th of April. Hardy was the main agent. The party knew nothing of Gen. Lopez, and did not know him by sight. Nothing positive was known until they arrived at the island of Conti, about six or eight miles from the mainland of Yucatan, and then not until the *Creole* had arrived with Gen. Lopez and the Louisiana and Mississippi regiment. The *Creole* took a smack on her way out, which was detained for fear she would communicate with Cuba. Col. Pickett next read the proclamation of Gen. Lopez, and the terms, which were that they should get \$7 a month, and \$4,000 at the expiration of twelve months, if successful. Col. Pickett also presented a flag, which was red, white and blue, with a star in the red. The men generally became satisfied after the terms were read, as they were nearly perishing for water. They put on the red shirt and cap provided for the uniform—the cap having a rosette with colors similar to the flag.—About twenty-five or thirty returned in the *Georgiana*, and about the same number deserted on the Woman's island from the *Creole*. The expedition left the island of Conti on the 17th of May. On arriving at Cardenas, they hailed a Spanish coaster off the Mole, but she wouldn't take the line.—The mate got ashore, and the steamer was hauled up. The gangway plank was thrown out, and it gave way under the rush, and several got overboard. The first alarm given of the expedition was by peacocks, about forty of which were on the Mole. The dogs soon after commenced barking and howling, making altogether a most hideous noise. The subsequent occurrences in Cardenas have been fully related by the press.

The following is a copy of a ticket furnished each of the men at New Orleans:

"This ticket will entitle the bearer to one steerage passage on board the *Georgiana* to Chagres."

"J. W. Hays, Agent."

"New Orleans, April 22d, 1850."

13 June 1850, 2

Gov. Towns—The Compromise—Nashville Convention and State Convention

The inquiry has frequently been addressed to me, what are Governor Towns's views in relation to the Compromise now before the Senate—what are they in relation to the Nashville Convention—and what will be his course, under the resolutions of the Legislature, directing him to call a Convention of the State, in the event of the admission, by Congress, of California?

We can, we think authoritatively, answer these questions. The Governor entertains no opinions on the agitating subjects now distracting the country, that he would withhold from a people in whose service he has devoted the best years of his life, and with an increasing confidence on their part, in his patriotism and prudence. In the first place then, he regards the report of the Committee of Thirteen, as adding insult to injury, and as a measure, unless materially modified, that should receive the united and unyielding opposition of every friend of the South.

In reference to the inquiry what are his views, in relation to the Nashville Convention, it is surprising that any doubt should exist upon this subject. In his letter addressed to the people last summer, in reply to the interrogatories propounded to himself and Judge Hill, he took a high, open and undisguised stand in favor of the rights of the South. The people endorsed his views, as evinced by the large vote accorded to him. His annual Message, calmly, explicitly and firmly adverted to our wrongs; and urged upon the Legislature, measures for their redress. In his Inaugural Address, that succeed the message, before both branches of the Legislature, and an immense auditory, in language bold, fearless and patriotic, he reiterated his views, pledged himself as far as the power was vested in him by the constitution and laws, to maintain the rights of the South and defend her honor, and urged with a force felt and acknowledged by all who heard him, the absolute necessity of harmony and concert in order to the accomplishment of these objects.

The Legislature patriotically responded to the recommendations of Gov. Towns, by their resolution in favor of the Nashville Convention—a Convention designed for Southern men to consult about Southern wrongs, and to determine what measures were best adapted to preserve their constitutional rights and at the same time the harmony and integrity of the Union. Gov. Towns stands now where he then stood, the firm and unflinching advocate of this measure. He is one who does not despair of the South. An old-pannel Union man, sympathizing with the people in their wrongs, he is ready to defend that Union, so long as it protects their constitutional rights, and confidently believes that the first will be in no danger, if the people, regardless of the tricks of cross-road politicians and aspiring partizans will unitedly rally to a common standard in defence of the last.

Whatever others may do, it is his determination, regardless of all the efforts of pretended friends or open foes, to intimidate him or thwart his plans, in this eventful crisis, fearlessly to discharge the duties confided to him and indicated by the voice of the people, and the action of the last Legislature.

In reference to the remaining inquiry, to wit, whether in the event of the admission of California as a State into the Union, coupled or not with other measures, will the Governor call a Convention of the State we unhesitatingly give it as our confident opinion, that he will. He regards the action of the Legislature too plain to admit of cavil. He deems it his duty to carry out the law. He is not unwilling to trust the people, in that which relates to their honor, their safety and their interest; nor upon a mere quibble of words will he prevent them from having an opportunity of making their own decision upon a question which may ultimately determine the future destinies of the South.

THE TIMES (LONDON)
13 JUNE 1850, 5

THE UNITED STATES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

NEW YORK, MAY 28.

From the days of Hernando Cortes down to those of Narciso Lopez, the success of an invasion has depended much upon the confidence inspired by its leader, whose combination of genius and gallantry should certainly enable him to overcome the earliest obstacles encountered. In addition to these elements, so very requisite to success, a disaffection to their own Government on the part of the invaded, inducing at least a portion of them to welcome and assist the invaders, has been by no means looked on with indifference.

The result of the foray in Cuba, though foreseen, as I stated in my letter of the 25th, was not supposed likely to be so soon made known; but scarcely was the ink dry which chronicled the landing of "the party," and their "glorious victory" over 60 men, than the magnetic telegraph brings news of the return of their prudent General, who hastened personally to announce in this country the fact of his own flight from danger. Any proof of his military genius is thus far wanting, but in courage he at all events has not shown himself an imitator of his gallant Spanish ancestor, who, on landing in Mexico some three centuries since, manifested his determination to achieve success by destroying at once all means of retreat. Unlike that daring spirit, our modern invader burnt no ships, nor even lost sight of the steamer from which he had landed, and which served him well as a safe conveyance from danger.

One fact has at all events been ascertained. That is, that foreign interference is not desired by the people of Cuba, and the reception accorded to the piratical visitors of the island has been such as will not be considered in this country encouraging to a fresh demonstration of "sympathy." Fortunately for Cuba, the depredations of this banditti were limited to stealing a few dollars from the small Custom-house of Cardenas, and robbing some half dozen henroosts in that village; with these spoils of war "the party" reached Key West, where their vessel was at once seized by the authorities, and where by the last accounts they were themselves detained. General Narciso Lopez found his

way to Savannah, where he was arrested. No evidence appearing against him, and the magistrate, evidently not wishing to detain him till it could be brought forward, he was discharged from custody. After an appropriate address to the rabble who surrounded him, he shifted his quarters, and it is supposed to have evaded farther investigation there, by hastening to the still more southern city of Mobile.

In the attempt to crush and punish this outrage full confidence is expressed that the President is most sincere, and is extremely desirous of maintaining good faith with the Spanish Government. It is to be greatly deplored that any doubt should exist as to an equal solicitude on the part of all who hold offices of power or influence, but it is shrewdly suspected that in both Houses of Congress there exist those who regret the failure which has occurred. This set is, it is true, composed only of those very ultra advocates of slavery who delude themselves with the hope that a successful revolution in Cuba which would render that island independent of Spain would annex it to this country with its present institutions, and augment the strength of the slave-holding portion of the confederation. Even had the revolution, however, been produced, such a result would never have been consented to by the North; but as so signal a failure has attended the attempt, it may be hoped that an early settlement of the question which has thus far almost prevented the discussion of any other during the present session of Congress will take place.

Sir H. L. Bulwer is understood to have officially notified to Mr. Clayton that a secret treaty exists between the British and Spanish Governments, by which the former is bound to protect the sovereignty of the latter over her West Indian possessions.

The Grand Jury in the United States District court assembled in this city yesterday morning, and a special charge (which will be found elsewhere) was made by the presiding Judge upon the requirements of the law of 1818 in regard to the fitting out or encouraging armed expeditions against the territories of Powers with which the United States are at peace. He also, at the request of the grand jury, instructed them particularly as to the evident applicability of this law to the aiders and abettors of the now frustrated Cuban expedition.

WASHINGTON

14 June 1850, 3

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—Notwithstanding a large majority of the Congressional districts in the slaveholding States are without any representatives in Nashville, (says the Louisville Journal,) the few men who have the effrontery, in defiance of the well-known public sentiment in the South, to meet together in convention in that city, have organized, and are progressing from day to day with their deliberations as if they were commissioned to speak for the South. Were they content to announce their own opinions—did they pretend to speak for none but themselves and those little knots of disaffected people who sent them there—did they not undertake to speak for all the slaveholding States—we should not question their right to say what they please. But as *four-fifths of the people throughout the Southern States have rejected all the sectional appeals that have been urged upon them, and have refused to have any participation in the proceedings of the convention,* and as they in advance declared they would assume none of the responsibility of those proceedings, it seems to us that the conventionists, in disregarding these facts, and in assuming to utter the voice of the South, make their proceedings utterly ridiculous. What right has the Nashville convention to speak for Kentucky, or for Missouri, or for Maryland, or for Delaware, or for North Carolina, neither of which States has a single delegate in the convention? Or, what right has that body to speak for Texas, or for Arkansas, in each of which States only a solitary person could be drummed up to attend the convention? Or what right has any one to speak for Georgia, as nineteen-twentieths of her voters refused to sanction the proceedings of her Legislature in reference to the Nashville scheme? And yet, in the face of facts that cannot be controverted, and which prove that an overwhelming majority of the people of the slaveholding States utterly disapprove of the convention, the few hunters up of notoriety, who have seen fit to go to Nashville, have the impertinence to pretend to speak for the entire South! For Kentucky they have no right to speak. * * *

It is but doing an act of sheer justice to the Administration to refer to the really able manner in which it has managed all the *foreign affairs* of the Government since it came into power. Numerous and important questions have continually sprung up ever since General TAYLOR commenced his official term, and yet he has met them all with a promptness, energy, and decision which has inspired confidence at home and respect abroad. The ability of the Secretary of State in all negotiations, and in the arrangement of disputed points, has been signally displayed. In short, the whole policy of the Administration with regard to our foreign relations] *has been eminently AMERICAN, liberal, manly, consistent, and discreet.* We have asked for nothing that is not right; we have submitted to nothing that is wrong. The history of the Government will show hereafter that this judgment is correct. It is proper that due credit should be given to the Administration for its wise course.

[Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON

14 June 1850, 4

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 12.—The examination of General Lopez is now progressing before the United States Commissioners. It will be continued daily until a decision is had, and a final disposition made of the accused. The probabilities now are that Lopez will be discharged for want of evidence. The trial produces a good deal of excitement.

14 June 1850, 1

Examination of Gen. Lopez.

BEFORE JOSHUA BALDWIN, U. S. COMMISSIONER.

The court convened at 10 o'clock. The accused and his counsel present.

The Commissioner remarked to the Marshal that he wished the bar kept clear, and hoped that better order would be preserved in future than yesterday.

Mr. Henderson stated to the court that the accused had been extremely unfortunate with regard to his counsel. Mr. Prentiss had been taken sick after the first day, and Mr. Larue, who thought the case would be terminated before he took his seat on the bench, had also withdrawn from it. He would announce that Col. Field would appear for the accused as additional counsel, and perhaps Mr. Raudell Hunt.

Mr. Hutton informed the court that on account of the sickness of Major Gally, an important witness, he could not appear, and that it would be necessary to go to his house to take his deposition.

Mr. Henderson opposed such a course as being illegal. It would be an outrage to move this court to Maj. Gally's house, with a crowd at its heels, to take his testimony.

Mr. Benjamin insisted that the testimony could be taken by the Commissioner *ex parte*, and he proceeded to argue the point, citing from 1st Burr's Trial. Mr. Benjamin alluded to the haste the defence exhibited to get through this examination. If it was necessary, he should occupy months to procure testimony to commit the accused. It was a matter of history that the laws of this country had been violated. There was no one that did not believe it, and was it to go forth to the world that flagrant outrages could be committed on the honor of the nation, and no trial could be had, and we thus become the laughing-stock of the country? He hoped not. There was no difference between this case and the case of Aaron Burr.

Col. Field replied.

Mr. Hutton read from Burr's Trial, showing that a part of the examination was conducted in a private room at Richmond, and there could be no objection to take the deposition of Maj. Gally at his house.

Col. Field insisted that there was no precedent to be found, where, at the instance of the prosecution, the court might adjourn from place to place to take testimony. The Commissioner had not such power. He proceeded to argue the point in a speech of some length. The argument of counsel took a wide range, and the question arose whether *ex parte* testimony could be taken, after the accused had been brought up for examination. The defence admitted that such testimony might be taken on the arrest, and that the accused could be committed on the affidavit with such testimony without any examination, but that where an examination had been entered into, no *ex parte* testimony could be taken against the accused.

The point was still being argued at length up to the time our report closed.

Capt. Tatnall, of U. S. Steamer Saranac.

We give place cheerfully to the following communication in explanation of the course of Capt. Tatnall at Havana. We are gratified to learn thereby, and the authority is high, that previous to leaving Havana at the time referred to, Capt. Tatnall, in concert with Judge Marvyn, of Key West, obtained a pledge from the Captain General of Cuba that the prisoners taken at Contoy should be treated, not as pirates, but as parties who had abandoned the expedition.

If this promise be fulfilled, there will be no hesitancy in surrendering them when specially demanded to be tried by the laws of the United States, against which only they have committed the offence:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PICAYUNE:

In your daily paper of June 9th I find published a letter from your Havana correspondent signed "Peregrine," who undertakes to narrate certain transactions which had very recently taken place in Havana. Peregrine seems inclined to cast censure upon Capt. Tatnall, of the U. S. steamer Saranac, for having interposed and prevented the U. S. ships Albany and Germantown from attempting the recapture of the two American vessels seized upon by the Spanish Admiral on the coast of Yucatan, and the liberation of the persons found on board and who were taken to Havana in the brig Habanero, and convoyed by the frigate Esperanza.

It is true that the Albany and Germantown did leave the port of Havana for the purpose of recapturing the two vessels alluded to above, and if possible of releasing the prisoners taken at the Island of Contoy, whom the Captain General seemed determined upon hanging as pirates, (for such was his threat to Com'r Randolph,) but in resolving upon this course, Com'r Randolph and Lowndes were governed by their general instructions to protect our citizens and property on the high seas; whereas, Capt. Tatnall had been sent from Washington in great haste with specific instructions to aid the authorities of Cuba in arresting and defeating the buccaneer expeditions known to be fitting out in our country to invade the territory of a friendly power. Now, admitting that Com'r Randolph and Lowndes were right in what they intended (which is not entirely clear,) surely Capt. Tatnall ought not to be blamed for preferring to submit the matter to the Government at Washington for their decision. Nor should it be overlooked that Capt. Tatnall, in accordance with his well known noble nature, put himself to infinite trouble to furnish the Captain General with such testimony, (obtained at Key West,) as placed it beyond a doubt, and satisfied even the vindictive authorities of Cuba that the Contoy party had withdrawn from Lopez's gang many days before the descent upon Cardenas. Indeed, Capt. Tatnall and Judge Marvyn exacted a promise from the Captain General that the threat which that functionary had made to Com'r Randolph should not be enforced, but that the Contoy men should be tried as persons who had abandoned the expedition, and in the meantime be treated with all possible lenity and kindness whilst confined.

I beg that the above explanation may appear in your next paper, for Capt. Tatnall is the last person in the world to be suspected of doing aught not characterized by good judgment, goodness of heart, and conspicuous gallantry. He is, in truth, as the whole navy will attest, the embodiment of all that is admirable and heroic in the gentleman and officer. TRUTH.

NEW ORLEANS

15 June 1850, 1

THE GOVERNMENT MOVING—Demand for the Cuban Prisoners.—The Washington Republic of the 4th inst. says: "We understand that dispatches have been received by our Government from our Consul (Mr. Campbell) at the Havana, stating that he had demanded the 105 persons who were taken by a Spanish ship-of-war on the island of Contoy. Contoy is a neutral territory, not under the jurisdiction of the Governor General of Cuba, or of the Spanish crown, about sixty miles from Cuba and eighty from Yucatan, and the men taken there had not been engaged in open hostilities with the Spanish authorities, but might have changed their destination, and were actually considering of abandoning the enterprise and returning to the United States. There was, therefore, as the lawyers say, a *locus penitentie* allowed to them. We understand, further, that the Governor has made no reply to our Consul, who has transmitted dispatches to Washington, stating the facts of the case, and calling for additional power to second his demand. We understand that dispatches were yesterday sent on to such portions of the squadron as could be immediately collected at the Havana, (the Congress, Saranac, etc.,) to assist in pressing the demand for the men. Should the Spanish Governor refuse, then it is said the Consul is instructed to send a messenger to inform our Government of the result of his application; and, in the meantime, that our vessels of war are to obstruct the communication of all vessels with the port."

GOV. QUITMAN AND THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer having stated some time since that it was understood Gen. Quitman, Governor of Mississippi, would command the Cuban force, and it having been doubted by some, he now says:

"I learn from reliable authority, that it was understood by Gen. Lopez that Gen. Quitman would assume the command—that in accordance with this understanding, he (Quitman) proceeded at the appointed time to the rendezvous, New Orleans, but that when there, several of his friends hearing of it, succeeded in dissuading him from going, and the expedition called without him. That he intended going is beyond all doubt—however extraordinary such a course may appear."

The above, from the Crescent, places Gov. Quitman in a false position. None probably felt a deeper interest in the success of the Cubans, believing that they really desired to achieve their liberties, and live like freemen. But at the same time, and although the command of the late expedition was at one time offered him, he from the first refused to enter upon the enterprise, and his reasons, we understand, were that he had seen no action on the part of the people, and that until they acted, and in their struggle should appeal to him for aid, he could never think of entertaining the proposition. The story of his intention of assuming command of the present expedition, and of friends persuading him from it, is all a sheer fabrication. *Mississippian*.

FROM WASHINGTON.—We extract the following from the Washington correspondence of the Charleston Courier:

"Mr. Clayton has received very voluminous dispatches from Cuba, in relation to the late invasion. It is understood that the British Minister has remonstrated against the refusal of the authorities at Key West to surrender the Creole and the money taken from the Royal Treasury. We hear of nothing that justifies the belief that a renewed attempt will be made to invade Cuba. This Government has always been assured by Gen. Campbell that any attempt of the kind would fail. The Cabinet were decided in opinion as to the expediency of any interference on the part of the President."

"It is now said by some politicians here, that Spain will gladly sell Cuba to the United States for one or two hundred millions; and that England will not resist it. As the key to the Gulf and to the channels of intercourse to the Pacific, Cuba is becoming an object of increasing interest to the United States."

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—In the Louisville Journal of the 5th is published the following intelligence, communicated to that paper by telegraph:

"Official information has been received of the execution of four Americans in Cuba; and of the imprisonment of between 100 and 200 others. The Spanish authorities refused the commander of our squadron permission to see the prisoners or to permit them to be brought home for trial. The frigate Congress had sailed from Cuba to intercept the Spanish vessel containing a number of Americans taken prisoners on an island near Yucatan. She was followed by a Spanish man-of-war. Capt. Randolph, of the Congress, will rescue the Americans if he can find the vessel before she reaches Cuba. Dispatches have been sent by this Government to the Spanish authorities of Cuba that the arrest of Americans on any other island will not be permitted. The dispatches went from here to Mobile this morning by telegraph."

"Gov. Washington, of New Mexico, arrived here on Saturday night. He brings important news to the Government from Santa Fe. The boundary question was creating great excitement there. Serious riots recently took place in consequence."

15 June 1850, 2

Leaves from the Diary of one of Those Individuals
Who Went to Cuba and Came Back Again.

FIRST LEAF.

Having kept a diary of all the events that happened in a certain little affair which recently came off, and which seems likely to make some noise in the Cabinet as well as the courts; and as there seems to be a great diversity of opinion, originating no doubt from the various versions given of the affair, by those who were engaged in it, each being as much entitled to his statement as the rest; I feel that I owe it to the public, as well as the President, to give a true and impartial statement of the events attending this most extraordinary expedition—extraordinary, because those who believe in transubstantiation, are much inclined to the opinion that the spirit of our Jesus, of "golden fleece" memory, now animates a certain specimen of humanity called Lopez! How this may be, I will not stop to inquire; but shall proceed with the facts contained in the aforesaid diary. Previous to which, however, I beg permission of the public (for the benefit of the President always!) to give the reasons which influenced me in engaging in the most extraordinary piece of knight-errantry on record—at least since the days of a certain Spanish gentleman dubbed, "Don Quixote."

First then it was stated that the inhabitants of Cuba felt that the Spanish government was arbitrary and oppressive; that they were aggrieved by restrictions, burdened by taxes, troubled by soldiers; that by the edict of an arbitrary government, their energies were paralyzed, their enterprise crushed, their commerce hampered, their intellects contracted and progress prevented.

Now, in these days of progress this last statement, if true, was considered sufficient cause of itself for throwing off the Spanish government and setting up for themselves. And that it was true could easily be proved by applying to one Gen. Lopez, who had once been Governor of one of the departments in Cuba, and one Gen. Gonzalez, who had lived for many years among these same people, who were scarcely so far advanced in the arts and sciences as their ancestors were three centuries since.

Were these things to be endured? And this, too, almost in speaking distance of a people who had subdued time, annihilated space, overcome the elements, and rejoiced in the best government that man ever made!

Had the Cubans a right to resist for a similar Government? Had they a right to *harrill*? Had they a right to *progress*? Had they a right to ask their neighbors to assist them? Had their neighbors a right to do it?

To each of these questions, I, for one, was inclined to give an affirmative answer. Why? Because it is held by our glorious Declaration of Independence that all men are by nature equal! And it is also held by our laws, that all men have an inalienable right to life, liberty, the possession of property, and the untrammelled exercise of their religious opinions; and, furthermore, that they have a right to change, alter, or amend their Government, improve their laws, diffuse knowledge, and better their social condition.

Had the Cubans ask us, not as a State, not as a Government, but as individuals, having a right to leave home and go to Cuba, California, Hungary, Italy, or any where else, and engage ourselves as sailors, soldiers, merchants, mercenaries or legislators, to come to their assistance?

"They did!" In the person of Gen. Lopez. Had we a right to go to their assistance? I presume no one who has any desire to be considered a man of sense, will deny that we had such a right; but, at the same time, we wish it distinctly understood that we were well aware that we had no right to organize within the limits of the United States, nor did we. It is true, however, that it was understood before we left home who were to be our officers, but no elections were held, appointments made, or commissions issued, until we were in the Gulf of Mexico, and far more than three leagues from land.

What then had our Government to do with the affair? Nothing more than the Government of China, or any other Government that is not aware that there lives such a man as Gen. Lopez, or Col. O'Hara and Wheatie. Hence we conclude we had a right to go.

Having satisfied myself that I had a right to leave the United States and go to Cuba, the next thing to be considered was, ought I to go? I thought so then, and still think I do right. Because the inhabitants of Cuba wished to be free. But it was said that they were told that the moment they made the effort, the blacks would be armed and turned loose upon them. The government, capable of conceiving such an idea, or making such a threat, either deserves the respect or allegiance of its subjects. Because I believe it to be right and proper to propagate republican principles, diffuse republican doctrines, cultivate republican feelings, and establish republican governments. Because, if it was merely in Lafayette to come to the assistance of our people in their struggle for liberty, how much more glory there be in striking the first blow for an oppressed people, in developing their resources, increasing their commerce, establishing schools, diffusing knowledge, building towns, forming treaties, forming alliances, making laws and sending officers. (I myself for example!) to our own government, which I think has been due? Because it was whispered in my certain place that there was gold as well as glory in Cuba, almost any amount, awaiting in the day the revolution should be completed. Now, I do not believe that any cen-

man engaged in the expedition was influenced in the least by mercenary motives, yet I feel compelled to acknowledge that the reflection of such a termination to our laudable undertaking, was by no means disagreeable.

Because it would be a very pretty little operation for the summer; there being but twenty-five or thirty thousand troops on the island, we would perhaps have a right smart brush or so—nothing more—and in the fall all that choose to do so could return to the States, resume their regular business, talk over their battles, their hair-breadth escapes, count their dimes and step in at Newlett's!

Are not these reasons sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man? I think so. But there still remains another reason that went as far, perhaps, as any other to convince me of the entire propriety of the undertaking, and it is this: It is well known that thousands of dollars are raised annually by the good people of the United States for the purpose of sending Missionaries to the ignorant and heathen nations of the earth, and this, too, without being asked by those nations so to do. Now if it is praise-worthy to raise men and money for the purpose of improving the intellectual condition of a people, why not raise men and money for the purpose of improving their social condition? The only difference, it seems to me, is this: in the first instance the religion of the people is revolutionized, in the second, their government.

Suffice it to say, that in the short space of ten days (the time that transpired from the moment of my first thinking seriously of going,) I had fully convinced myself that it was not only my privilege but my duty to go to Cuba, and to battle for Lopez and liberty.

CUBA, No. 2.

SECOND LEAF.

Thursday, May 2, 1850.—Took an affectionate leave of her who had divided my sorrows and doubled my joys for near twenty years, and, with carpet-bag in hand, proceeded to post No. 9, Second Municipality, where lay a certain brig called the *Sacan Land*—went on board at 4 o'clock, P. M.; saw there many fine-looking specimens of humanity, whose faces I did not recollect to have ever seen before; I looked about for a convenient place in which to deposit my carpet-bag, and then turning to a very civil-looking gentleman, with hair on his face, accosted him thus: "For Chagres, I presume?" The fellow seemed as though suddenly recalled from a reverie, and eyeing me for a moment as if in doubt whether to knock me down or answer my question, a new idea seemed to strike him like a ray of light or spark of electricity, and putting his thumb to his nose and giving his fingers the most approved modern shake imaginable, turned on his heel and walked to another part of the brig.

Well, thought I, Chagres perhaps is not the appropriate place to speak about in this crowd, after all; I then commenced a rapid scrutiny of the many quizzical-looking faces around me, for one that I might dare to address as a former acquaintance, and to my complete surprise I did not recognize ten persons whose names I could call. Every one seemed occupied in stowing away certain significant-looking demijohns, baskets (square ones of course), boxes, junk bottles, Bowie-knives, etc., etc. I walked to the side of the brig, and, taking a seat, was soon absorbed in a train of very serious reflections: what the reflections were is perhaps of more importance to myself than the public; I shall therefore pass them over, without comment.

I had remained in this mood for the space, perhaps, of near twenty minutes, when I was suddenly recalled to consciousness by a very belligerent demonstration on the part of a second and hairy-faced gentleman on the person of a certain one-eyed recruit, who, it seemed, the hairy-faced gentleman thought had looked at him with an unsoldier-like leer. I immediately sprang to my feet, and was about to proceed to interfere, and endeavor to bring about a more amicable state of affairs, when a third hairy-faced gentleman laid hold of my arm, saying, as he did so, "Hold on, old hoss, I reckon you had better let them have it out, seeing that all parties are generally better satisfied when you let them fight it through." I thought the fellow's reasoning good, more especially as it was spoken in that cool, quiet way, that showed at once that he knew exactly what he was about; in less than two minutes, however, and after the hairy-faced gentleman had pretty well broken his fist over the head of the one-eyed recruit, and the one-eyed recruit had broken his shin against the corner of the cabin in kicking at the hairy-faced gentleman, my philosophical friend suddenly changed his mind, and said to me, "Pitch in, and let 'em part them," which we did in less time than I can tell it; and the difficulty was soon arranged over the contents of one of those aforesaid junk bottles.

The next individual that attracted my attention, was a man of appearance about forty years of age, wearing a broad-brimmed, half-worn wool hat, Lowell pants, and a New-England cassimer coat, without vest or suspenders. This man seemed to be deeply engaged in the study of physiognomy,

NEW ORLEANS

15 June 1850, 2

According to the most approved rules of Lavater. In a few minutes it came to my turn to stand the test of his keen gaze. So soon as I discovered that his attention was fixed on me, I boldly stepped forward and remarked to him, "You are captain of the brig, I presume?" to which he replied, "I was this morning." "Bound for Chagres," says I, at which, without saying a word, he took from his pocket a paper purporting to be a clearance from the port of New Orleans to a vessel, and also a contract with a certain individual to transport, or convey a certain number of emigrants to the said port, reserving to the said emigrants the right to change their destination when they should have gone beyond the limits of the sessions known, heard and acknowledged as the court of Uncle Sam. I saw at a glance all was right, and gratified that we had managed the affair so as to leave the Government without reproach, and put ourselves in a position to be living by the Spanish authorities, provided that they caught us, which no one of us intended should ever happen.

Just at this juncture, there came aboard an Irish cab driver in a towering passion, with some gentleman who owed and had not paid him, a balance of six bits hire for the use of his hack that evening. The gentleman accused, asked him if he had not paid him \$3.25, he said he had, but owed him six bits still by contract. At this moment the hairy-faced gentleman, whom I first addressed on coming aboard, stepped up to the Irishman, and regarding him for a few moments as if to ascertain his weight, suddenly seized him by the nape of the neck and a certain portion of his unmentionable pot generally visible when he sat down, he pitched him off the Susan Loud on to the next ship; the Irishman after recovering his feet, and regarding this modern Hercules for a moment, concluded that a run was better than a bad stand, and accordingly left. Immediately after which two young men came aboard, without hair on their faces, but otherwise as fine specimens of the Anglo-Saxon race as you would see perhaps in a month's travel.

It was then announced by Captain Pendleton that the towboat was ready to take us in charge, and being informed that every thing was on board, the Captain threw his cable to the boat and we were soon on our way for the Balize.

When we had gotten fairly under way, Lavater, perhaps, never enjoyed so fine an opportunity to study character from the countenance as was then presented; some seemed inclined to talk, some to drink, but by far the greater number were taciturn and reflective. But why should they look sad? why should men in the vigor of manhood, with the prospect of honor in life, or glory in death, look sad at departing? because we were leaving the Queen City of the South, in which, whatever may be her faults or her follies, her virtues or her vices, she teems with hearts as warm as her summer's sun, and minds as noble as the mighty river on whose bank she rests.

I watched these silent workings of the mind, and felt assured of success; brave men who are capable of thinking are also of acting—to think and to act is to overcome the world.

Soon we had passed down the bend and lost sight of the Crescent City and its host of lovely daughters, when by a perceptible effort every one seemed almost simultaneously to be inclined to talk; then commenced a series of introductions, shrewd remarks, sallies of wit, knowing looks and significant nods, such as would have done the soul of *Panck* good to have witnessed.

10 o'clock P. M.—All in high spirits; each one pleased with himself and every one else, commenced preparations for retiring for the night, and in a few moments all was still, save the paddles of the towboat, and thus ended the second day of May, and first of the cruise on the Susan Loud.

15 June 1850, 3

THE CUBAN INVESTIGATION.—The grand jury at New York have completed their examination. It is rumored, says the N. Y. Express of the evening of the 1st, that the grand jury have ignored the bills of indictment against Sr. M. Tuerbe Tulon, one of the Spanish *junta* or "invaders" of Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS

15 June 1850, 4

THE PRISONERS AT CARDENAS.—Four of the five unfortunate prisoners left by the Creole at Cardenas, were shot on the morning of the 25th without the forms of trial. The fifth was given the alternative of serving ten years at hard labor in prison in consequence of some service rendered by him to a wounded Spanish sergeant. Before their execution the prisoners insisted that they had purposely remained behind at Cardenas; that they had involuntarily participated in the expedition; that they were on their way to Chagres, and produced passports to that effect. No attention was paid to their entreaties. They desired the privilege of writing to their homes and families. It was not granted. They appealed to the American Consul for his interposition. He replied that he could render them no aid. Poor fellows! Theirs was a sad, sad end. One was by the name of George Warner, whose father lives at Evansville, Ia. Another was by the name of Kelly, resident in Cincinnati. A third was named McGregor. The names of the others are not given.

A military commission had been installed at Cardenas for the arrest and trial of all residents who had, in any manner, aided or abetted the "pirates." A barber had been condemned to death for the crime of having shaved an officer of the expedition!

FROM CUBA.—The Charleston Mercury of the 6th inst. gives the advices received by the schooner Merchant, from Havana, corresponding with the telegraphic dispatches from the same, sent to this city, which announced that the U. S. sloops of war Albany and Germantown had intercepted the Spanish vessels having on board the persons taken on the Georgiana and the Susan Loud, and were about demanding them at the cannon's mouth, when Com. Tatnall, of the Saranac, interposed and allowed them to be taken into Havana. Also, that five volunteers left at Cardenas had been executed.

15 June 1850, 4

Latest from Havana.

From our Extra of Saturday.

The U. S. mail steamship Ohio, Lieut. Schenck, commanding, arrived in this port on Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, having left Havana on the morning of the 5th.

She brings no news of importance.

Order and quiet are restored on the Island.

The prisoners (105 in number) taken on board the Gergiana and Susan Loud are still on board the Spanish frigate Sobrano, lying in the port of Havana. Unsuccessful efforts had been made to procure their release by Judge Marvin and Collector Thompson, of Key West. The purposes of the Spanish authorities in regard to them are not known.

The war steamer Saranac, and the sloops Albany and Germantown were just going into the harbor when the Ohio left.

Spanish vessels of war have strict orders to intercept all hostile expeditions towards the Island.

Information was had at Havana that only four of the five prisoners taken at Cardenas had been shot.

The Ohio brings no later intelligence from California, her news having been anticipated by the Alabama.

She brings ninety passengers—56 from New York, 27 from Havana, and 7 from Chagres. We give the names of those from the places last mentioned:

From Havana—R. Bonham; Rob. Fulton; W. E. Hud-dle; Edw'd Laughlin; Wm. Morgan; Pedro Laramedis; J. Y. Gonzales, lady and three sons; M. S. Prados, lady and daughter; M. Gonet and lady; Lorenzo Baulo; Francisco Tarben; Theo. Roderiques; Mrs. A. Morey; Peter Gluh; J. R. Wade; C. Martin.

From Chagres—G. Cooper; S. W. Haight; A. B. Williams; J. S. Clark; H. Higgins; W. M. Burdge; J. O. Higgins.

The Havana papers are filled with hosannas and glorifications at their brilliant triumphs over the "pirates" at Cardenas. It is made the occasion for various brevets, promotions, etc., to civilians and members of the military profession. Gen. Roncali published on this occasion the following address, characteristically Spanish:

Soldiers—You already know that a gang of pirates, algerines, and buccaneers, on the morning of the 19th of May, surprised the defenceless town of Cardenas, robbing the royal treasury and delivering their selves up to all kinds of excesses. But a handful of valiant men from among yourselves, aided by some generous and brave inhabitants, in whose veins Spanish blood flows undimmed, and in whom exists a noble sentiment of nationality, rushed quickly to chastise the invaders and to make them regret their a few hours after setting foot on our territory, leaving some prisoners in our power, carrying with them the greatest infamy, and the execration and censure of the civilized world.

A country so eminently loyal as this, defended by an army which is a model of discipline, where proudly waves the Spanish flag, which sincerely loves and renders homage to its adored Queen, can never be profaned with impunity.

Soldiers—Her Majesty has always rewarded with a liberal hand all who have distinguished themselves by glorious feats of arms. I, in her royal name, and in virtue of the powers vested in me, have dispensed to the brave men who fought at Cardenas the decoration, brevets, ranks, etc., included in the following lists. May they prove a just recompense for your courage, for your virtues.

May they also serve as a stimulus to you to deserve other rewards, if, to their misfortune, the adventurers should again invade our territory. Your general, while he demands of you valor, subordination and discipline, assures you that he will never withhold from you the recompense due to your services in defending the country and protecting the lives of its faithful inhabitants.

Soldiers! Long live the Queen! Long live the Queen!
Your general,
RONCALI,

15 June 1850, 6

LOCAL ITEMS.

....Monday....

SPEECH OF GEN. LOPEZ.—Gen. Lopez was escorted to his Hotel on Saturday, from the Court-room, by a large concourse of citizens, who made the welkin roar with their cheers. On his arrival at the St. Charles, being loudly called for he came out on the portico and addressed the assemblage in Spanish. His speech was translated to the crowd by L. J. Sigur, and was received with the strongest marks of approval. Sunday's Delta contains the following translation of his remarks:

Gentlemen—I can find no suitable expression to convey to you the gratitude of my heart for these demonstrations of your kindness and sympathy. They are particularly welcome at this moment, when my motives and conduct are traduced, and my acts subjected to a criminal prosecution. Of this, however, I do not complain; he who would deserve the smiles of fortune, must know how to bear her caprices. I am prepared for either.

Gentlemen, whatever may be the short-sighted calculations of a shallow and selfish policy, based upon mere expediency, and disregarding the best and holiest feelings of our nature, the hearts and arms of a generous and noble people cannot be made indifferent to the sacred cause of Freedom and Humanity. There is a law within us—a law which you have this day made manifest—which proclaims and enforces the duty of mutual assistance and love among all men, by whatever national designations they may be known. My offence is, that I have sought the benefits of that law—of that common bond of humanity—for oppressed Cuba. I am conscious of none other. If for this I must be traduced and persecuted, well let it be so. Resting upon the purity of my motives, I shall pursue my course, and accept the consequences, whatever they may be. If it be a crime to solicit the aid of freemen to achieve the liberation of oppressed and enslaved Cubans—men like themselves—and to place the Queen of the Antilles in the path of her magnificent destiny, I am determined to be a criminal, now and to the very last moment of my life—a pertinacious, unrepenting and open criminal—for I shall implore that assistance from noble and sympathizing men, wherever I shall meet them—from my judges, from President Taylor, from his Cabinet, and from Congress, as I shall ever beseech it from God, with every pulsation of my heart. Gentlemen, I thank you again.

After the delivery of this address, Gen. Lopez retired into the parlor of the Hotel, where he was greeted by a great number of gentlemen, who expressed warm sympathy in the cause in which he was engaged.

SERENADE TO GEN. LOPEZ.—Gen. Lopez was serenaded on Saturday evening at the residence of L. J. Sigur by a company of citizens numbering several hundred. A fine band of music struck up the Star Spangled Banner, after which the General appeared on the balcony accompanied by a number of friends, and delivered a brief address in Spanish, which was received with much enthusiasm. A translation was rendered by Mr. Sigur, who opened the doors of his mansion to the assemblage and tendered the hospitality of his house in behalf of his guest.

15 June 1850, 6

THE LOPEZ INVESTIGATION.—The prosecution having failed to elicit any information in the ordinary mode, now proposes to prove the conversation of General Lopez at a private dinner party in this city. We hope the District Attorney will yet find it consistent with his duty to desist from this course. A witness undoubtedly has no legal right to refuse to testify, but he is made to break that law of hospitality which is recognized alike by barbarous and civilized nations. A conviction obtained by such means will do more injury to the social organization of this country, than a thousand secret expeditions. We doubt, however, whether the gentlemen summoned as witnesses will break that seal of confidence, which the laws of honor impress on their lips. They can be confined in prison, if it is desired—their business injured, their health suffer.

We have heard but one opinion in regard to this course—that it is most injudicious. If General Lopez can be convicted only by an odious espionage of the convivial board—if the Government is to send emissaries to the firesides of the citizens, to extract evidence by which to convict a man of a mere *misdemeanor*—then, though it may maintain its treaty stipulations, it will strike a blow at all social intercourse. But it is worse than that—the informer who follows his infamous trade knows beforehand the nature of his engagement—but by the new rule, gentlemen entirely unconscious of the use to be made of them, are converted into spies, and forced to become eaves-droppers. It is a course unworthy the dignity of the United States. The complete failure of the expedition has turned it almost into a farce, but this move is likely to arouse a feeling in its favor. Those who are most decided in their opposition to the Cuba expedition, are compelled to admit that the sacred laws of hospitality should not be outraged.

NEW ORLEANS

15 June 1850, 8

The Cuba Prisoners.

By the telegraphic dispatch it will be seen that these unfortunate men are to be liberated. The reports, therefore, which all the papers in the city have published, in relation to their execution, are fabrications. We were so unlucky as to give tangible form to the reported military execution of a gentleman distinguished for his gallant services to his country, and forthwith the whole press was on the *Crescent* for it. In less than a week these very papers teemed with thrilling accounts of the execution of four. Now it turns out that these four black crows were actually hatched in the nest where we found our unfortunate egg. For some time past we have been put in possession of authentic information which contradicted these stories, but were not at liberty to use it. There is no doubt that the Cardenas prisoners have forfeited their lives, and their pardon we shall be willing to attribute to the clemency of the victors. As to the other prisoners, they are safe, because protected by the American flag. The position of the United States toward Spain is one of peculiar delicacy. The great Powers of the world know how important to American commerce and tranquility is the possession of Cuba. They know, too, that the first gun fired proclaims the downfall of Spanish power over that island. If war is ever declared, it must be for a cause so just, that the sense of the civilized world will sustain us. If these men, taken on the high seas, on an American deck, engaged in no illegal conduct, are imprisoned beyond the time necessary to ascertain these facts, war will be commenced, and the maritime Powers will justify it. But the act, *under the circumstances*, of the Spanish authorities in arresting these American vessels in the narrow sea between Yucatan and Cuba, may well be excused. Though in a criminal trial it may be difficult to prove the fact, yet in our appearance before the high tribunal of the civilized world, we must admit that these vessels had been employed in transporting a military expedition, intended for the invasion of Cuba, to an island in its immediate neighborhood, though not within the jurisdiction of Spain. On board were an unusual number of men, many of whom, it must also be admitted, had started with the intention of taking part in the invasion. These facts, of course, will not justify their detention beyond the time absolutely necessary to ascertain the true state of the case. But that examination, we may well acquiesce in, without loss of national honor, or infringement of American rights. One hour's detention beyond that, is cause for war.

Old Zach has proved on the hills of Monterey, and the gorges of Buena Vista, how to protect the one, and by his prompt action in the Capital, how to assert the other. The honor of the nation is safe in his hands—safe alike from

"Malice domestic and foreign levy."

15 June 1850, 4

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC VIEWS OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

FROM THE "COURRIER DE LA LOUISIANE" OF MAY 11.

There are various contradictions in the account of the proceedings of General Lopez which appears in the Savannah Republican and in the long and well-written letter from Key West. For these contradictions no one is responsible but the writers of the articles. One statement of those accounts, we admit, is to us utterly inexplicable, and we must add bears an ugly appearance. Lopez found it inexpedient and difficult to maintain possession of Cardenas, and wisely determined to abandon it. The Spanish military post at that place is variously stated at 100 to 300 men. It is difficult, if not impracticable, to learn from the information now before the public, whether any of the soldiers or inhabitants rallied under the banner of Lopez. The facts would induce one to believe that they did not. After the Creole got away from Cardenas and was out at sea, Lopez took it into his head to land again, we are informed, somewhere in the vicinity of Matanzas. What object could he propose to accomplish by landing in the vicinity of the second city of the island in point of wealth and population, when he had just found it necessary to abandon in haste a village of three or four thousand inhabitants? The district of Matanzas is the most populous in Cuba, excepting only that of Havana. Instead of two or three hundred troops, as at Cardenas, there were probably as many thousands at Matanzas. We cannot imagine what reception the invaders could anticipate in a rich and populous part of the coast, provided with a considerable force of regular troops after their recent experience at Cardenas.

The whole plan of the invasion, from beginning to end, shows no comprehensive or skillful military contrivance—and in the attempt to carry it into execution there was a degree of ignorance and rashness which proves that its leaders are wholly incompetent to project as well as to carry into effect an enterprise in which many lives were staked and important interests involved.

We tried to dissuade, and in some instances succeeded, several sanguine young men from joining the ranks of the invaders. They were dazzled with the prospect of brilliant honors and splendid remuneration in money for their perils and privations! When asked on what basis their hopes of success were built, they would talk of ten thousand American riflemen, General Quitman, General Twiggs, Colonel Doniphan, &c. We asked them to name a single American officer of reputation above the rank of captain who was engaged in the scheme: we convinced them that Lopez never would be able to muster a thousand men at one point, and that they would be subject to the absolute command of a foreign officer, whose character was unknown to them, who had never exhibited proofs that would warrant even the presumption that he was worthy of leading such an enterprise. They were intreated to wait before committing themselves until they saw whether the promises of the contrivers of the expedition would be realized by American officers like Quitman and Doniphan, taking the command. In this way, we shook the faith of some youngsters who were on the point of embarking—and they ought to feel thankful for the sage advice we gave them to the last hour of their existence. There were others with heads too hard to make an impression upon any thing short of a bullet or the edge of a sabre. We trust these obstinate fellows are safe; when they return to their homes, we are sure they will acknowledge how deeply they regret their disregard of our counsels.

ROMANCE OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Under this caption the Savannah "Georgian" of Tuesday has the following:

"The steamer Gaston, Capt. Hebbard, arrived on Saturday from Pilatka, having on board seventeen men, among whom was a lieutenant attached to the Cuban expedition. They have truly enjoyed the romance of the expedition to its full extent. We learn they left Key West in a fishing smack, and arrived at Tampa Bay perfectly destitute of every necessary. Here they were met by Gen. Twiggs, who received them very coldly at first; but, on becoming acquainted with their destitution, with his native generous hospitality, issued them rations, and gave them comfortable quarters. We are informed that he also sent on fifty of their number to New Orleans.

"Those who arrived here walked from Tampa Bay to Pilatka, where they arrived, after a journey of six days, entirely penniless. A subscription was raised by the citizens of Pilatka, by whom they were supplied with means to pay their passage at a reduced rate to this city. They are now here among us, and need the charity of our citizens, having been obliged to part with every article of value, and their clothing to the last suit, in making their way thus far.

"They are young men, nearly all American citizens, and state they were deceived by those who induced them to join the expedition. Their homes are in Kentucky and Ohio, to which they are making their way. They wish work to enable them to obtain the means to travel. There are several mechanics among them. We trust they will find employment among our citizens."

15 June 1850, 1

The Case of the Steamer Creole.

A correspondent of the *Charleston Courier* writes as follows:

Key West, Friday, May 25

GENTLEMEN: For the last few days our District Court of the United States, in Chambers, has been engaged in examining witnesses for and against Capt. Lewis, master of steamer *Creole*, charged by the United States, through their attorney, W. B. Hauckley, Esq. for infringement of the Revenue laws, to wit: "Leaving the port of New Orleans, La. with more passengers than the tonnage of said steamer by law allowed, and coming from a foreign port, to say, Cardenas, (Cuba,) with 600 passengers."

The above case has been ably argued by the U. S. Attorney, assisted by Collector Douglass, and as well contested by S. R. Malory, Esq. assisted by Hon. Jos. B. Lancaster. From the evidence adduced there is no proof that Captain Lewis, at the time of his departure from the port of New Orleans, knew of this expedition—it is only supposed. There is no proof that the said steamer left said port with more passengers than the law allowed. She cleared for Chagres.

The United States also charges said Lewis with leaving the port of Cardenas with the intention of coming to the United States; which is not in evidence, but proven to the contrary—as he was compelled and forced by orders, being out of water, therefore, coercion was need. Capt Lewis required written orders, which were delivered. The Court, after hearing testimony for both sides, adjourned, and will deliver its opinion, &c. in a few days.

J. A. Sawyer et al vs. schr. *Leprelet* and cargo—D N. Bray, respondent.—*Salvage*.—The amount (\$4,487 81) necessary to defray salvage and other expenses was paid this day by bottomry, and the schooner will sail for New York with all dispatch.

15 June 1850, 1

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Saranac—The Prize-Vessels—The Prisoners—Opinions of the American Captain—The American Consul—Spanish Organs in New-York and New-Orleans.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 6, 1850.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath:

The steamer Saranac, Commandant Tatnall, arrived this morning at 10 o'clock, from Key West. We are advised by the Captain, that he considers the prizes good, *as made*, by the Spanish Armada at Contoy, on the Mexican Coast, under the General of Marines. In this opinion, he stands alone, *here*, but he may find those who will sustain him at home. The brig Susan Loud has been brought into port, under Spanish colors, to-day.

The prisoners, it is said by the same authority as given above, "will probably be safe, as they were not part of the expedition"—but we are so dull as not to perceive why the same argument will not affect all. The passengers would not continue with Lopez, neither would the vessels, but were preparing to return to New-Orleans or to go to Chagres. The prisoners are safe enough, but few of them will ever see other light than what creeps to them through a dungeon crevice, and when inquired for will be reported dead.

The American bark Georgiana, with a Spanish prize crew on board, has just dropped her anchor, and the walls of Her Majesty's forts are smiling under the national banners displayed in honor of the occasion.

Since the entrance of the prize vessels, bark Georgiana and brigantine Susan Loud, there has been but one opinion of the American masters here, and it is opposed to that expressed by Capt. Tatnall of the American war steamer Saranac—The public expression by Capt. T. has been in bad taste, and it has aided materially in placing the prisoners taken on the Mexican coast in more peril—

The examinations are protracted purposely, to wear out the victims, to fasten terror upon their minds, if possible, and so attain their end without accountability to our Government. The German-town is yet in the office, and communicated with shore yesterday.

The Saranac left in such haste after the arrival of the prize vessels on the 5th inst. that important dispatches remained in the Consulate office, and her stores upon the wharf. We do not know where she may have gone, and we care not much to see her again, until the arrival of Commodore M'Keever.

The arrival of the schooner *Fairy*, 6th inst. from New-Orleans, has set the troops on fire more in motion, but we do not find any cause for it in the channels of correspondence. Two Spanish gentlemen came passengers.

A Mr. Diperez, also passenger by this schooner was arrested immediately after arrival, for conversation had on board with the coward diplomatic tools. Mr. Johnson, a British subject, a native of Nassau, was arrested day before yesterday, on suspicion. He is attached to the house of J. C. B. & Co. the largest American house in this city. I am informed that he will probably be released in a few weeks, as he has never spoken of these expeditions, nor has known anything of them, save what has been published in the papers here. Not having had the pleasure of his acquaintance, I do not know how great a prize he may be, but a factious gentleman at my side says, "He will go as far as another at the treacher."

The conduct of General R. B. Campbell is universally commended by those familiar with the questions brought before him and his action in the premises; and his grounds are sustained by the opinions of all the foreign functionaries here. You cannot convince the Spaniard that General Taylor and his Cabinet have sincerity, in the measures they have taken. In high places they say: "True, they are so instructed, but they have secret instructions never to see anything until the mischief is accomplished."

The purchase of several columns of a paper in your city by this Government is considered a good hit—which makes two papers in New-York and two in New-Orleans devoted to Isabel, and sustained by Spanish owners.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

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Later from Havana.

From the Charleston Mercury Extra, 11th.

The mail steamer Isabel, arrived from Havana this morning. She left Havana on the 8th, Key West on the 9th. She brings 141 passengers.

By the Isabel we have our files of papers and correspondence to the 8th inst, extracts from which will be found annexed.

The papers are mainly occupied with details connected with the late invasion of the Island. A large number of crosses and other honorary distinctions have been conferred on those who were prominent in repelling the invaders at Cardenas, while liberal contributions have been made for the support of the families of the killed and wounded on that occasion.

Much excitement still prevails throughout the Island, and the feelings of the old Spaniards and the Government officials run strong against Americans and the American Government.

The officers, crews and passengers of the American vessels still remain in close confinement. Efforts have been made by torture to extort confessions from the captains of the Georgiana and Susan Loud, but in vain. They declared repeatedly that they regularly cleared from New-Orleans for Chagres, as was confirmed by their papers, that they had no knowledge of the character or objects of their passengers until the steamer Creole came alongside, when a number of them went on board of that vessel, and that they were proceeding on their course to Chagres when they were captured by the Spanish steamer.

The captains were then suspended in the air by chords attached to their thumbs, but despite the torture, they persisted in their statements.

Among the prisoners was a young lawyer from one of the Western States, whose symptoms of trepidation gave expectation that by working on

his fears confessions might be obtained that would tend to criminate his companions. A halter was accordingly placed round his neck, and cannon balls attached to his feet, and with the threat of immediate death hanging over him, under promise of pardon for himself and for some of his companions whom he named, he made certain disclosures upon which the authorities based their further proceedings.

The American Consul was peremptorily refused all access to or communication with the prisoners. To give a color, however, to the proceedings of the Court, the presence of the British Consul was invited. A strong disposition was manifested to dispose of the two American captains by a summary execution, but against this course the British Consul warmly remonstrated, and warned them that such a course would inevitably involve them in serious difficulties with the American Government. In consequence of these remonstrances the decision of the Court upon their case was postponed.

The Chief Engineer of the Matanzas and Bayamilla Railroad died suddenly at Havana, and it was supposed by poison, but there is no doubt that his death was occasioned by over excitement and perplexity consequent upon the invasion at Cardenas.

We have been informed by highly intelligent gentlemen that the excitement and terror at Matanzas, Havana, and throughout the Island, upon the spread of the intelligence of the landing at Cardenas, was extreme, and in many instances the authorities seemed perfectly paralysed. It is their opinion that if a thousand brave men, well appointed, and well officered, had pushed on promptly from Cardenas, they could have placed themselves in the center of the City of Havana without serious resistance.

Gen. Falgueras, the late Governor of Matanzas, has been suspended, and is to be Court Martialed for not catching Lopez at Cardenas.

15 June 1850, 7

The Contoy Prisoners—Dispatches from Capt. Tatnall.

From the Washington Republic, 18th.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Navy Department from Capt. Tatnall, of the United States steam frigate Saranac, which were written off Key West, on the 2d of June. We learn that Capt. T. on his arrival at Havana, on the 25th ultimo, found that the Spanish General of Marine, on his return to that place, in the war steamer Pizarro, from his pursuit of the Creole, after the affair at Cardenas, brought with him, as prisoners, the crews and other persons found on board of two captured American merchant vessels; that Commander Randolph, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany—which, with the Germantown, Commander Lowndes, was then off the harbor—and the U. S. Consul, had called on the Spanish authorities for information in regard to the prisoners, but could learn nothing farther than that they had captured two vessels with American papers, from New-Orleans; a part of the invading force, and that they held proofs of their criminality; that they had refused to comply with the demand of Commander Randolph to be permitted to see the prisoners and the evidence; and referred him, in due season, to the court before which they would be arraigned.

Captain Tatnall further found that no depositions, information, in relation to the captures, had been filed in the Consul's office, and that nothing more was known than what had been gathered from the Spanish authorities.

At the close of an interview which he had with the Captain General, Capt. T. informed the latter that as he had refused to permit Commander Randolph and our Consul to examine the evidence against the vessels, he should be bound, if he fell in with the convoy, to demand and enforce a satisfactory explanation. He did not, however, fall in with the convoy, nor did the captured vessels go to Havana—they having, in all probability, been ordered elsewhere, to avoid a collision with our men-of-war.

The captured vessels were afterward ascertained to be the bark "Georgiana" and the brig "Susan Louns," which, in concert with the Creole, had rendezvoused at or near the Island of Contoy. A number of men and arms were then transferred from the former to the latter, which she subsequently landed at Cardenas, the Captain of the brig accompanying the expedition as pilot, leaving his vessel under the charge of his mate. He subsequently testified that he was compelled to serve.

Contoy is a barren and uninhabited island, be-

longing to Yucatan, situated off Cape Cartouch, directly opposite and near to Cape St. Antonio, in Cuba, and in a position from which an invading force could, with equal facility, make a descent on the north or the south side of that island.

Capt. Tatnall left Havana on the night of the 26th ult. and the coast of Cuba on the 27th ult. taking with him the Albany and the Germantown, and proceeded to Key West, where he arrived on the 28th ult. for the purpose of looking after the invaders, and to aid the authorities there, if it were necessary. On his arrival he found a quiet, the greater part of the invaders having, in various ways, left the island. He there learned from the judicial authorities that from depositions made before them, no doubt whatever existed of the connection of the Georgiana and the Susan Louns with the expedition, but that a part of the men found on board had seceded from the main body, either from a change of purpose, or from having been imposed upon in regard to their destination.

Leaving the Albany and Germantown at Key West, Capt. Tatnall returned in the Saranac to Havana on the 29th ult. having on board Judge Marvin of the Federal Court at Key West, and Mr. Douglass, the Collector of the port, who accompanied him with a view to acquaint the United States Consul at Havana fully with all the facts favorable to the prisoners.

In an interview which Captain T. had with the Spanish authorities, in company with Judge Marvin, the latter unofficially informed them that the affidavits made in his Court had established the fact, that the men referred to had refused to accompany the expedition to Cardenas, and had, therefore, committed no aggression against Cuba. The authorities replied, that they were themselves somewhat of that opinion, and that their treatment of the prisoners corresponded with that belief—that the latter were well housed and taken care of and that after certain preliminary forms, which the laws rendered imperative, and which were equally to Spaniards as to the United States Consul and their friends could have access to them.

Under these circumstances, and, above all, as the Spanish authorities in Cuba have been promptly notified by the United States Consul, acting under instructions from the State Department, that the President intends to claim that the American prisoners taken at Contoy have not been "guilty of any crime for which, by the laws of civilized nations, they should suffer death," and that if one of them be unjustly punished "it may, cost the two countries a sanguinary war," all apprehensions as to the safety of the then misguided men may now be confidently dismissed.

15 June 1850, 1

[From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.]

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA

Prisoners to be Liberated.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 14, 10 A. M.—The schooner Fairy has arrived here in four days from Havana.

She reports that all was quiet there, and that the American prisoners were to be liberated.

The Cuba Correspondence.

We find in the N. Y. Herald, of the 7th inst., the correspondence which has passed between Don Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish Minister, and Mr. Clayton, on the subject of the Cuba expedition. The instructions to Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana, are also contained in the correspondence. We give it below, omitting the non-essential portions.

The letter of instructions of Mr. Preston to the Gulf Squadron instructs the fleet, that even in the event of a revolution in the island, men, munitions, and supplies, under the American flag, are to be intercepted:

Don Calderon de la Barca to the Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1850.
(Translation.)

Various newspapers in New York, and in other parts of the Union, and even the Republic of this capital, of the 10th of last December, published a kind of manifesto or card, in which a small number of individuals, without responsibility or mission, giving themselves out as Cubans, gave notice to the public that they had constituted themselves as a Junta, and taken up their residence in Washington, to promote the political interests of the Island of Cuba. In order doubtless to conceal their designs, they added that it was not their intention to infringe, by this announcement, on the laws of the United States, nor to contemplate hereafter any action which they would not stand prepared to justify before all tribunals, human and divine.

No extravagant and improper a manifesto, after the firm and honorable declaration of the Supreme Magistrate of the Republic that he will oppose every combination hostile to a friendly and allied nation, in compliance with the existing treaties, naturally called the attention of the undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, as it attracted that of the public.

Having already spoken repeatedly on this subject to the honorable Secretary of State, John M. Clayton, and having received verbal assurances that his Excellency, the President, disapproved and disapproved any project having for its object the formation of a new expedition against the dominions of Her Majesty, the undersigned transmitted these assurances to his Government, accompanied by the expression of his deeply rooted conviction of their sincerity.

The same unchangeable conviction the undersigned takes pleasure in cherishing. The same assurances he repeatedly sends to his Government. But he would fall into a culpable dereliction of his duty were he to delay informing the honorable Secretary of State of certain acts of the Junta, calculated to create and propagate the false and pernicious notion that its existence is approved, because permitted.

Making use of secret means, they are introducing into the island of Cuba, and intend continuing to do so, incendiary proclamations, inciting them to a revolt. They have issued bonds payable on the rents of the island, to raise sums with which to recruit men. They exercise themselves in the use of arms. They hold juntas and clubs in New York, New Orleans and other places. They are encouraged and assisted by people of the country, and they form plans for making use of the steamers going to Chagres, to which such friendly hospitality is shown in Havana, to reunite adventurers at various points. Such are, at least, the simultaneous advices which the undersigned has received from various persons of good intentions, and deserving of credit.

These advices he has transmitted to his Government, and to the Captain General of Cuba. That functionary, in union with the loyal subjects of her Majesty, who there compose the immense majority, are prepared to punish all those who shall venture to disturb the tranquillity which the island happily enjoys; yet the undersigned does not think it superfluous to inform the Secretary of State of the whole, that he may make it known to his Excellency the President of the Republic.

The evils which these intrigues may occasion are evident. The incautious and ignorant are led astray, and plundered, under false pretences. The authorities of the island are forced to exercise a strict vigilance, and the Government of her Majesty to go to greater expense in their own defence. Distrust will replace friendly hospitality, and little by little, deplorable antipathies will be engendered and will take root, which might be easily stifled in their birth by the voice of a respected and acknowledged authority, warning those who are misled to leave that dangerous path, where, for their own interested ends, obscure and vulgar, or ambitious and immoral speculators, are endeavoring to lead them.

The undersigned tenders to the Hon. John M. Clayton assurances of his most distinguished consideration.
(Signed) A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

[Copy of Instructions]

Mr. Clayton to Mr. Hunton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 22, 1850.

Sir—The Minister of Spain, residing in this city, under date of the 19th instant, has again invoked the attention of the Executive to probable designs upon the island of Cuba, cherished by persons in the United States, of whom, and of whose schemes, he has received intelligence through channels which he conceives to be worthy of credit. Besides the organization of juntas, and their secret introduction into Cuba of papers inciting the inhabitants to revolt, they are said to have issued bonds payable on the rents of the island, in order to raise money for the purpose of recruiting men; and that bodies of men are actually exercising themselves in the use of arms.

In view of these reports of renewed attempts upon Cuba, I am directed by the President to call your special attention to the subject, and to instruct you to keep a vigilant watch upon all the movements of the kind indicated, with a view to detect and to bring to punishment the individuals and combinations of individuals who may be found concerned in any overt act, in violation of the act of Congress of April, 1818, intended to disturb the tranquillity of Cuba.

The President, as in duty bound, will exercise all the power with which he is invested to prevent aggressions by our own people upon the territories of friendly nations, and he expects you to use every effort to detect, and to arrest for trial and punishment, all offenders in any armed expedition prohibited by our laws.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.
To Logan Hunton, Esq., U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Circulars sent—same as above—mutatis mutandis to J. Prescott Hall, Esq., New York; Philip R. Fen-dall, Esq., Washington, enclosing to each a copy of Mr. Calderon's note.

Don A. Calderon de la Barca to the Secretary of State.

[Translation, May 8, 1850.]

The Consul at the Legation of Spain in New Orleans, Don Juan Ygnacio Laborda, has related in succession to the undersigned various facts, of some of which the undersigned thinks it his duty to give information to the Hon. John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and to direct his attention to them. The following is one:

The said Consul having received information, which in his opinion was worthy of credit, that the American schooner Herolus, Capt. Huasey, despatched to Chagres with a cargo of only ten kegs of butter and ten barrels of whiskey, carried on board arms, munitions of war, and light artillery, destined for an expedition against the island of Cuba, wrote simultaneously, but separately, to the Collector of the Custom House and the District Attorney, under the date of 25th of last March, making known to them and urging them to prevent the expedition, and to arrest the said schooner. According to the account of the said articles, an informal examination of the schooner was made by order of the Collector, which resulted in the declaration of those charged with the duty that it contained nothing; and as yet he has received nothing from the District Attorney, of whose cold reception he also complains.

Two or three hours after its rapid search the schooner set sail.

Shortly after a claim was made upon the Consul, before the tribunal, for a large sum of money, in compensation for the injury supposed to have been suffered by the proprietors of the schooner, in consequence of its detention. The Consul has been obliged to employ an advocate, to whom he must pay considerable fees.

The Consul did no more than what he considered was his duty, in obedience to the orders he had received, to watch attentively over all those who for some time past have been sailing and embarking, as they loudly and openly proclaimed, for an expedition against the island of Cuba. This mode of proceeding on the part of the Consul, which cannot fail to be disapproved of by the Secretary of State, would place that officer of her Catholic Majesty, were it sanctioned, in an unusual situation, and one worse than null.

Mr. Calderon therefore appeals for fresh instructions to the District Attorney to remove the trammels with which said Consul is embarrassed.

Don A. Calderon de la Barca to the Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1850.

The Consul at the Legation of Spain in New Orleans, has informed the undersigned that for some time past there have been publicly enlisted in that city and its vicinity, and there have come from the Western States many volunteers, whose direction is to Chagres, and who are successively taken there in numbers of from 200 to 400 men, proclaiming their intention of organizing in that part of the isthmus of Panama an expedition for invading Cuba under the command of Narciso Lopez. This leader is assisted in all such illegal intrigues and enlistments by one Ambrosio Gonzalez, by Cirilo Villaverde, Jose Sanchez Yniguez and Manuel Macia; that is to say by the same persons who had formed in this capital a revolutionary junta against the island of Cuba. Some of these are not Cubans, and none are American citizens. Abusing the hospitality which they receive in the Republic, they are seducing many incautious persons, under false pretences, and specious promises, and collecting together people of the worst character, to inspire uneasiness and to produce commotion in that province of Spain. [Calderon reminds Mr. Clayton of treaties, etc.]

On the 2d of April two vessels set out for Chagres without clearance, and carried 400 and odd men, having first taken in, at a plantation down the river called Tremie, arms and munitions of war.

On the 2d, the frigate J. W. Dyer set sail for the same destination, carrying the remainder of the men who have been quartered near New Orleans, at a point called Boulligny, and who could not find room in the vessels in which their associates preceded them. These made a public boast of their project, and insulted the Spaniards, proclaiming in their presence that they were going to overthrow the tyranny in Cuba.

Another vessel is freighted by Mr. Breedlove, formerly Collector of the Custom House there, in 1835 and 1837, to take out more of these men.

According to the same Consul, there are, moreover, in New Orleans, fifteen hundred men enlisted and ready to sail to Chagres, in four vessels, which are preparing for that purpose; and this, it is affirmed by the Consul, is so notorious, and so generally known, that it is known to every one; and consequently, neither the Collector of the Custom House nor the District Attorney can be ignorant of it.

[Mr. Calderon appeals for fresh instructions to those two officers, and repeats his firm belief that no one is more anxious to avoid the deplorable consequences which must follow this invasion than the President.]

In the next letter Mr. Calderon calls the attention of Mr. Clayton to the Cuba flag hoisted on the New York Sun office.

Don Calderon de la Barca to the Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1850.

The news received in this legation, and which the undersigned has communicated from time to time to the honorable Secretary of State, has kept him alarmed in regard to the movements of certain agitators to form a new expedition, with the object of invading the island of Cuba. The silence, however, which has been kept by the authorities of New Orleans, and the assurances given to the undersigned by the honorable Secretary of State, had calmed his uneasiness.

Those which were but vague rumors and incomplete reports have now taken the grave form of reality. It is now public, and the news has all the appearance of truth, that an expedition has been formed, and that, without any disguise, part of this expedition has left New Orleans, New York, and various other places, in vessels laden with arms and ammunition, to meet at Chagres, and from thence to attempt a coup de main.

His Excellency, the Captain General of Cuba, is informed of these intrigues, and of these hostile movements. He is aware that the foreigners who have associated themselves with this band of robbers, have provided themselves with certificates of American citizenship as a safeguard, and he foresees that the vessels destined to conduct them will endeavor to save themselves from punishment by hoisting the flag of the Union. Authorized by the laws of war and by the right of nations, his Excellency, the Governor of Cuba, deeming this artifice, is prepared to chastise, without any consideration, those adventurers who, disregarding the warning contained in the proclamation of the upright magistracy of this Republic, dare to disturb the peace of a friendly nation, by violating all existing treaties and laws.

If, therefore, in the course of events, these pirates shall receive deserved chastisement, however hard and severe it may afterwards be endeavored to be represented, no interposition shall be listened to in their favor; neither will the sympathies which they may inspire have any foundation; nor the calumnious clamor which may be raised amongst their followers or instigators, nor will any complaint or claim be considered just.

The undersigned considers it his duty to have this statement recorded, however unnecessary it may appear, after the verbal declarations which his Excellency, the President, and the honorable Secretary of State, by his authority, have made to him of our indisputable rights.

[Mr. Calderon concludes with the firmest reliance upon the Administration, and upon the help of Providence, to avert the deplorable calamities which would be occasioned by the execution of these wicked designs.]

In the next note, under date of May 18th, Mr. Clayton gives all the necessary assurances of the good faith of the United States, and quotes Mr. Calderon by an account of the fleet despatched to protect Cuba.

To Robert B. Campbell, Esq., &c. &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, May 31, 1850.

Sir—Your despatches of the 21st, 22d, two of the 28th February, 7th and 8th of March, three of the 8th, three of the 17th, two of the 19th and 27th of April, 8th, 16th, 17th, 19th and 22d of May, 1850, have been received.

The duties devolving upon you, in consequence of the fate of the hostile expedition against Cuba, will require the exercise of all the prudence and firmness which you can command. It is the President's determination to sustain the honor of this Government by the faithful discharge of our obligations towards Spain. For this purpose prosecutions will be commenced against any persons within our jurisdiction who may have been concerned in the expedition, contrary to the existing laws. Whilst accused by this spirit of good faith towards our neighbor, however, the President expects that the Spanish authorities will not allow themselves to be misled by exultation or vengeance, to injure, in their persons or property, any of our citizens in Cuba, against whom no probable cause of pro-

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ceeding may exist; and he demands that those who may be charged with guilt shall have a fair trial. A different course would be sure to rouse a feeling in this country which might defeat the administration of justice toward such persons as may be arrested for offending against the law, and, indeed, might render it impracticable to permit further violation of those laws to an extent much more likely to result in peril to Spanish dominion in that island.

But, although your duties will be at once arduous and delicate, you will bear in mind that they must be such as strictly belong to the consular character under the law of nations. The Spanish Government has refused to consider your functions as in any respect diplomatic. You will, however, be vigilant in ascertaining who among your countrymen, in your Consular District, are charged with crimes against the sovereignty of Spain. You will see that they have a fair trial, and if, in any instance, this shall be refused, you will report the fact to the department, in order that the Spanish Government may be held accountable.

Foreigners detected on board an American vessel, equipped and armed for an invasion of the territory of a friendly nation, cannot be allowed to use our flag as a fraud to conceal their purposes, or to protect them in the act of invasion.

It is true that the fifteenth article of our treaty with Spain, of 1795, declares: "It is also agreed that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, so that, although they may be enemies to either party, they shall not be made prisoners, or taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers, and in actual service of the enemy." This stipulation expressly acknowledges the right of Spain to take armed enemies out of the United States vessels. Inasmuch, however, as this right may be abused, in the event of any abuse of that character coming to your knowledge, you will take suitable steps for obtaining redress.

In general, the protection of the Government is due to those only who owe their allegiance. If, therefore, any persons, not citizens of the United States, shall have been arrested upon a charge of being concerned in the expedition, they will have no right to your interposition in their behalf.

There may, indeed, be cases in which humanity might require, and would warrant, the exertion of your personal good offices, to save the lives of individuals. Still it would not be advisable to interfere even to this extent, without a reasonable prospect of success, and the expediency of any interference will demand the exercise of your best discretion.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed] JOHN M. CLAYTON.

The Secretary of State to Mr. Campbell, Consul
at Havana.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 1, 1850.

Mr. Clayton instructs Mr. Campbell to impress upon the Count of Alcoy the distinction between prisoners who have committed a crime, and those captured under the appearance of an intention to commit a crime, and reads to him a legal argument on the subject, and then he says:

"The President means to claim for the American occupants of the Mexican island, that they are not guilty of any crime, for which, by the laws of civilized nations, they should suffer death. They may have been, and probably were, guilty of crimes, for which this Government ought, in good faith, to punish them.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

[Continued from First Page.]

under the act of Congress of April 20, 1818. But supposing the facts relating to their capture to be as they are represented to be, the President has resolved that the eagle must and shall protect them against any punishment but that which the tribunals of their own nation may award. Tell the Count of Alcoy to send them home to encounter a punishment, which, if they are honorable men, will be worse than any he could inflict, in the indignant frowns and denunciations of good men in their own country, for an attempt to violate the faith and honor of a nation which holds its character for integrity of more value and higher worth than all the Antilles together. But warn him in the most friendly manner, and in the true spirit of our ancient treaty, that if he unjustly sheds one drop of American blood, at this exciting period, it may cost the two countries a sanguinary war."

Mr. Clayton desires to be informed every day of the state of affairs, and has heard that hundreds, some say thousands of invaders, have landed on the south side of Cuba since the return of Lopez.

He expects the Congress, the Saranac and the Albany are at this time at Cuba, and they are to be considered as subject to the protection of the American prisoners, if they should be required.

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The Case of Gen. Lopez.

The Lopez investigation is dragging itself along, slowly. Five days have now been consumed—half a dozen lawyers have made some dozens of speeches a-piece—a score of witnesses, more or less, have been put upon the stand, principally to listen to the speeches aforesaid, and the sum of the whole evidence yet produced amounts to exactly nothing at all. Two serious difficulties impede the progress of the District Attorney and his ingenious assistants in council. Every man brought forward for examination who knows any thing of the late expedition, is either by his own admission a criminal as Lopez; or is too much of a gentleman to tell all he knows. The point of law and the point of honor are both against the Government. The rule in the one case prescribes that no man shall be required to furnish testimony to expose himself to a prosecution for a crime, and on the other it seems to be taken for granted that no man can honorably bear testimony, even for the ends of public justice, and under the rigid requirements of an oath, to facts which come to his knowledge under the implied condition of social confidence. Whatever a man learns at dinner, in private society or in personal interviews where confidential intercourse is presumed, becomes, by this rule, sacred against disclosure, something which it would be dishonorable to repeat in a court of justice under the requisitions of the law. It is hardly worth while now to discuss the moral of this rule, carried out in all its legitimate consequences. We suppose all contracts or engagements, made in violation of any law, are matters of confidence between the parties, and that they are never communicated to third parties, except with the expectation, which is an implied pledge of honor, that they should not be revealed. Indeed, the obligation to keep sacred information obtained accidentally, and without the consent of parties, is

quite as binding to a nice sense of honor as though an express injunction for secrecy were imposed. The whole theory of a conscientious scruple against disclosing in court what is in the usages of society considered to be confidential, would exclude all knowledge not expressly intended to be made public at the time by the parties to whom it relates.

We appreciate as highly as any one the delicacy of feeling which makes such disclosures extremely unpleasant; but we do not believe that the refusal, after the oath has been taken, is defensible on sound moral considerations, or would be sustained by an exact administration of the law.

But if, as is probable, and has been announced in such decided terms, they who have taken this stand intend to persevere in it, under all circumstances, the end of this affair is plain. The Government will get no more testimony out of those who have scruples of delicacy about repeating what they know; than it has succeeded in extracting from those who have more prudential reasons for silence, in considerations for their own safety—and that we see has been a water-haul—though the drag-net has been cast far and wide.

The whole examination thus far has become a solemn farce; in which, while there is a grand display of legal and forensic skill, all parties clearly see the inevitable end, that Gen. Lopez will be discharged for want of testimony to fix the offence upon him, and that the whole tenor of the investigation, the half admissions and the refusals to answer, will leave a pretty general conviction that another decision would have been arrived at if men would have told all that they appear to know.

This will not, however, impeach the propriety of the discharge of Gen. Lopez, whose exemption from any legal penalty is as perfect as though the absence of evidence were from the mere simple cause that there is none in any body's possession, either to be brought forward or kept back.

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Further Cuba Correspondence.

The N. Y. Herald gives the following additional letters as part of the Cuba correspondence:

Mr. Clayton's Letter to Mr. Campbell, Consul at Havana, of June 1.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 1, 1850. }

Sir—From various sources of information I conjecture that the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in their excessive zeal to punish the invaders of that island, and all concerned with them, while flushed with victory, may possibly forget the difference between crime and the intention to commit it, and wreak their vengeance on American citizens, either native or naturalized, not guilty of any act of invasion or depredation upon Spanish territory. It is said and believed here that many such were arrested on an island near the coast of Yucatan, called Contoy, within the territory of a power having friendly relations with the United States. As all the facts are not in our possession, the judgment we may have formed of the capture, abduction and punishment of these men may possibly be very erroneous. But let us suppose that the men captured on the Mexican island were American citizens, and had occupied it intending to invade Cuba, still I cannot recognize the right of the Spanish authorities to hang, garrote, or shoot them for that intention. There was yet a *locus penitentiae* left for every man of them, and they might have returned to the United States, guilty indeed of a violation of the laws of their own country, but of no law, that I am aware of, under which Spain could have punished them. The intention to commit crime is not *per se* crime. Some overt act must accompany the intent. A design to commit murder is not murder, nor is it, without some attempt to carry it into execution, punishable by the laws of man; however guilty the offender may be in *foro conscientie*, and by the ordinances of his creator.

[Here follows the paragraph demanding the release of the Americans taken on Woman's Island, or prepare for a sanguinary war.]

I am exceedingly anxious to ascertain all the facts connected with the capture of our citizens on the Mexican island, and their fate. Write by every possible opportunity. Keep me well advised of every thing progressing in Cuba.

I learn this morning, that there is a rumor afloat that more Americans (some say thousands) have landed on the south side of Cuba.

By this time, the frigates Congress and Saranac must have joined the Albany and Germantown. They ought to be able to protect our countrymen who are not guilty of the invasion.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

To Robert B. Campbell, Esq., U. S. Consul, Havana.

Instructions of the Secretary of the Navy to the Commanders of the Ships of War detailed to Cuba.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 15, 1850.

Sir—Though the Government has no precise information, yet it has been informed from sources entitled to great respect and consideration, that a military organization has been effected in the interior of the United States, formidable both in numbers and from the character of those engaged in it, for the purpose of attacking the Island of Cuba, and revolutionizing the Government. This force is represented to

consist of between six and ten thousand troops of the best, and materials to render the assault formidable; and, as it is believed, is sufficient, with other means and resources at command, to emancipate Cuba from Spanish rule. Large numbers of those engaged in the enterprise departed, as it was alleged, from the city of New Orleans, accompanied by Gen. Lopez, Gonzales, and others. It is represented that they expect to effect a landing upon the island about this time. All accounts concur in representing that it is a military expedition or enterprise, begun and set on foot within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to be carried on from thence against the Island of Cuba and the Government of Spain.

Any such invasion of that island is in violation of our obligations of neutrality to the Government of Spain.

The Government of the United States is bound to respect the rights of the inhabitants of Cuba, and of the Government of Spain, and "no person is permitted within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to begin, or to set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition, or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory of any foreign prince, or state, or of any colony, district, or people."

You are, therefore, directed by the President of the United States, to repair forthwith, with the U. S. steamer Saranac under your command, to the port of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, and vigilantly and actively observe the movements of all vessels approaching the harbor of Havana, or the Island of Cuba, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any military expedition or enterprise has been begun, or set on foot, or any means provided to be carried on from the United States against the territory or dominions of Spain.

Should you ascertain that such hostile movement is on foot, and is proceeding against the Island of Cuba, you will use all proper means in your power to prevent a landing or the carrying out such expedition or enterprise, so as to avert and prevent the violation of our obligations of amity and peace with Spain.

Should the expedition have effected a landing, and a revolution be in progress, you will prevent the landing of any reinforcement, or of any arms or provisions under the American flag. To the citizens of the United States who may be there in the prosecution of their peaceful and lawful pursuits, and who may apprehend danger, either to their persons or property, you will extend the protection and aid to which they are entitled as American citizens.

An order has been given to Com. Parker to dispatch such of the vessels of the Home Squadron to cooperate with you in the fulfillment of this order, as may be within his reach.

Should you, upon your arrival at Havana, ascertain satisfactorily that no such expedition is on foot, you will return to the harbor of New York, and report to the department, in the meantime keeping fully informed of all occurrences connected with the duty herein assigned to you.

The service to which you are ordered is one of great delicacy and importance. The department relies upon your prudence, your discretion, and your decision, for the successful accomplishment of all its objects. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. BALLARD, SECRETARY.

Capt. Josiah Tatnall, commanding U. S. Steamer Saranac, Norfolk, Va.

[Same instructions to all the other ships, and to Com. Parker, commanding the Home Squadron.]

15 June 1850, 2

Excitement at New Orleans.

LOPEZ HELD TO RAIL.

For want of room, we are obliged to defer the publication of the examination of Gen. Lopez, before the Commissioners, but give the following extract from the True Delta of the 9th instant, which shows that Savannah is not the only place in the Southern country, that has given him a warm reception.

When the commissioner was drawing up the bond, an individual in the crowd outside the bar, commenced addressing Lopez aloud, and in the manner of a formal speech, but was at once stopped by Colonel Labuzan, the marshal in attendance on the court.

The bond being signed the prisoner left the court in company with his counsel, and proceeding down St. Charles street to the St. Charles Hotel, was followed by a numerous crowd. Entering the hotel, three cheers were given to him, to which he responded in Spanish from the portico, Mr. Sigur translating his speech into English.

June 16, 1850, 2

Sunday Morning, June 16, 1850.

Cuban Affairs.

Our government appears to be totally incompetent to protect the dignity and honor of the American flag, and have brought deep disgrace upon the country in this Cuban affair. Look at the position in which we stand! Our navy is hastily dispatched to assist the despotism of Spain on the coast of Cuba, and the answer our officers receive, when they present themselves to the Captain-General, is that Spain requires no assistance—that the best way they can prove their honesty, is to remain at Havana! The act was deserved, and the government is responsible for the disgrace.

General Taylor and his cabinet transcended their authority in this business. Heretofore it has always been considered the duty of the United States to go as far as possible in aiding the friends of freedom in their struggles; and it is a notorious fact, that the Island of Cuba has furnished a larger number of victims to liberal opinions, during the last thirty years, than any other nation on the globe, with one or two exceptions. The most rigid construction of the law of 1818, only warrants the arrest of hostile expeditions, organized in the United States against foreign powers, while in the territory of the United States. There is no authority to go beyond it. Every man who engages in such an expedition, does so at his own risk, and cannot call upon the government he has left, for aid or protection, in case of disaster.

Who are the men that were at the head of this movement? They are Cuban exiles, whose property has been confiscated, and whose friends have been butchered or confined for life in the dungeons of the Moro Castle. It is perfectly natural and right that these men should wish to rescue their native Island from the tyranny and bondage under which it groans. They come to the United States and ask for assistance, and their appeal is not in vain. There are 60,000 gallant men in the United States, who would, at any time, risk their lives to assist in the battle for freedom, in Cuba or anywhere else, where their services could be available; and our government has no right to send ships to capture them, and join in the cry of piracy, if they consent to lend their aid to a down-trodden people.

The Spanish fleet has added another outrage to our flag, in the capture of two United States vessels and a number of our citizens who were on board at the time—men who had nothing to do with the expedition against Cuba. The liberation of these prisoners was promptly demanded, and refused; and the United States vessels at Havana—the *Germanatown* and *Albany*—made immediate preparations to enforce the demand, when the United States steamer *Saranac* appeared, with instructions from the Government. An interview was had between Capt. Tolland and the Captain-General, when all the American vessels sailed from Havana, and left these poor fellows to their fate! Every American ship-master, and all other resident Americans, join in denouncing this act, and we fear our Government will find it difficult to satisfy the country that they have performed their duty in this matter.

It is rumored that our Consul, General Campbell, has written to Mr. Clayton that he fears the worst, if prompt measures are not taken to save the passengers taken from the two captured American vessels, and that all the Americans in Havana complain of insult and abuse in consequence of the absence of all our national vessels. It will be well for the powers at Washington if these men escape, as the news of their execution would raise a breeze about the ears of the Cabinet that would totally destroy them, and General Taylor himself might not escape the tornado.

The Daily Phrygane.

16 June 1850, 1

EXAMINATION OF GEN. LOPEZ.—The court met this morning at the house of Major Louis Gally, 181 St. Peter street, for the purpose of taking his testimony. The counsel for the accused waived any objection on account of his personal absence.

The witness being sworn, deposed—in French, which was translated—that he had never seen Gen. Lopez. Did not know anything about preparations for a military expedition. Knows nothing about the delivery of arms from the arsenal. An application had been made to witness for some ten thousand cartridges, but not for any arms. The person who applied for them was unknown to witness, but he was an officer high in rank. Witness delivered but very few of the cartridges. It was no secret, as nearly three hundred cannoneers knew the fact, and witness did not think he was committing any offence. Does not know the person to whom the cartridges were delivered. A white drayman, with a colored boy, applied for the cartridges. The cartridges were for rifles and muskets. They were ball cartridges—"real sudden deaths."

Ques.—Did the person who made the application tell you for what purpose he wanted the cartridges?
* Objected to.

It was agreed that all argument should be deferred until after the testimony should be taken, and improper answers should be ruled out, but notwithstanding, the counsel disagreed and the same procrastination took place by counsel entering into long discussions, which were still progressing when our report closed. It is believed, however, this is the substance of all the witness knew on the subject.

The Daily Picayune.

16 June 1850, 1

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Fairy, Capt. Williams, from Havana the 9th inst., we have received papers to that date. They contain no news of importance. The editors seemed to have recovered from the fright into which they were thrown by the landing at Cardenas, as they say very little about it. A correspondent, writing from Sagua La Grande, says that the people there were greatly excited about the expedition, but business went on as usual. The Governor of the place had very graciously granted permission to the inhabitants to have a ball, which permission was thankfully accepted.

The steamship Isabel was to leave Havana for Charleston on the evening of the 9th inst.

The Daily Picayune.

16 June 1850, 1

FROM HAVANA.—The Charleston Courier, of the 10th inst., learns by the arrival of the brig Somers, in six days from Havana, that there had been no further executions of the prisoners belonging to the Cuban invading forces. Upwards of one hundred remained in close confinement on board a Spanish ship of war in the harbor, and although Capt. Tensell had demanded permission to visit them, it had been refused by the Governor of the island. It was supposed that those taken on board the two American vessels, who assert that they had refused to unite in the attempted invasion, would eventually be liberated. It appears, however, that arms were found on board these vessels, and that they had also on board a quantity of coal, which it is alleged on one side was intended for steamers at Chagres, and on the other that it was for the use of the Creole, Gen. Lopez's flag ship.

The Daily Picayune.

16 June 1850, 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXAMINATION OF GEN. LOPEZ.—Continuation from our evening edition of yesterday. On the further examination of Major Gilly, it appeared that the cartridges were ordered by Mr. Sigm, and that Capt. Grivet purchased the paper for making the cartridges.

The Commes over then adjourned to the court room in the Second Municipality Hall, where the proceedings were continued.

Gen. Charles N. Fowler sworn.—Is Adjutant General of Louisiana, and has charge of the Arsenal. The witness deposed that some time in April there was a requisition of arms made by Gen. Augustin, the commander of the Legion, in the usual manner, which was complied with. By the requisition the arms were for the Legion. All witness knew of preparations, or apparent preparations for an expedition, was a box or basket containing several hundred bullets, on the alley on which the arsenal is situated, near the Cathedral, but no one had them in custody. Witness supposes, from what he read in the papers, that they were intended for an expedition.

Gen. Augustin sworn.—Is the commander of the Legion. Has made several requisitions during the year for muskets; but none were allowed until April last. The requisition was made in writing. Witness can swear that he required them for the Legion. Does not know that they were used for any other purpose. He has never received them, and supposes that when demanded they will be forthcoming. Whether it was stated that the arms were required for some other purpose he could not say, but his intention at the time was that the arms should be given to the Legion.

Quer.—At the time that you made the requisition for these arms did you or did you not expect they would be appropriated to some other purpose than for the Legion?

Ans.—I refuse to answer, because it might involve me in a criminal prosecution.

Witness never saw Gen. Lopez, but thinks the gentleman behind him is the person, from a picture he saw of him in the Delta. Has been applied to by persons to furnish arms for an expedition to Cuba. Never gave any orders for the delivery of the arms. Does not know of the sale of any bonds for the purpose of raising money for an expedition to Cuba, except what he saw in the Delta.

Joseph Aymami sworn.—Some time in March, April, or May last, proclamations inviting the people to join the expedition to Cuba, were left at his cottage house by a gentleman, for the witness to read. After witness read them, he loaned them to others. They were given to him to distribute. Witness read the proclamation. It was in reference to the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba. Don't remember if it contained an invitation to the people to go to Cuba. Was not asked to join any expedition.

M. Landier sworn.—Witness is a planter in the parish of St. Bernard. Does not know any thing about arms being concealed on his plantation within the last two or three months. Witness being asked if any vessel came in front of his house to take on board any thing, about the 7th of May; he replied that he was absent at that time on a hunt. Witness did not know any thing about the affair.

Capt. Yeuannes sworn.—Witness knew nothing about the affair in question.

The point which arose during the examination that the agency of a party must be proved so as to connect him with the accused, before his declaration could be admitted, was reserved by the Commissioner for his decision until Monday at 10 o'clock, to which time the court then adjourned.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

17 June 1850, 2

Nonpareil Correspondence

CUBAN EXPEDITION,

AN ACCOUNT BY AN EYE WITNESS.

Messrs. Editors--

New York, June 10th 1850

On the 25th of April we all got on board the barque Georgiana, to the number of 250 men, and started at night, got to the mouth of the river next day, and got our clearances. After the Custom-House officer had gone, a little smack came alongside, and gave us about 10 boxes of muskets and other arms. Started next day for our trip in good earnest; 15 minutes afterwards we were all "heaving Jonah" in first rate style, myself among the rest. I was awful sick for the first day, but pretty well the next; though some were sick all the way through. We lived on pork and beans, hard bread, rice, sugar, coffee, vinegar, &c. The Boys ground up the hard bread and made cakes mixed with sugar, then fried them in a can with grease! good! We had a fine passage until the 1st of May, when we came in sight of Yucatan; but we wanted to get to the Isle of Moharis, so we stood for it four days, but found we could not make it, owing to a strong head wind, so we landed at the island of Contay. We stayed there two nights, but not finding good water we hoisted anchor, and started for Moharis again, with a Cuban fisherman for a pilot. After sailing two or three days, the pilot said the Barque was a tub, and we found ourselves farther off from Muharis than we started; so we anchored at Contay again, and sent out our boat in search of Muharis (which was only a few hours run with a good wind) to get water, and see if the steamer was there we were expecting. On the 12th the steamer came in with Gen. Lopez on board, with about 400 men. We told them we had sent our boat to Moharis; so the steamer, whose

name was the *Creole*, started for there to get the boat and water also. She got back, and we shipped aboard of her, and started the 14th for Cuba, viz. California. He had been divided into Companies on board the barque. I got in Captain Robinson's Company.-- He was an officer in the Rangers.

We were messed and divided off in messes of five. O'Hara was the Colonel of our Regiment, which was called the Kentucky Regiment-- Hardy was Major; Hardy's brother was our 1st Lieut. We drilled some on the island, and some on the steamer, until we got to the Brag company. We landed in Cardenas, Cuba, about one o'clock the morning of the 19th, having passed a long distance up a bay, passing numbers of large ships. Cardenas is the termination of the railroad that passed through Matanzas and Havana. One company took possession of the Railroad Depot; the rest then separated, one party attacked the Jail and took possession of it, after a few rounds. There were about 20 soldiers and 400 prisoners in it. Another detachment drove in the Picket Guard, with the loss of 2 or 3 men. They took refuge in the Barracks, which was as good as a fort to those who had no cannon--they could fire from the windows and the parapet of the roof, and we could only see them from the flash of their pieces. We got in some of the houses opposite, sometimes returning their fire, till day-break, when we fired the place and smoked them out, though they kept picking us off all the time; some escaped in citizen's dress; about 60 joined us; about 200 lancers once made a feint of charging us. Our company faced them and waved their caps, taunting them to charge, but they backed out and fled to the chapparel. We kept possession of the place until evening;--the spies coming in reported 2,000 Spanish troops, marching towards us, with a

strong body of Lancers in the rear of the town; so finding we had got in the wrong place we commenced embarking in the evening. Soon as half had got aboard the Lancers charged on the rest; the cut through some and surrounded the General, but we came back, and they departed, leaving about seventy-five dead on the place. One company was stretched across a street, but a body of lancers charged through, losing half their men, and as they turned a corner came across more of our Boys, and every man of them fell the first volley. Every one remarked the accuracy of our shooting. We kept them off until we got coal and water on board, and then left. They gave us a parting volley as we left from the edge of the wharf. We ran several miles and grounded; while aground two ships spoke to us but got no answer. We threw everything overboard, and at last put 5 or 6 boat loads of men ashore before we got off, but the tide helped us. Next day the officers held a council of war, and decided to go to Key West, until they could get reinforcements, &c. Towards night we saw a steamer after us; we put on steam, and run out of sight of her in 10 minutes. A few hours before we made Key West we saw a Spanish war steam frigate before us, but owing to the superior speed of our boat, and knowledge of our pilot who took us inside of the reef, we passed them and got in before they did. Key West is, as you know, a port of the U.S., but the Spanish had broken the laws of the port in coming in the way they did, and as they opened a port and showed an ugly piece of iron with a hole in it, with a scamp standing by it with a lighted match, we got scared and up anchor and run into the wharf, we also breaking the laws. I believe she should have fired on us if there had not happened to be an U.S. surveying Cutter laying between us. The U.S. soldiers had all gone to fight the Indians in Florida, so the Mayor gave us the barracks to stay in. The Custom House officers took possession

of all our arms, but I unslung my rifle and wrapped it in my blanket--kind o'smuggling it ashore. We kept a guard up every night for fear the Spaniards might land in boats at night. The citizens said they would help us; the Mayor said if they landed he would give us the Arsenal, there was plenty of arms and cannon in it, and five large cannon in the yard. One Spaniard staid in the port and another blockaded the entrance. Then the news came that the ship we had left, the Georgiana, was taken by a man of war to Havanna, and that all on board were in to Moro Castle, also that they were to send a fleet to Key West and take us; so the Mayor told us that we had better get off the best way we could, in small parties--so some of us got fishing craft and put off for Tampa Bay, some one place and some another. We could not take our steamer, as she was condemned. I stayed there several days.-- The butchers gave us plenty of fresh meat, and the bakers gave bread to those who had no money. I sold my blanket and red shirt for a dollar, so I got along very well. At last I sold my rifle to the mate of the schooner Leprelett for a passage to New York. Sixteen of us got places on her. We landed in New York on the 7th of June. You may believe I have seen the Elephant. Yours affectionately, M. H. D.

17 June 1850, 2

TO OUR READERS.

According to a promise made by us in our preceding number, we publish to-day an extract from the History of General Miranda in the beginning of the present century, with the glorious intention of liberating that country from the hateful Spanish thralldom.

The facts laid open in this extract—which we recommend to the consideration of our readers,—will furnish a thorough knowledge of a case that may be considered as the prototype of that of General Lopez, which now so strongly commands the attention of the press, the government and the people of the United States.

The deluded or mercenary partisans of the Spanish Government vainly exert themselves to the utmost in order to withdraw from General Lopez the sympathies and esteem of this people: it is in vain, as most graphically says the "*Eco d'Italia*," that they cast forth the most nauseous contents of a vile creature, exhausting the whole dictionary of shameless epithets and cowardly insults. They have already used up the words "pirates," "banditti," "buccaneers" &c.; but in their blindfold rage, those mean beings have not been able to consider that such a violent, villanous and stigmatizing passion proves injurious to those who possess it, and that, among honest and common sense people, it implies an apology to him who is attacked by such vile means.

Certainly, it is not to those mercenary organs nor to the pack of hounds that the Ambassador of Her Catholic Majesty leads by the leash, that we would address those remarks which are naturally due from a just comparison between the case of General Miranda and that of General Lopez. But, there are, perhaps, among the very true, honest, and sincere republicans, belonging either to the press or the people, some who form their opinion under the influence of the false assertions set forth by the despicable stoopants of Despotism, and to that portion of the people and the press we now address our reasoning, as we are fully persuaded that they will acknowledge the right and justice which stand by us.

The Jury who tried General Miranda under charge of setting out an armed

expedition in the U. States against a territory belonging to a friendly Power, collected his talents to the work of PRAISE AND PROTECTION. This fact is such as related in the above mentioned extract, and it can be easily authenticated in a legal form.

And now,—what is the difference between the question of General Miranda and that of General Lopez?—The difference is only marked by the enactment of the law of 1818, which took place in the intervening period between the cases. The Administration of 1818 thought it proper to enact a law in which the very essence of the Spanish Government is imbibed: the present Administration, according to that law, are able [only in as much as is consistent with the constitution of the United States] to oppose and punish as criminals those who are obliged to contravene that celebrated act, for the sake of the Freedom of their country. Yet, that law, which have been the "particular" work of the Cabinet under such and such "particular" circumstances, is not mighty enough to overrun, or even to affect, the "public" mind, or change the "general" opinion of a people brought up in the lap of Liberty; raised to grandeur by republican institutions; a people who are the in-born enemies of Tyranny,—the faithful friends of every people who struggles for Liberty!

A law, which is not supported by public opinion does not pass beyond the book wherein it has been consigned. That law may be acknowledged by "formula"; but it is repealed *de facto*. That will be the case with the law of 1818.

That will be the case, we say, because there is a voice more eloquent, more powerful, more sacred than the textuary words of a law which necessarily opposes, and comes in conflict with, the fundamental principles, as well as the political, moral and material interests of the very same society from which the obedience to that law is exacted.

That voice is the voice of Right, Humanity and Civilization; it is, for the American Union as the cry of Jesus in Gethsemane in the heart of every true son of Washington; it loudly proclaims to the face of the world, that it is NOT IN THE SANCTUARY OF LIBERTY WHERE THOSE WHO TOIL FOR LIBERTY SHOULD BE PUNISHED!

17 June 1850, 2, 3

GENERAL MIRANDA AND HIS EXPEDITION TO VENEZUELA.

About the beginning of the year 1801, during the Administration of Lord Seymouth, Miranda found an occasion to set up anew his plan; and the preparatory arrangements had already been to a great extent carried on, when the undertaking was again laid aside as soon as the preliminaries of the Treaty of Peace of Amiens were settled and signed. War having been declared against France in 1803, the scheme respecting South America now came into the plans of the British Minister; and means were provided to carry it into effect immediately after the first interruption of the peace which was still maintained with Spain. That event took place in 1804 when Mr. Pitt was again at the head of the Government. Lord Melville and Sir Home Popham were then commissioned to prepare in unison with Miranda the copies of proceedings and the fitting out of his enterprise. Our indefatigable Venezuelan was already delighted with the cheering prospect, when he once more had to give up his design on account of events which then occurred in Europe and the engagements contracted by Great Britain in consequence of the third coalition.

Miranda now thought that every prospect of success was then forever lost to him in that country. Some exiles from Caracas and Santa Fe who wandered through the U. States and the Island of Trinidad, anxiously wishing to return home, urged him to leave Europe, where fortune appeared to aid him but slowly and rather unwillingly, with a request to try his exertions under no other patronage but that of America.

Miranda yielded to their request and his own impatient desire; but before leaving England, it is most probable, he was assured that in case that Government would not render him an active assistance, it, at least, was determined to prevent the passage across the Ocean of any french or spanish forces intended to oppose his undertaking.

Some serious differences had taken place about that time between Spain and the U. States on account of the Louisiana affair; and this was a strong inducement to believe that Miranda might easily obtain from the american Government aid enough to keep back the small number of troops in the spanish garrisons, and present to the inhabitants of Costa-firme some appearance of confidence; as, in such a case, he had reason to hope that the popular opinion, once declared in his favour, he should be provided by the people themselves with the necessary means to

finish his work. He, therefore, proceeded to North America, and on his arrival was much disappointed by learning that the Louisiana question had been settled on friendly terms, and that he was no more allowed to expect any public assistance from the american Government. Yet, he was not disheartened, as he met with a cordial reception from the President and his secretaries who were aware of the true object of his errand, and, because a large number of wealthy and influential persons in this country took upon themselves the task of aiding and encouraging his undertaking.

In fact, Col. W. Smith enlisted about two hundred young men belonging to the most distinguished families, his own son being among the recruits; and Mr. Odgen, a merchant of N. York fitted out at the disposal of Miranda two frigates of war, together with a large stock of muskets and ammunition of every kind. One of those vessels was at that time in St. Domingo awaiting the arrival of Miranda in order to join the expedition in that same place, which circumstance was highly important to the General as that vessel was the best of all he had; and moun-luck which unfortunately traced every step of Miranda still followed him; a new misfortune met him on the way when he was about reaching the close of his enterprise:

The Spanish Ambassador being informed of those arrangements remonstrated against the U. States Government with the charge of connivance; the administration not only denied the accusation but ordered the arrest and trial of the two american citizens who had tendered their help to the enterprise. However, the Jury discharged them notwithstanding the earnest desire of the Government to have them condemned;—a desire, indeed, which was very unjust as it was clearly evinced that the administration had been fully aware of the movements of Miranda, without showing the least mark of disapprobation. The case was twice brought before the court, and the result proved both times so favourable to Miranda that the tribunal honorably acquitted him, declaring his enterprise to be "*worthy of praise and protection.*"—And this was so, notwithstanding that the Government, refusing the claims of Odgen and Smith's counsels, prevented some of those gentlemen's witnesses to appear before the court, who were fully informed about the whole plan and its preparatory arrangements. However, the noisy rumors produced by that case proved greatly injurious to Miranda's undertaking, for the captain of the vessel who was to join him at St. Domingo refused to do so as he doubted whether

the owner of the ship should be discharged or not, and General Miranda was obliged to engage two small transport schooners instead of that frigate.

With those two vessels and the larger one which he took from the U. States with his two hundred americans and a few men whom he recruited at Haity, he proceeded to Costa-firme, expecting to find the Spaniards unguarded against his landing. But it did not prove so. Vasconcelos, the Spanish Governor, had been advised of the danger by several communications from the ambassador of Spain in the U. States, and was prepared to meet him with troops and fleet. Thus, when Miranda approached the coast of Ocumare on the 25th March 1806 he was unexpectedly attacked by two brigs of war which, after a very hard contest, captured his two schooners, forcing him to escape to Trinidad with his frigate. The Spanish Captain General boasted a great deal of this trifling and cheap victory. The proclamations issued by Miranda, as well as his portrait, were burnt at the Plaza Mayor of Caracas by the hands of the executioner, and for his head a reward was offered amounting to \$30,000 to be paid by the inhabitants. Afterwards, the "Tribunal of the Holy Inquisition" at Cartagena declared him "a fiend to God, and a man unworthy of food, fire and shelter."

But, while the Spaniards were thus losing their time in such useless shows of their hatred, Gen. Miranda procured at Trinidad the help of the Admiral Cochrane, who commanded the naval station in the windward Islands. And now a seasonable occasion is offered to discharge General Miranda from the slanderous accusation brought against him of having put the Government of his country into the hands of the British, as it has been falsely asserted. The only agreement held on that occasion between Miranda and the english authorities, dated at Barbadoes the 9th of june, only contained a clause stating that the Provinces of Costa-firme, immediately after their liberation, would grant to the British commerce those same exemptions and privileges allowed to their national trade; that this preference would not be extended to other people except the U. States: that commerce with any other nations should be charged with an additional duty of 10. per cent on importations; and that the Powers then forming the coalition against Great Britain would be excluded from any intercourse and trade with the liberated provinces. In exchange of that, Lord Cochrane would furnish Miranda one frigate and two brigs of war; he would oppose any naval force on those seas; and permit the recruiting of english subjects for the expedition, as well in Trinidad as in

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any other of the Islands under his control. ~~A Spanish officer, indeed,~~ but Miranda, urged by his critical situation, was obliged to agree, provided that the fulfilment of his engagement would not go farther than the authority with which he should be invested. These were very ambiguous terms for such a pact; but, by this means, he was able to put in safety his own responsibilities and the rights of his country. [*]

About five months after his defeat on the coast of Ocumare, Miranda came in sight of Vela de Coro, carrying with him five hundred men on board of fifteen vessels of different kind and burthen, some of which were intended to protect the landing.—This operation being deferred about thirty six hours, on account of adverse winds, or the unskilfulness of the pilot, the agents of the Spanish Government had time enough to give the alarm along the coast and prepare for defence. On the evening of the 1st of August, they daringly rowed their boats to the land, despite the tremendous firing of more than twelve hundred indian and spanish soldiers who were engaged to fight from the sea-shore. The invaders did not return the firing before been drawn up on the landing-place: then they rushed against their enemies, and after two volleys of muskets they completely dispersed them.

A small fortress, with more than twenty guns, with the store and ammunition attached to it, fell in possession of Miranda, who entered Coro the next morning without encountering the least opposition. The General was greatly disappointed on seeing that the inhabitants and the officers in that city did not show, either directly or indirectly, any disposition to aid him. The cause of this was, perhaps, that the scanty number of his troops, their being mostly composed of foreign soldiers, and the slanderous reports circulated about his intentions in that enterprise, withdrew from him the sympathies and confidence of the people. In order to remove, so far as it was possible, this bad disposition of the public mind, he entered into a friendly correspondence with the Bishop of Merida, then residing at Coro, and also with the City Council and a number of the most distinguished ci-

tizens who had withdrawn to a place called Buennavista, not far distant from Coro. This means, however, proved of no avail to obtain the adherence and help of the people of the country, nor did he obtain any good result from the reiterated remonstrances he addressed to the authorities of the British Islands respecting the actual state of things, and asking from them more efficient help.

He, in the meanwhile, withdrew to Vela de Coro, either in order to save the inhabitants from the revenge of the Spanish Government, in case he was defeated, or because, being aware of the preparations and equipments made by the Captain General to meet him on his way, he preferred to be within reach of his vessels and carry the attack to some other places along the coasts. A few days after, he removed to the Island of Oruba, in order to await there the reinforcements he had asked for and then to engage in a regular campaign, entering the country through Hacha river, as he was already persuaded that there was but little reason to trust on a sudden and simultaneous cooperation on the part of the people. The english reinforcements were, unfortunately, insufficient, as they only consisted of three vessels of war sent by Lord Cochrane. They immediately retired from the spot together with those who had been formerly furnished to Miranda, as soon as the report of a treaty of Peace with Spain was spread. That report was false; but, while the truth was to be ascertained, General Miranda, forsaken by every body, was obliged to lay aside, in a definitive manner, his unlucky enterprise; he embarked with the small number of friends who still remained faithful to him, and arrived at Trinidad, from whence he proceeded to Europe.

[*] Let the American Government know that propositions have been made to the Cubans, as they were made to Gen. Miranda, by the agents of Her British Majesty; and that, as Miranda was, obliged to accept them, so may be the case with the Cubans. They ought to consider themselves free from any moral hinderance in regard to the U. States Government, if they take into just consideration the anti-republican course of the Washington Cabinet respecting the Cubans since 1827.

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CUBA, the United States, GENERAL LOPEZ, and "La Cronica."

We quote from "La Crónica" of the 5th inst. some of the extracts from Vattel published by that paper for the purpose of making appear as pirates, before the public, those individuals, people, or nations that perpetrate certain acts against some nations, people or individuals; and to show, too, (on the authority of Vattel, whom we acknowledge to be a good one, as "La Cronica" does,)—that the Right of nations enables those Princes whose subjects are plundered, murdered &c. to take their revenge upon the whole nation which the perpetrators belong to. Nay, that all nations have a right to coalesce against such a people in order to restrain its trespasses and to treat it as a fiend to mankind; thence deriving a motive to say that the U. States Government should have been more severe in its proceedings in regard to those engaged in the Cuban Expedition.

Nothing that we can think of, is more in accordance with Reason and Humanity than those opinions set forth by Vattel.—But we fully and firmly deny their being applicable to those connected with the liberating Cuban movement; or to the course followed by the present Administration against them as "La Crónica" means. We, on the contrary, and most rightly, indeed, apply that tenet against the Spanish Government, (especially to its delegates in Cuba); against the Captain Generals of that Island (General Valdes only excepted), and against their minions and agents there and abroad. Hence our right to declare them as belonging to that rank which Vattel assigns to those nations and their members who, by governmental principles, use, or enable their subjects, to plunder and injure foreign citizens, or to maraud in neighbouring countries &c.

Indeed, it looks quite strange in the eyes of every sensible man that "La Crónica", being so warm a defender of the Spanish Government and so enthusiastic and devoted a sybophant of the "wise and moral policy of the Cabinet of Madrid and its dependencies, may be bold enough to venture upon so hard a task as that of playing the part of accuser "without seeing the beam in his own eye."

"La Cronica" well knows that the slave trade in Africa is contrary to the right of nations—"La Cronica" knows, also, that such a trade is declared as a piratical one; they further know that those engaged in it are considered as real pirates and that, as such pirates, they are persecuted by the english, french and american cruisers. "La Cronica" well knows that the Spanish Government is bound by solemn treaties to prevent the introduction in her dominions of negroes brought or robbed from Africa. And is the senseless "Cronica" ignorant that the four fifths of the slaves in Cuba have been imported after those solemn treaties by which Spain bound herself to prevent such importations and to punish those of her subjects who would engage themselves in such a trade? Is "La Cronica" ignorant that all the slaves who have been imported

in the Island (more than 500,000 in number) have been carried by Spanish vessels owned and equipped by Spanish subjects? Is "La Cronica" ignorant that it is generally asserted (and no body has dared to deny it) that some members of the Royal Family of Spain are deeply interested in that infamous slave-trade with Africa? Is "La Cronica" ignorant that the Captain Generals (Gen. Valdes excepted) exact and receive a fee for the importation of every slave imported from Africa, which fee has progressively been raised from \$8.50 to \$51 with an additional charge, sometimes, of \$4.25 for the Captain General's children to buy pins? Is "La Cronica" ignorant that now a contract has been made to import in Cuba 40,000 negroes from Africa and to have them sold like cattle in the market, the Captain general having a share of \$204,000 in the profits, and that almost as large a sum falls to the lot of the Government's agents in so humanitarian a business? Is "La Cronica" ignorant that the Spanish Government, in order to elude the treaty and to carry on the importation of slaves has had recourse to make it appear that the vessels loaded with those wretched slaves arrive to Cuba from Brazil and not from Africa, and that this fraud is the basis of the contract regarding the 40,000 negroes who are to be imported in that Island by the GREAT COMPANY?

If "La Cronica" and its adherent, slavishly devoted to the Government of Cuba, or the agents of the Captain General are able to show any proofs to exculpate that Government from the charge generally brought against it of connivance with the human-flesh-dealers in Africa, in full violation of its covenants with other nations,—let them do it. If not, the anathema pronounced by Vattel will fall on them as it is most justly due.

Let us now glance at the situation of the United States Government to which so many remonstrances and threatenings are addressed by the Ambassador of Her Catholic Majesty through his genuine and worthy organ, "La Cronica" of N. York.

We receive as true that the American Government is bound, by a law of the country and by the international rights, rather than by any treaty with Spain, to prevent the enlistment of men and the fitting out of armed expeditions against Spain; but, at the same time, we believe that its duty prescribe to it not to advance a single step farther than the line marked to it by the U States Constitution which together with the laws of the States composing the American Confederation, dictate the supreme law of the whole Nation. And would to God that the American Government had not exceeded those bounds!

On the other hand, we must note the difference between preventing and persecuting, to which purpose we think very suitable the classification made by the most eminent men of the Northern States in regard to the law respecting the restitution of runaway slaves from the Southern slaves.—The law orders the restitution of those men and authorizes, but do

not compel, any body, to persecute them, nor a single person may be found to do so voluntarily. This is the case respecting the act of 1818, because it, as well as that referring to the fugitive slaves, is fully contrary to the political and moral principles of the country. Thus, there are no other persons to execute that law but those employed by the Government, and even this never takes place except when there is no way of excuse or indifference.

If we turn our mind to the right of Nations and to the opinion of Vattel, quoted by "La Cronica" we shall find it, fully, contradictory to the persecution carried on against Lopez. Vattel maintains that "it is lawful to restrain and to treat as a fiend to mankind any such Government as that which either by practice or by its maxims is accustomed, or allows its subjects, to invade foreign countries in order to plunder, maraud, &c." We now ask whether the Government of Cuba, that, in spite of those solemn compacts with Great Britain, allows the equipment of vessels by its subjects within the jurisdiction of its territory, and permits those vessels to go to the coasts of Africa and come back to Cuba with full cargoes of negroes there bought or abducted,—do or do not deserve to be ranked among those whom Vattel points out as fiends to Humanity? And this being so, what are the reasons of "La Cronica" 's complaint that the United States Government has not been very severe against General Lopez who has only tried to chase away from Cuba "a deadly fiend to Mankind." We only observe want of energy on the part of the American Government, and particularly in its late proceedings allowing to the Spanish Ambassador, perhaps under the impression of his threats, the Right of Search which in a former occasion led to a war between the United States and Great Britain. A Government which debarb all foreigners on deck of an american vessel from the protection of the American flag; a government that leaving to the discretion of the Spanish authorities the distinction to be made between foreigners and americans, and the declaration of their culpability or innocence, exposes its native and adoptive citizens to be the victims of merciless and revengeful Tyrants!

Yet, the sistem of threatening and imposing upon this people with stories about arming corsairs and sundry other scare crows, has proved successful to "La Cronica" and its Editor, as well as His Excellency the Ambassador of Her Catholic Majesty act most wisely while they go on boasting, bragging and threatening.—Beware, Gentlemen; lest the family awake!

What is the situation of General Lopez and his companions before the world in regard to the Governments of Spain and the United States for his doings in that most noble enterprise of liberating Cuba? We will lay open the facts, and let the public decide.

Some years ago a plan was conceived, at Cienfuegos (Cuba) by General Lopez and a number of Cubans for the purpose of redeeming Cuba from the brutal and tyrannical domination by which the inha-

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bitants of that Island are oppressed, humiliated and plundered in the most bare faced manner. Then, a great many Cuban patriots who for long years before had been toiling for the same purpose, associated themselves with General Lopez. They sounded the opinion of the people, and finding it to be generally favorable to their design, they determined to put it into effect. Being in secret connection with many other Cubans in different parts of the Island, they made their preparatory arrangements, and though wanting arms and a regular military organization, they resolved to strike the blow, and day and time were appointed. All being arranged, they thought it convenient to give notice of the movement to the Cubans then residing in N York that they might communicate it to the Cabinet of Washington in order that the Administration would take the proper measures to protect the interests of both countries. The mission was faithfully executed, and afterwards the events and the results, however unlucky, have shown the truth of every thing that had been announced by the patriots. Some unavoidable circumstances rendered useless Lopez's cautious behaviour, and the Spanish Government put a sudden stop to it by succeeding in arresting some of the leaders and persecuting a great many of them, among whom were General Lopez, Sanchez Izaga and others who took refuge in the U. States. Those patriots, never shrinking from their purpose and earnest desire of finishing their once attempted work, and finding in the American people the sympathies which the sons of Washington never deny to the victims of Tyranny, they redoubled their exertions, and being (as it has been published) in communication with the friends they had left in Cuba, they organized the expedition that, as it is publicly known, was to start from New York, last summer, and which endured the same fate as that of Cienfuegos, from circumstances that are known to almost every body in this country. Yet, this check did not discourage Lopez and his friends, who for the third time went to the work; their unceasing efforts led them to Cardenas and placed them almost within reach of their glorious object.

Every body knows how General Lopez behaved at Cardenas: he fought most gallantly; he conquered; he set at liberty his prisoners; he caused the property of the inhabitants to be respected; he did not allow the least outrage to be committed, and every thing provided for his men was liberally paid for.

These are the doings of General Lopez since 1847 [when he commenced his noble work of liberating Cuba] up to the present day. Is there any thing false or exaggerated in these statements? We firmly believe that not a single person will come forth to give us the lie under any admissible appearance of reason or justice.

Moreover, General Lopez has always been accompanied by men who have nothing to envy, with regard to honesty, to such folks as those contemptible slanderers, that dare to deny General Lopez's virtues. He, in all occasions, has numbered among his fellow helpers, men of learning, wealth, influence and high standing in society. And is there any reason to bring the charge of revengeful and plundering intentions against that very man who caused this Government to be informed of his movements at Cienfuegos and who has never deviated from the path he first traced to himself, in union with so many and such respectable persons? The public, we repeat, will be the impartial judge upon this matter.

We, for the present, will close this article by calling the attention of our readers to the account given in another part of our paper respecting the expedition of General Miranda, which, like that of General Lopez, began to be prepared and organized within the jurisdiction of the U. States, they being directed to a similar object. Miranda landed at Ocumares, a small village, on the coasts of the country he had determined to liberate; he vanquished the Spanish troops there; but the scanty number of his army was the cause of his being unsupported by the people; he, thus was obliged to give up his plausible undertaking. Let the name of the Chief and the landing-place be changed and the enterprises will coincide.

Thus, in the beginning of the present century, General Lopez would not have been considered as a "bandit", nor is such the case now-a-days, despite the deprecations of "La Cronica," & Co.—It may be that Lopez has contravened the act of 1818, and even other laws of this country as it was the unavoidable consequence of his undertaking, and the same fate has been formerly shared by Miranda, Mina, Bolivar &c.—But the Republican world will not make any difference between the character of General Lopez's expedition and the preceding ones carried on by those celebrated Heroes of America; he, like them, too, if he has a persevering mind, shall obtain the prize awarded to them. A glorious death, or the crushing down of his enemies;—and, in either case, the immortality of his name!

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(Correspondence of "La Verdad.")

Habana July 3d, 1850.

Dear Sir,

I presume you have not given credit to what has been published in the news papers of this Capital concerning the landing which took place at Cardenas, and the sentiments of nationality which are attributed to the Cubans, on considering their origin. The editors are entitled to some excuse, as, according to an order of Roncaly, all that is to be published must be examined at the political Office (Secretaria politica). These articles to be published are altered, mutilated, and new articles written which are ordered to be published as editorials.

Nevertheless, in spite of the bad character with which they have disfigured the invaders and the object of their undertaking, nothing could subdue the patriotic enthusiasm of the Cubans, which is particularly remarkable among the ladies, as they wear dresses the mixed colours of which represent the American flag.

You very likely know that the island is declared to be in a state of siege, according to the meaning of which the penalty of death is inflicted even for breathing freely.

The expences of the navy, of the squadron of lancers and of the line infantry, incurred by the Government have amounted, \$1,900,000 and 1,500,000 dollars more are wanted, which must be furnished by the land-owners and merchant; already the Government has despotically fined upon the sum which must be paid by each of them in order that they may perform what they have voluntarily offered: soon their lives and estates will be required, no doubt as a voluntary offer.

This makes the peninsular men very contented; nevertheless the best harmony does not prevail among them.

It is certain that 4,000 volunteers have organized themselves, but it is also certain that the Cubans who have enlisted themselves, did so in order to take away some arms from the hands of the Government.

Those who were made prisoners, in the Island of Women remain imprisoned in the ship of the line the "Sovereign." One of them who speaks a little the Spanish language, was tormented by General Armero, in order to compel him to make declarations, by ordering that a rope should be thrown round his neck,

and he suspended from a yard of the ship, with an ingot tied to his feet.

It is intended to suppress the disciplined militia of Infantry and cavalry, the greatest part of whose chiefs and soldiers are natives of this country.

A quantity of new negroes has just been landed in the vicinity of Cardenas, about which as a criminal case the Royal Tribunal has instituted a summary information, being compelled to do so, by the complaints of the English Consul. It appears from the information, that by means of the River of La palma a landing was effected of 500 african Negroes, [*] one hundred and seventy four of whom were captured, and the greatest part of whom according to the assurance of the Government, died in their transit to this City, the name of the vessel which brought the negroes, and the person to whom they came consigned are unknown. The ship owners will pay dearly for the purpose of eluding the researches of the English Consul; but the business is profitable enough to meet all expenses.

[*] This accounts for the suspected ships seen in the vicinity of Cardenas, and other parts of the northern and southern coast of Cuba and the 600 invaders landed at Sagua. These six hundred wretches stolen in Africa by subjects of her Catholic Majesty do not enjoy any protection against the demoralization and the avarice of the rulers and the ship owners of Cuba. The public authority by exercising justice against them, should lose 1800 doubloons which form the trifling sum of 80,600 dollars, and deprive besides its satellites of twice that sum which is the least that the ship owners will spend to elude the inquiries of the English Consul, causing the name of the vessel to disappear, and giving as dead or lost the wretches, who now are in chains on the sugar plantations and destined to a hard and perpetual slavery. We call the attention of the Spanish authorities who show themselves so zealous in requiring of the Government of the United States, with regard to international treaties, the fulfilment of their public and private duties. Similar to this case we might present many others and not of distant dates, stating the names of vessels, captains, places of debarkation, number of negroes, fees &c.—but this would be preaching in the desert—with respect to the Spanish Government as well as to that of Washington. It suits to the Spanish Government to declare the people of Cuba to be savages and that of Washington to be at peace with Spain. Sublime morality!

Editors.

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(Continúan las observaciones á Don J. A. Saco.)

Pero continuemos la historia de nuestros comisionados, y supongamos otra vez, tan gratuitamente como las demas, que el Gobierno se contenta con reprenderlos, ó que á pesar de todo, siguen ellos y sus comitentes con tenacidad en su proposito, mas no teniendo estos pacíficos representantes el poderoso argumento de una retaguardia de bayonetas, ¿cual sería el talisman benéfico de que se valdrian para reducir á buena razon á la Metrópoli? La imprenta, se dirá. Pero la imprenta, respondiendo ya, se ha puesto en accion bien á menudo en favor de la isla de Cuba, ha tronado en folletos y periódicos contra las arbitrariedades de sus gobernantes; ha reclamado derechos políticos, reformas, y el cumplimiento de la promesa de leyes especiales; y nada ha conseguido, ni manejada por órganos de su di, ni por la oposicion alla. Ni aunque hubiera trabajado con mas teorías y mejor combinadas en sus esfuerzos hubiera logrado mas ventajas; el gobierno tiene tambien órganos en la imprenta para sostener sus ideas; tiene recursos eficaces para granjearse amigos y desvirtuar á sus enemigos políticos; tiene sobre todo, poder suficiente en España para suprimir periódicos y coartar de varias maneras los vuelos de la libertad de escribir, ya lo haga el Gobierno por sí, ya se ayude tambien de las Cortes, en las cuales halla una mayoría más segura en cuestiones de la isla y su política colonial. Pero la oposicion, dice Don José Antonio Saco, al ser apoderada de nuestra causa, el despotismo que nos oprime, esta en un mundo de maravillas, y se levanta contra el Gobierno, y en ella, sus fuerzas se ven resistir y sucumbir á los golpes combinados de la opinion de Cuba, y de la "oposicion peninsular." El Sr. Saco tendrá la bondad de advertir en primer lugar, que la opinion de Cuba no podría dar otros golpes que los que descargarse por medio de sus mandatarios, los cuales quedarian bien pronto despachados en los términos absolutos que ya hemos visto, y obligados á acojerse al poder de la imprenta para avanzar en su noble mision, cuando no le impusiese silencio de un modo mas energético. Este poder de la imprenta manejado en la Península es la otra clave con que la opinion de Cuba descargaría sus golpes: mas como ya he demostrado su impotencia para el caso, oree que se me dispensará de repetir las mismas reflexiones. En segundo lugar advertirá el Sr. Saco, que la oposicion se apoderaría de nuestra causa, ó no, segun conviniese á sus miras y á sus propias opiniones sobre regimen colonial en Cuba; y por último, que muy probablemente

estas opiniones nos serian contrarias en el seno mismo de la oposicion, y solo tendríamos á nuestro favor una parte minima de ella. Recuerde el Sr. Saco lo que pasó en la célebre discusion acerca de la admision de los Diputados por Cuba. ¿Cuántos fueron los que se mantuvieron firmes sostenedores de la bandera de la razon? Y eso que se trataba nada menos que de cometer una escandalosa injusticia, un acto de verdadera tiranía, despojando á la Isla de un derecho de que estaba en posesion, y que le habian reconocido y consignado todos los códigos anteriores. ¿Qué esperaremos ahora, en cuestiones en que nuestra justicia, si bien inhegible y refulgente no es tan positiva y determinada, pues tratamos de conquistar lo que no tenemos, y entonces solo habia que conservar lo que poseíamos de hecho y de derecho?

Si, por tanto, nuestra posicion es hoy mas desventajosa que entonces, ¿con qué verisimilitud podemos pensar en combatir con buen éxito en ese campo, en que la experiencia nos ha demostrado la impotencia de nuestras armas, y que solo podremos alcanzar lo que nuestro adversario quiera concedernos? Se sostuvo entonces, y sédolo la enormidad de la injusticia, como siempre se ha hecho, con el pretexto especioso de que la concesion de libertades, de derechos políticos, era la escala por donde los habitantes de Cuba intentaban subir á la independencia del poder de España: y no solo se proclamó así en pleno Congreso, sino que hubo diputado que, para mas convenir la certeza de este aserto, dijo que el mismo haria otro tanto si se hallase en igual caso. El mismo Sr. Saco fue parte, y parte activa, en aquella interesante ocasion, y que consiguió con sus esfuerzos; con los de una fraccion de la oposicion que le ayudó, con los de la imprenta y la opinion, y con la fuerte balanza de la invencible razon que nos asistia? Nada; porque donde la fuerza impera, la razon y la justicia sucumben.

Convenzase el Sr. Saco de que donde quiera que se enuncie aquella idea, de buena ó de mala fe, para sostener y cohesionar el sistema despotico en Cuba, muy raro será el Español peninsular, diputado ó no, que se haga superior á su influjo, y vea la realidad de las cosas, como no sean los ya dominados e identificados en el pais; por que se necesita un esfuerzo de razon, una desocupacion poco comun para jugar con acierto de los hechos y sus consecuencias, sin que el temor de perder el divino Eden que se posee, venga á trastornar la inteligencia, y confundir la mas sencilla realidad, cubriendo la de terribles fantasmas.

Y si la oposicion no es bastante á

hacer predominar en el Congreso sus opiniones en puntos relativos á la política interior de la Península, misma, en los cuales sus ideas son mas uniformes y mejor combinadas, y su fuerza mucho mas potente, así dentro como fuera del cuerpo legislativo, ¿cómo nos podremos comparar con la ilustre de que he solo se acordar de, ni de justas penas, sino que logrará ventajas fundamentales en el sistema colonial de la Isla. El Gobierno, apoyado por la mayoría, sigue con paso seguro la senda que su política de senado, y los embates de la oposicion no han podido para contenerle, y en adelante, impidiendo, ¿cómo podrá ser tan grande el efecto,

que se desborde el torrente de sus aspiraciones. La oposicion, ó sea la minoría, solo consigue ventajas en cuestiones secundarias, en que el Gobierno transige por allanarse el camino, si se ve atacado fuertemente, ó en que por otros motivos llega la primera á formar una mayoría momentánea; pero no en cuestiones trascendentales, en que se juega el sistema político del gobierno, la existencia del Ministro, y la preponderancia de su partido. Esta es la índole de los gobiernos representativos; y segun ella, muy poca ó nada podriamos esperar de los esfuerzos de la oposicion, aun cuando estuviera decidida por nosotros, lo cual he demostrado ya que no debe esperarse.

Bien sé yo que la cuestion de política colonial no es por su naturaleza de las trascendentales á que he aludido; pero no deja por eso de ser vital en las circunstancias especiales de España respecto á Cuba, y lo que es peor aun, de serlo tan solo en cuanto á la permanencia de su dominacion sobre esta; el que hace que se miren con indiferencia por el gobierno, y aun por el público peninsular, todas las cuestiones coloniales que no sean esta, y se desprecien ó rechacen cuantas reclamaciones de reformas hagan los habitantes de la Isla. El Gobierno, créalo ó no, hará entender siempre que estas reformas conducen á la pérdida de la Colonia, ó de los grandes capitales que saca de ella anualmente. Y quien resistirá este argumento que confunde porque espanta?

Los golpes combinados de la opinion de Cuba y de la oposicion peninsular solo conseguirian efectos parciales y muy secundarios, como la mudanza de alguno de nuestros mandarines, la de alguna institucion por otra igual ó peor, cual se hizo convirtiendo los guardas en carabineros, los tenientes asesores generales en alcaldes mayores, y otras por el mismo estilo. Seinejantes reformas y otras que condujesen á afirmar aun mas el poder, á sacar de la Isla mas utilidad, ó á embaucarnos y entretenernos, y acaso tambien alguna vez á

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consolarnos un tanto, y superficialmente, han sido y serán las únicas que podrán recabarse del Gobierno, en el sistema que sigue tenaz y constante; y de esta verdad nos convenceremos con solo abrir los ojos á la realidad, en vez de deslumbrarnos con ilusiones de la fantasía.

En vano reclamarían nuestros Comisionados el cumplimiento de la promesa de leyes especiales: la Metrópoli contestaría:—ya las tenéis. No son bien especiales las leyes que os gobiernan? En efecto, bien podría burlarse de nosotros de este modo. La tal promesa no concede nada, porque no determina la índole de las leyes que debían establecerse, ni si debían establecerse algunas. Ya se ve, que racionalmente hablando debe entenderse otra cosa, y que, como dice el Sr. Saco, "estas" "leyes no pueden ser las que hubiera" "podido darles el tirano Felipe II," "sino las que son conformes al espíritu" "del siglo, á las libres instituciones" "de que goza España, y á la civiliza" "ción y progreso de Cuba." Pero, se avendrá acaso á los dictámenes de la razón y de la justicia, y á las inspiraciones de la civilización y espíritu del siglo, quien sacrificó todo esto arrojándonos la representación en las Cortes, único resto, aunque incompleto y débil, de libertad y garantías políticas; y quien solo mira en estas cuestiones el peligro de perder su soberanía en Cuba, ó la utilidad que saca de ella? Quien á esta idea, con razón ó sin ella, lo subordinó todo, podrá excitarse por aquellos móviles? Habrá ni siquiera un átomo de esperanza, cuando se le ve seguir con tesón un sistema contrario? Sordo se ha hecho hasta ahora, y sordo se hará en adelante, con tanto más motivo, cuanto que la fuerza de las exigencias de Cuba consistiría en que las leyes valieran con decisión y energía por Cubanos y Peninsulares de común acuerdo, y esto es muy difícil, por no decir imposible. Esa misma idea terrible de la emancipación política de la Isla, que al Gobierno sirvió con frecuencia como de saludable estímulo para alejar toda pretensión de reformas, y para agradecer á su poder, cualquier prescripción á la imaginación de los hispano-europeos como el profundo abismo en que serían irremediablemente confundidos, si él tuviese la debilidad de suavizar el régimen de Cuba; pues aprovechándose de ello los hispano-cubanos para lograr su independencia, despojarían á aquellos en seguida de su influjo y participación en los empleos, y aun se dejarían llevar de un ciego resentimiento, hasta perseguirlos y espulsarlos de la Isla, como ha sucedido desgraciadamente en otros Estados de América.

Y bien, los Peninsulares que tengan en su imaginación este resultado espantoso, ¿podrán jamás reunirse á los Cubanos para formar causa común en la reclamación de instituciones liberales? Se detendrán á reflexionar sobre la probabilidad de semejante idea, y en los medios de evitar su realización? Delirio sería el pensarlo; y delirio es también pensar en esa unión, mientras no se deshaga y disipe el monstruo feo que la impide. Esta cuestión es vital, y mas adelante volveré á ella.

Las leyes especiales no serian, pues, mas que un argumento, una exigencia racional, impotente contra quien no quiere entrar por ella. El Gobierno rechazaría esta y cualesquiera otras razones, del mismo modo que hasta aquí: diría que la Isla de Cuba ha permanecido tranquila bajo el régimen paternal que la bondad de sus Soberanos ha establecido en ella; que con él ha prosperado, y sigue engrandeciéndose con envidia de otros países, que fueron españoles y hoy yacen en el desorden, por haber pretendido emanciparse de tan suave y beneficioso yugo; y que la generalidad de los habitantes de Cuba vive contenta y feliz con ese régimen saludable, y solo unos pocos, mal avenidos con el sistema de orden que allí reina, son los que procura introducir el descontento, y poner, embrazos al Gobierno en su marcha firme y magestuosa, y excitar á la desobediencia á aquellos fieles súbditos, para excitar á favor del desorden sus intentos criminales.

Bien sabe el Gobierno que este y otros razonamientos mil veces peores que emplea, no son mas que una perfida palabrería para aluzinar á incautos y dar mejor colorido á su sistema desconcertado y arbitrario; y poco le importa que los clamores que se levantan desde el corazón de la grande Antilla sean ó no la expresión sincera de imperiosas necesidades reconocidas por la mayoría de sus habitantes. Él siempre fingirá otra cosa, porque cree que así le conviene, y porque en esta idea le sostienen todos los que viven y se enriquecen á la sombra del poder y de los abusos. Por eso cuando algunos Cubanos, y aun Peninsulares, han alzado la voz en favor de la Isla, han sido tildados unos de insurgentes, y perseguidos otros como revolucionarios; no porque "aislados todos en sus esfuerzos, é impotentes por su desventajosa posición, el Gobierno; en vez de considerar sus clamores como la expresión verdadera de los sentimientos del pueblo Cubano, los ha escuchado como el ahullido de unos facciosos, dignos solo de la indiferencia ó del desprecio." Muy plausiblemente juega el Sr. Saco, y mucho se aluzina imaginándose lo contrario. Eran ahullidos de facciosos, las representa-

ciones que, como la de los noventa y tres vecinos de Matanzas, se han dirigido ó tratado de dirigir al Gobierno sobre puntos importantes y dignos de pronto remedio? Eran ahullidos de facciosos las voces que se han levantado hasta en el augustó recinto de la representación nacional? Eran por fin ahullidos de facciosos las exigencias y reclamaciones del mismo Sr. Saco y demás Diputados electos por la Isla en 1836? No eran sus clamores la expresión, no solo genuina, sino legal, de los sentimientos del pueblo de Cuba? Despojesé, el Sr. Saco de la venda que oscurece sus ojos, y vea los hechos con aquella claridad que le ha iluminado tantas veces, y no sea espante de los sucesos que puedan sobrevenir á su patria; porque de todos modos ellos sucederán: ahora ó luego, á la fuerza de causas poderosas amontonadas por el tiempo, y administradas en gran parte por ese mismo régimen desatentado y tiránico que nos gobierna.

IMPRENTA DE LA VERDAD.
No. 70, Church St. corner of Chamber.

17 June 1850, 3

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

Notwithstanding the contrary reports of the various letter-writers and newsmongers about this city, which we see published in the Eastern papers within the last day or two, we learn, with much gratification, that there is nothing in the aspect of affairs between this Government and that of SPAIN to warrant the apprehension of a rupture between them at this time. The Cuba expedition has been a god-send to these letter-writers, in the dearth of other and more interesting information, and they have made the most of it. Vague rumors are often seized upon by these gentlemen, in the streets and hotels in this city, and he is generally considered but a sorry correspondent who cannot occasionally communicate something more novel and exciting than his contemporaries. A story will start from Willard's Hotel, at one end of the avenue, and, before it arrives at the National, it will beat the "three black crows."

The Government has no knowledge of any torture or death inflicted upon the Contoy prisoners, as reported in letters thus dispatched from this city, and we trust that in a few days the communications with Cuba will put an end to the rumors. But what next? Why, in less than a week after the present alarming apprehensions have been quieted, something else will be seized upon for letter-writing capital, and to satisfy the demand for frost excitement.

But, to address ourselves more directly to the alarming statements transmitted from this city in Washington correspondence during the last week, we feel authorized to say, that, from the just and amicable temper of the Spanish Minister near this Government, and the prudent advice which it may be presumed that he has given to the younger and probably more impulsive Governor-General of Cuba—as well as from the unequivocal language addressed to him by our Secretary of State, through our Consul, Gen. CAMPBELL—there is no reason to anticipate any harm to the men who embarked from the island of Contoy, and were captured by the Spanish cruisers and carried into Havana. These men (though the Creole marauders were recruited in part from among them) committed no act of hostility against Cuba, nor is there any sufficient proof that they designed any, but the contrary; and therefore, though they had sailed from a foreign port, and not from the United States, when they were captured, yet, being known to be in part at least American citizens, it is the duty of our Government to extend its protection to them, and avert or punish any harm to life or limb.

The Spaniards of Cuba have, it is true, reason to feel deeply aggrieved. A lawless banditti has landed on their peaceful shores in the dead of night, burnt their houses, murdered their people, and escaped by hasty flight to the United States; and, had they captured and executed every one of the invaders, no one could have justly complained. But, in their indignation against these violators of law and humanity, the Cubans must take care not to confound the innocent with the guilty, and bring down on their own heads the penalty of offended justice.

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The Contoy Prisoners—Our Relations with Spain.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Philadelphia North American* writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14.

In my telegraphic dispatch of Wednesday, the 19th instant, I stated that unless the information brought by the *Isabel* should differ from that already received, all apprehensions of difficulty with Spain might safely be dismissed. That information has now reached here; and, I am sorry to say, very materially alters the condition of things, from what it was reported to be at the time of the sailing of the *Saranac*.

Advices, under date of the 8th inst. have arrived from Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana. From the tenor of these, there is reason to fear that the difficulty between the two Governments is by no means at an end. Gen. C. expresses the opinion—an opinion generally shared by the American residents and shipmasters at Havana—that the captains of the *Georgiana* and *Sarah Loud* would be executed, unless our Government immediately and peremptorily interfered to prevent it. He therefore asks for prompt and positive instructions to demand the prisoners, as no intervention short of this will probably prove efficacious. This request, under the peculiar circumstances, makes it obvious that the stern and unmistakeable letter of Mr. Clayton, of the 1st inst. in which Gen. C. was directed to warn the Captain General that if he hurt a hair of the head of any innocent American citizen it might lead to a sanguinary war, had not then reached its destination.

The trials of the prisoners were to be conducted according to the strict forms of Spanish law which require the proceedings on preliminary examinations to be secret. As these summary proceedings had not closed at the date of the Consul's dispatches, it is to be hoped that Mr. Clayton's announcement of the 1st inst. may arrive in time to prevent any hasty action on the part of the Cuban authorities.

From all the facts which have come to light, it is believed that the prisoners taken at Contoy had shipped for California via Chagres. Such was the general purport of the testimony adduced before Judge Marvin, at Key West, before whom it was established that when the real expeditionists went on board the *Creole*, the others abandoned them. Under this state of things, any violence offered to them may involve serious complication.

Gen. Campbell states that, although he has not himself witnessed the exhibition of such feelings, the American residents of Havana believe that the excitement against them is very strong, and that they are regarded with absolute disfavor by the Spanish people and authorities.

Since the intelligence brought by the *Isabel* reached here, the Spanish Minister has not been visible. It is not known, therefore, what advices he may have received, or how his opinions may have been modified by them.

While it is to be hoped that nothing has been or will be done, on the part of the Spanish officials in Cuba, to impair the rights of our citizens, it is certain that Gen. Taylor and his Administration will vindicate, with all the authority conferred upon them, the dignity of the American people, and the sanctity of the American flag.

CAPT. TATNALL.—THE CUBAN PRISONERS, &c.—A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, writes from Washington, June 14th, as follows:

The prisoners at Havana are undergoing a summary proceeding before the Marine Secret Tribunal. Judge Marvin of Key West had written to the Captain-General, that it was proved before him on the trial of the *Creole* people, that the prisoners captured at Contoy in the *Susan Loud* and *Georgiana*, had embarked with the Expedition, supposing it to be bound for California by way of Chagres, but that as soon as the real designation was made known, they refused to proceed, and the *Creole* was obtained to go without them.

A dispatch has just been sent from the State Department to Judge Marvin, to forward all this evidence. *Capt. Tatnall's conduct is not approved of.* If the prisoners are not instantly given up, it is believed the President will lay the whole matter before Congress, with a strong recommendation. In case of war, England, it is known, will not interfere.

From Cardenas.

An Extra from the office of the *Bristol* (H. I.) *Phoenix*, dated June 14, says:

"We learn from Capt. Pearce, of brig *A. G. Washburn*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Cardenas, that he saw and conversed with two of the persons who were left at Cardenas by Lopez. The one, an American boy, stated to Capt. P. that he embarked on board the *Georgiana* for Chagres, on his way to California, and showed him his ticket for his passage through. The other was an Englishman, who also took passage for California.

They both declared that they know nothing of the intention of Lopez until they entered Cardenas; that they refused to take up arms, or have anything to do with the expedition. On landing, they made immediate application to Mr. Bell, the American Consul, for protection. The Consul stated that he could do nothing for them. They were consequently taken prisoners, and the next day carried to Matanzas, where they were shot.

Mr. Washburn, a passenger in the *Washburn*, states that he saw, the day previous to his departure, a gentleman direct from Matanzas, who informed him that he saw the four prisoners shot.

Much complaint is made against Mr. Bell, the American Consul, for his noninterference in behalf of those who applied to him."

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In Congress, Saturday:

In the Senate, Mr. Soule moved as an amendment to the Omnibus Bill, that when Utah and New-Mexico shall be ready to come into the Union, they shall be admitted either as Free or Slave States. On this there was an animated debate, in the course of which Messrs. Clay and Foote opposed the amendment as calculated to embarrass the bill, and Messrs. Berrien, Underwood and Badger advocated, as calculated to reassure the South and exercise a composing effect upon the whole country. No vote was taken. The Senate in the earlier part of the day manifested an intention of getting through with the bill by next Thursday; they agreed to adjourn on that day to the Monday following.

The question before the House was substantially the same. Mr. Inge moved that whenever the people of any portion of the Territories shall form a State Constitution they may or may not exclude Slavery, but whatever they do in that respect shall not be a bar to admission to the Union. On this any number of five-minute speeches were made but no vote taken.

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BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Later from Havana.

New-Orleans, Saturday, June 15.

We have received intelligence from Havana as late as the 10th inst. and are happy to state that the Spanish Government had yielded to the representations of our Consul, aided by other American authorities, and after passing through the forms of a trial, had liberated the American prisoners, who were free to return to the United States.

The Cuban Invaders, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 14.

Capt. Lopez, a relative of Gen. Lopez, with several invaders, arrived at New-Orleans on the 6th inst. from Key West.

At New-Orleans on the 6th inst. the Alhambra Coffee House was burnt down, and the Liberty Coffee was also damaged by fire.

A fire occurred at La Fayette on same day destroying the houses of Messrs. Welen, Keen & Mason. Loss \$6,000. No insurance.

From Havana—Prisoners Released.

We publish this morning a Telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, to the purport that advices from Havana to the 10th inst. have been received there and that the Cuban authorities have released the prisoners whose detention had given rise to controversy, and whose threatened execution promised to occasion war. The advices received at the State Department, which were the subject of the Telegraphic announcement in *The Tribune* of Saturday, and which are spoken of more in detail in one of our Washington letters this morning, are from Cuba to the 8th; consequently the present intelligence is two days later, and if true will probably be the end of the affair.

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From Havana and Key West.

The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 11th inst. from Havana and Key West. The Charleston Courier says that a conversation with an intelligent gentleman, a passenger in the Isabel, has elicited the following particulars, which are probably as nearly correct as could be possibly obtained:

It appears that there are about sixty prisoners in duration, composed of the crews and passengers of the Georgiana and Susan Loud. They were undergoing a trial by a marine court, and the resident British Consul was, on invitation, present at the examination; while Mr. Campbell, the American Consul, had no official information of the fact, and was not allowed to see them, although a request was made to that effect. The report was that the court was disposed to make an example of the captain of one or both the vessels, and discharge the remainder of the prisoners, but that the British Consul had given a caution to the court that such a course would involve a national difficulty, and it was hoped that no extreme measure would be adopted.

A rumor was also current that the master of one of the vessels was subject to torture, for the purpose of making him confess participation in the recent outbreak, but that he refused to make any disclosures. A passenger was also threatened with death, with the same view, and a rope is said to have been placed on his neck, and execution threatened, when he yielded, and offered to tell all he knew of the affair, if his life was spared.

It was believed at Havana that the steamship Fanny, with some 500 men, was about making another descent on the island, and much alarm was evinced in consequence. The Fanny was, however, at Key West, when the Isabel touched, landing freight, and was to proceed to New York, thus proving this rumor groundless.

The following news from Key West we take from the Courier:

Key West, May 25, 1850.

Gentlemen—For the last few days our District Court of the United States, in Chambers, has been engaged in examining witnesses for and against Capt. Lewis, master of steamer Creole, charged by the United States, through their attorney, W. R. Hadley, Esq., for infringement of the revenue laws, to wit: "Leaving the port of New Orleans, La., with more passengers than the tonnage of said steamer, by law, allowed; and coming from a foreign port, to say, Cardenas, (Cuba) with 600 passengers."

The above case has been ably argued by the U. S. Attorney, assisted by Collector Douglass, and as well contested by S. R. Mallory, Esq., assisted by Hon. Jos. B. Lancaster. From the evidence adduced, there is no proof that Capt. Lewis, at the time of his departure from the port of New Orleans, knew of this expedition—it is only supposed. There is no proof that the said steamer left said port with more passengers than the law permitted. She cleared for Chagres. The United States also charges said Lewis with leaving the port of Cardenas with the intention of coming to the United States; which is not in evidence, but proven to the contrary—as he was compelled and forced by orders, being out of water, therefore, coercion was used. Capt. Lewis requested written orders, which were delivered. The court, after hearing testimony for both sides, adjourned, and will deliver its opinions, &c., in a few days.

J. A. Sawyer et al. vs. Schooner Leperet and cargo.—D. N. Bray, resp't.—Salvage.—The amount (\$4,487 81) necessary to defray salvage and other expenses was paid this day, by bottomry, and the schooner will sail for New York with all despatch.

Probable Marine Disaster and Loss of Vessel with all on board.—The following is the copy of a note found in a ink bottle, on the 21st May, 1850, on the beach at Nomin's Key Bay, Fla., which was delivered to me by Capt. W. W. Dennison. Said bottle was well corked:

Mer de Grandes Antilles, le 1^{er} Dbre, 1849.
Nous, Lixan, ex Dominique, fils de Philippe Lixan et de Catherine Dubarry, residents de la Commune de Brandaon, Canton de Campou, Parish of Baguerre, Bigarri Department of Hautes Preenées, requests at this moment of our shipwreck that all our relations and friends will pray for us, and also Capt. Content Bassor. Adieu, my good and tender friend, Canille, Jr., bout de la Pointe a Petre, adieu, tous ma amis.
CROUSANT.
LIXAN.

The following is a correct translation of the above:

We, Lixan ex Dominique, son of Philippe Lixan and of Catherine Dubarry, residents of the Commune of Brandaon, Canton de Campou, Parish of Baguerre, Bigarri Department of Hautes Preenées, requests at this moment of our shipwreck that all our relations and friends will pray for us, and also Capt. Content Bassor. Adieu, my good and tender friend, Canille, Jr.,

Jr., of Point Petre.
Adieu, all my friends.

CROUSANT.
LIXAN.

Sea of the Great Antilles, 1st Dec. 1849.

May 28.—The U. S. steam frigate Saranac, Com'r Tainall, from Norfolk and a cruise, arrived here on the 28th inst., having touched at Havana, (Cuba,) and again sailed on same day for Havana.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Georgetown, Com'r Lowndes, arrived here on the morning of the 28th inst., from a cruise, via Havana, and again sailed on the 4th June.

May 29.—This morning, at about half-past 1, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of fire, which was found to issue from the stable owned by Messrs. Bowne & Curry, situated on a lot adjoining the residence of Mr. Wm. Curry, on Simonton street. Fortunately there was little or no wind, otherwise there is no knowing how far the flames would have communicated. Said stable, together with a fine stud horse and mule, a quantity of hay, food and harness, were entirely destroyed. No doubt the work of an incendiary.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, Com'r Randolph, is now at anchor in our harbor, having just arrived from a cruise, via Havana. [She sailed again on the 4th of June.] The following is a list of her officers:

Victor M. Randolph, Commander; Don't B. Ridgely, 1st Lieutenant and Executive Officer; O. H. Berryman, J. B. Randolph, Lieutenants; M. G. Delaney, Surgeon; G. F. Cutter, Purser; E. Ross Calhoun, Acting Master; Freeman Norvell, Brevet 1st Lieutenant Marines; Charles Mar in, Assistant Surgeon; J. R. Eggleston, Wm. T. Glassell, H. M. Thorn, Wm. H. Ward, Midshipmen; A. Vanden Hewell, Captain's Clerk; Robert Whitaker, Boat-woman; Wm. Arnold, Gunner; J. O. Butler, Carpenter; J. J. Sanford, Sailmaker.

May 31.—The U. S. steam ship Saranac, Com'r Tainall, has just arrived from Havana, and sailed on the 4th June.

June 1.—The U. S. steamer Walker, —, attached to the U. S. Coast Survey, arrived here this morning from Mobile and a cruise, and sailed on the 7th inst.

ARRIVALS.

June 8.—Steamship Fanny, Pittfield, from New Orleans, bound to New York; to sail on the 9th inst.

SAILED.

May 25.—Brig J. G. Anderson, Paine, New York; schooner Leperet, Bray, New York.

May 30.—Schooner Sarah Matilda, McKay, Tampa.

June 5.—Schooner Chesnut, Lowe, New Orleans.

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT OF KEY WEST.

June 8.—Brigs Susan, leaky; Argo, discharging ice; Wacissa, Powell, discharging; Jefferson, Willey, discharging; steamer Fanny, to sail on the 9th for New York; steamer Creole, Lawie, in charge of U. S. Marshal, having been libelled and attached—trial 16th inst. before the Hon. W. Marvin, Judge U. S. District Court.

SPOKEN OFF KEY WEST.

May 25, by pilot boat Lafayette, brig H. S. Watson, of Boston, 12 days from New York, bound to New Orleans.

June 1, by pilot boat Champion, ship Australia, from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool.

June 2, by pilot boat Lafayette, schooner Duxbury, of Duxbury, 28 days from Boston, bound to Vera Cruz—desired to be reported.

A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing from Key West, says:

The authorities at Havana are fully apprised of the facts before stated, of these men being on their return to New Orleans. Judge Marvin, the U. S. District Judge at this place, communicated to Gen. Campbell a full statement of the evidence taken by him from Col. Pickett, of the Louisiana Regiment, who testified here in court on the arrest of the captain of the Creole, the intention of those on the brig and back to return, and also that some of them had never intended to go to Cuba.

We are informed by the captain of the Susan that three-fourths of the people of Matanzas are in favor of the expedition. He was there during the whole of the affair, and thinks that Matanzas would have been taken, had the adventurers reached there, without a blow.

Lewis, the captain of the Creole, Gen. Gonzales, Aid to Gen. Lopez, Col. Pickett, Major Hawkins, and Col. O'Hara, have been arrested by the Marshal of this District. They refused to give bail, and will be taken by the Marshal to New Orleans for trial. Lewis was first arrested for violating the act of Congress prescribing the number of passengers a vessel may bring. Pending the question of commitment, a discharge, a nolle prosequi, was entered by the District Attorney. Lewis with the officers above named were then arrested under the law prohibiting the aiding or setting on foot armed expeditions against a foreign power at peace with the United States.

The Evening Picayune.

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Examination of Gen. Lopez.

BEFORE JOSHUA BALDWIN, U. S. COMMISSIONER.

The court of inquiry met this morning at half-past 10 o'clock, the accused and counsel present.

Mr. Hunton desired to state to the Commissioner that the Grand Jury of the District Court of the United States had met, and that as he had to attend in person he would leave his colleague, Mr. Bradford, to represent him.

Mr. Hunt requested to know if this case was to be laid before the Grand Jury; if so, he wished to prepare testimony to be laid before them.

Mr. Hunton replied that he had no intention of laying the case before the Grand Jury, but that the Judge, he learned, would allude to this case in his charge.

David Adams, Harbor Master of Lafayette, being duly sworn, deposed that the steamer Creole came up to Lafayette about 10 o'clock, on the night of the 5th or 6th of May last, and took in two dry loads of provisions. Saw passengers going on board, but they said they were bound for California.

F. Garrigue, keeper of the powder magazine, was sworn, and deposed that in the beginning of May last he delivered on the levee 351 half kegs of powder, stored by Charles & Harris. It was taken away at night by a jolly boat. There were 104 boxes, marked "California."

Gen. Rowley recalled.—The witness produced a copy of the requisition and bond for the delivery of certain arms for the legion.

Mr. Nolse requested to know what the prosecution intended to prove by it?

Mr. Benjamin stated he wished to prove an unlawful combination by which these arms were subsequently placed on board the Creole, and to connect parties to the bond with the Cuban expedition.

After debate, the Commissioner ruled that the document should be offered in evidence. The bond in question was given by L. J. Sigur to Gen. Chas. N. Rowley, in the sum of \$7,500, conditional for the safe keeping and good preservation of said arms.

The following are the names of the security on the bond: Wm. Monaghan, \$500; Theodore O. Stark, \$1000; Albert Farrer, \$500; John M. Bell, \$1000; John Henderson, \$500; Theodore S. Segar, \$2500, and A. Baudouin, \$1500.

Mr. Hunt here rose and said he had just learned that Judge McCaleb had just delivered a long charge to the Grand Jury on the subject now before the Commissioner, and in order to avoid a double prosecution he would move that the case be sent at once before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Benjamin replied that the District Attorney had already stated he should not lay this case before the Grand Jury. It was proper that the examination should proceed, and if the gentlemen were anxious to dispose of the case, why not let Gen. Lopez confess the facts and throw himself on the country for his defence.

The point was being argued when our report closed.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Judge McCaleb.—The Grand Jury of this court, which was empaneled at the May term, met this morning. The following members were present: William Tufts, foreman, Charles F. Caruthers, Henry Hopkins, James L. McLean, Wm. Laughlin, Horace Bean, George M. Pinckard, Jos. Lallande, J. M. Lapeyre, L. C. Forstall, C. Fellowes, L. J. Harris, L. D. C. Wood, A. F. Dunbar, and Levi H. Gale.

Judge McCaleb stated to the Grand Jury that he expected he would have been able to have discharged them, but that from the development of certain offences against the Government, he felt it his duty to charge them on the subject of the violation of the laws of neutrality, under the act of Congress of 1818, in order that they might inquire into the facts whether or not such violation had been committed. The Judge then proceeded to read a very able and lengthy charge to the jury on this subject, the substance of which we shall try to give to-morrow.

The Daily Pirayune.

17 JUNE 1850, 3

Evening Edition

EXAMINATION OF GEN. LOPEZ.—The court did not convene yesterday morning until half past 10 o'clock.

The Commissioner delivered his opinion on the point of the admissibility of evidence which had been translated by an interpreter, to third persons. He decided that such testimony is legal, and cited from Phillips on Evidence, 385.

Col. McAlpin was then called to testify to the statements made by Gen. Lopez, but he was not present.

Mr. A. Duval sworn.—He was once applied to to join an expedition. It was a vague proposition, which he declined. The person spoke to him of an expedition to Cuba, but entered into no details. The further examination of this witness elicited no important fact.

Major Thomas R. Patten sworn.—Was first introduced to Gen. Lopez this morning. The witness declined answering any questions relative to the expedition to Cuba, on the ground that it would criminate him. Many questions were put to the witness to draw something from him, and his answers produced much laughter—he being fully aware of his position.

R. C. McAlpin recalled.—The witness was asked to state what Gen. Lopez said in the conversation which occurred at the dinner party referred to. He refused to answer, and said if the court forced him, he would still decline and take the consequences. He felt it would be dishonorable to reveal the private conversations which occurred at a dinner table.

Mr. Benjamin rose to put the witness right in regard to the matter. It was a false, sickly sensibility of honor which prevented the witness from answering. It was his duty to answer. He had taken an oath to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and he could not refuse to answer without violating his oath.

Mr. McAlpin replied, that when he was sworn yesterday he did not believe he was to be asked questions which he deemed unworthy of the gentlemen engaged in the prosecution. He thought no question would be put to him to make him violate his honor as a gentleman. He had since reflected on it, and he had determined not to answer, and his determination was irrevocable.

Mr. Benjamin did not wish the court to punish the witness, but he still thought it the duty of the witness to answer.

Mr. Moise asked that the examination of Mr. McAlpin might be suspended for the present.

Mr. Henderson rose to defend the position of the witness.

Mr. Hutton spoke at length, and with great warmth, contending that the witness would violate no pledge of honor to himself or society; and he felt it his duty to obtain the information by all lawful means, in order to obtain the facts in the knowledge of the witness.

Mr. Hunt replied in a very eloquent appeal, vindicating the spirit of honor and chivalry which actuated the witness.

The point was waived by the prosecution, and the witness permitted to withdraw, subject to be again recalled.

The Commissioner remarked, that howmuchsoever he sympathized with the witness, and admired the honorable feelings which led him to refuse to answer, yet he felt it his duty, if another occasion should arise, to carry out the law, and inflict such punishment as is prescribed in case a witness refused to answer.

Several other witnesses were then called, but they did not answer.

It was then agreed to go to Major Gully's house this morning, at 10 o'clock, to take his deposition; and the court accordingly adjourned, to meet to-morrow at Major Gully's house, 183 St. Peter street, and afterwards to return to the court-room.

In conclusion, I will state for your information that you have full power to make presentments without any formal indictment being first submitted to you. If in your examinations you ascertain that any particular individual has committed an act which amounts in your opinion to a violation of the law, you have the power to make a presentment to that effect.

17 June 1850, 4

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Sir.—The writer of these letters has been accused of a want of fairness in not enlarging upon the activity of the General of Marine, the prosperity of the Captain General and officers of the army, and the enthusiasm of the Spanish population of this city. Had they not been so covered with the adulation of their own partisans he would gladly awarded them their just meed of praise; but while they were being beset with every epithet found in the language of eulogium, he could not but consider them impervious to the honest language of truth.

Since I last wrote you, I learn it is resolved to continue the militia force constituted some weeks since, and, should Her Majesty approve, to enlarge it to fourteen battalions. The drill is kept up and the citizen soldiery are making good progress in the manual exercise.

Two days since the Saranac steamer again made her appearance in our harbor, and the Albany and Germantown cruised off the port. While the steamer was here and the two cruisers in full view, within two miles, the prize bark Georgiana and brig Susan Loud ran past them and came into port, showing no colors whatever. We cannot conceive how this could have been permitted, for we have always considered it a point of naval etiquette that every vessel should show her hunting when passing a man-of-war. We fear the Key West doctrine of national rights has given them strangely distorted views of duty. After coolly looking on these proceedings, the whole fleet made sail, and since then we have seen or heard nothing of them.

How this course—tacitly acknowledging the right of Spain to capture on the high seas or in neutral waters and condemn American ships and American citizens—conforms to the doctrine laid down by Mr. Webster, in his recent reply to Mr. Yuleo in the Senate, we cannot conceive. Mr. Webster says: "I supposed that no one doubted now that the jurisdiction of the United States is in and over the vessel of the United States, protecting it for the benefit of the United States, and protecting, for the benefit of all other nations, all that is under the flag of the United States, wherever it floats upon the sea, wherever she has water-board, even though it be in the harbors of a foreign country." We believe this to be national doctrine with every American; that for this was sustained the long struggle commenced with the embargo of 1808 and continued through the war of 1812 up to the Ashburton treaty, in the correspondence on which it is most unanswerably asserted. We trust the Government at Washington will take other views in this question than those held by the Key West cabinet.

The trial of the prisoners continues, and I am confidently assured by parties who are in some degree behind the scenes, that though the passengers and crews may be let off with only a light punishment, the captives of the vessels cannot escape death, nor the ships condemnation.

It is reported that the man who was relieved when the four were executed at Matanzas, has since been shot; his act of kindness not having been considered sufficient to save his life.

The new plan of garrison and defence for the island is to be put in force immediately. A rendezvous has been opened in this city, and men are being enlisted "to serve out of the city. I am told they are to compose the new corps of Civic Guards, which is to be two thousand strong. This force is to be placed along the entire coast of the island; the stations to be made at every forty

leagues, and two small steamers are to be purchased immediately, either in the United States or England, for the purpose of conveying information. The Government are resolute in believing that the fleet is not finished. The regiments of Galicia and Naples go to Santiago de Cuba at once, and a reinforcement of mounted artillery to the Central Department.

The press of Havana are occupied in enlightening their readers with the views of certain papers in the United States regarding the "pirates, etcetera." It is a little curious that while the note of preparation was heard, scarcely a voice was raised against the expedition, but so soon as it had failed the pack opened upon them, and we have them now full mouthed at the flying foe. Among the curious articles republished here, is one from the *Cronica*, of New York, ascribing the long term of peace enjoyed by the United States to the forbearance of Spain. It opens with the following rich bit: "Is it wished that Spaniards shall take vengeance in their own hands, and show to the United States that they know how to oppose force to force, and even piracy to piracy, when they are outraged or when they are threatened with robbery and assassination;" and winds up with a fulsome appeal to "the Honest Gen. Taylor," "the valiant soldier"—holding over him at the same time the "indignation of the Spanish people" and the terror of "Spanish herolam." Of a truth, you "Yankie" must shake with fear! How it was possible the editor omitted "the Pelayo" and "the Cid," so pertinaciously brought forward in every piece of bombast, I cannot conceive. In sober seriousness, if Gen. Taylor holds firmly to the American doctrine of the immunity of our flag, we may be nearer a war than is generally supposed.

In many quarters it is confidently asserted that Spain has accepted the chivalry of European chivalry, and will boldly enter the lists against the Monroe doctrine. She not only will submit to no dictation as to her course in Cuba, but will extend her sway over St. Domingo—thence she will proceed to the Nicaragua territory, where the Indian ex-President Carrera shall be his viceroy, and from there will she send forth her conquering armies and place Gen. Flores upon the viceregal throne of Venezuela. Whether her course will end there, or whether she will carry her victorious arms to the utmost confines of her ancient empire, is not yet known. That Florida and the fertile fields of the olden Louisiana may yet behold proudly floating in triumph the Spanish flag, is within the dream of the Spaniard's ambition.

June 8.—The news brought by the schooner Fairy from your port, whence she sailed on the evening of the 31st ult., is startling. It is announced that the steamer Fanny would leave on the night of the 1st inst., with 700 men for Cuba. The two regiments that were to go to St. Jago were stopped, and last night, at midnight, the Mizarro left port with 500 troops on board, of the Naples regiment—destination unknown, supposed to be westward. The press are hard at it, working up the enthusiasm of the people. They say it is time that Spain gave a lesson to that insolent people, which cannot be controlled by its own Government. Its "voice is still for war."

A rumor is afloat, but as yet has obtained but little circulation, that Mirasol and his assistant duplicate, will soon assume the responsibilities of Government here. It is said there is great division among the present heads, and that between the Captain General and the General of Marine there exists little union. On this, the plan of defence to be, if they do not succeed in crushing the expedition at once, to drive off the cattle and set fire to the standing crops in the surrounding districts.

At Puerto Principe a proclamation without signature has been circulated, calling upon the Spaniards to join the Cubans in their war against the government.

P. EXCUBINE.

17 June 1850, 4

War with Spain.

All the letters from Washington City describe the excitement there, growing out of the recent Cuban affair, as high and increasing. All sorts of rumors are circulated, and eagerly credited for the time, and their uniform tendency is to heighten the cooperation against Spain, and to raise a general feeling in favor of immediate war upon her, without regard for inquiry or negotiation. It is said, and it is only one day that the American press has been literally treated—the next that they have all been condemned, and then, that some have already been shot, and at all times that the Spanish authorities of Cuba are insolent in their language and purposes, and anxious for a war with the United States.

Evanescent as these rumors are, overtaken by daily corrections, yet their effect remains upon the public mind. The result is an uneasy and irritated state of public feeling, prepared to raise the cry for war against Spain, at the first chance and on the very first pretext that a Spanish blunder may give for a rupture.

A war with Spain for the vindication of any national right, for extorting reparation for any national wrong, for avenging any insult to American honor, will be a popular war. There is no need of any artificial stimulus to kindle popular enthusiasm for such a war. Our people are already sufficiently filled with dislike to the Spanish Government and detestation of its administration in the island of Cuba. There is, too, such an eager desire for the acquisition of the island, as the most fertile spot in the Western World, and as the key, the possession of which would give us the command against the world of the Mexican Gulf, the outlet of the Mississippi, and all the channels across the Isthmus, between the Eastern and Western oceans, that men must watch their own hearts closely not to be stimulated in their course upon a great question of national moment, by desires of territorial acquisition. We have all the elements among us for getting suddenly into a war with Spain, and unhappily there seems to be also in the faultiness of the authorities of the island of Cuba great danger that the opportunity will be afforded for the gratification of the desires of those who look upon such a war as desirable.

The Government of the United States is fulfilling its duty towards Spain, under its laws of neutrality, with a rigidity which deeply displeases many whose personal sympathies are with the oppressed Creoles of Cuba. It has sent fleets to arrest the invaders, to stop their supplies, to capture and bring them back to the United States for trial, and it is stretching its potent arm every where to inflict the penalties of the law upon the enemies of Spanish dominion in Cuba, who may have arranged expeditions within the United States. The Spanish authorities of Cuba appear to be insensible to this fidelity in the discharge of an unpopular duty; and instead of meeting us with the same punctilious regard to the right, have perpetrated and appear determined to persevere in an outrage upon the rights of American citizens and the honor of the American flag, which cannot be tolerated by any Government having respect for itself, and which the roused feeling of the people of the United States would not permit any administration to tolerate. The pressure of national feeling would drive out of power any set of rulers who should prove themselves insensible to the wrongs, which the passengers and crew of the captured American vessels had suffered from the agents of Spain. There needs no lashing to stir up indignant public feeling against these acts and pretensions. The instincts of our people leap spontaneously to the appeal for action. The only danger is that they may go on too rapidly, rush ahead of the deliberate action of the two Governments, and probably produce a war which might have been honorably and advantageously avoided. Let us know, not by mere conjecture or suspicion by the speculations of newsmen or the reports of correspondents, of whatever personal responsibility, who may write from narrow views or partial informations, that the Spanish authorities to whom the real responsibility belongs, upholds and sanctions their subordinates in wrong

and the whole nation will be of one mind in calling the masters at Havana and in Madrid to a stern and unrelenting account.

There is no fear that our Government will not make these demands with vigor, and act upon them with energy. In a just cause, this, with the facts all proved, the offence established, and the demand for satisfaction and indemnity finally refused—or if the necessity be proved, with non-energetic measures—there is no part of the Union in which war measures against Spain would be supported with greater zeal and more decided patriotism than in this city of New Orleans.

Yet no place would feel the burden of the war with equal severity. A single handed conflict with Spain would not probably last long, so far as the main point of attack would be concerned. The United States could take Cuba in a short time. Such a force as could be landed on the island in a few weeks, in spite of the opposition of the whole Spanish fleet, would show how truly the Creole population is desirous of a change of Government, and ready to help overthrow the Spanish dominion. Their help would scarcely be needed, but it would make assurance doubly sure. Of the interruptions to commerce during that short strife we need not speak, although they would be peculiarly oppressive to this port, as every vessel outward or inward bound would have to run the gauntlet of a hostile fleet, in the narrow passages which separate Cuba from the Peninsula of Florida. We must reckon on a greater war and a much more protracted and dangerous conflict than with Old Spain. The island of Cuba, which controls the whole commerce of the Mexican Gulf, and therefore enables its possessor to bar the access of all other nations to the great avenues to the Pacific, will not be permitted, by the great maritime powers, to pass from the possession of Spain by conquest. That there are secret understandings and compacts among the leading sovereignties of Europe, to maintain Spain in the possession of Cuba, against any other power, is not known; indeed as a fact, but is generally credited, and is in full accordance with the well known and often openly proclaimed policy of England, Russia and France. England especially is bound by her whole scheme of commercial policy in the West Indies, and her long political connections with Spain, to interfere for the preservation of Cuba; and the current of political news from Havana tends to the belief that Spain is already in possession of assurances that in a war with the United States, or with any other power, the assistance of Great Britain would be given to prevent the loss of Cuba.

These are contingencies to be well taken into account, in the calculation of the effects of a war with Spain, on the prosperity of New Orleans. The total closing of the Gulf against all commerce would be the inevitable effect of a maritime warfare with Spain assisted by Great Britain. We need hardly ask, what then would become of New Orleans? What would be the worth of its real estate? How much business would be done here? Would not every ton of produce seek some possible outlet elsewhere, not guarded so absolutely and vexed so incessantly, as the narrow mouth of the Gulf could be by hostile cruisers, and would not supplies of merchandise of every sort get into the interior from every port with greater facility than through this? These are very serious suggestions to be meditated upon by the citizens of New Orleans, when they speculate upon the effects of a war with Spain. Though ready, with hands and hearts, to sustain any war which the honor of the country may call for, and as little likely as any people within the whole area of the Union to make a calculation of the profit and loss of supporting the general cause, they are, by position and duty, bound to scrutinize most closely the reasons which may be urged in favor of war, and to urge and labor that all lawful and honorable means of obtaining peaceful redress shall be fairly tried, and the necessity of submitting to such direful consequences clearly established.

This much by way of caution against the hoodlums with which, in the state of facts as now developed, we occasionally hear an ardent and impassioned friend of Cuban revolution crying out for immediate war with Spain.

17 June 1850, 2

Latest from Havana.

The Washington Union of the 11th Inst. says: Captain Tatnall and Purser Jones, of the steamer-of-war Saranac, arrived in Washington yesterday morning, via Baltimore from Norfolk, where the Saranac arrived on Sunday evening—having left Havana on Wednesday last. Capt. T. brings despatches from our consul, (Campbell.) They contradict many of the false rumors which have been so rife for a few days in this city. Neither the Saranac nor the Albany, nor any other vessel of war of the United States, met the Spanish frigate which had the Contoy prisoners on board. These prisoners had been landed at Havana, where the Governor General promised to treat them well, until a negotiation with our own government would determine their destination. It was expected they would be returned to the United States, for the purpose of undergoing an investigation in our own courts. Evidence has been collected from the soldiers landed at Key West, that these Contoy men had not faithfully performed their duty to the expedition, and were preparing to return to the United States without landing in Cuba. As to the report that the Saranac had offered itself to the use and control of the Spanish Captain General, every officer is indignant at its circulation. It is without a shadow of foundation.

We understand that four or five of the Cardenas prisoners had been executed—the Spanish authorities making a broad distinction between them and the prisoners taken at Contoy. Captain Tatnall had had an interview with the Captain General, (Consul Campbell being present,) which ended, it is said, to the satisfaction of all parties. Our consul, of course, had not been imprisoned. The Captain General had not been civil enough to open the letter which had been previously addressed to him by the consul, as he did not consider our consul to be charged with diplomatic powers. The Count D'Acroy is represented to have the manners of an old Castilian gentleman, but stern and even cruel in the execution of his duty.—Present appearances do not justify any speculation of war, or perhaps serious disturbance between the United States and Cuba.

We learn from the Norfolk Argus, that the steamer, Saranac, shaped her course for Savannah in order to communicate for further instructions from the Government; but in consequence of an important part of her machinery being broken, she was obliged to return to Norfolk.

The Daily Enquirer.

18 June 1850, 2

By dispatches received at Washington by the war steamer *Saranac*, it appears that the individuals captured on the *Georgiana* and *Sarah* are being well treated. They will go through the formality of a trial, to show that they had ~~abandoned the expedition against Cuba~~, or had been deceived in its object, and will then be released.

The rumor that set all Washington in a blaze, and induced the President to call a Cabinet meeting on the Sabbath, viz: that the American Consul had been imprisoned, and a U. S. war steamer captured, turns out to have been a miserable hoax.

A special telegraphic dispatch to the Philadelphia *North American* says:

Captain Tatnall, of the *Saranac*, arrived here this morning. He reports officially that the prisoners taken at Contoy and Woman's Island, had been visited by our consul. The proceedings against them were conducted in open court, after a preliminary examination had been held.

The officers connected with our ships of war, were received with great courtesy, and the Spanish Captain of Marine had invited Captain Tatnall to share his hospitality, which the latter declined. All danger of a rupture is now considered over, as the Count de Alcoy admits the distinction between persons taken in the act of offence and those only suspected of a criminal intent, and has avowed his determination to abide by the decision of Mr. Calderon.

The *Albany* and *German town* had sailed for Pensacola.

So we think no danger need be apprehended of any difficulty between the United States government and that of Spain, growing out of the late invasion.

18 June 1850, 4

THE PRISONERS AT HAVANA DISCHARGED.

A 'Telegraph despatch from New Orleans, dated on Saturday last, says :

" We have received intelligence from Havana as late as the 10th instant, and are happy to state that the Spanish Government has yielded to the representations of our Consul, aided by other American authorities, and, after passing through the forms of a trial, has liberated the American prisoners, who were free to return to the United States."

Thus is removed all grounds for apprehending any difficulty with Spain on account of these prisoners.

A NEW DAILY PAPER IN THIS CITY.

One would have thought that the graves of similar enterprises, which are strewed within the confines of this city, would have been warning enough to the most adventurous against so perilous an undertaking as that of establishing a new Daily paper, to be published here. But all the lessons of experience seem to be lost upon certain of our young and enthusiastic friends, "ardent as a Southern sun can make them," who are not content with the undeviating support of Southern rights and interests, upon the basis of the Constitution, which this press (not to speak for others) has steadily given under all circumstances. Under their countenance, accordingly, the first number of a new paper yesterday made its appearance in this city by the title of "The Southern Press." It is to be edited by ELLWOOD FISHER and EDWIN DE LEON, Esqrs., and to be published daily by G. A. SAGE and HERR H. HEATH.

The Editors of the new paper are gentlemen of distinguished ability, and will doubtless accomplish all that their friends expect of them. If they shall devote themselves to the true interests of the Union, and, above all, to those of the South, with more steadiness than this press has been able to do during its existence of fifty years, nobody will be more ready than the Editors of this paper to congratulate them upon their success.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, to be Commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, under the fifth article of the treaty with that Republic, concluded on the 2d February, 1848.

EBZA C. COFFEY, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Kaskaskia, Illinois.

JOHN W. ASHMEAD, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

JAMES M. CLARK, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Rhode Island.

J. PRESCOTT HALL, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

WILLIAM HALSTED, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of New Jersey.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

CHARLES H. MERRITT, as Agent to take the Census of New Mexico.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, as Agent to take the Census of Deseret.

J. N. JOHNSON, as Agent to take the Census of California.

The Daily Picayune.

18 June 1850,
Evening Edition

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

THE CUBA AFFAIR.

War with Spain Imminent!!

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 17.—The Philadelphia North American intimates semi-officially that despatches from Gen. Campbell, the American Consul at Havana, have been received by the President, per steamship Isabel, in which the Consul calls for immediate action to save the lives of the captains of the Georgiana and Susan Loud. The President disapproves the conduct of Com. Tatnall, of the Saranac, and has sent to Havana an imperative demand for the release of all the prisoners. He has also informed the Spanish Minister that no more trifling will be allowed; that he (the President) has done his duty towards Spain, and that if the life of a single innocent American citizen be sacrificed, war will be the inevitable consequence.

The British Minister has expressed the opinion that the American Government has fully complied with all its obligations under the law of nations, and Spain can now look for no countenance from Great Britain if she provokes a war.

THE LOPEZ CASE.—The grand jury of the U. S. District Court will, we learn, make a presentment to the court in this case. It is supposed that indictments will be laid before them by the U. S. District Attorney in the cases of other persons who are said to have been connected with the late Cuba expedition, in which case a number of witnesses will be sent before the jury to be examined.

P. S.—The grand jury came in court fifteen minutes after 12 o'clock. Col. Tufts, the foreman, stated that a question had been put to Mr. Hyde, a witness, which he declined answering.

The court asked Mr. Hyde on what ground he had refused to answer. He replied that the question involved a personal friend whom he did not wish to inculcate. The court said it was no ground for a refusal, and the witness was ordered to answer, when the jury again retired.

Cuba.

The rumors at Washington relative to Cuba are now pronounced humbug.

19 June 1850, 1

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

FROM THE FLORIDA (TALLAHASSEE) SENTINEL.

There is nothing in the accounts we get of this unlucky crusade which go to invest this expedition with the smallest particle of judgment. Other facts may, perhaps, come to light to relieve it of its hair brained character, but in their absence it must certainly be regarded as little better than a flight of romance worthy of Don Quixote; and that the bulk of the crusaders should have got back in safety is a miracle of luck not much excelled by any of the wonders narrated by that mirror of knight errantry.

The expedition appears to have demonstrated two points with tolerable clearness. One of these is the ease with which Cuba might be wrested from Spanish domination, if there was any disposition among the inhabitants to second an effort for that object. Another is, that *no such disposition exists in any such degree, as has been represented.* If the commander of this expedition assumed to exercise any judgment at all, it is to be inferred that he would have selected, and did select, one of the most disaffected districts as a point of landing. But there is no evidence in the published accounts we have seen of any popular sympathy with the movement. On the contrary, the inhabitants deserted the town, fled before the invaders, and the *Havana Gaceta* says that even the criminals confined in the garrison at Cardenas, when set at liberty by the expeditionists, took arms against them. A Key West correspondent of the *Jacksonville Republican*, getting his account from the officers of the expedition, says that "at Cardenas 200 negroes begged the General to let them fight with him," and this is all the evidence of *Cuba sympathy* we see; while at Havana, the *Savannah Republican* account says that 13,000 of the people volunteered to repel the invasion; and the Georgian's business correspondent at Havana, writing on the 21st ultimo, says:

"We may again repeat that the Government have abundant resources at their command, both by land and sea, and are employing judicious measures for the protection of the Island, and the preservation of public tranquillity. *In this they are warmly supported by all classes of the community—the natives of the Island, the Spaniards and foreigners—who have offered their services in case of necessity, and a militia has been formed.*"

A beautiful commentary are these declarations, and the actual facts as proved by the result of this expedition, upon the moving, pitiful stories of unfortunate Cuban patriots, sighing and groaning for quick deliverance from the yoke of Spanish bondage and oppression—stories which have been circulated all over the Union, arousing the same spirit which led volunteers to Greece and to Poland, and which, in this case, well nigh consigned a thousand Americans to the butcher's shambles. Deceived by such representations, these men went there expecting to meet a people inflamed by Spanish despotism, and ready to perish, if need be, in a gallant effort for their own deliverance. Instead of this, the people were in arms against them; and instead of a revolution, the scheme resolved itself into simple burglary, arson, and murder. To burn a few houses, plunder the public treasury of eighty-four doubloons, kill a few of the inhabitants and some forty or fifty Spanish dragoons, and decamp, leaving some thirty drunken and wounded volunteers to be garoted—this was the upshot of the expedition for the conquest of Cuba; an affair which all Europe will quote to confirm the "land-stealing" slanders which they have heaped upon this country.

The getters up of this expedition are every where overwhelmed with laudations by the press! What evidence is there of the purity of the motives of the leaders of this expedition? What evidence that they sought liberty for the people of Cuba, rather than revenge and plunder on their own account? And surely, if we concede the justice and patriotism of their objects, some mercy and bowels of compassion ought to restrain the American press from puffing up such desperate adventures and adventurers, and inducing hundreds of well-meaning citizens to peril their necks upon such enterprises. The *New York Sun*, in particular, has a fearful responsibility in this business, and ought to show that it has clean hands. Men may shout over liberty to Cuba, and get drunk over it in the bar-rooms of New York or Savannah, without much harm to any body; but when, by a course of misrepresentation of facts, they persuade other people to peril their lives on a rash and hopeless undertaking, they are justly amenable to something more than a headache.

WASHINGTON

19 June 1850, 4

CUBA—WAR WITH SPAIN.—The failure of the expedition against Cuba has been a great disappointment to those persons in the United States who anticipated a participation in the spoils of that fertile and wealthy island; and it is with difficulty they can be induced to abandon the idea of its conquest and annexation. All means are resorted to by them to irritate the public mind against the authorities of Cuba and of Spain. At one time the cruelties said to be practised on Americans in Cuba are dwelt on; then we have acts of indignity to our Consuls, the American flag, &c. Seeing that the island is not to be conquered by piratical expeditions, it is sought to involve our country in war with Spain, so that the forces of the nation may be brought to aid the design.

Letter writers produced considerable excitement through the papers of Monday, by their positive assertions that the prisoners taken on the Island of Contoy were to be punished capitally, &c., and speculations were indulged in as to the effect of this conduct on the relations between Spain and the United States. In some of the papers it was announced that war between the two Powers was inevitable. But, fortunately for the peace of the world, all the reports were proved to be without foundation, the authorities of Cuba having promptly yielded to the demand of our Government for the release of said prisoners.—*Balt. Clipper.*

CUBAN INVASION.

FROM THE CHARLESTON "NEWS."

Those who were ready to censure the Administration for its prompt performances of treaty obligations in the matter of the Cuban invasion, should have the candor to bestow approbation for its no less ready interference to protect our citizens, captured under the orders of the Spanish authorities in neutral waters, and transferred for trial and punishment to the Island of Cuba. A wise and just Government will be equally ready to perform its engagements with foreign States as to defend its own citizens from despotic and cruel acts by such States. Yet we have heard little in the way of commendation for the latter amidst the unmeasured vituperation for the former of those proceedings. In the vocabulary of many of our journals even handed justice, in this respect, finds no place—the precepts of public law form no part of their argument. It is indeed lamentable to behold the imperfect standard of political morality by which journalism is too generally characterized in the United States. It is sufficient that the flag is unfurled, in any part of the world, inscribed with the word liberty, to engage not only their sympathies, but their active efforts to arm their countrymen in hazardous and illegal adventures. We saw that, in the Hungarian insurrection, nothing but the distance of the theatre of contest precluded an array in the United States to aid the insurgent forces. It was the indefiniteness and uncertainty of that contest which saved Americans from the fate of hundreds who suffered, on that occasion, military execution. The same unregulated impulse to rush into every contest of the oppressed against their oppressors, gave rise to the idea of forming several brigades in this country, at one stage of the recent outbreak in Ireland, for co-operation with the Irish patriots. The press never failed, in each case, in supplying stimulants to this morbid desire to fight the battles of the oppressed in every part of the world. Now, if the American press were only guided in furnishing this spirit of chivalry with provocatives, where mercenary instincts were not its source, the world would form its opinion accordingly. But it seems that motives rarely or never entered into the judgment passed by a large number of our papers on adventures of this character. Expediency and the probability of success form with them the sole constituents of the important question, shall an enterprise be sustained? ostensibly for political liberation, virtually, perhaps, either from the love of adventure or the appetite for plunder. Now it is this morbid passion in our people, and this low standard of political morality in our public press, that we should like to see corrected. It is possible for the leading minds in Congress to impart a proper impulse in the right direction. We accordingly hail every effort of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to sustain the Executive of the Union in its endeavors to comply with the national faith in the strict observance of our treaty obligations—even if against the popular tendency to lose sight of these obligations, in the pursuit of objects by which they are contravened. There cannot be a more sorry spectacle than to behold those high in authority—law-makers and expounders of law—giving the gloss of innocent intention to such impure aims, and to invest with the names of liberty and patriotism acts that have no other recommendation than reckless daring, if not something more reprehensible.

*The Daily Picayune.*19 June 1850, 1
Evening Edition**Arrival of the Saranac.**

The U. S. steamer *Saranac*, Com'r Tattall, five days from Havana, arrived at Norfolk on the 11th inst. We take the following account of her cruise, &c., from the Norfolk Herald:

The *Saranac* arrived at Havana on Thursday evening, the 2d ult., and lay off the Moro Castle until the next morning, when Capt. Randolph, of the U. S. corvette *Albany*, went on board and reported that a Spanish man-of-war had captured two American vessels at the island of Contoy,* on the coast of Yucatan; that he had an interview with the Captain General, demanded that they should be given up, and on the refusal of the Captain General to do so had declared his intention to recapture them.

The *Saranac* went into Havana about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 24th, and Capt. Tattall had an interview with the Captain General, in which he informed that functionary that if he met with any American vessels prizes to a Spanish man-of-war he should require a satisfactory account of the reasons of their capture, and if refused he should recapture such vessels; but as he was satisfied that they formed a portion of the invading expedition he should not seek them.

The Spanish authorities expressed much satisfaction at the course of our Government.

About three hours after the *Saranac* anchored in Havana a Spanish brig-of-war came in with the prisoners, but not the prizes, which latter were supposed to have been ordered into some other port in order to avoid a collision.

On the following day, the 25th, the *Saranac* got under weigh for Key West, taking the two corvettes (*Albany* and *Germinantown*) with her. On their arrival they found the inhabitants of Key West had been in some alarm in consequence of so large a number of men having been landed there from the *Creole*, over whom the civil authorities could have no control. They had, however, conducted themselves peaceably and orderly.

The *Saranac* remained two days at Key West, and again proceeded to Havana, taking as passengers, Judge Marvin and Judge Douglas, (the latter Collector at Key West.) These gentlemen, with Capt. Tattall, of the *Saranac*, called on the Captain General, and stated to him their reasons for believing that the men captured at Contoy had abandoned the expedition. In reply, they were informed that a distinction had been made between these men and those who landed at Cardenas; that the former were well treated and would have a fair trial and every opportunity to prove their innocence. No one was permitted to visit them; a rule that applies equally to Spanish subjects. The interview was altogether satisfactory.

The *Saranac* again got under way for Key West, in order to recruit the health of the crew, many of whom were sick. She remained three or four days at Key West and again sailed for Havana. Here, finding that no further descent was expected or apprehended, the *Saranac* sailed on Wednesday last for Savannah, in order to ask further instructions from the Government, but in consequence of the giving way of an important part of the engine, her course was altered for Norfolk.

The steamer *Georgia* left Havana eight hours before the *Saranac*, and arrived at New York on Sunday evening.

The U. S. brig *Porpoise*, Lieut. Com'r Lardner, for the coast of Africa, was towed down to Hampton Roads on Sunday, by the U. S. steamer *Engineer*.

The U. S. surveying steamer *Walker*, Lieut. Alden commanding, from a survey of Mobile Bay, last from Pensacola, via Key West, six days from the latter, anchored below, about noon.

* Contoy is at the easternmost point of Yucatan, and only about fifty miles from the western coast of Cuba; it is therefore the very best position for a rendezvous for the invasion of Cuba, either on the south or north side.

THE LOPEZ CASE.—Gen. Lopez having been bound over by the U. S. Commissioner to appear before the U. S. Circuit Court, this morning Mr. Hunton, the District Attorney, made a motion to bind him over further until the next term of the court, which commences on the third day of December next.

The counsel for the accused submitted a counter motion, to the effect that he be bound over to appear from day to day, until the action of the Grand Jury should be made known. Messrs. Hunton and Benjamin urged their motion in speeches at length and were replied to by Messrs. John R. Grymes, Hunt, and Motte.

The court decided that in case the Grand Jury found a presentment, it would be impossible to proceed with the trial this term. It was usual for this court to sit after July, and a jury could not be empannelled for three weeks. It would be an extraordinary proceeding to compel witnesses to attend at this time of year. It was, therefore, ordered that the accused be bound over till the next term of the court.

The question of bail being raised, and a larger sum demanded, the court ruled that it did not feel called on to increase it; but order it to be given in the form of a recognizance at common law, conditioned for the appearance of the accused, in case the Grand Jury should make a presentment.

✎ We have received from the author, Mr. Thomas W. Wilson, a pamphlet of twenty pages, entitled "*The Island of Cuba in 1850*," being a description of the island, its resources, productions, commerce, &c. The pamphlet may be had at most of our book-stores, and of the author at 18 Exchange Alley.

✎ A letter from Havana to the N. Y. Herald says:

A lawyer has arrived here, commissioned by many individuals in New Orleans, to look after and intercede in behalf of the prisoners captured by the Commander General of the Navy. Their cause has been instituted in the Navy Court, and proceedings are now going on. It is supposed that strict justice will be awarded. In the meanwhile, no little curiosity is entertained here to know the decision in your courts at New York, in the prosecution referred to above; and, as they express it here, "What security shall we have for the future, against military equipments and invasions from the United States?" This is particularly inquired into and asked by everybody.

Latest from the Havana.

CHARLESTON, June, 6, 3 P. M.

The Schooner Merchant, Capt. Lessier, arrived from Havana, brings accounts to 30th ult. The U. S. steam frigate Saranak arrived at Havana on the 26th, carrying dispatches to the Captain General of Cuba, and to Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana. It was stated in Havana that the Saranak was put under the orders of the Government of Cuba, to assist in suppressing any armed expedition from the United States. The ships Albany and Germantown, while lying in Havana, received information that a Spanish vessel of war was expected with part of the Cuba expedition on board. These vessels left to intercept the Spanish vessel, and demand the prisoners from the custody of the Spaniards; they got her when within a few hours' sail of the Moro, and were about exacting their release, when the Saranak came up. After a brief interview between Capt. Tatnall and Commander Randolph, the Spaniards were allowed to take their prisoners into Havana; they were placed in confinement on board of a Spanish 74.

Five individuals, part of General Lopez's force, were shot at Matanzas on the 26th—four Scotch and Irish and one an American boy, who stated that he joined the expedition under the impression that it was going to California; he asked permission to write a letter to Gen. Lopez, giving him information of his fate. When he finished the letter, it was torn up by the soldiers. A spectator collected the pieces and pasted them together, with the intention of forwarding them to his friends.

The Merchant left at Havana the Saranak, Albany and Germantown.

WASHINGTON

20 June 1850, 3

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1850.

IN SENATE.

INVASION OF CUBA.

Mr. DAWSON moved that the Senate take up the message of the President, communicated on the 3d instant, in relation to the revolutionary movements against Cuba, in order that it might be printed.

The motion was agreed to, and the message was before the Senate to be disposed of.

Mr. YULEE. It will be recollected by the Senate that some time ago, when this message was received, I suggested some objection to its being then ordered to be printed. I preferred that, in the first place, it should have a reference to a committee. However, as some gentlemen then desired to discuss the subject which it involved, its reference was postponed. I desire now to say that I have no objection to the printing, though nearly all that is material in it has been printed already; but, as I still desire a reference of this matter to a committee, I am anxious to know whether, if the printing be ordered, the reference can be made before the original documents shall be returned from the printer. If so, I shall desire the Senate to withhold them for the present.

Mr. DAWSON. In every such case the documents received from the Executive are ordered to be printed; but on the motion of the Senator from Florida these documents, without being ordered to be printed, were laid upon the table. It is true that many extracts have been made from this document since it was laid before the Senate. Yet still I desire that it should be printed. It ought to be printed before it is referred; but I have no objection to its reference to a select committee.

Mr. YULEE. With that understanding I have no objection to this motion; but I now give notice to the Senate that at an early period I will ask that this subject be taken up and disposed of.

The motion to print was then agreed to.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

The Daily Pirayune.

20 June 1850, 1
Evening Edition

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The Grand Jury of this court is still in session, but they find great difficulty in obtaining evidence from the witnesses who are brought before them. Mr. John L. O'Sullivan was brought up before them this morning, and refused to testify. He was then brought down before the judge, and, after argument by counsel, the court ordered Mr. O'Sullivan to answer.

Mr. Sigur here requested to be sworn, and stated that he would detail all the facts to the Grand Jury which he knew in-relation to the whole enterprise. Mr. O'Sullivan was then requested to wait on the Grand Jury until they had gotten through with Mr. Sigur's testimony.

THE CONTTOY PRISONERS—OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14.

In my telegraphic dispatch of Wednesday, the 12th instant, I stated that unless the information brought by the *Isabel* should differ from that already received, all apprehensions of difficulty with Spain may safely be dismissed. That information has now reached here; and, I am sorry to say, very materially alters the condition of things, from what it was reported to be at the time of the sailing of the *Saragat*.

Advices, under date of the 8th inst. have arrived from Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana. From the tenor of these, there is reason to fear that the difficulty between the two Governments is by no means at an end. Gen. C. expresses the opinion—an opinion generally shared by the American residents and shipmasters at Havana—that the captains of the *Georgiana* and *Sarah Lou* would be executed, unless our Government immediately and peremptorily interfered to prevent it. He therefore asks for prompt and positive instructions to demand the prisoners, as no intervention short of this will probably prove efficacious. This request, under the peculiar circumstances, makes it obvious that the stern and unmistakable letter of Mr. Clayton, of the 1st inst. in which Gen. C. was directed to warn the Captain-General that if he hurt a hair of the head of any innocent American citizen it might lead to a sanguinary war, had not then reached its destination.

The trials of the prisoners were to be conducted according to the strict forms of the Spanish law, which require the proceedings on preliminary examinations to be secret. As these summarial proceedings had not closed at the date of the Consul's dispatches, it is to be hoped that Mr. Clayton's announcement of the 1st inst. may arrive in time to prevent any hasty action on the part of the Cuban authorities.

From all the facts which have come to light, it is believed that the prisoners taken at Conttoy had shipped for California via Chagres. Such was the general purport of the testimony adduced before Judge Marvin, at Key West, before whom it was established that when the real expeditionists went on board the *Credr*, the others abandoned them. Under this state of things, any violence offered to them may involve serious complication.

Gen. Campbell states that, although he has not himself witnessed the exhibition of such feelings, the American residents of Havana believe that the excitement against them is very strong, and that they are regarded with absolute disfavor by the Spanish people and authorities.

Since the intelligence brought by the *Isabel* reached here, the Spanish Minister has not been visible. It is not known, therefore, what advices he may have received, or how his opinions may have been modified by them.

While it is to be hoped that nothing has been or will be done, on the part of the Spanish officials in Cuba, to impair the rights of our citizens, it is certain that Gen. Taylor and his Administration will vindicate, with all the authority conferred on them, the dignity of the American people, and the sanctity of the American flag.

CAPT. TATNALL—THE CUBAN PRISONERS, &c.—

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writes from Washington, June 14th, as follows:

The prisoners at Havana are undergoing a summarial proceeding before the Marine Secret Tribunal. Judge Marvin, of Key West, had written to the Captain-General, that if it was proved before him on the trial of the *Creole* people, that the prisoners captured at Conttoy in the *Sarah Lou* and *Georgiana*, had embarked with the expedition, supposing it to be bound for California by way of Chagres, but that as soon as the real designation was made known, they refused to proceed, and the *Creole* was obtained to go without them.

A dispatch has just been sent from the State Department to Judge Marvin, to forward all this evidence. Capt. Tatnall's conduct is not approved of. If the prisoners are not instantly given up, it is believed the President will lay the whole matter before Congress, with a strong recommendation, in case of war, England, it is known, will not interfere.

21 June 1850, 2

LATE FROM HAVANA.—We find the following telegraphic dispatch in the N. Y. Tribune of Monday last:

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, June 15.

We have received intelligence from Havana as late as the 10th inst. and are happy to state that the Spanish Government had yielded to the representations of our Consul, aided by other American authorities, and after passing through the forms of a trial, had liberated the American prisoners, who were free to return to the United States.

The Spanish authorities have manifested in that act a good deal of wisdom.

SPANISH VENGEANCE.—DON JUAN P. BARBERA and DON FRANCISCO J. DE LA CRUZ, two citizens of Matanzas, have been condemned to ten years imprisonment in Africa, for being concerned in the Cuban movement.

PROBABLE WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND
THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14.—The Secretary of State has received dispatches from General Campbell, our Consul at Havana, informing the Government that the Count of Alcoy (Governor of Cuba) peremptorily refuses to surrender the Contoy prisoners, although proof was clear that they shipped for 'Chagres without an intent of participating in the expedition.

Mr. Clayton has dispatched instructions to General Campbell to make an unqualified demand for the prisoners, and in the event of another refusal, war will be declared against Spain.

Mr. Bulwer has given assurances that England will not interfere, considering the course of the United States thus far unexceptionable.

Mr. Clayton now evidently regards a rupture with Spain as unavoidable.

If this be true, the Cuban adventurers will arrive at a height of success they never anticipated. They will bring Uncle Sam into the quarrel, and we shall be blockading Havana.

We republish the above from the *Chronicle and Atlas* of yesterday, to call attention to the paragraph, which declares that Mr. Bulwer has given assurances that England will not interfere, in case the United States declare war against Spain. To whom have these assurances been given? And were they given voluntarily, or drawn out by a formal diplomatic note? There are matters our inquisitive disposition makes us wish to know something about. Has it been found necessary at Washington to consult the British Minister to know, whether his Sovereign would be pleased or displeased, if the United States decided to protect their citizens and maintain the honor of their flag? What does such stuff mean any how? We suppose that our Government decides for itself, without consulting England or any of her Ministers, whether its honor requires vindication by the sword or not, and that in so deciding, it matters not who may or may not be displeased.

If Mr. Bulwer gave any such assurance, as the above, voluntarily, without being asked therefor, his impertinence should be punished by his immediate notification, that no further diplomatic intercourse would be had with him, by our Government. If the assurance was the result of a desire, expressed by Secretary CLAYTON, to have it, then ought the Secretary of State to be dismissed instantly from office. No such question should be asked, or any such desire intimated by an American Administration.—How does it appear in those who manage the affairs of our Government, before deciding whether they will sustain the honor of the country, by the adoption of a particular course, to ascertain from the Minister of her British Majesty whether she would be offended or not by it!

Do what is thought to be right, and leave consequences to take care of themselves, but don't let us see any more such announcements as the above, in the official papers of the Government. Though peace with all nations is desirable, yet we are an independent people; and should decide what becomes our honor, without caring to know whether the course we adopt pleases or displeases others. Nor do we want any such assurance as that said to be given by Mr. Bulwer. There is something so peculiarly offensive about it, in our estimation, that we hope to see a denial on the part of the British Minister, that the assurance attributed to him, and which reflects on his good sense and propriety of conduct, while it is at the same time insulting to the people of the United States and their Government, is a miserable falsehood, gotten up by some mere miserable Washington newsmonger.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

21 June 1850, 2

Letter from a Cuban Volunteer.

(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Nonpareil)
Tallahassee, Florida, June 7, 1850.
Editors Nonpareil:--

Thanks to the unparalleled favor of fortune, which has saved the Army of Liberation of Cuba, from destruction, imminently threatened in various ways, and on several occasions, I find myself to-day again in the beautiful and *shady* capital of Florida. I arrived here yesterday afternoon, per mule-power railroad from St. Marks, which latter place I reached day before yesterday, in a fishing boat from Cedar Keys, 120 miles distant. I left Key West with some 150 others, about two weeks ago, in a brig for Cedar Keys, which we reached after five days sail, and after twice coming within a slight *roll* of being capsized in squalls off the Florida reefs. That the brig *Suwannee* was not lost, we and her owners need not thank the knowledge or energy of the Captain or mate, Messrs. Barrett and Lines, two as mean and hypocritical yankees as it has been our misfortune to meet with. We owe our safety to the undaunted activity and self-possession of three noble sailors, who, after waiting until it was *almost* too late, for orders, at last acted without orders. After a tremendous squall had passed away, the *prayerful* Captain, drawing a long breath, naively observed, "Why, I thought it was nothing but rain." At Cedar Keys we met with some very generous friends, particularly Mr. Richards, deputy custom house officer; the pilot, Sam Johnson, a somewhat excentric, but really well informed and noble-hearted fellow, and Mr. Jos. S. Oglesby, who all rendered us great assistance. In fact, our lasting gratitude is due to the people of Florida everywhere, who, knowing our circumstances and appreciating our feelings under them, have offered us

everything they could, without being asked. Neither at St. Marks nor this place would those who entertained us receive any pay from such as had money to offer, though from most of us the *ever-prayerful* Captain Barrett had taken the last five dollars, for the privilege of sleeping on the cabin floor of the *Suwannee* at night, besides helping to pull ropes and tack ship in gales and squalls! From my experience in sailing around the Gulfs of Mexico and Florida, on different crafts, for the last thirty-five or forty days, I begin to think myself half qualified to pass for a sailor. The party with which I left Key West, was the last detachment of the army, except those who remained with the wounded. Most of the men went from Key West to Tampa. Some four hundred were assembled at that place at one time. Gen. Twiggs, who is there with some companies of U. States troops, went among them, saying he expected orders that very night to arrest every man concerned in the expedition, and wished all that possibly could to get away before he received such orders. He gave them two days' rations, and about two hundred of them started from Tampa to go through the wilderness to Savannah, Macon, Tallahassee, &c. &c. Others got off on ships for New Orleans, and but few remained there when we passed by. Those who go through, will have to traverse a wild country a distance of two or three hundred miles. About twenty Kentuckians and Mississippians will leave St. Marks on the 10th inst. on the packet for New Orleans, among them Capt. Robinson and Dr. Scott, of Florence, Ky.

The southern papers contain many lengthy accounts of the expedition, its outfit, numbers, achievements at Cardenas, and escape from the combined navies of three or

four great nations. I notice in them many great mistakes, and some gross misrepresentations; the latter particularly in the *Savannah Georgian*, the editor of which got his information in an interview with General Lopez. The General, in his desperation, is very ungenerously endeavoring to throw the blame of failure on the American officers and soldiers, saying that it was in consequence of their refusal to follow him to another point on the Island, after leaving Cardenas. *We did refuse to follow him*--refuse again to put our lives in his hands, after he had led us to a place where, had we remained five hours longer, the army would have been destroyed to a man--as, if we could not retreat, every American was determined to die fighting even against fifty times our number, in the streets of Cardenas. Gen. Lopez will not deny that. I myself handed him a despatch from a friendly Creole, informing him that from three to five thousand Spanish soldiers, with cavalry and artillery would be upon us before the next morning. What chance would there have been for our five hundred undisciplined men--without a single piece of artillery--against such a force in a country with which we were entirely unacquainted, and without the least assistance from the Creoles, for whose liberty we were fighting. I write what I emphatically *know*, when I say that after the affair at Cardenas, both officers and men lost *all confidence* in General Lopez, his promises, and the patriotism of the people of Cuba. No doubt they wanted freedom, admired republican institutions, and emulated the glory of the American character--but no one who saw the citizens of Cardenas on Sunday, the 19th of May last, neat, trimly dressed, stepping about like dancing masters, will ever say that they will fight for independence--it is even doubtful whether they deserve liberty, or would know how to appreciate it as a gift. This was ample cause for our refusal to follow Gen. Lopez

further. But there were also other causes, if anything still more imperative, which impelled even the few who, reckless of life, were yet willing to land with him on another part of the Island, to give up the attempt. We had, while aground in the Bay of Cardenas, thrown overboard all our ammunition but six or eight boxes, together with many arms and a large quantity of provisions; and then only got off three or four hours before the Spanish war steamer came in, which would have knocked our little steamboat to pieces with one broadside.

We had not fuel enough to run the *Creole* into Key West, and to keep up steam for the last six or eight miles, we were compelled to burn all the rosin on board but a barrel or so, and what little pork was left,--the aforesaid Spanish steamer being then within three miles of us, and before the *Creole* struck the pier at Key West, the muzzles of the *Pizarro's* cannon, loaded with grape and cannister, passed within two hundred yards of her,--General Amado, or some *grand officer*, standing out in magnificent uniform, and--*apparently*--cursing us in Spanish!! Add to all this the fact stated by the quarter-master, that there was not half enough water to supply the troops until the steamer would reach Mantua, where Gen. Lopez wished to go. Many of the men, when we reached Key West, had been without water twenty-four hours--nearly all had been without fifteen or eighteen. I know from what I *felt* and saw on board the *Creole*, that in a few hours more there would have been numbers of men famished for water. Then again, what risks would we have run, in passing so near Havana, of being captured or sunk by some one of the twenty or thirty ships guarding the coast of Cuba? I really think the immense fleet of war steamers, seventy-fours, corvettes, sloops and gun boats, ought to consider themselves eternally disgraced for letting our poor little old passenger boat, compactly crowded with six hundred men,

run into Cardenas--a city of eight or ten thousand inhabitants, situated on a bay fifteen miles long, full of shoals and Islands,--land her troops at the principal pier, wait until they had marched up to the garrison, took it by storm, burned the Governor's palace, taking his Excellency prisoner, with thirty or forty soldiers, declared a Republican Government, eat dinner under it, in the afternoon repelled an *insurrection* of 200 Spanish infantry and 100 lancers, leaving alive scarcely one of the latter who charged upon them--*and then* run out again before night; sticking on a sand bar after dark within five miles of the city until near morning, getting off by the most unparalleled exertions, and *finally* running safely into Key West, under the "stars and stripes," and the *guns* of the magnificent *Pizarro*!! And all this is nothing to what we might have done in the way of capturing, had we been, as the braggadocia Spaniards call us, *pirates* or *incendiaries*.

As one of those who, completely deceived and misinformed, took an active part in getting up the Kentucky regiment, I feel inexpressible remorse on account of the sufferings and privations which the failure of the expedition has entailed upon all; and for the sad fate of some of my best and bravest friends. I know that you, Messrs. Editors, and all who knew him, will join me in expressions of sorrow for the death of my dear relative, and your former talented coadjutor, Mr. JOHN M. McCANN, of Paris, Ky. He was shot through the breast, at the commencement of the fight towards evening. Mr. McC. accompanied the Expedition as a *chaplain*, and did not take an active part in the engagement.--I shall at a future time, claim your columns to do justice to the character and memory of this most estimable young man. I have not as yet seen any authentic statement of our killed and wounded, but would state it at from 12 to 15 killed, and 15 to 20 wounded. Among the latter, Gen.

Gonzales, and Col. O'Hara, of the Kentucky regiment. Both these officers fell at almost the first fire from the garrison, and this was a serious loss to us, for to them chiefly the army looked for guidance and direction. No other field officer, unless it was Col. Bell, of Mississippi, was competent or pretended to take command; and the fighting was consequently very wild and irregular, but as brave as ever Americans did. Gen. Lopez does not speak English at all. I will say of him, however, that throughout he has exhibited the most cool, and determined courage. He is, doubtless, as brave a man as ever stood on a battle-field. The only act of his that I can imagine had any thing to do with fear, was his *desertion* of the army at Key West. He left on the *Isabel*, the night after our arrival, without making any provision at all for the men, who were entirely destitute. Truly yours, Richardson Hardy.

WASHINGTON

21 June 1850, 3

LOPEZ.—We learn by Telegraph from New Orleans that the examination of General Lopez, charged with violating the laws of the United States, was terminated on the 17th instant, and resulted in the binding over of the General in the sum of \$3,000, to answer the charge before the United States Circuit Court.

The party who went bail for Lopez, when he was first arrested at New Orleans, was Recorder Caldwell. The Bulletin comments upon the act as the first instance in the United States where a person holding a high judicial station, and particularly the chief *Criminal Magistrate* of a city, has become bail for an individual charged with a *criminal offence*. The Bulletin condemns also the public serenade given to Lopez, and asks "whether it is in accordance with the usually accepted ideas of *propriety*, and of that respect which American citizens should always feel and *exhibit* for the laws of their country, thus to give a public compliment to *any* person, *citizen or foreigner*, and more particularly the latter, whilst he is before the judicial tribunals of the country, and his examination actually progressing, on the charge of having violated the laws of the land.—*Baltimore American*."

The Daily Picayune.

The Evening Picayune.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1850,

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The Grand Jury of this court came in this morning at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock, and found true bills against the following persons, as having been engaged in the Cuba expedition, in violation of the statute:

Narciso Lopez, John A. Quitman, C. Pickens Smith, John Henderson, J. L. O'Sullivan, Theodore O'Hara, L. J. Sigur, D. Augustin, R. Wheat, Thos. T. Hawkins, John F. Pickett, J. A. Hayden, W. H. Bell, N. J. Bunces, Peter Smith, and Gonzales.

The Daily Freeman.

21 June 1850, 2

THE CONTROVERSY PRISONERS.—The Republic, of the 26th ult., states that on the day previous despatches were received at the Navy Department from Capt. Tatnall, of the Saranac. These, as referred to by the Republic, agree in the main with the statements which we have already given from a Norfolk paper. By the concluding portion of the Republic's article it would seem that the prisoners are in no danger. It is as follows:

Capt. Tatnall left Havana on the night of the 26th ult., and the coast of Cuba on the 27th ult., taking with him the Albany and the Germantown, and proceeded to Key West, where he arrived on the 28th ult., for the purpose of looking after the invaders and to aid the authorities there, if it were necessary. On his arrival he found all quiet, the greater part of the invaders having, in various ways, left the island. He there learned from the judicial authorities that from depositions made before them, no doubt whatever existed of the connection of the Georgiana and the Susan Loud with the expedition, but that a part of the men found on board had seceded from the main body, either from a change of purpose, or from having been imposed upon in regard to their destination.

Leaving the Albany and Germantown at Key West, Capt. Tatnall returned in the Saranac to Havana on the 29th ult., having on board Judge Marvin, of the federal court at Key West, and Dr. Douglass, the collector of the port, who accompanied him with a view to acquaint the U. S. Consul at Havana fully with all the facts favorable to the prisoners.

In an interview which Capt. T. had with the Spanish authorities, in company with Judge Marvin, the latter unofficially informed them that the affidavits made in his court had established the fact that the men referred to had refused to accompany the expedition to Cardenas, and had, therefore, committed no aggression against Cuba. The authorities replied that they were themselves somewhat of that opinion, and that their treatment of the prisoners corresponded with that belief—that the latter were well housed and taken care of, and that, after certain preliminary forms, which the law rendered imperative, and which applied equally to Spaniards, the U. S. Consul and their friends could have access to them.

Under these circumstances, and, above all, as the Spanish authorities in Cuba have been promptly notified by the U. S. Consul, acting under instructions from the State Department, that the President intends to claim that the American prisoners taken at Contoy have not been "guilty of any crime for which, by the laws of civilized nations, they should suffer death," and that if one of them should be unjustly punished "it may cost the two countries a sanguinary war," all apprehensions as to the safety of the then misguided men may now be confidently dismissed.

The Daily Picayune.

21 June 1850, 1

Evening Edition

THE CUBA AFFAIR.—A Washington despatch to the Philadelphia North American says:

The President has directed the District Attorney at New Orleans to proceed vigorously against all persons who can be proved to have incited the expedition against Cuba, and especially those who were leaders in the attempt to involve us in hostilities with a friendly Government.

A CHANCE FOR CUBA EXPEDITIONISTS.—Uncle Sam sells at auction, on the 22d inst., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a very formidable armament, consisting of cannon and small arms, of every capacity and calibre—from gruff-looking 42 and 68-pounders, down to Colt's smallest revolvers and blunderbusses.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

21 JUNE 1850, 4

Cuba.

By the brig Roland, Capt. Watts, we have dates from Cienfuegos to the 30th ult. They confirm the previous accounts of the excitement existing at that place. Two of Gen. Lopez's men who had been arrested between Cardenas and Cienfuegos were shot. The Governor's mansion had been pierced for cannon, &c. It was believed by some that 50 good men could annihilate the entire native force at the above place.

From Sagua la Grande, by schooner Brothers, Capt. Hosmer, we have dates to the 6th inst. Business was beginning to assume its former activity, the invasion excitement having in a great measure subsided. The militia had been disbanded. The place was healthy.

The Daily Enquirer.

22 June 1850, 2

ROMANCE AND "SOMETHING ELSE" OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The Savannah Georgian of Tuesday last has the following:

"The steamer *Gaston*, Capt. Hebbard, arrived on Saturday from Pilatka, having on board 17 men, among whom was a Lieut. attached to the Cuban expedition. They have truly enjoyed the romance of the expedition to its full extent. We learn they left Key West in a fishing smack and arrived at Tampa Bay perfectly destitute of every necessary. Here they were met by Gen. Twiggs, who received them very coldly at first; but, on becoming acquainted with their destitution, with his native generous hospitality, issued them rations, and gave them comfortable quarters. We are informed that he also sent on fifty of their number to New Orleans.

"Those who arrived here walked from Tampa Bay to Pilatka, where they arrived, after a journey of six days, entirely penniless. A subscription was raised by the citizens of Pilatka, by whom they were supplied with means to pay their passage at a reduced rate to this city.— They are now here among us, and need the charity of our citizens, having been obliged to part with every article of value, and their clothing to the last suit, in making their way thus far.

"They are young men, nearly all American citizens, and state they were deceived by those who induced them to join the expedition. Their homes are in Kentucky and Ohio, to which they are making their way. They wish work to enable them to obtain the means to travel. There are several mechanics among them. We trust they will find employment among our citizens."

Cincinnati Nonpareil

22 June 1850, 2

Gen. Lopez, in his speech at Savannah,
declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the
United States.

The Daily Picayune.

22 June 1850, 2

THE GRAND INDICTMENTS.

The Government has at last succeeded in advancing one step in its prosecution of the parties accused of organizing the late expedition against Cuba. It has obtained bills of indictment against Gen. Lopez and fifteen others, for a violation of the neutrality law of 1818. We believe the particular section violated is the 6th, which prohibits the preparing or fitting out within the United States of an armed expedition intended to invade the territory of a nation with which the United States are at peace.

From a list of the names of these individuals, it appears that some men of very high position in the Southwest are charged with being the chiefs in this enterprise. The Governor, one of the Supreme Judges, and a late U. S. Senator of Mississippi are among them; and others from our own State who hold important public stations. It seems difficult to credit that these men were engaged in a deliberate violation of law. Indeed we understand that their defence is, that none of the acts they have done are in violation of the law under which these proceedings are had.

What these acts are it is impossible for us to know, as the testimony before the grand jury is taken under injunctions of secrecy, and is therefore undivulged. The investigation in public before the U. S. Commissioner produced nothing. That before the grand jury has been more successful, as is understood, because the accused parties waived their former line of defence and courted trial. The information upon which the indictments are found is said to have been voluntarily given by the parties implicated, with the intent to make up a direct issue whether they have violated any law.

We should infer from this that they have, or believe they have a valid defence. Of the virtue of which we cannot judge until it is disclosed in court, and the facts are also clearly developed there.

It is not probable that the cases will be brought up for trial before next winter. In the meantime we suppose the parties will be at large on bail.

22 June 1850, 4

Arrival from Cuba.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS STILL GOING ON.—
We learn from Capt. Merrill of the bark Archimedes, (from Matanzas, June 5th) that the harbor of Matanzas was strictly guarded by a large number of gun-boats, each having a large swivel mounted on the stern. The militia were daily drilled on the plaza. The government is making great efforts to prevent another landing of "Patriots," fearing most likely the conquest of the Island through the sympathy of the Creoles, &c.

The sickness had entirely left the shipping, but there were a few cases of cholera among the negroes on the plantations.

June 23, 1850, 2

THE FIVE CARDENAS PRISONERS.—The *Boston Traveller* states that Captain Wiswell, of the ship *Sophia*, arrived at that port from Matanzas, and reports that he witnessed the execution of the five Americans left at Cardenas by Gen. Lopez. The following is the account given of them:

These five men had no definite idea of the expedition upon which they were bound until they arrived at Cardenas. Then, as they say, they consulted together, and fearing to remain on board the steamer, went on shore and visited the American consul, imploring his protection as Americans. The consul (according to Captain Wiswell's informant,) asked them who they were, and when they replied that they came in the *Creola*, said that he could do nothing for them. They then went to a hotel and took dinner, were afterward met in the street by an American gentleman, who advised them to get on board an American vessel with all haste, or they would soon be captives to the Spaniards. They were on their way to the sea shore for that purpose, when captured and put in prison.

In a few days, guarded by a company of Spanish troops, they were taken to Matanzas, where they arrived at four o'clock, P. M., one day, were placed in the castle prison, and at seven o'clock the next morning, were marched out and shot near the walls, receiving the balls of a whole company, which rattled their bodies in every direction. The boy of seventeen, who has been heretofore described as among them, was a native of Cincinnati. He wrote a letter, which was given in safe keeping to the collector, who, Captain Wiswell says, is an honorable man, and who will see to it that it is safely delivered to the friends of the unfortunate youth.

It does not appear whether these men were tried by court-martial, or were shot at the order of the Captain-General.

We learn that our Government has had no official information of the execution of these men, and if Captain Wiswell has been correctly understood, we think it high time that the officials at Washington look after that consul, and indeed all our consuls on that island.

June 23, 1850, 2

The Miranda Expedition and the Cuban Expedition under Gen. Lopez.

To the Editors:

Gentlemen:—You would oblige me very much by inserting in your valuable paper the narrative of General Miranda's expedition from the United States to Venezuela, which narrative has been published by *La Verdad*, from which I take it.

On noting the identity of the case of Miranda and that of Lopez, you will perceive the want of reason and justice with which some writers endeavor to stigmatize the character of Lopez and those American citizens who nobly and generously rendered him their help and joined him in his enterprise.

It is true that General Lopez and his friends may have contravened a domestic law of the United States, a law which did not exist when the case of Miranda took place; but it is also true that this circumstance does not injure the moral character of the undertaking before a liberal people.

In such case, and his contravention being proved, he must be liable to the penalty assigned by the law for this misdemeanor, a penalty that is quite different from those applied to common crimes; and everybody would acknowledge that those persons who contravened the act of 1818 do not belong under any just consideration to the class of banditti in which they are maliciously ranked by some retrograde and egotistical men, who keep themselves behind the screen of conservatism.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

UN ANDALUZ.

According to a promise made by us in our preceding number, we publish to day an extract from the history of Venezuela, concerning the expedition sent from the United States by Gen. Miranda in the beginning of the present century, with the glorious intention of liberating that country from the hateful Spanish yoke.

The facts laid open in this extract—which we recommend to the consideration of our readers—will furnish a thorough knowledge of a case that may be considered as the prototype of that of General Lopez, which now so strongly commands the attention of the press, the government and the people of the United States.

The deluded or mercenary partisans of the Spanish Government vainly exert themselves to the utmost in order to withdraw from General Lopez the sympathies and esteem of this people: it is in vain, as most graphically says the *Eco d'Italia*, that they cast forth the most nauseous contents of a vile creature, exhausting the whole dictionary of shameless epithets and cowardly insults. They have already used up the words pirates, banditti, assassins, &c.; but in their blindfold rage, those mean souls have not been able to consider that such a violent, villanous and stigmatising position proves injurious to those who possess it, and that, among honest and common sense people, it implies an apology to him who is attacked by such vile means.

Certainly it is not to those mercenary organs, nor to the pack of hounds that the Ambassador of Her Catholic Majesty leads by the leash, that we would address those remarks which are naturally due from a just comparison between the case of General Miranda and that of General Lopez. But, there are, perhaps, among the very true, honest and sincere republicans, belonging either to the press or the people, some who form their opinions under the influence of the false assertions set forth by the despicable sycophants of despotism; and to that portion of the press we now address our reasoning, as we are fully persuaded that they will acknowledge the right and justice which stand by us.

The Jury who tried General Miranda, under charge of fitting out an armed expedition in the United States against a territory belonging to a friendly Power, declared his enterprise to be **WORTHY OF PRAISE AND PROTECTION**. This fact is such as related in the above mentioned extract and it can be easily authenticated in a legal form.

And now,—what is the difference between the question of General Miranda and that of General Lopez? The difference is only marked by the enactment of the law of 1818, which took place in the intervening period between the cases. The Administration of 1818 thought it proper to enact a law in which the very essence of the Spanish Government is imbibed: the present Administration, according to that law, are able [only in as much as is consistent with the Constitution of the United States,] to oppose and punish as criminals those who are obliged to contravene that celebrated act, for the sake of the Freedom of their country. Yet, that law, which has been the "particular" work of the Cabinet under such "particular" circumstances, is not mighty enough to overturn, or even to affect the "public" mind, or change the "general" opinion of a people brought up in the lap of Liberty; raised to grandeur by republican institutions: a people who are the inherent enemies of Tyranny,—the faithful friends of every people who struggles for Liberty!

A law which is not supported by public opinion does not pass beyond the book wherein it has been consigned. That law may be acknowledged by "formula," but it is repealed de facto. That will be the case with the law of 1818.

That will be the case, we say, because there is a voice more eloquent, more powerful, more sacred than the textuary words of a law which nominally opposes, and comes in conflict with, the fundamental principles, as well as the political, moral and material interests of the very same society from which the obedience to that law is exacted.

That voice is the voice of Right, Humanity and Civilization; it is for the American Union as the cry of Jesus in the Golgotha was for Christendom; it finds an echo in the heart of every true son of Washington; it loudly proclaims to the face of the world, that it is NOT IN THE SANCTUARY OF LIBERTY WHERE THOSE WHO TOIL FOR LIBERTY SHOULD BE PUNISHED!

23 June 1850, 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT. — The following officers, who arrived here on Friday from Key West, and who were in the late battle of Cardenas, appeared before this court yesterday in charge of the U. S. Marshal for the District of Florida, and were delivered over to the Marshal here, viz: Adjutant General A. Gonzales, Lieut. Col. J. T. Plckett and Major Thomas Hawkins, of the Kentucky Regiment; Lieut. Col. Bell, of the Louisiana Regiment, (who lost an arm at the battle of Buena Vista,) and Capt. Lewis, commander of the steamer Creole. Judge McCaleb observed that he did not desire to oppress the young gentlemen by demanding extravagant bail, especially as they were strangers in the city. He would, therefore, only require them to give security in the sum of \$1000. The clerk of the court was sent to the room of Col. O'Hara to take his bond in a like sum, he being confined to his bed. Gen. Augustin, L. J. Sigur and J. L. O'Sullivan also gave their recognizances.

FROM CHARLESTON. — The brig Susan Boyce, from Clearwater, arrived at New York, on the 14th inst., bringing information that active preparations were going on to defend that place. Troops were in constant training, and every inhabitant of age was compelled to enroll in the militia. The Customhouse had been pierced with port holes for cannon, and it was stated that Gen. Lopez expected some 20,000 Cubans to join him at the above place. The authorities endeavored to impress the natives with the idea that if Lopez succeeded in his undertakings, he would liberate the slaves, and turn them (the slaves) against the natives. There seemed to be but little confidence between the authorities and the natives.

THE CUBA AFFAIR. — A telegraphic despatch to the N. Y. Tribune, of the 15th inst., says:

The Secretary of State has received despatches from Gen. Campbell, our consul at Havana, informing the Government that the Count of Alcoy (Governor General of Cuba) peremptorily refuses to surrender the Contoy prisoners, although proof was clear that they shipped for Chagres without an intent of their participating in the expedition.

Mr. Clayton has despatched instructions to Gen. Campbell to make an unqualified demand for the prisoners, and in the event of another refusal, war will be declared against Spain.

Mr. Bulwer has given assurances that England will not interfere, considering the course of the United States thus far unexceptionable.

Mr. Clayton now evidently regards a rupture with Spain as unavoidable.

On the contrary, a despatch to the Charleston Courier says:

The National Intelligencer, speaking by authority, states that none of the prisoners confined in Havana, charged with being connected with the recent attempt to revolutionize the Island will be punished, and that there is no apprehension of any rupture between Spain and the United States.

CUBA EXPEDITIONISTS. — A letter to the Savannah Republican, from Ocala, Fla., says that village has been considerably enlivened by the advent of the red shirt boys, who are finding their way home via Tampa, Ocala, Palatka, Jacksonville, Savannah, &c., from Key West. The detachments that have passed through comprise mostly citizens of Tennessee and Kentucky. As far as their conduct has been noticed in travelling across our country, they have conducted themselves in a manner truly praiseworthy.

24 June 1850, 3

THE LOPEZ EXAMINATION.

Whilst the examination of LOPEZ was going on at New Orleans, the "Bulletin" of that city made the following remarks:

There is probably not a man or boy in the city who is not morally convinced that Gen. Lopez, and various other individuals now here, were concerned in the recent expedition to Cuba, aided and assisted in fitting it out, and that Gen. Lopez actually accompanied it in the *Crcle*, and landed and fought at Cardenas. The facts of the case are too notorious to admit of serious denial, and no man can be found, even among the friends of General Lopez, who would venture to make a denial as to his positive belief, and there are hundreds no doubt in the city who have actual knowledge on the subject. Yet, with all this, there will probably be great difficulty in proving it legally. The proceedings show that when a witness is produced who could probably testify to the fact, he is immediately excused under the plea that by answering he might implicate himself, and in this way witness after witness leaves the stand whose testimony, had it been elicited, would have piled "Pelien on Ossu," in the way of evidence of the most overwhelming character, and rendered ere this all further proceedings unnecessary, in the present stage of the affair. Whether the result which has thus far been produced, is the fault of the law or the administration of the law, we are unable to say, though we cannot but think some of the witnesses have been most unnecessarily excused from answering questions, which could in nowise implicate themselves as being concerned in the expedition, and yet would have had a bearing on the subject before the court.

It is rather curious to hear parties asserting that there has been no violation of our laws by General Lopez, or those connected with him, because the final organization did not take place in the United States, but in a foreign country, and yet some of these very parties who excused themselves from giving evidence, do it on the ground that they might implicate themselves; and the counsel of Gen. Lopez also takes occasion to put the witnesses on their guard as to this point. We should like to know, if there has been no violation of law, why such pains should be taken to warn witnesses not to implicate themselves in an offence, when none has been committed.

That the present law is insufficient in its provisions in cases of this kind there is no doubt, and it ought to be amended, or rather repealed, and another law, which will be efficient and cover the whole ground in such cases, should be passed in its place. We hope the attention of Congress will be directed to the subject, so as to provide for the punishment of those who may in future attempt any enterprise which will violate our treaties with foreign Powers, or endanger the peace of the nation.

We only do justice to the exertions of Mr. HUNTON, the United States District Attorney, to say, that he has been most

active and zealous in the discharge of his duties, and if the majesty of the law is not vindicated in the present instance, it will not be from any lack of zeal or attention on his part. Until yesterday, he had fought the battle alone, but under authority from Washington he has now called in Mr. BENJAMIN, and he certainly could not have made a more eligible selection to aid him in the future progress of the case.

The Richmond *Whig* makes some very judicious remarks upon this notable affair. It will be noticed that there is a coincidence in the sentiments of the Editor and our esteemed fellow-citizen, JUDAS BULLARD, in the analogy between the late invasion of Cuba, and a supposed invasion of the South by fanatical abolitionists, with a view of liberating our slaves. The Editor, after animadverting upon the leader of the expedition, and the delusion of his deceived followers, adds:

"While upon this subject, we would remark that the Southern people are, of all others on the face of the earth, the very last who should sympathize with such a movement as that which has lately been made upon Cuba. Suppose a number of fanatics, such as are to be found by thousands in the British Colonies, should take it into their heads that our slave population were oppressed, and that the voice of humanity called upon them to attempt their liberation. Suppose they should assemble under the pretext of going to California, and, embarking on board different British vessels, land upon our coast, and make an attack upon Norfolk, burning houses and killing the inhabitants. What would be the feeling of the whole Southern population upon the subject? Would we not, with one voice, call for vengeance? Undoubtedly we would; and neither the boasted wooden bulwarks of England, nor the fortress of Quebec, could protect the perpetrators of such a deed. Now, we hold that nations as well as individuals should do in all cases as they would be done by. It may be said that the cases are not parallel. What does that signify, when those who perpetrate the deed make themselves the judges of the exigency? The people of Cuba have not invited these people there to give them freedom. If they are slaves, they have not asked Lopez & Co. to strike off their chains. With just as much justice might the people of the British Colonies take it for granted that our slaves demanded their interference between themselves and their masters, as Lopez and his men had on their side, when they undertook this crusade. It is not to the interest of Southern men to encourage any interference with the domestic concerns of other people; for, by doing so, they furnish others with an apology for interfering in their own.

Such being the fact, it is to us a subject of the utmost amazement that persons and presses, especially among those who would fain be considered the peculiar guardians of Southern rights, should be found openly justifying this enterprise. Do they not see the perils to which they expose the South, when they give up the main bulwark of its defence, the doctrine of non-interference with the internal affairs of other people? Do they not see that if they once admit this, the admission must be turned against them with terrific effect? There cannot be one law for them, and another law for the rest of the world. A rule of law, or of morals, to be of any value, must be of universal application. If they contend that we have a right to interfere in the domestic affairs of Cuba, they must be compelled to admit that other nations have a right to interfere with ours. There is no escape from the dilemma, and the consequences are of such a nature that no Southern man can think of them without a shudder."

24 June 1850, 4

ARMING THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—On the fourth day of the preliminary examination of Lopez at New Orleans, Francois Garcia, keeper of the State Arsenal, his brother, A. Garcia, and J. Moran, employed in the Arsenal, and Jacob Soria, father-in-law of Gen. Rowley, Adjutant General of the State, were examined as witnesses. All these persons testify that during the months of April and May, 350 guns, 50 pistols, and 120 or 140 sabres were delivered, on the order of Gen. Rowley, from the arsenal. The order directed them to be given to persons who would call for them, but their purpose or destination was not named. Mr. Soria superintended the delivery, and handed them over to a colored man, who took them away in drays. The supposition is that these arms were intended for the Cuba invaders, which places the State in an embarrassing position.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—We have been told that the arms of the expedition were not distributed until just before the landing at Cardenas, and no instructions whatever were given to the men as to the use of them. They were partially supplied with ordinary rifles, and a portion of them had Jennings's patent rifle, to which we have alluded as a newly-invented weapon. A paragraph which we published on Monday, extracted from the New Orleans Bulletin, alludes to the tremendous execution done by these weapons (wrongfully called Jenkins's rifle) on the Mexican lancers, twenty-two out of twenty five falling dead.

Many statements have been made since the return of the Cuban expedition showing the singular laxity of discipline and carelessness of the commanders. It appears that they counted on an almost unanimous demonstration of the people in their favor. The latter gave them a reception which evinced their conviction that the freedom of Cuba was not the prominent desire of the invaders.

The proprietors of the patent furnished these rifles, as we are informed, to meet an order, without knowing their destination, though their suspicions were awakened, and subsequently fully confirmed when they heard of the reception which the first squadron of Spanish lancers received from the invaders; and they have since been informed that, although the men had never seen them before and knew nothing of their use, their execution surpassed any thing recorded of weapons of war.

The wreck of the expedition is scattered about the country, and we have already met several of the returned invaders looking manifestly the worse for wear. The lesson has, after all, not been without its advantages to this age.

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

The news via Halifax, by telegraph, from New-York reached England: on the arrival of the Niagara at Liverpool, of this invasion of Lopez, and created considerable sensation in the commercial and political circles. Many were indisposed to credit the fact till the arrival of the Pacific, which put an end to all doubt upon the subject. The matter was brought under the notice of the Government, and of both Houses of Parliament. In the Lords Lord Lansdowne, in reply to Lord Brougham, expressed his belief in the sincere and good faith of the United States Government. He declined to answer a question from Lord Stanley, inquiring what orders had been sent to the British West India fleet. Lord Brougham was of opinion that any British cruiser was bound to assist the Spanish Government in destroying 8,000 executioners who had formed the expedition.

Text:

The expedition against Cuba has been timed apparently with a deliberate view to opportunities of mutual promise. The condition of the Island itself, as respects its internal politics and its relations with the Spanish Government is highly critical, though it is by no means certain that the circumstances alluded to may tell wholly in favor of the invaders. For some time past there has been a growing spirit of discontent, if not disaffection, among the Cubans, and a "party of independence" has been formed, with views sufficiently indicated by the designation. It is said, however, that this party is by no means inclined to American rule, and that it will strenuously resist any such violence as has been designed by General Lopez and his brigades. These sentiments, too, are likely to be encouraged by the conciliatory conduct of the Spanish Government; for it is understood that Count Miraflores, who was recently dispatched to Havana, carried with him authority to concede many points in dispute between the Court of Madrid and the Colonists so that common cause may perhaps be made against the invaders. At the same time it is well known that a considerable portion of the population, including, it is thought, some of the royal garrisons, are disposed for open revolt against the constituted authorities, and the American volunteers, it is said, rely for some support upon the sympathy of these "patriots." Count Miraflores, however, took a reinforcement of nearly 4,000 troops with him from Spain, and these succours, originally designed to strengthen the Colonial Government, may perhaps be found serviceable against foreign aggression.

and serviceable against foreign aggression. In estimating the contingencies of this extraordinary enterprise, it must not be forgotten that the aviators, however deficient in other respects, want for the qualities of soldiers. They have been drilled, thrust to a man, from the troops of General Scott's army, and it is not denied, even by those most inclined to denounce the lawlessness of the expedition, that if they once succeed in effecting a landing, they will show a good front against any force likely to oppose them. They anticipate being outnumbered, and, in some respects, overmatched, but "with the blood and muscle of the Union, Carr's revolver, and the mind of the Republican," are copy from a popular New-York journal—they calculate on giving a good account of the Governor's army. In the event of a check, they intend to retire into the mountainous districts of the island, and await reinforcements from sympathizers at home. It is probable, notwithstanding certain rumors to the contrary, that they are without artillery; but they are provided, it is said, with ammunition sufficient to supply such "patriots" as may join their standard. By what means or on what supplies the considerable funds requisite for the expedition have been forthcoming, is a question which would have been said that assigned upon the Government, it has been issued, and sold at a high price, and the present supplies.

It is plain, that in the United States, where
this outrageous offence has been
viewed as a national outrage, the Government
have taken by the most sympathetic, that civil
over having broken out in Cuba between the "indep-
pendents" and the royalists; it is competent to the
disposal of any matter to carry their arms to the aid
of one side or the other, according to their senti-
ments; that England did so by means of the British
Army in the civil wars of Spain, and that the same
policy has been so applied in numerous instances by

the Government of the United States. The reader, however, will hardly be prepared for what we must now add—that these arguments have been actually taken up and defended in the Senate of the United States. When it transpired that orders for intercepting the expedition had been positively dispatched to the Gulf squadron and revenue cruisers of the States, Mr. Yulee, one of the Senators from Florida, demanded to know by what right the Executive had taken such measures in violation of the privileges of American citizens, and in prejudice to the freedom of emigration and expatriation. He was conclusively answered by Mr. Webster, who condescended to the exposure of these extravagant pretensions, but the incident is strongly illustrative of the feelings to which we yesterday alluded as at work within the States.

It happens, that in pursuance of stipulations not, perhaps, generally known, the American Government, independently of its natural State duties, is actually under positive obligations to protect and guarantee the Crown of Spain in the undisturbed possession of Cuba. As long ago as General Jackson's presidency, it was agreed between the Cabinets of Washington and Madrid, in furtherance of that policy which excluded European powers from any extension of their settlements in the Western World, that if Spain would undertake never to make voluntary cession of the Island in question to any one of the States of Europe, the United States would guarantee the Spanish Crown in the peaceful possession of the dependency to the utmost of their power; so that at this moment the very country from which the invaders have sailed is that to which Spain is entitled to look for protection and redress against all attacks whatever. We do not conceive that the American Government would desire to evade this compact or its obligations, but against such opposition as it is liable to encounter the letter of a treaty would not add much weight to the obvious dictates of justice.

The possible contingencies of this expedition are multiplied by the social condition of Cuba and its population. The blacks are numerous, restless, and uncertainly disposed. The Spanish Government is said to have more than once held out threats of emancipation against its refractory colonists, and the possibility of a slave insurrection has been repeatedly announced within the last two or three years. Under the circumstances now referred to, the Spanish authorities are perhaps more likely than the American invaders to appeal to the slave population for aid, but if such a measure is once ventured upon, it is impossible to say where the consequences will stop. Cuba may perhaps become a second Hayti, and our West Indian question may assume a different aspect through this extraordinary act of American brigandage. On the other hand, consideration of a kindred nature will complete the results of even a successful descent. Setting aside the questions of right and justice, it is perfectly certain that the strongest section of the Union will never permit the annexation of Cuba on terms perpetuating the institution of Slavery, and equally certain that without the maintenance of such institutions the Island would be of no value whatever. The manner in which this slave question is incessantly obtruding itself upon every discussion connected with the peace, prosperity, and even the ambition of the American Union, is one of the most remarkable features in the politics of the Western World.

We shall not be long without intelligence of the "crusaders," as the American journals, in all respect and seriousness, term this band of buccaniers. If the Spaniards keep to their fortified places, and content themselves with intercepting the supplies and communications of the invaders, they will probably find an effective ally in the fever which is now desolating the coast of that Island, and their naval force must be sufficient to sweep the sea, even without the co-operation of the United States squadron. Perhaps a salutary example may be furnished by the fate of the expedition, and greatly is some such lesson to be desired, for the fact that 10,000 trained and equipped men can be landed in a country without the least prospect of their being directed against the Government, the possessions of a foreign State in pursuit either of private pillage or adventure, is not calculated to reassure those who think that our sea coast is safe, and who speak of hostile descents and invasions, as contingencies which it is absurd to anticipate in a community of liberal and enlightened nations.

24 June 1850, 7

From Havana—The American Prisoners.

The bark *Rapid*, Capt. WARD, arrived yesterday from Havana, bringing dates to the 13th inst. We learn from Capt. W. that the trial of the prisoners taken at Woman's Island was still progressing on board of the Spanish 74, lying in the port. A large number of gun boats was kept rowing around her to prevent any persons from communicating with her. The United States Consul, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Commander Randolph, asked permission to see the persons, but the authorities refused to allow them to hold any communication with them, stating that they would be tried by the laws of maritime nations, and if found guilty they should be dealt with accordingly. There have been several deaths among the prisoners.

The Captains and crews of the bark *Georgia* and brig *Susan Loud*, were kept in confinement on board of the same vessel with those who were taken off Woman Island.

Several persons had been arrested and imprisoned, and had their property confiscated, on suspicion of being concerned in the invasion of Gen. Lopez.

The U. S. sloops of-war *Albany* and *Germantown* were lying off in the harbor, waiting orders.

It was the opinion of the American Consul that should the United States Government demand the release of the persons taken on Woman Island, they would be given up forthwith.

The sickness amongst the shipping at Havana had entirely subsided; but there was a few cases amongst the blacks. Dr. Pierson, a native of Elizabethtown, N. J., died on the 11th of June after a few hours illness.

The *Diario* of the 13th says a great excitement prevailed all over the Island, and a continual movement of troops was going on. The people, according to the *Diario*, voluntarily offered to repulse any invaders. Prayers were offered in all the churches for gratitude at the repulsion of the forces of the ingrate of ingrates, Lopez. At the Trinidad theater a play entitled the "Invasion of Cardenas" was being represented. The war steamer *Pizarro* arrived at Havana on the 5th inst. after a cruise around the Island. At Nueva Firlippina the coast was guarded by volunteer cavalry. The *Diario* of the 15th has not a word about war, probably from interference of the censors of the Press.

24 June 1850, 5

The Cuban Prisoners—Another Crevasse in the Mississippi, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 18.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the schr. Fanny, from Havana, we learn that the American prisoners had not yet been liberated, but it was generally presumed that they would be. The previous rumor of their liberation is, therefore, erroneous.

Another crevasse had occurred in the Mississippi, nine miles above Natchez, which overflowed several cotton plantations before it was stopped.

The Invaders of Cuba.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 21.

The Grand Jury have found true bills against Lopez, Mr. Sigur of Del., Gov. Quitman, Judge C. Pinkney Smith of Miss. ex-Gov. Henderson, Mr. O'Sullivan, and ten others of the Cuba invaders.

The Daily Picayune.

24 June 1850, 1
Evening Edition

THE WOUNDED AT KEY WEST.—The following wounded of the Cuba expedition still remain at Key West: Hernandez, of the general staff; Lieut. Jones, of the Louisiana Regiment; and John Quin, John Willson, James Reed, W. Williams, Edward Smith, and A. J. Zarnes; privates; all convalescent. The above report has been furnished by Dr. Bates, of the expedition, who has settled at Key West, and whose attention to his unfortunate companions merits all praise. The privates above named are objects of charity, the funds distributed among them by Gen. Lopez and the charity of the inhabitants at Key West, and a few naval officers, being nearly exhausted. Persons desiring to aid these unfortunates will please enclose to Hon. Jos. H. Lancaster, at Key West, who will properly apply the funds. The sloop Randall H. Green will leave for that place in a few days, and will afford an opportunity of sending over.

The Daily Picayune.

24 June 1850, 1
Evening Edition

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

Important from Havana.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 23.—By the brig Adams Gray, which arrived at the Southwest Pass yesterday, we have received the following:

HAVANA, June 20.—The American Consul has demanded the delivery, by the Spanish authorities, of the prisoners and vessels captured near the coast of Yucatan, and has met with a flat refusal.

The excitement is very great, and the Consul is openly threatened with insult by the lower classes.

Matters look warlike.

Ohio River.

The following, by telegraph, was received by a gentleman of this city this morning:

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—The steamboat Peytona is laid up, the water being too low for her to run.

From Havana.

By the arrival of the Falcon we have received our full files of Havana papers to the 20th inst. They contain as usual a good deal of bombast about the late expedition. The *Diario de la Marina* boasts of the great victory gained at Cardenas over the pirates and speaks contemptuously of the six hundred heroes who fled before twenty-one lanciers. It gives a list of the officers wounded, and thence infers that the loss among the privates must have been proportionately greater.

The same paper says that the lands and other property of the Cubans were publicly sold in New Orleans.

LE We learn privately from Havana, that a merchant of this city, who went by the Falcon on her last trip—but whose name is not given—has been arrested and imprisoned there, for having, it is understood, expressed his sentiments too freely on the subject of the late attempted invasion. We may, possibly, hear more of the affair.

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.—We have received by the Falcon our usual series of letters by Peregrine, our attentive correspondent at Havana. The dates are to the 20th. Being pressed for room, we postpone them till the morning's edition, only publishing a postscript to his last letter, of the same date, received by telegraph yesterday from the Southwest Pass, whence it was brought by the Adams Gray, in a remarkably quick passage.

This postscript, it will be seen, affirms positively that the Cuban authorities have flatly and finally refused to surrender either ships or prisoners to the demand of Gen. Campbell.

We learn further that intelligence of this refusal went by the Isabel to Charleston, where she was due in course of yesterday, and her news is, before this, telegraphed to Washington City.

The Daily Picayune.

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Evening Edition

Arrival of the Saranac.

The U. S. steamer Saranac, Com'r Tattnall, five days from Havana, arrived at Norfolk on the 11th inst. We take the following account of her cruise, &c., from the Norfolk Herald:

The Saranac arrived at Havana on Thursday evening, the 2d ult., and lay off the Moro Castle until the next morning, when Capt. Randolph, of the U. S. corvette Albany, went on board and reported that a Spanish man-of-war had captured two American vessels at the Island of Contoy,* on the coast of Yucatan; that he had an interview with the Captain General, demanded that they should be given up, and on the refusal of the Captain General to do so had declared his intention to recapture them.

The Saranac went into Havana about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 24th, and Capt. Tattnall had an interview with the Captain General, in which he informed that functionary that if he met with any American vessels prizes to a Spanish man-of-war he should require a satisfactory account of the reasons of their capture, and if refused he should recapture such vessels; but as he was satisfied that they formed a portion of the invading expedition he should not seek them.

The Spanish authorities expressed much satisfaction at the course of our Government.

About three hours after the Saranac anchored in Havana a Spanish brig-of-war came in with the prisoners, but not the prizes, which latter were supposed to have been ordered into some other port in order to avoid a collision.

On the following day, the 25th, the Saranac got under weigh at Key West, taking the two corvettes (Albany and Germantown) with her. On their arrival they found the inhabitants of Key West had been in some alarm in consequence of so large a number of men having been landed there from the Creole, over whom the civil authorities could have no control. They had, however, conducted themselves peaceably and orderly.

The Saranac remained two days at Key West, and again proceeded to Havana, taking as passengers, Judge Marvin and Judge Douglas, (the latter Collector at Key West.) These gentlemen, with Capt. Tattnall, of the Saranac, called on the Captain General, and stated to him their reasons for believing that the men captured at Contoy had abandoned the expedition. In reply, they were informed that a distinction had been made between those men and those who landed at Cardenas; that the former were well treated and would have a fair trial and every opportunity to prove their innocence. No one was permitted to visit them; a rule that applies equally to Spanish subjects. The interview was altogether satisfactory.

The Saranac again got under way for Key West, in order to recruit the health of the crew, many of whom were sick. She remained three or four days at Key West and again sailed for Havana. Here, finding that no further descent was expected or apprehended, the Saranac sailed on Wednesday last for Savannah, in order to ask further instructions from the Government, but in consequence of the giving way of an important part of the engine, her course was altered for Norfolk.

The steamer Georgia left Havana eight hours before the Saranac, and arrived at New York on Sunday evening.

The U. S. brig Porpoise, Lieut. Com'r Lardner, for the coast of Africa, was towed down to Hampton Roads on Sunday, by the U. S. steamer Engineer.

The U. S. surveying steamer Walker, Lieut. Alden commanding, from a survey of Mobile Bay, last from Pensacola, via Key West, six days from the latter, anchored below, about noon.

* Contoy is at the easternmost point of Yucatan, and only about fifty miles from the western coast of Cuba; it is therefore the very best position for a rendezvous for the invasion of Cuba, either on the south or north side.

24 June 1850, 2

From Havana.

The Isabel arrived at one o'clock on Saturday, and put her mails on board the pilot boat, G. B. Cummings by whom they were brought to the city. The steamer J. Stone had waited from four o'clock on Friday evening till eight o'clock on Saturday morning, the steamer not arriving she returned to the city.

By the Isabel we received our regular files of Havana papers, and letters from our regular correspondents. There is but little of interest to be found in the papers. We make a few extracts:

The Falcon arrived on the 18th, from Chagres with 94 passengers, and the Ohio, on the same day, from New Orleans, with 204 passengers.

Ten of Lopez's men arrived at Campeche on the 25th ult., from Mujeres Island, in a boat—part of the number who refused to go with Lopez to Cuba.

An edict calls on Capt. Juan Lopez to deliver himself up, or be declared a rebel.

Office-holders on the island are prohibited engaging in commerce, or any other employment whatever, by a royal mandate from the Queen.

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

HAVANA, 19th June, 1850.

Gentlemen—We beg reference to our respects of 8th inst., and hand you the annexed report.

The excitement occasioned by the late expedition has subsided.

The cholera has decreased very much in this city, but is unfortunately spreading throughout the country, with considerable loss of life, among the laboring population, the states.

We have to add that 700 bags Rice, just in from Spain, are sold at 9, and 500 bags at 9, being all of superior quality, and altogether equal in weight to 400 casks Carolina.

Yours, truly,

J. C. B.

25 June 1850, 1

The Lanier House.

Although, we have at various times, noticed the progress of this House, so elegantly and tastefully built, we can only, by Mr. James B. Axtell and Mr. Alexander McGowan, and the superintendent, name of Mr. Charles Campbell, who were with us last week, examine this superb and substantial structure thoroughly. In company with one of the gentlemen who had the principal superintendence of its design, we made the tour of the House, from "top to bottom."

"From street to foundation stone."

and we must say that, a more comfortable, and conveniently arranged public House, we have never explored. The Lanier House is four stories high. It has a front of seventy-two feet on Mulberry street, and extends two hundred and eight feet back. Its interior arrangements, have all those modern improvements of Hotel Architecture;—that free ventilation and admirable arrangement of light, which is so conducive to comfort, and which gives every thing around it a social, light, and cheerful look. Upon the second floor, the dining room has been extended as far as to accommodate a large number of guests. It is handsomely lighted, and is unquestionably the best arranged dining room in the State. The gentleman's sitting and reading rooms are well furnished, large and airy. The ladies parlor, on the second floor, three large rooms thrown into one, may be considered a model in its way. It is commodious, elegantly and tastefully furnished, airy and well ventilated. The sleeping apartments, both single, and communicating with each other, for families, are commodious and well furnished. The principal stairways opening upon the main entrance in front, is a pleasant feature in this House, and the observatory on the top of the building affords a delightful view of the city and its environs.

Enterprises, such as the Lanier House, are deserving of patronage, not simply on account of the comfort and increased enjoyment they afford, but because they benefit entire communities wherever they are found. The greater number of attractions we scatter within our boundaries, increases our population, and by rendering our homes more pleasant and agreeable to ourselves and others, tends to destroy that system of annual absenteeism, so destructive to the general welfare, that impoverishes our own sunny clime, in the exact degree in which it enriches those who seek little solace in the welfare of our people or situation for their possessions.

So much for the Lanier House. A word in regard to its Proprietors. Two better or more popular men for conducting a house like this could not be found than Messrs. Lanier & Son. They are attentive, courteous, kind and obliging. They enjoy an extended acquaintance and a large share of public popularity. They will keep the House at a good state ought to be kept, and will merit, we are sure they will receive, a large share of custom and reap the reward they deserve.

WASHINGTON

25 June 1850, 4

An arrival at New York from *Matanzas*, June 5th, reports that the harbor of Matanzas was strictly guarded by a large number of gun-boats, each having a large swivel mounted on the stern, and that the militia was daily drilled on the Plaza. The Government is making great efforts to prevent another landing of the Lopez invaders. The sickness had entirely disappeared from the shipping, but there were a few cases of cholera amongst the negroes on the plantations.

[illegible]

25 June 1850, 2

AMERICAN CUBA EXPEDITION.—A New Orleans correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon, says he has reason to believe, from what he has heard, that a second expedition against Cuba is in contemplation. He says, further, that it "will be composed of material which will fully test the practicability of the whole thing. If it is organized and once lands on the enemy's shores, its motto will be success or extermination, as, Cortez like, it will burn the transports and render retreat entirely out of the question." All this may be true—but we doubt it.

25 June 1850, 3

Arrival of Cuban Invaders in Custody.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.

The United States Marshall has arrived from Key West, with Colonel Gonzalez, O'Hara and Pickett, and Captain Lewis, Cuban invasionists, in custody.

The British steamer Thames arrived at Mobile yesterday with \$300,000 in specie; no news of importance.

More of the Cuban Invaders Arraigned.

NEW ORLEANS, 22d.

More of the Cuban "PATRIOTS" have been arraigned, and have entered bail. The "Delta" promises a development on Monday which will astonish the whole country.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

Capt. Gardiner and the mate have withdrawn their motion for a new trial. They have not yet been sentenced.

The schooner Lamar arrived on Friday, four days from Havana. All quiet, and but little Cholera in the interior. The authorities at Cuba still believe, that large expeditions are fitting out in the United States. Havana looks like a military camp; marching and counter-marching is the chief employment. Citizens are daily drilled as well as with musket and bayonet. Two clerks expressed themselves incautiously about Lopez, and were imprisoned. The American prisoners are still confined on board the Spanish vessel of war.

Capt. Tatnall left Savannah on Thursday for Macon, where his eldest son lies ill. The Republican says, on good authority, that the President and the Cabinet fully approve of his conduct at Havana.

25 June 1850, 4

From Havana.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 24.

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Arrival of Cuban Invaders in Custody.

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The U. S. Marshal has arrived from Key West with Cols. Gonzales, O'Hara and Pickett, and Capt. Lewis, Cuban Invasionists, in custody.

The British steamer Thames arrived at Mobile yesterday with \$300,000 in specie. No news of importance.

More of the Cuban Invaders Arraigned.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 22.

More of the Cuban "Patriots" have been arraigned, and have entered bail. The *Della* promises a development on Monday which will astonish the whole country.

The Daily Picayune.

25 June 1850, 2

Affairs in Cuba.

Our correspondence by the Falcon from Havana, published this morning, gives a lowering aspect to our relations with the authorities of Cuba. It describes the temper of the Spanish populace as excessively arrogant towards Americans, and their language as habitually in the highest degree offensive and irritating. Gen. Campbell, it seems, has become the object of particular hostility, from the disparaging tone in which, in the published correspondence with the State Department, he spoke of the lower orders of the Havana population. Perhaps, after the show of sensibility in this country, at the incivility of Sir Henry Bulwer towards the American Government, in his private correspondence, it might have been discreet to omit the special publication of Gen. Campbell's opinions of the pseudo-Castilian loafers of Havana. It seems, at all events, that their dignity has been sorely wounded, and they threaten loudly and savagely. It is really thought by some that there is a danger that these revengeful feelings may proceed to the extent of personal injury to the American Consul.

It is on such points that the peace of nations sometimes depends. There is nothing in the existing national questions so likely to precipitate a war as the possible collisions arising out of exasperated popular prejudices and passions. If the Cuba authorities want war, they have but to encourage and continue this style of vaingloriousness and insulting arrogance, until it finds action, in some manner, to bring down the full weight of the resentment and retaliation of the Government of the United States. We can bear, with a good deal of philosophy, the big and blustering threats of an empty-headed people, elated to a ridiculous pitch by a puny success in a paltry struggle. They are idle words, and so long as they evaporate in mere words no one is hurt and few take the trouble to be offended. Our Government has too much self-respect to be influenced by these ebullitions of popular rage; and will, we trust, keep steadily in view only the interests and the acts of the responsible Government. But if with the countenance of that Government, or by any act of the mob, which the Government, being well advised, has the power to prevent and does not, harm comes from popular violence to the Consul of the United States in the discharge of his duties to his own Government, the authorities of Cuba and their masters at Madrid will be held to severe and unrelenting accountability. Of this the Spanish authorities must inevitably be so well assured, that unless they are mad with the passion for war with the United States, they will see to it, as a matter of national moment to themselves, that Gen. Campbell is not molested or assailed. Evidently there is a state of feeling among the "lower orders," and some of the higher, too, at Havana, which will demand all the discretion of the men having power there to prevent the accumulation of new and exasperating causes of complaint, in addition to those by which the forbearance of the American Government is already so heavily taxed.

The report of the final refusal of the Captain General—we suppose the General of Marine is meant, for he has control of these prisoners—to surrender them to the official demand of the Consul, is in conflict with the course which our intelligence from Washington City has all along led us to believe would be taken, in consequence of instruc-

tions from the Spanish Minister. The Spanish authorities have always refused to recognise any diplomatic character in our Consul, and at the commencement of these difficulties informed him that the international matters must be arranged at Washington. The discussions with Mr. Calderon

do la Barca must have been satisfactory, because only one week ago to-day, viz: on Monday last, the National Intelligencer, which never speaks on diplomatic questions without full authority, pronounced decidedly that "there is nothing in the aspect of affairs between this Government and that of Spain to warrant the apprehension of a rupture between them at this time."

In another part of the same article, the Intelligencer speaks even more significantly, thus:

But, to address ourselves more directly to the alarming statements transmitted from this city in Washington correspondence during the last week, we feel authorized to say, that, from the just and amicable temper of the Spanish Minister near this Government, and the prudent advice which it may be presumed that he has given to the younger and probably more impulsive Governor General of Cuba—as well as from the unequivocal language addressed to him by our Secretary of State, through our Consul, Gen. Campbell—there is no reason to anticipate any harm to the men who embarked from the Island of Contoy, and were captured by the Spanish cruisers and carried into Havana. These men (though the Creole marauders were recruited in part from among them) committed no act of hostility against Cuba, nor is there any sufficient proof that they designed any, but the contrary; and therefore, though they had sailed from a foreign port, and not from the United States, when they were captured, yet, being known to be in part at least American citizens, it is the duty of our Government to extend its protection to them, and avert or punish any harm to life or limb.

It is evident, then, that at the latest accounts from Washington our Government were under the firm belief, derived from the "just and amicable" temper of the Spanish Minister, that "no harm" would happen to the Contoy prisoners. Within three days thereafter, as we now learn, the Spanish authorities refused to surrender them, although formally demanded.

Is it possible that the Spanish Minister has misled our Government either as to the sincerity of his assurances or the extent of his powers? Is he without the power to direct the Captain-General or without influence to make his advice respected in Cuba? or is the assurance of safety to these prisoners prospective and contingent on the result of the Spanish inquiry into the facts of their nationality and their innocence? Possibly it may have been agreed so that the form of a trial may be permitted with the highest assurances of a favorable result; and some expressions in papers supposed to be well informed on the state of diplomatic questions favor this supposition; but it is hardly consistent with the high grounds which have been almost universally taken in this country against the Spanish jurisdiction in toto.

There will, however, be but a short suspense on these heads. The refusal to deliver these prisoners, as demanded, is now known to our Government. It took place on the 19th, and the accounts would reach Charleston, by the Isabel, in course, yesterday or the day before, and thence by telegraph to Washington City. Some authorized expression of the views of the Administration, and some authentic exposition of the true state of the facts, will doubtless be made immediately for the satisfaction of the public mind, and to prepare the country for the measures that may be necessary in the further progress of this affair.

25 June 1850, 2

Letters from Havana.
(Special Correspondence to the Bulletin.)

HAVANA, June 17, 1850.
Dear Sir.—The war spirit among the people continues very strong here, although the press has in some degree become more calm in its tone. Great anxiety is felt by all classes to learn what the steamers due here to-morrow will bring. Some confidently expect that the United States, fearing to provoke a war with Spain, will make no claim for the captured ships, or ask any explanation about them; others, who think themselves very knowing about the policy of the "Yankee" Government, do not hesitate to believe that it will demand the vessels and refuse to give up the "pirates" of the Creols, and thus render it necessary for Spain to give it the lesson which they say should have been given long since. Very big words are used and very great results anticipated from a war. The sea is to be covered with privateers, and the American flag driven from the ocean, forced to hide its diminished head in the ports of neutral nations. In their own they will not be safe from the ruthless hand of the gallant Spaniard. The American navy, small in number, will find their equal, at least, in that which carries the "unstained" flag of Spain, and far from being able to protect their own commerce, will barely be able to cope with the royal armada, leaving the rich argosies of the merchants an easy prey to private enterprise. In the resorts of the Union banks will suspend, insurance companies break, merchants fail, and ruin stare the people in the face, until the nation, acknowledging the supremacy of Spain, shall cease to harbor and encourage pirates, and sue in humble terms for peace. You may think this highly colored, but I assure you it gives a faint idea of the dream of the tongue-valiant Iberian.

The press here are now playing the magnanimous. The *Diario de la Marina*, in a high-sounding leader, says: "If we were to lay open the history of that people that now revile us, if we were to call to mind their acts, we could take now a direful vengeance, recalling the memory of their conduct in circumstances only differing from ours in being less irritating. But this is not our wish; although so much ill has been and still is said of us, although the Spanish nation has been a thousand times ill treated by those who do not know it, we are content to present ourselves to them such as we are." We do not exactly know what history it is they would open to take the "direful vengeance." Can it be that of the Spanish intrigue, in which the agents of Spain labored incessantly from 1788 to 1805 to sever Kentucky and the Mississippi valley from the Federal Union, when Guarangua, the Spanish Minister, "offered in the most explicit terms, that if Kentucky will declare her independence, and appoint a suitable person to negotiate with him, he has authority, and will engage to open the navigation of the Mississippi, for the exportation of their produce on terms of mutual advantage; but this privilege can never be extended to them while it remains a part of the United States?" Perhaps if the book of history were opened, records might be found cutting very sharply both ways.

As a general thing, the Government is not violent in its persecution of persons. A few arrests are occasionally made, but many suspected parties have received friendly intimations and advice to leave the island. One hard-headed gentleman said to the messenger, "but I have no business to attend to, either in Europe or the United States, how can I go to attend

to affairs that do not exist?" A reiteration of the hint, with some explanations, regarding salubrity of climate, opened his eyes, and he is now voyaging "in pursuit of health." The country authorities, however, make sometimes most ludicrous mistakes. For instance, Mr. Giroux, a worthy merchant of your city, who has been making a commercial tour through the island, has just been arrested at Cienfuegos, as a "conspirator and spy."

The cholera continues without diminution. The daily deaths vary from thirty to forty. It is confined principally to the purlieus of the city. The Baron de Kessel died a few days since of apoplexy, and Don Santiago Zuzunaga, an old and eminent merchant, who was some months since attacked by robbers and wounded in the throat, expired yesterday.

Great preparations are being made for the royal fests that are to take place on the advent of an heir to the throne of Spain. The Queen's accouchement, it is supposed, will occur between now and the 1st of July. These fests will hardly be so magnificent as those which were celebrated on the attainment of her majority. The prevalence of the epidemic, and the continued anticipations of an invasion, interfere sadly.

The prize ships are huddled up at the Arsenal, their topmasts hoisted, and everything on board of them taken out. The prisoners are in the Cabaña fortress. Many reports and rumors about sickness and death among them have got about, but I have reason to believe they are all without foundation. One is in the hospital and the others, or the greater part of the others, have the privilege of the fort. The man who was reprieved at Matanzas was Peter Hills. He is recovering from a putrid fever in the hospital here.

June 18.—The Ohio, Falcon and Isabel all came in this morning, and a more anxious set of people to get news I never saw. Two days since a report was spread by a passenger per schooner Cherokee, from Charleston, that a revolution had again taken place in France, and the Count of Paris proclaimed King. The Europeans, excited by this news, and the Americans by the hope of learning something decisive from Washington, were all on the qui vive.

In your paper of the 15th inst. we have the instructions of Mr. Clayton to Gen. Campbell, dated Washington, May 31st and June 1st. It is very remarkable that in these instructions no mention whatever is made of the two captured ships. That Mr. Clayton did not know of their capture on that date would seem almost impossible, and yet if he did why were they not mentioned? We hope those instructions were written before the facts were fully known at Washington; if they were not, what has become of the boasted defence of American ships from search on the high sea? Another remarkable thing in these instructions is that Mr. Clayton acknowledges, at one clip, receipt of despatches from the Consul extending over the whole period from the 21st of February to the 24th of May, a period of three consecutive months. From this we would infer that in all that time—a time too of peril and excitement—the Secretary of State had not written to the Consul nor sent him any instructions whatever. Now we have the highest respect for Gen. Campbell, and think him a man eminently qualified not only for his station, but for the discussion and settlement of very grave questions; moreover, report says, and we believe it, that he has taken highly national and American ground in all this matter, and that although his intercourse with the authorities here has been conducted with all due official courtesy, he has continued strenuously to demand the delivery of the ships and prisoners, and the exhibition on the part

of the Spanish Government of that respect on shore and on the high seas for the American flag which we claim from all the rest of the world. Yet at the same time do we believe that, holding only the powers of a consul or commercial agent, uninstructed and unsupported by his own Government, and acting only on his own personal responsibility, he cannot so effectively maintain our national integrity and defend our national honor as he could in the opposite case. That he will do all that in him lies, without counting the cost to himself, we do not doubt, but we cannot but wish his own Government would support him a little more boldly than it seems to have done.

The course the Plesyuno has taken since the receipt of the facts of the capture in regard to it, is what every American here expected, and no one doubts the whole country will sustain the views you have expressed. How far the insane pride of this people may carry them is incalculable—a day may bring forth great results. If the Georgia does not arrive until to-morrow, I may be able to send you some stirring news.

June 19.—Our authorities in conjunction with the public have read the instructions of Mr. Clayton to Gen. Campbell as published by you, fully as early as the Consul could have done, so, and it is but justice to Mr. Clayton to say that there is but one opinion about them, and that is extremely unfavorable. I can now assure you that whatever be the demand of the Consul, whatever his backers, the Government here will not give up the ships and prisoners before trial. They have been taken as pirates; they shall be tried as pirates, and by the evidence adduced alone will they be cleared or condemned as pirates. This is the ground taken by the authorities here, and they are prepared for the result. How far the "good faith" course of Gen. Taylor; how far the ridiculous language of Mr. Clayton; how far the insane views of the Key West cabinet, have tended to this result, is not for me to say. Let those who can look farther into the future than I can foretell the consequences.

June 20.—The steamer Georgia arrived yesterday about noon from New York, bringing dates from there to the 13th inst. The *Cronica* (organ of the Spanish Minister, published in New York) contains portions of the correspondence laid before Congress, was distributed before nightfall, and a letter from Gen. Campbell to Mr. Clayton, speaking of the formation of the militia here, and in terms somewhat disparaging of the lower classes, is considered by every Spaniard as most insulting to the nation. Every where little knots of men are seen at the corners, in the cafes and in the public establishments, listening to some highly excited speaker rehearsing the language of the Consul as translated by the *Cronica*, applying to himself the terms "ignorant, debased and degraded," and denouncing the whole vengeance of Spain upon the American nation in general, and its Consul in particular. In the present state of excitement I shall not be at all surprised if the Consul is grossly insulted and perhaps maltreated. Mr. Clayton has also awoken their ire in some degree; but, unlike the Consul, he does not possess the sympathy of his own countrymen.

Rumor says that the Consul yesterday demanded from the Spanish Government the ships and men, and met a flat refusal. If so the advice thereof has gone last evening per steamer Isabel to Charleston, and will be in Washington on Saturday morning.

Yours, PEREGRINE.

* See DeBow's Commercial Review, 8th April, 1850, Art. "Early Spirit of the West."

The Daily Picayune.

25 June 1850, 2

TRIBUTE TO MERIT.—We were shown yesterday a beautiful silver chased wrought goblet, which is intended to be presented to Hon. J. B. Lancaster, of Key West, by several of the officers who were in the late Cuba expedition. Judge Lancaster acted as attorney for these gentlemen, and went their bail, besides rendering them every hospitality and service that was in his power. The following letter, which is to accompany the goblet, must prove a source of the highest gratification to Judge Lancaster, and does great credit to those whose names are appended to it:

NEW ORLEANS, June 25, 1850.

Respected Sir—The undersigned beg your acceptance of the accompanying simple testimonial of our grateful sense of your kindness to us during our recent detention at Key West under circumstances of great embarrassment and distress—a kindness as delicate and graceful as it was prompt and uncalculating. You did not stop to ascertain with what merit or censure the cause or casualties which brought us to your island might be regarded by the public; nor did you regulate your conduct towards us by the suggestions of a cowardly consciousness of petty authority or officious subserviency to power "that thirst might follow fawning." Not in such generous breasts as yours, the home of manly honor, humanity and hospitality, could such ignoble considerations find a moment's entertainment. You found us surrounded by misfortune; far from our homes and our friends; and the impulses of your generous nature brought you to our aid without further question than if we were your fellow men, your countrymen and in distress. But enough, sir. It is idle to attempt to convey, in any form of language the fullness of the gratitude, the admiration and affection which we feel towards you for your disinterested, constant and unreserved kindness to ourselves and our brave companions in danger and suffering. With our lives alone shall these feelings cease to be cherished by us. In conclusion we tender to you, in behalf of ourselves and our associates—all of whom without distinction experienced your active sympathy and fatherly interest—our warmest wishes for your happiness; and may He, whose most acceptable service is a life of honor and virtue, long preserve you to enlarge the measure of your usefulness and your fame; and to illustrate by your example the noblest attributes of our nature.

With high respect, we have the honor to be your obedient servants and friends,

THEODORE O'HARA, W. H. BELL,
JOHN T. PICKETT, THOMAS J. KENNEDY,
THOMAS T. HAWKINS, ALBERT W. JOHNSON.
Hon. J. B. Lancaster, Key West, Florida.

The Daily Picayune.

25 June 1850, 1
Evening Edition

Havana Correspondence.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, June 18, 1850.

Eds. Picayune—In your paper of the 14th inst. I find a communication signed "Truth," who very portly assumes that "Peregrine undertakes to narrate certain transactions which had very recently taken place in Havana," and after corroborating my narration up to the appearance of Com'r Tatnall in these waters, asserts that "Capt. Tatnall put himself to infinite trouble to furnish the Captain General with such testimony (obtained at Key West) as placed it beyond a doubt, and satisfied even the vindictive authorities of Cuba that the Contoy party had withdrawn from Lopez's gang many days before the descent on Cardenas. Indeed Capt. Tatnall and Judge Marvin exacted a promise from the Captain General that the threat which that functionary had made to Com'r Randolph should not be enforced, but that the Contoy men should be tried as persons who had abandoned the expedition, and in the mean time be treated with all possible lenity and kindness whilst confined."

With Capt. Tatnall's "well known noble nature," "good judgment," "goodness of heart," "conspicuous gallantry," &c., I do not wish to meddle. But of his open acts as a public officer I claim, in common with every citizen, the right to speak.

"Truth's" assertion that "Capt. Tatnall and Judge Marvin exacted a promise from the Captain General," is false. The Captain General has no jurisdiction in the matter, and had he made a promise could not have complied with it. The affair is entirely in the hands of the Marine Department, as "Truth" should have learned by a perusal of my narration. The interview with Capt. Tatnall was courteous; that with Judge Marvin and Judge Douglass curt to a remarkable degree. The Captain General took the proper view of their impertinent interference. The testimony proffered by these officials was declined; the Government was already in possession of it, from the Spanish consul at Key West, and did not even think it necessary to inform Capt. Tatnall and the two judges of this fact.

PEREGRINE.

The Daily Picayune.

26 June 1850, 2

THE CARDENAS PRISONERS WHO WERE SHOT.—
We learn from the Providence Journal of the 15th inst. that Capt. Pearce, of the brig A. G. Washburn, which arrived at Bristol, from Cardenas the 2d inst., makes the following statement :

He saw and conversed with two of the persons who were left at Cardenas by Lopez. The one, an American boy, stated to Capt. P. that he embarked on board the Georgiana for Chagres, on his way to California, and showed him his ticket for his passage through. The other was an Englishman, who also took passage for California. They both declared that they knew nothing of the intention of Lopez until they entered Cardenas; that they refused to take up arms, or have any thing to do with the expedition. On landing, they made immediate application to Mr. Bell, the American Consul, for protection. The Consul stated that he could do nothing for them. They were consequently taken prisoners, and the next day carried to Matanzas, where they were shot. Mr. Washburn, a passenger in the Washburn, states that he saw, the day previous to his departure, a gentleman direct from Matanzas, who informed him that he saw the four prisoners shot.

The Daily Enquirer.

26 June 1850, 2

It is stated that a barber at Cardenas has been condemned to death for shaving Col. Pick-
er, of the Cuba invaders.

27 June 1850, 2

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—CUBAN EXPEDITION.

House of Lords, Friday, June 7.

[A very long and irregular conversation upon this subject took place across the table. It was conducted, for the most part, in that low tone of voice in which the noble lords invariably speak on such occasions. It is quite impossible to report such conversations with any degree of accuracy. Without pretending to pledge ourselves for the verbal accuracy of the matter we subjoin, we believe that the report is substantially accurate.]

Lord BRIDGES, after mentioning his ineffectual efforts to find the noble President of the Council yesterday, in order to give him notice of the question which he was now going to ask, observed that rumors were abroad that an expedition had been prepared in the ports of the United States, and had actually sailed from them, for the purpose of taking possession of the greatest of the West India Islands—the ancient colony of Cuba. He had no conception that that expedition had sailed with the consent of the American Government; on the contrary, he believed that it had sailed contrary to the declared wishes and orders of that Government. He understood that that expedition had not only sailed, but had escaped the Spanish cruisers at sea, and had actually landed on that island. His hope was that those pirates—for the individuals composing that expedition, going to plunder and make war on an unoffending people, were nothing else but pirates—would meet with condign punishment. He wished to know whether any communication of the sailing of that piratical expedition had been made by the American Minister in this country to her Majesty's Government? He considered the Government of the United States, though of a republican class, to be a respectable Government; and he hoped that it had power and strength enough to prevent its subjects from engaging in a piratical expedition upon a large scale against a peaceful and unoffending people.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that if he had had the good fortune to meet his noble and learned friend yesterday, he did not know that he could have given him any further information than that which he was ready to give him at present. This piratical expedition—for a piratical expedition it certainly was, and that, too, of the very worst description—had been undertaken, not only without the cognizance, but also with the entire disapprobation and reprobation of the Government of the United States. If her Majesty's Government had not fully believed, from the communications which it had received from America, that such was the case, it would have made known its sentiments on the subject to the Government of the United States. We had received information from the Government at Washington that it was its intention to prevent and check this unjust expedition. Information, however, had been received that morning from New Orleans, stating that part of that expedition had actually succeeded in landing at Cardenas.

Lord BRIDGES would have been much better satisfied if the American Government had gone something further than the mere disclaiming and repudiating that expedition. That expedition was formed for the express purpose of practicing piracy, and piracy of the worst description. Private plunder was a great wrong to individuals; but, in this case, an expedition was collected of some 6,000 or 80,000 men, with the intention of carrying fire and sword, with a view to subsequent plunder, into an unoffending country, not only in amity with us, but also with the United States.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE ought to have stated that the Government of the United States had not only disclaimed and repudiated this expedition, but had actually given orders to the commanders of its squadrons and its cruisers to stop and prevent it, in case it sailed from the ports of the United States, or in case it were met upon the open sea.

Lord BRIDGES considered that statement to be a satisfactory addition to that which had been previously made by the noble Marquis. He could not, however, understand how 6,000 or 80,000 men could be armed and sent off from the United States without the knowledge of the Government there.

The Earl of ABERDEEN had no doubts as to the sincerity of the proceedings of the Government of the United States on this subject. It had long been supposed that Cuba was an object of desire to various Powers. We had ourselves been suspected of looking with an eye of desire upon that island; and he recollected well that when, twenty years ago, we were suspected of unlawful designs against Cuba, he proposed that the United States and France should concur with us in guaranteeing that island to the Crown of Spain. The United States, however, refused to accede to that proposal. He hoped that the force in that island was sufficient to give a good account of the buccaniers who had undertaken this expedition.

Lord BRIDGES, as a lawyer not unacquainted with international law, challenged denial to this proposition—that all civilized nations were bound to give help against pirates, and that the commander of any British cruiser would be negligent of his duty if he did not aid the Spaniards against these pirates. A pirate was considered as *hostis humani generis*. His hand was against every man, and every man's hand was against him.

Lord STANLEY observed that the noble Marquis had given a very satisfactory explanation with regard to the course which the Government of the United States had pursued and was pursuing to pursue, but he had not said a word as to the

He wanted to know whether any instructions, and, if any, what instructions had been sent to the commanders of our squadrons in the West Indies in reference to this expedition?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was not aware what instructions had been sent. More than one communication had passed between the English and American Governments on this subject. What means the American Government had to put down this expedition he could not say without notice.

Lord STANLEY could almost fancy that the noble Marquis had not heard his question. He then repeated it, and concluded by asking, "Have any instructions been sent at all?"

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE. I am not prepared, without notice, to state what instructions were sent, and I shall not answer that question.

Lord STANLEY. The invasion of Cuba by a buccaniering expedition was not a matter of indifference to the people of this country; and they were naturally anxious to know what instructions had been given to our cruisers in the West India seas.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE. The instructions could only be eventual instructions, and such instructions it was not usual to make known.

Lord STANLEY. Had any instructions been sent at all?

Lord GLEN. In the present state of affairs it would be a breach of duty on the part of any Minister to answer such a question. He was surprised that, with his official experience, the noble Baron should have asked it.

Lord STANLEY. I am not to be taught my duty by the noble Earl opposite. [Hear, hear.] It is the right and duty of every peer in this House to ask any question whereby he can ascertain whether her Majesty's Government has performed its duty on a matter which concerns deeply the honor and the interests of this country. We have a right to ask whether any instructions have been sent to our commanders in the West Indies, especially as it appears that this matter has been thought worthy of being made the subject of intercommunications between our Government and that of the United States. I have put a question to her Majesty's Ministers, and I wish to know whether they will give me any answer at all?

Lord BRIDGES was rising to speak when Lord STANLEY waved his hand, saying at the same time "No, no."

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE did not deny the right of the noble lord to put the question; but he must, on the other hand, exercise his discretion as to answering it. The noble lord must not consider himself as the sole arbiter of the will of the House, or the sole depository of its dignity.

Lord BRIDGES said that the answer that the question was under the consideration of the Government ought to have satisfied the noble lord, and any other answer, under existing circumstances, would have been indiscreet.

Lord BRIDGES consoled with his noble friend, (Lord STANLEY,) who ought to be suffering acutely under the rebuke which he had just received, but who appeared to be estimating it, as he should have done, at its proper value, if he might judge from the smiles which were playing on his countenance. He was not aware that there was any thing like a duty incumbent either on the House collectively or on noble peers individually, to stop an inquiry merely because the minister gave an answer with which another peer thought that the House should be satisfied. The answer which had been given them that evening by those who were supposed to be in the secret just amounted to this: that they had no secret to tell. What Ministers had told them this evening was nothing more than this: "We have no certain knowledge on the question." It was, however, a very serious question. The law was clear that these men were pirates. There should be no delicacy about treating them as pirates, though they were six or eight thousand in number. They should be treated as Rajah Brooke had treated the pirates whom he met in the Indian seas.

The Earl of ABERDEEN. There was one consideration which made the question put by his noble friend to the noble President of the Council quite correct and necessary. During the period in which this expedition was assembling and arming itself we were not maintaining very friendly relations with the Government of Spain. His noble friend had, therefore, a right to ask whether a regard to British interests had led us to take steps to co-operate with the Governments of the United States and of Spain to put down these pirates? If our allocation of feeling from Spain had made us lukewarm with respect to interfering with that expedition, great culpability would rest on the heads of her Majesty's Government.

Earl GLEN. Those who had heard the speech of his noble friend and colleague must be aware that he had condemned this expedition in terms quite as strong as those employed by the noble and learned lord opposite. He had described it as a piratical expedition of the very worst character. It was one thing to call on the Government to make a statement of that description, and another to call upon it to explain the nature of the instructions which had been sent to the commander in chief of our naval forces in the West Indies. To answer such a question would be not only inconvenient, but detrimental to the public service. It was not until further information was received from that quarter of the globe that her Majesty's ministers would be justified in answering that question. No one doubted our right to check a piratical expedition; but it was a difficult point to determine to what extent we were prepared and entitled to go.

Here the conversation terminated.

In the House of Commons questions were asked as to

WASHINGTON

27 June 1850, 3

MORE ARRESTS IN THE CUBA BUSINESS.—The telegraph from New Orleans reports that more persons connected with the Cuba invasion have been arrested and have given bail. Also, that the United States Marshal had arrived from Key West with Cols. GONZALES, O'HARA, and PICKETT, and Capt. LEWIS, Cuba invasionists, in custody. The following letter from Key West will explain the arrest of these persons:

KEY WEST, (FLA.) JUNE 15.

The sloop *Randal H. Green*, having been chartered by the United States Marshal to convey the officers of the late Cuba expedition to New Orleans, per order of the United States District Court, sailed this morning under the charge of the United States Marshal, who is ordered to deliver them over to the United States Marshal at New Orleans. On leaving our harbor they displayed their flag at the mast head. Gen. GONZALES, Col. O'HARA, Col. PICKETT, Col. BELL, Major HAWKINS, and some thirty men, all of same expedition, went as passengers, together with Capt. LEWIS and Mr. FASOUX, his mate, officers of the steamer *Creole*. Said steamer has been libelled by the pilot; the case was set for trial on the 9th instant, but for some cause unknown nothing as yet has been done.

JUNE 19.—The United States vs. Steamer *Creole*, of New Orleans, her tackle, apparel, &c. Libelled for forfeiture to the United States. The United States District Attorney has this day filed a libel against said steamer, returnable in July next.

Died, at Key West, June 16th, of consumption, Lieut. J. HAWKINS, U. S. Army, one of the members of the Cuba expedition.

LATE FROM HAVANA.

The United States mail steamship *Ohio*, Lieut. SCHENCK, U. S. Navy, commanding, arrived at New York from Havana on Monday evening.

The news from Havana and other parts of the island is of little interest or importance. The prisoners captured by the Pizarro are yet on board the *Sobrana*, where they will remain until disposed of by the Spanish Government at home. In the mean time they are undergoing a sort of *ex parte*, or mock trial. Havana was perfectly quiet. The cholera had, in a great measure, disappeared, and business of every description was active.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.—A New Orleans correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon says he has reason to believe, from what he has heard, that a second expedition against Cuba is in contemplation. He says further, that it "will be composed of material which will fully test the practicability of the whole thing. If it is organized and once lands on the enemy's shores, its motto will be *success or extermination*, as, Cortez like, it will burn the transports, and render retreat entirely out of the question." All this may be true, but we doubt it. There was an abundance of such fustian about the time of the sailing of the last expedition.

The Daily Picayune.

27 June 1850, 2

Cuba and England.

The telegraph yesterday announced that intelligence of the late invasion of the Island of Cuba had been received in England before the departure of the last steamer. The news produced an immediate rise in the price of sugar and a commensurate rise in the cholera of a distinguished member of the House of Lords. It appears that in accordance with the fashion in that body, Ministers were closely questioned as to the proceedings of the Government in relation to the affair, and in regard to the directions which might have been given to the West India fleet. The Marquis of Lansdowne, a member of the Ministry, intimated that he reposed the utmost confidence in the good faith of the American Government; but Lord Brougham seems not to have been pacified by this assurance. He evidently flew into one of his ferocious moods, and declared that it was the duty of every Englishman to assist the Spanish Government in exterminating the vile pirates. This is rather a new notion of the duties of Englishmen, and one which a majority of them will be slow to accept. If, however, they should unanimously adopt the illustrious nobleman's suggestion, we have no doubt that even had the expeditionists maintained their position on the Island of Cuba, they would have been perfectly willing to surrender at discretion, and like Capt. Scott's coon, to come down without forcing a fire. Fifteen millions of the magnanimous English nation making a terrific onslaught on six hundred buccannery, would be a sight worth a visit to the "Gem of the Antilles" to behold. Unfortunately, the wonderful expedition is prevented by the retreat of Lopez from Cardenas, else the world might have witnessed a combat similar to that of Don Quixote with the wind-mill. But Lord Brougham in the plenitude of his wrath against the projectors of such expeditions as the recent one to overturn the Spanish authority in Cuba, seems to have suddenly become forgetful of several little incidents in the history of his own country. He forgets the rewards received by that prince of pirates, Sir Francis Drake, for his buccaneering exploits on the Spanish Main; he forgets the aid and comfort given to Flores, the South American leader; he forgets the open interference of English subjects in the Carlist troubles in Spain, and he does not even recollect some little events which have occurred within the last year, and which we shall relate merely to show with what grace England can claim saintly purity in all such matters as those which now seem to make her so indignant.

The Republic of Venezuela, in South America, is now and has for some years been under the government of the popular party, at whose head is Gen. Monagas, the present Executive. It appears that the conservative or aristocratic faction became dissatisfied with the policy of the Government, and endeavored to effect a forcible change in the Administration. At the head of the rebellion which ensued was Gen. Paez, a man of considerable influence and ability. After a struggle of a few months duration, from which the Government emerged victorious, Paez was forced to fly the country, and order was reestablished. His first asylum was Jamaica, where he was received with hospitality and enthusiasm by the British authorities, and by them encouraged to prosecute his plans against the existing Government of Venezuela. He subsequently went to Curaçoa, where he was for some time engaged in fitting out an expedition, the arrangements for which were perfectly public, and were in fact connived at by the British Government, in consideration that Paez, in the event of success, should settle the claims of the English creditors of Venezuela on a liberal basis. Finally, Paez, after having completed his arrangements, and having collected a kind of a fleet, among which were the steamers Andrew Jackson and Buena Vista, purchased in New York, he landed in Venezuela, marched a short distance into the interior, and after a brief struggle was again defeated, captured, and imprisoned in the fortress of Cumana. All these proceedings were not only known to the British Government, but they received its sanction in advance. Why, then, did we not hear some of those outbursts of virtuous indignation which characterize our English friends when treating of the Cuban affair? Why was not Lord Brougham moved to declare that every Englishman was bound to support the Venezuelan Government against external attacks? The reason is easily seen. Venezuela was a Republic, and Paez was the leader of the aristocratic faction, besides which he had agreed to pay the English creditors the amount of their claims. Of course, under such circumstances, indignation would have been impolitic, and therefore none was manifested. Now the case is different. England has nothing to gain; but everything to lose in the independence of Cuba, or its annexation to the United States, and how virtuous she is all of a sudden—what a holy horror she has of buccannery and pirates! But fortunately the American people understand all this, and we do not believe they will be humbugged by Lord Brougham or the English Government either.

The Daily Picayune.

27 June 1850, 2

NEW MODE OF WARFARE.—A correspondent of the *Havana Diario de la Marina* gives an account of the manner in which the authorities at Sagua la Grande had determined to repel Gen. Lopez and his army, had they reached that place. It appears that in the town are 1200 beehives. These were to be placed on the road, and at the approach of the invading hosts, the hives were to be overturned and the bees sallying forth would attack the advancing foe, and by their merciless stings would effectually deprive him of the power of resistance. It was calculated that in this manner 5000 Americans could be put to flight; while the cunning Spaniards would look on and enjoy the sport. The correspondent says the invaders little knew the preparations that had been made for them. We are decidedly of that opinion ourselves.

27 June 1850, 2

Disasters, &c.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.
Key West, Tuesday, June 11, 1850.
The British three masted schooner —, of Gains-
sey, from Havana, bound to Cowes and order, ran
ashore on the morning of the 9th inst. at 2 1/2 A. M.
on the western part of Pickles Reef. Although
assistance was offered, she refused it and got off
without aid, and proceeded on her voyage.

The ship Kentucky, of and from Boston, bound
to New-Orleans, ran ashore or drifted in a calm on
Carysford Reef, on or about the 28th of May last.
The wreckers went to her assistance, but were re-
fused; she got off and remained at anchor, it being
calm, for three or four days, and then proceeded
on her voyage.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Surveying steamer Hatzel,
Lt. Com'g Shield, arrived here on the 10th inst.
from New-Orleans. The U. S. sloop-of-war Ger-
mantown, Commander Lowndes, from a cruise, an-
chored in Tortugas Harbor on the 11th inst.

**VESSEL PASSED AT SEA BOTTOM UP—SUPPOSED
LOSS OF ALL ON BOARD.**—Through the politeness
of Capt. Pendleton, of bark Llewellyn, I have pro-
cured the following: On Wednesday, June 5, in
lat. 34° 30', long. 73° 26', passed close to a hull of
a vessel of 80 to 100 tons, bottom up, coppered; could
not well discover her name, but could only read
Thomas, and the balance, if any, was under water.
She did not appear to have been long in said situ-
ation.

**DEPARTURE OF OFFICERS OF CUBA EXPEDI-
TION.**—June 15.—The sloop Randal H. Green, hav-
ing been chartered by U. S. Marshal, to convey
the officers of the late Cuba Expedition to New-
Orleans, per order of the U. S. District Court,
sailed this morning under the charge of the U. S.
Marshal, who is ordered to deliver them over to the
U. S. Marshal at New-Orleans. On leaving our
harbor they displayed their flag at the mast-head.
Gen. Gonzales, Col. O'Hara, Col. Picket, Col. Bell,
Major Hawkins, and some thirty men, all of same
expedition, went as passengers, together with
Capt. Lewis and Mr. Fassoux, his mate, officers of
the steamer Creole. Said steamer has been libeled
by the pilot; case was for trial on the 9th inst. but
for some cause unknown nothing as yet has been
done. Although she is now under charge of the U.
S. Marshal, and also of the Collector, and though a
Creole, may yet become a *bona fide* citizen of our
United States, without the necessity of being na-
turalized.

OBITUARY.—Died at Key West, June 16, of con-
sumption, Lieut. J. Harkins, U. S. Army, one of
the members of the Cuba expedition.

JUNE 19.—The United States vs. Steamer Cre-
ole, of New-Orleans, her tackle, apparel, &c.—
Libeled for forfeiture to the United States. The
U. S. District Attorney has this day filed his libel
against said steamer, returnable in July next.

THE ARMS FROM THE STATE ARSENAL.—We
are waiting with some anxiety for further develop-
ments respecting the arms belonging to the State
of Louisiana, which appear to have been furnished
from the arsenal, for the use of the expedition
against Cuba. The testimony on the subject opens
very rich. Somebody will have to "stand from un-
der" in this business, but *who*, we are yet unable
to say. There were a great many foolish laws
passed at the late session, but after a careful ex-
amination of the index, we cannot find among the
number any one with the caption of "an act for the
relief of Gen. Lopez," or one authorizing or di-
recting that any "aid and comfort" should be af-
forded him by the State, either by the *loan* or *gift*
of military stores or otherwise. We conclude,
therefore, that there was no *legal* authority to fur-
nish these arms for such a purpose, and we are
rather curious to see how their absence from the
State Arsenal will be either excused, justified or
accounted for. If they are only *loaned*, as we have
heard it hinted will be the explanation, we do not
see how that will mend the matter, particularly as
the return of them will be rather difficult, for such
portion of them (and we understand it was a large
one) which was not thrown overboard from the
Creole, when she grounded coming out of Carden-
as, must now be under seizure by Uncle Sam,
with the Creole at Key West, and we shall proba-
bly soon see published the official notice by the
United States Marshal, in admiralty proceedings,
libeling said arms, with the highly edifying and in-
teresting caption, of "*In the case of the United
States vs. The State of Louisiana, in the matter
of certain arms, seized in this, etc. etc.*" and the
State will be summoned to come forward and show
cause, if any she has, why said arms shall not be
declared forfeited, etc. [N. O. Bulletin, June 17.]

CAPT. TATNALL AND THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—
We have already informed our readers of the ar-
rival in this city on Wednesday evening of Captain
Tatnall of the U. S. frigate Saranac. He left yester-
day by railroad for Macon, where we regret to
learn, his eldest son, a passed midshipman, is lying
dangerously ill. He will return in a few days, on
his way back to Norfolk, where the Saranac is now
lying. It gives us pleasure to state, upon the best
authority, that the conduct of Capt. Tatnall, in con-
nection with the Cuba invasion, has been warmly
approved by the Government at Washington. Not
only the Navy and State Departments unite in ex-
pressing their approbation, but the President him-
self, in a personal interview, remarked that he felt
great satisfaction at the manner in which he dis-
posed of the difficulties springing out of the inva-
sion. These difficulties were of so delicate a na-
ture that the Government, at one time, thought of
dispatching a special agent to Havana to adjust
them. As a further proof of the feeling of the Gov-
ernment, it gives us pleasure to add, in this connec-
tion, that one of Capt. Tatnall's sons, since his re-
turn from Cuba, has been appointed Purser in the
Navy. We have made this statement, not only be-
cause of the interest which we, in common with all
other Georgians, feel in the fame of Capt. Tatnall
as a native of this city and State, but in conse-
quence of the injurious statements of Washington
letter writers to the effect that his conduct had been
disapproved of by the Government. Nothing could
be further from the truth than these statements.
[Savannah Republican, June 19.]

The Daily Enquirer.

27 June 1850, 2

— The Key West correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says that Gen. GONZALES and Cols. O'HARA and PICKET are to be sent to New Orleans for trial, as soon as the condition of their wounds permits their removal.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

28 June 1850, 2

TRIAL OF GEN. LOPEZ.--The Grand Jury of New Orleans have found true bills against Lopez, Mr. Sigur of Delaware, Gov. Quitman, Judge C. Pinckney Smith, of Miss., ex-Gov. Henderson, Mr. O'Sullivan, and ten others of the Cuba invaders. They were bound over for trial.

CITY OF JACKSON

28 June 1850, 2

A Ridiculous Story.

A rumor as ridiculous as it is without just foundation, has obtained some currency, to the effect that some of the public arms of the State of Mississippi had been shipped to New Orleans to be used in the expedition against the Island of Cuba.— We say that such a rumor has not the shadow of truthful foundation. It probably originated, however, in the fact that shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature of March last, three boxes, containing sixty stand of arms were dispatched from this city via the Railroad and the Mississippi river to the care of Wm. Laughlin, & Co., of New Orleans, and marked to the address of Captain J. A. Wilcox, of the Monroe Guards, at Aberdeen, Miss. The arms were shipped via Mobile to Aberdeen, and have there been received. The bond for them is on file in the Executive office.

. This correction is made to stop the idle tattle of the malicious, and of any one who may have been unwittingly imposed upon by the falsehood.

CITY OF JACKSON

28 June 1850, 2

Attempt to remove the Governor from the State of Mississippi.

We are greatly surprised to learn from a *Della* of the 22d inst., that a body of men in New Orleans, called the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, have seen proper to indict the Chief Magistrate of the State of Mississippi, for a violation of the act of 1818, in fitting out an expedition against Cuba. What are the specific accusations upon which the indictment has been found we are left to conjecture. But that the charge is unfounded, and only intended to subserve an ulterior motive we are abundantly satisfied from an intimate knowledge of the character of Gov. Quitman. Whatever his political enemies may say of him, there is no citizen of Mississippi who would for a moment believe that he could connect himself with any expedition in violation of his public obligations; nor even when in keeping with those obligations, unless joined with such expedition in person and holding himself ready to meet all its dangers and vicissitudes. There is not a word of truth in the indictment. Gov. Quitman has always declared to his friends and to the Cubans who sought his assistance, that he could have no participation in the present affair. From first to last, he refused all connection with it. What he might have done had the people of Cuba overturned their government and invited him to their shores, we cannot certainly say; but it is enough that he had nothing to do in the present expedition.

This indictment has now been got up for the evident purpose of political persecution. We hesitate not to say that when the matter shall be probed to the bottom, it will be seen that the whole charge has been hatched up to attempt the destruction of a character bought at so much pain and devotion to his country, and which now stands so fair before our people.

Whatever may be the purposes now veiled to the public eye, we trust that it will not be attempted to deprive Mississippi of her Executive under a pretext calculated to bring the honor of our State into disrepute. This administration has attempted many high-handed acts, but the present one cannot be countenanced in Mississippi. The Round Island affair was a palpable violation of the rights of our State, and one which must not be passed over in silence. Commander Randolph and the Secretary of the Navy are guilty of a conspiracy against

the peace of our State; and the latter officer, were he tried in our courts for offences committed by his subalterns upon our citizens, might stand a fair chance of being sent to the penitentiary. Indictments ought to be found against all connected with the Round Island affair, and the case brought to trial. Good grounds exists for such a course. In the present case, the federal government is taking another step in its aggressive policy and contempt of State rights. If it can forcibly carry off the Governor of a sovereign State to New Orleans, it can do so to Oregon city or San Francisco. If he may be carried off during the adjournment, he can be as well taken from us during the sitting of the legislature. We shall then have an interregnum, a little startling in our history, being not caused by "death, resignation or removal from office," the cases provided for by the constitution.

We deny the exercise of any power of this kind by the general government. It is provided for in our constitution, that the Governor shall support the constitution of the United States as well as the State, and for a breach of either, he is made liable to impeachment. But all impeachments must be tried by the State Senate and conviction is only to follow the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. If the Governor has violated the laws of the United States, let him be tried in the way pointed out by our constitution. His presence at the seat of government is made necessary by law, and it has never been—will never be contemplated—that this law is a mere nullity before an order of a U. S. Court, and that our State shall be left without a Chief Magistrate whomsoever it may suit probably the President of the United States to demand him. Not a clause in the constitution, nor law of Congress exists which sanctions such a dangerous exercise of power; and while the Governor is bound by oath to sustain the requirements of our laws and constitution, he will be the last man, we believe, who will permit them to be violated by any want of moral courage on his part to sustain the dignity of the State.

It is to be hoped that President Taylor will see the supreme folly of seeking to arraign our Executive on pretences so frivolous and unfounded as the present, and immediately countermand an order that never would be executed without a serious collision between a sovereign State and the general government.

28 June 1850, 4

THE LOPEZ AFFAIR.—We learn from the New Orleans papers that the examination of Lopez before the United States Commissioner was brought to a close abruptly, in consequence of the case having been presented to the Grand Jury of the United States District Court by Judge McCALLEN. In the course of his charge to the jury, the Judge directed their special attention to the matter of the Cuban expedition, and the persons suspected of being connected with it.

28 June 1850, 2

THE ATTEMPTED INVASION OF CUBA.

From the London Times of June 12.

The rapid failure and ignominious retreat of the first detachment of American buccaniers in their late attempt on the island of Cuba, is a very fortunate termination of that audacious and absurd enterprise for all parties concerned. It has saved the island from the horrors of a conflict with a band of ferocious marauders, who showed in the sixteen hours during which they occupied Cardenas, that plunder and arson formed no inconsiderable part of their objects. It has proved that if the adventurers relied on any support from the colonial or the negro population of Cuba, they had been deceived, for all parties in the island testified their readiness to support the lawful authority of a crown of Spain. It has covered Lopez and his followers with disgrace and ridicule, while it has relieved the Spanish Government from the terrible necessity of making a wholesale example of a large band of prisoners, and in the prevailing state of public opinion in the United States, a failure is more likely than any other cause to turn the public judgment against such an enterprise when defeated. On the other hand, the Spanish authorities in the island seem to have acted with spirit and courage, and the skirmish which compelled Lopez to fall back on the Creole steamer was accompanied, if the reports of the defeated party can be believed, with very considerable loss of life to the Queen's troops. So far the disastrous result of this expedition is not unsatisfactory, though we can employ no expressions too strong to condemn the atrocious violation of every law by which these miscreants proceeded to attack the territory of a friendly power, to sacrifice a considerable number of human lives, and to commence an enterprise which might have endangered the entire island of Cuba to the just horrors of an American invasion and a negro insurrection. But the parties whose conduct in this affair we are called to examine with peculiar minuteness are the Government of the United States, the courts of justice of the United States, and the prevailing opinion on this subject of the American people. From them not only Spain, but the civilised world has a right to demand a full explanation and whatever redress can be afforded by the application of those penal laws which the legislation of all countries has provided against such acts of practical warfare; and the failure of such explanation and redress would identify the American nation with the enormities committed by this band of desperadoes. It is a question of universal interest to ascertain whether the law in the United States has sufficient force to maintain the public obligations of the Union to the rest of the world, or whether the democratic principle has so far triumphed over all authority and justice, that crimes of this magnitude can be committed under the sanction of popular excitement. No event has occurred for many years so calculated to try the real value of American institutions and the true responsibility of American statesmen; for a Government which should be wholly unable to prevent such an expedition as this before it started from the ports of the United States, or to punish those concerned in such a violation of the law after it had returned to that country, would evidently place itself beyond the pale of civilised nations, and might become the resort of all the predatory population with which the New World teems. The 19th century would again witness scenes of barbarity and lawlessness amongst these gold-seekers and adventurers of every clime worthy of the followers of Pizarro and Cortes.

The Government of the United States had, we are convinced, no participation in this criminal undertaking; but considering the magnitude and the notoriety of the expedition, which has been in preparation for more than a twelvemonth, and was openly announced by the public press in Louisiana, we are at a loss to conceive how no decisive steps were taken by the administration to prevent it, as had actually been done by proclamation some few months before. For the purposes of the Union in its foreign relations, all its international obligations are, of course, complete in every part of the federal body; but if any difficulty arose between the federal authority and the State of Louisiana as to the application of the law, there was at least nothing to prevent the President and his Ministers from keeping in the suspected Southern ports a sufficient naval force to watch, pursue, and seize any armed vessel sailing for Cuba. The custom-house officers and the navy, both acting under the orders of the Federal Executive, could have taken these precautions just as easily as they would prevent and seize vessels engaged in the slave trade or any other contraband trade.

But General Lopez having landed at Savannah on his return from this disgraceful expedition was very properly arrested under a warrant of the President of the United States, and brought up for examination before a magistrate of that city. We may infer what the prevailing opinion of the population is in that part of the country, and what is the authority of the law, by the fact that the prisoner was forthwith discharged, for want, it is said, of direct evidence against him, and escorted to his hotel with the acclamations of the people. In such a case, and on such a charge we apprehend that it was the duty of any magistrate or judicial officer to remand so notorious a delinquent for the greatest crimes might go unpunished if a man could not be detained until the requisite evidence be produced against him. The credit of the United States and ends of justice do imperatively require that this fugitive freebooter and his accomplices be brought to trial and punished with all the rigor of the law.

The truth is, however, that if the judicial and executive powers are weak in the United States, it is because they cannot risk a collision with the grand tyrant of popular opinion. In this, therefore, as in similar instances, there is reason to apprehend that where public opinion sanctions or abets such outrages, no satisfaction will be obtained by the authority of the law. In the South, the Cuban expedition has had a scandalous interest in the eyes of large classes of the people. General Quitman, late governor of the repudiating State of Mississippi, was, it is said, actually on his way to join the adventurers; and it is not impossible that an attempt may be made to identify the cause of Cuban annexation with "the peculiar institutions" of that portion of the Union. In the North the expedition is more generally condemned. The acquisition of Cuba itself, on any terms, would never be tolerated by the North if it were to add a powerful and wealthy slave State to the Union, and we are happy to acknowledge that the political morality of New England and New York is far above the unscrupulous passions of the South and the Far West. We are ourselves deeply interested, as a nation, in the preservation of those principles of international good faith and justice by the Americans which can alone give security to our own territorial possessions and to the maintenance of peace. The same policy which gives the government of any state a right to claim redress for wrong inflicted on its subjects abroad, binds every government to visit by the law every hostile act done by its own subjects at home. The same spirit which has already annexed Texas, dismembered Mexico, and invaded Cuba, would be equally ready to sympathise with a disaffected party in Canada, or to attack the free negro communities of our West India Islands. Every concession to such a spirit of rapine and lawless warfare strengthens and excites it till it becomes equally injurious to the United States and to the rest of the world; and it must be vigorously repressed, first, by the rigor of the laws of the United States, or, if they fail, by the remonstrance of all civilised nations.

The Daily Picayune.

28 June 1850, 1
Evening Edition

The annexed news from Key West is given by the correspondent of the Charleston Courier :

Key West, June 11, 1850.

The British three-masted schooner —, of Guernsey, from Havana, bound to Cowes and order, ran ashore on the morning of the 9th inst. at half-past 2 o'clock, A. M., on the western part of Pickle's Reef. Although assistance was offered, she refused it, and got off without aid and proceeded on her voyage.

The ship Kentucky, of Boston, from Boston bound to New Orleans, ran ashore, or drifted in a calm on Carysford Reef, on or about the 28th of May last. The wreckers went to her assistance, but was refused; she got off and remained at anchor, it being calm, for three or four days, and then proceeded on her voyage.

Naval.—The U. S. surveying steamer Hetzel, Lieut. Com'g Shields, arrived here on the 10th inst. from New Orleans. The U. S. sloop-of-war Germantown, Com'r Lowndes, from a cruise, anchored in Tortugas harbor on the 11th inst.

Vessel Passed at Sea Bottom up—Supposed Loss of all on Board.—Through the politeness of Capt. Pendleton, of bark Llewellyn, I have procured the following: On Wednesday, June 5, in lat 34° 30', long. 73° 23', passed close to a hull of a vessel of 80 to 100 tons, bottom up, coppered, could not well discover her name, but could only read Thomas, and the balance, if any, was under water. She did not appear to have been long in said situation.

Departure of Officers of Cuba Expedition.—The sloop Randall H. Green, having been chartered by the U. S. Marshal to convey the officers of the late Cuba expedition to New Orleans, per order of the U. S. District Court, sailed on the 15th inst. under charge of the U. S. Marshal, who is ordered to deliver them over to the U. S. Marshal at New Orleans. On leaving our harbor they displayed their flag at the mast head. Gen. Gonzales, Col. O'Hara, Col. Picket, Col. Bell, Major Hawkins, and some thirty men, all of the same expedition, went as passengers, together with Capt. Lewis and Mr. Fassoux, his mate, officers of the steamer Creole. Said steamer has been libelled by the pilot, and the case was set for trial on the 9th inst., but for some cause unknown nothing as yet has been done. Although she is now under charge of the U. S. Marshal, and also of the Collector, and though a Creole, may yet become a *bona fide* citizen of our United States, without the necessity of being naturalized.

Obituary.—Died, at Key West, June 16th, of consumption, Lieut. J. Harkins, U. S. Army, one of the members of the Cuba expedition.

June 19.—The United States vs. steamer Creole, of New Orleans; her tackle, apparel, &c.—Libelled for forfeiture to the United States.—The U. S. District Attorney has this day filed his libel against said steamer, returnable in July next.

28 June 1850, 1
Evening Edition

finished

OFFICIAL REPORTS

OF

THE EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

Through the politeness of the officers named below, all of whom were connected with the late Cuba expedition, we have received the subjoined reports, comprising those of Col. O'Hara, Lieut. Col. Pickett, Major Hawkins and Lieut. Col. Bell.

Report of Col. O'Hara, Kentucky Reg't.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1850.

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the regiment under my command in the late effort to aid the people of Cuba in their meditated struggle for independence.

I embarked from this city on the night of the 25th April in the ship Georgiana, with some 200 friends who had accompanied me from Kentucky, and sailed for the island of Mugeres, on the coast of Yucatan where I was directed by Gen. Lopez to organize my party into the skeleton of a military regiment, arm them, and employ the interval in drilling on shore until his arrival there with similar parties, who were to rendezvous at that point, and to be formed into like military organization—the whole to constitute an expedition destined to proceed to Cuba and unite with the Crooles of the island in a revolt against the Spanish Government, then, from all accounts, imminently impending. Owing to the unfavorable currents and bad sailing quality of our vessel we were ten days in making the island of Contoy, which lies in front of Cape Catoche and twenty miles short of the island of Mugeres. Here the adverse winds and currents, and the complete ignorance of our navigator respecting this coast, preventing us from proceeding further, I ordered the vessel to be anchored inside of Contoy, and disembarked my men on that island, for the purpose, while waiting for a change of the wind to proceed to Mugeres, of refreshing and exercising my men on shore, purifying the vessel, and reconnoitering the neighboring islands with a view to ascertain with certainty the locality of our place of destination. I here addressed myself to the partial organization of my regiment, forming six companies and appointing the officers; and, leaving it under command of Major Hawkins, I set out in a boat to explore an island about twelve miles off, which was supposed to be Mugeres. I learned from some Indians whom I found on this island, which they called Ancon, that Mugeres lay some distance further. I returned to Contoy, and finding that my men were already beginning to be made sick by the water there, (obtained by sinking barrels in the sand,) I resolved to make an effort to reach Mugeres, though with little hopes of success, no change having as yet occurred in the course of the wind. During my absence on the reconnoissance above mentioned, three fishing sloops had sailed in and anchored near the Georgiana. Learning upon my return that they belonged to Havana, I boarded them with a view to discover if their people possibly had any suspicion of our real designs, and if, in that event, they might feel an interest in hastening to Havana to report us to the Government there. The men on them seemed to be simple-minded, unsuspecting fishermen. They had just come out from Havana on their fishing voyage, which usually detained them from ten to sixteen days. I did not feel sufficient apprehension from them to induce me to detain them forcibly. I employed a pilot from one of them, to navigate our vessel to Mugeres, and my men being re-embarked, the Georgiana again weighed anchor for Mugeres; but, after ineffectually battling the stubborn trade-winds and current outside of Contoy for four days, we were again compelled to return to our former anchorage. Our supply of water was now alarmingly diminished; and upon the alternative of despatching a party under command of Lieut. Sayre, with the Cuban pilot, in a small boat, to Mugeres, for the purpose of contracting with the fishermen there for a supply of water, and to await the arrival of Gen. Lopez with the intelligence of our situation, if perchance he should not see us in passing.

On the morning of the 13th May, the steamer Croole arrived in our anchorage, having on board Gen. Lopez

and staff, Lieut. Col. Pickett of my regiment, who had remained at New Orleans, the Louisiana Regiment and Mississippi Battalion, and after communicating with us, proceeded to Mugeres to take in water. On the 15th, the Croole returned from Mugeres, and I immediately proceeded to transfer my regiment, baggage, arms, &c., on board of her; which being completed by 12 o'clock at night, the steamer started on her way to Cuba. Some ten or twelve men (not Kentuckians) who had come in the vessel with my party, under the belief that we would rendezvous at Chagres, and whose intention was to desert us there, and thus pilfer a free passage so far on the way to California, I was glad to get rid of by leaving them on the Georgiana to be taken back to New Orleans.

On the next day, the boxes of muskets which had been taken out as cargo in the Georgiana, intended for the arming of my men without the jurisdiction of the United States, were opened and the guns issued to the companies. On the 17th, Gen. Lopez assembling all the field officers, announced his plan of operations, the outline of which was to land at Cardenas by night, surprise the garrison, seize the railroad depot, and cut off all communication from the town; after which the whole force was to be placed in the cars, and fall in a few hours on the city of Matanzas, taking that place also by surprise. He gave his orders, disposing our forces for the accomplishment of these objects. I was ordered, the moment we reached the pier in the harbor of Cardenas, to land first with my regiment as quickly as possible, to detach a force of sixty men under the direction of Lieut. Col. Pickett to seize the railroad depot, and with the remainder of my command to move rapidly through the town and dispose them in its rear, in such a manner as to cut off all communication from the place. The town being flanked on either side by impassable swamps, as it was represented, thus invested on the rear, and the railroad in our possession, it would remain for the General, with the rest of his force, to operate upon the troops in the town. As soon as the steamer neared the pier, on the morning of the 19th about 3 o'clock, which was not without some delay, I landed my men as rapidly as possible, and formed them on the nearest practicable ground. Lieut. Col. Pickett moved off with his detachment directly for the depot, and I held my command waiting for one of Gen. Lopez's aids, who, he had told me, would guide me through the town to the point I was to occupy. In a few moments, Gen. Lopez came up and ordered me to march at once into the town and capture the barracks and the garrison.

I presumed, which was the fact, that our delay in landing had caused the alarm to be given to the town, and his consequent inability to surprise the place had caused the General to change his plan with regard to my command. A mulatto who was found in the street was given me as a guide to enable me to find the barracks of the troops, and forming my command into column companies, I marched immediately to execute the order of the General. My guide, either from flight or stupidity, proved unequal to his task, and, after being evidently carried some distance out of my way, I countermarched my command to the mouth of a street which seemed to lead towards the centre of the town, near which I was met by Gen. Lopez, who gave me as a better guide a citizen whom he had found in the streets and impressed for the purpose. I wheeled into the street just mentioned and marched rapidly up it with my guide, who, stupified with fear, could give me but a confused idea of the position of the barracks, and whom I let go upon hearing the first challenge of a sentinel. The sentinels now challenged lustily from a building which proved to be occupied jointly as a prison and a barrack for a part of the garrison, and I marched on to charge it. In a few minutes after the first sentinel had fired, a considerable fire was opened upon the head of my column from this building, and kept up as we continued to advance upon it.

From this fire I received a wound which disabled me from further duty, and the command of my regiment devolved upon Major Hawkins, than whom, for every quality of an excellent officer, it could not have found a better commander. Up to this period my whole command, officers and men, had displayed an intrepid and eager valor which I never saw surpassed by any storming party of picked veterans, and which tended to deepen my regret at being so early deprived of the pleasure of leading them. Very respectfully,

THEODORE O'HARA, Col. Ky. Regiment.
Adj't Gen. GONZALES, late Army of Liberation.

No mention of
William Hardy

28 June 1850, 1 Evening Edition

finished

Report of Major Hawkins, Kentucky Reg't.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1850.

Sir—Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you a succinct report of the Kentucky Regiment at the town of Cardenas, from the time the command devolved on me.

Col. O'Hara being wounded early on the morning of the 19th May, I immediately brought the regiment to a halt, and in position to attack the building from which the enemy were delivering their fire. I at once saw the only mode of attack would be to force an entrance through the doors or windows, but at the moment I was commencing the operation, Gen. Lopez came up and countermanded the order, and directed me to hold my command in front of the building. He then proceeded to the main entrance and demanded the surrender of the garrison, on which demand they immediately threw open the doors, and the house was taken possession of by a party of our men.

During this time the Louisiana Regiment, under Col. Wheat, passed up the street into the Plaza, where they were received by a volley from the line of infantry formed in front of the Governor's house, which was situated across the Plaza, and directly opposite to the house from which we had been first fired upon. This fire was kept up for some minutes, when the Spanish forces were driven from the building. It was not light enough to discover the position of our forces. The Louisiana Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Bell, (Col. Wheat being wounded,) was under the walls of the Governor's house, and making a brick attack upon it. My command was holding the position directed by the General, on the opposite side of the Plaza from the Governor's house. Having received an order not to fire, my men were standing at a rest, and receiving a very sharp fire from the windows and top of the building, by which several of them were wounded. (The Mississippi Battalion was formed up and down the main street, their right flank resting upon my right. They were protected from the fire by the buildings in the rear.)

After remaining in this position some time, I by order of Gen. Lopez, (leaving one company under Capt. Robinson to support the Louisiana Regiment,) made a circuit to the left, and passed to the rear of the city, where I took up a position to resist any force that might attempt to enter the place. Here the command

remained some two hours, when I received the news of the surrender of the Governor, and an order to return to the Plaza. It was now nearly twenty-four hours since the command had sleep or refreshment, and the men were very much exhausted. After placing them in as comfortable a position as could be found, I proceeded to see what could be done for them in the way of food and water, and also to learn in what position we stood with the inhabitants. I found that the garrison, which consisted of a company of infantry, after learning from Gen. Lopez the object of our invasion, had determined to join our standard; but the reception we met from the citizens was far from encouraging. There were many of them leaving the place, while those who remained appeared much surprised and alarmed at our appearance. This state of affairs continued until noon, when they began to wear a more favorable aspect. A few persons came in with some show of friendship, and others brought in a number of old swords and fowling pieces for our use, but not one of them evinced a disposition to use them.

Things went on quietly during the afternoon. About 4 o'clock I was sent for by Gen. Lopez, who informed me that he had determined to change his plan of operations, since he had failed in surprising the city of Cardenas as he had expected, and having learned that information of our landing had been carried to Matanzas, there would be sent by the railway trains, which would probably reach us by 1 o'clock that night, a much larger force than he felt justified in our present condition in attempting to resist. He had therefore determined, (still holding out the idea that we were to embark on the railway,) to re-embark the troops on the Creole, and endeavor to make a landing at a point on the island where he would find a force organized and ready to support him. After communicating this to Lieut. Col. Bell, of the Louisiana Regiment, and Major Smith, of the Mississippi Battalion, I proceeded to get my command in order, and ready to move at a moment's notice.

After sending Capt. Robinson's company, at the request of Col. O'Hara, to the steamer to facilitate the reloading and supplying her with coal and water, my command consisted of the companies of Capts. Logan, Wilson and Knight (the latter under the command of Lieut. Dear,) and a portion of Capt. Johnson's company, consisting in all of about 85 or 90 men, we having lost eight, killed and wounded, in the action of the morning. I moved then to the centre of the Plaza, and there held them ready for orders. About 6 o'clock, P. M., the Louisiana and Mississippi Regiments, with

the prisoners, arms, &c., were put in motion towards the railway, which was near to, and in the direction of the vessel. So soon as these regiments moved off, Gen. Lopez told me that he had been informed that there was a force, consisting of four companies of infantry and 15 lancers, marching upon the town, and he doubted not it was their intention to attack us. He then directed me to form my command across the street, leading from the landing through the Plaza and out of the city. I was to defend this passage to the steamer, and cover the embarkation of the main body of our troops, until the signal should be sounded on the bugle for me to retire to the steamer. If I was attacked he was to reinforce me from the other commands. Perceiving at once the importance of our position, and believing the fate of our whole force to depend on our successfully defending it, I determined to take on myself the responsibility of altering the disposition of my command. There being but three streets leading from the rear of the town to the vessel, by which the enemy could pass, one running through the Plaza, in front of which I was posted, and one on either side, running parallel to it, I determined to throw Capt. Johnson's company from my right to occupy one, and the company on my left, under Lieut. Dear, to occupy the other.

Before these companies could be put in motion, the enemy having gained cover of some detached houses in and on the left of the Plaza, opened their fire upon us. I immediately hastened the movement of my flank company, and they were just in time to effect their object. The lancers who were moving down the street on our right, and upon discovering their passage in that direction checked by Capt. Johnson's company, changed their direction to the left, and took up a position in the main street, about three squares in front of us. Their number, as well as I could judge from their formation, which was in column of platoons, was about sixty or seventy. The company under Lieut. Dear was met at the entrance of the street on our left by a considerable body of infantry. Their number being far superior to his, he found some difficulty in repulsing them; but by great exertion on his own part and the gallant assistance of Adjutant Tins and Sergeant Major McDonald, they were finally driven back with considerable loss. During this time a severe fire was kept up between the enemy from behind the buildings in the Plaza and our centre company. This continued for about half an hour, when the signal was sounded for my command to retire to the vessel. Not having received the reinforcement promised, I took it for granted that the General had embarked the troops, and that I was to retire in the best manner I could to the vessel. The infantry on our front and flank had been driven back with severe loss, and I perceived the lancers preparing to charge. Believing that we could contend more successfully with them in the street, I prepared to obey the signal by calling in my flank companies, and putting the centre in motion down the street. At the termination of the second square, seeing the lancers in motion and rapidly closing upon us, I brought the command to a halt and in position to receive them. The regiment was now formed with the two centre companies across the street, and the flank companies on the sidewalk. So soon as the lancers were near enough to render it difficult for them to check their career, the two centre companies fell back on the sidewalk in line with those already formed upon it. As they passed at full speed we poured in a raking volley which brought to the ground nearly the whole body, some eight or ten of them escaping by one of the cross streets. Seeing their second line coming down, I moved my command rapidly to the square below, and was there met by Lieut. Col. Pickett with a portion of the detachment under his command. We formed and received the second charge in the same manner, but with a much more fatal result to the enemy. Those who passed our fire were met at the termination of the street by Capt. Allen's company, and not a man escaped. I then moved my command to the position occupied by Capt. Allen, and there formed them again to receive the enemy, should they make another attack.

The command now resting with Lieut. Col. Pickett, he moved us to a position within a short distance of the vessel, and there awaited orders to embark, which we received in about one hour and a half.

Our loss in the action of the evening was eight killed and nineteen wounded. Among the former we have to regret the loss of Capt. Logan and Lieut. Garrett, who fell in the gallant discharge of their duty. Also, Rev. John McCann, chaplain of the regiment, a young gentleman highly esteemed, and who had but lately taken orders in the Episcopal Church previous to his joining the expedition.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

THOS. T. HAWKINS,

Major Kentucky Regiment.

Adj't Gen. GONZALES,

Late Liberating Army of Cuba.

*The Daily Tribune.*28 June 1850, 1
Evening Edition

finished

Report of Lieut. Col. Pickett, Ky. Reg't.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28, 1850.

Sir—As it has just been determined, to publish an official account of the operations of the late Liberating Army of Cuba, I hasten to submit the following report of my participation in the late affair at Cardenas, together with a brief narrative of our voyage from that place to Key West.

Having volunteered for the special service of seizing the locomotive depot of the town of Cardenas, to the end that communication with Matanzas should not be had by the enemy, I mustered my detachment, consisting of sixty men and officers, upon the after part of the steamer, at the proper time. Immediately upon effecting a landing I proceeded rapidly into the town, seizing the only persons I met, (a solitary armed patrol and an old fisherman,) and pressing them as guides. The point to which I was directed was speedily reached. It was, however, more remote than I had been led to expect, being nearly one and a half miles from the steamer, and three-quarters of a mile from the outskirts of the town. The object was accomplished without resistance. The depot was held until late in the afternoon, when I received an order through an aide-de-camp to march my detachment back to the town. Arriving at the foot of the main street, I met the commander-in-chief. Halting the detachment, I inquired of him if I should take command of the regiment, (the colonel having been wounded in the morning and the major being in command.) He replied that it was not necessary, as the whole force was about to be re-embarked, and ordered me to keep my then position until further orders. Presently, at the urgent solicitation of a surgeon of one of the other commands, I stepped hastily with him up to the Plaza, to assist him as interpreter in the purchase of some necessities for the sick and wounded. Returning immediately, I had scarcely reached my post, when I heard the firing of volleys of musketry in the Plaza, which I had but just left—that position being occupied by Major Hawkins, with about ninety of the Kentucky Regiment. Not having been advised of an apprehended attack, I did not for some minutes conceive that it could be an engagement—attributing the firing to a prudent desire of embarking with empty pieces. The discharges continuing, however, in quick succession, I started hastily, with one officer, in that direction, but had not proceeded many paces when I perceived that Major Hawkins's command was receiving a charge of cavalry. I hastened back to my position, and, ordering Lieut. Sayre, with the detachment of Capt. Johnson's company (fifteen men) to accompany me, hurried towards the scene of combat, reaching Major Hawkins—who had retired in good order down one square, after having repulsed the cavalry—just as he had formed his command to receive a second charge, which we in effect received jointly at the moment of my arrival. The enemy, whom I now discovered to be lancers, were from thirty to forty in number, some of whom we killed before they had quite reached us, and our ranks opening and falling back upon the sidewalks, fired into the remainder with great effect, as they dashed by at headlong speed, a number escaping through to meet their fate, however, with, I believe, but one exception, in attempting to pass the position occupied by the balance of my command, under Capt. Allen, which had fallen back a few paces behind the corner below. The engagement was thus ended. I now assumed command of the regiment, and in a few minutes an order reached me from the commander-in-chief to retire towards the steamer.

This was performed in an orderly manner by column of companies—forming into line twice and facing about, under the immediate command of the general-in-chief, and finally halting the column when some 150

yards from the pier, and bringing it to an about face. I here barricaded the street with a double row of empty sugar hogheads, and posted Capt. Johnson's company, in two equal detachments, in ambuscade—one portion in front and the other to the right and front. We remained quietly in this position for rather more than an hour. No further demonstration being made by the enemy, we were finally ordered on board the steamer, which immediately got under way. Being sent for by yourself to where you were lying wounded, as soon as I had embarked you placed me in command, I being the senior field officer unwounded. I continued to discharge the duties of field officer of the day until our arrival at Key West—a period of thirty-six hours.

We have to regret the loss of three officers and five privates, killed in the affair of the evening, together with nineteen wounded, several of whom were officers. The conduct of both officers and men was, as far as my observation went, beyond all praise. I had occasion particularly to observe the self-possessed and steady courage of Capt. Jno. Allen and Albert W. Johnson—the latter a youth of but nineteen years of age. Also, of Lieuts. Greenlee, Sayre, Horton and Knott. Others have been called to my notice, but my participation in the action was so limited that I had not an opportunity of witnessing their conduct in person. I must not omit to mention the conduct of Dr. T. J. Kennedy, whose courage was equalled only by the humanity which he displayed in saving one of the wounded foe from being slain.

The circumstances attending the steamer's getting aground in running out of the harbor of Cardenas and the almost superhuman exertions of Capt. Lewis and his first officer, Mr. Faysoux, in getting her off, have already been correctly detailed in the public press. The council held the next morning has already been commented upon likewise. Four field officers out of the six then present voted to return to the island, but the greater part of the company officers, and consequently nearly all the rank and file, would not assent. It was impossible to use coercion under such circumstances. They were feeling the pangs of thirst; they knew that a large quantity of the arms and ammunition had been thrown overboard in the harbor of Cardenas, and that if there was coal enough on board (which they doubted) to run the steamer to Matanzas—the point proposed—there was certainly not a sufficiency to take her back to some point in the United States, should we be compelled to evacuate that point. In a word, the whole command—as is notoriously ever the case with volunteer forces making a retrograde movement—was completely demoralized.

The chase given by the Spanish steamer Pizarro in the waters of the United States has already been correctly detailed. We reached the harbor of Key West some six miles in advance of that ship. After some minutes delay at the quarantine ground our steamer was moored to the pier. The wounded were carried immediately on shore and the whole command had left in less than ten minutes. The United States authorities seized the vessel, arms &c., &c., and my authority ceased from that moment.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.

JNO. T. PICKETT,

Late Lieutenant Colonel Kentucky Regiment
Adj't Gen. GONZALES,
Late Liberating Army of Cuba.

finished

The Daily Picayune.

28 June 1850,
Evening Edition

Report of Lieut. Col. Bell, of the La. Reg't.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28, 1850.

Sir—I took command of the Louisiana Battalion when Col. Wheat was wounded, which happened a few moments after he had brought his command under the fire of the enemy in the Plaza and while gallantly leading it into action. I received an order to make an attack on the Governor's palace. I immediately charged upon the place. Officers and privates obeyed my command with alacrity and bravery. We succeeded in breaking open the barricaded doors of the lower part of the building fronting on the main street, but instantly discovered that no entrance above could be effected from that direction. This being communicated to Gen. Lopez, we received orders to retire. After the lapse of some time, an order was received to return to the Plaza, with instructions not to fire on the building while marching to the Plaza. A second time we were met by discharge of musketry. I took the responsibility of returning the fire and charged the building. It was then fired at the entrance previously effected by the force under my command. I then surrounded the square containing the Governor's palace, returning the fire that constantly proceeded from it, until a flag of truce was exhibited, and the Governor and his troops surrendered. I cannot omit to state that Capt. Robinson's company of the Kentucky Regiment reported to me and behaved with great gallantry; also Capt. Mizell's company from Mississippi (Independent.) The surrender occurred about 8 o'clock in the morning. The prisoners taken were confined in the barracks, under charge of Capt. Steed, of the Louisiana Regiment. The town remained quiet during the day. Much apparent kindness was manifested on the part of the citizens towards the troops, who, with the exception of those detailed on duty, were passing from place to place through the town in pursuit of rest and refreshment.

About 4 o'clock in the evening Gen. Lopez informed Major Hawkins, of the Kentucky Regiment, and myself, that he had determined to change his original plan—that as he had failed in surprising the town of Cardenas, as he had anticipated, and the information of our landing being carried to Matanzas, there would be sent by the railway train, (which would probably reach us about 1 o'clock that night,) a much larger force than he felt justified in our present condition in resisting. He had, therefore, determined (still holding out the idea that we were to embark on the railway) to embark the troops on the Creole, and endeavor to make a landing at a point on the island where he would find a force organized and ready to support him.

I immediately ordered a portion of my regiment to proceed to the boat, in charge of the prisoners; the remaining portion of the regiment being at the boat engaged in taking on board provisions, coal and water. While nearing the boat a severe firing was heard in the neighborhood of the Plaza. I immediately ordered Capt. Steed on board the boat with the prisoners, and proceeded up the street. Gen. Lopez ordered me to form my command at the foot of the street, as he anticipated an attack from a cross street. I succeeded in arranging my men just in time to despatch some dozen lancers who were making a descent from a side street.

In the morning encounter some twenty of my command were killed and wounded, none in the evening. At no time did the force under my command exceed one hundred and fifty men. I cannot omit to mention among those of my command who particularly distinguished themselves by their gallantry in combat, the names of Adj't Bird, Capt. March, Steed, Kewen, Breckenridge, Davis and Foster, Lieut. Lane, Dennett, Peabody and Vernon, Serg'ts Parker and Stoval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BELL,

Lieut. Col. Louisiana Regiment.

Adj't Gen. GONZALES, of the Army of Liberation,

Note.—Col. Wheat being absent, no report could be obtained from him.

29 June 1850, 2

THE FATE OF THE CARDENAS PRISONERS.

The *Boston Traveller* says that Captain Wiswell, of the ship *Sophia Walker*, which left Mantanzas on the 5th inst., and arrived at Boston on Wednesday, reports that he saw the execution of the five persons left by Gen. Lopez at Cardenas. He gives the following account of them:

These five men had no definite idea of the expedition upon which they were bound until they arrived at Cardenas. Then, as they say, they consulted together, and fearing to remain on board the steamer went on shore and visited the American consul, imploring his protection as Americans. The consul (according to Capt. Wiswell's information) asked them who they were, and when they replied that they came in the *Crede*, said that he could do nothing for them. They then went to a hotel and took dinner, were afterwards met in the street by an American gentleman, who advised them to get on board an American vessel with all haste, or they would soon be captives to the Spaniards.—They were on the way to the sea shore for that purpose, when captured and put in prison.

In a few days, guarded by a company of Spanish troops, they were taken to Mantanzas, where they arrived at 4 o'clock, P. M. one day, were placed in the castle prison, and at 7 o'clock the next morning were marched out and shot near the walls, receiving the balls of the whole company, which riddled their bodies in every direction. The boy of seventeen, who has heretofore been described as among them, was a native of Cincinnati. He wrote a letter, which was given in safe keeping to the Collector, who, Capt Wiswell says, is an honorable man, and will see that it is safely delivered to the friends of the unfortunate youth.

It does not appear whether these men were tried by Court Martial, or were shot at the orders of the Captain General.

Captain Wiswell then asserts an important fact, as coming within his own personal knowledge—the *Traveller* says "he was a witness of the execution,"—of which our Government have been kept in ignorance alike by the Spanish Government and our own Consul, for it has been recently said, semi-officially, that no advice of any such execution had been received at Washington.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

29 June 1850, 2

Returned Cubans.

The following gentlemen, Cuban Volunteers, arrived in our city, last night, on the Winfield Scott, from New Orleans. They belonged to Col. O'Hara's Regiment:

Capt. Henry Robinson, Co. D; S. S. Scott, Surgeon of Ky. Regiment; Lieut. John McDermon, do; Lieut. L. Crussler, do; Capt. F. C. Wilson, do; Lieut. John Whaling, do.

Capt. Robinson is stopping at the Commercial Hotel.

29 June 1850, 2

JOHN BULL, GENERAL LOPEZ, Cuba and General Miranda.

The files of English Journals, up to 9th inst., which have been brought by the Cambria, afford us a full knowledge of the judgment formed by the English Cabinet and the Press with regard to the character and consequences of the Cuban expedition. As the best way to enlighten our readers in what regards this affair, we choose to extract and translate from the *North American and United States Gazette* a summary of a letter addressed from London to its editors, containing various quotations from the English journals of every political shade, the ministerial organ not excepted.

The characteristic hypocrisy of the British Cabinet, which is largely shared by the English press, is notoriously evinced by the opinions they set forth respecting the character and the consequences of the Cuban invasion, in which they have seen, or so they fancy, an unavoidable check to their plots with regard to Cuba, and that the key of the Mexican Gulf was to be transferred to the hands of the United States, thus putting to an end the dissembled yet hostile political war that exists—and it will always be the same if such facts are not verified—between the European and the American Cabinets.

The virtuous John Bull, seized with the most pungent anxiety at the impending danger of the escape of a prey that he, for a long time, has been carefully watching, uses the black epithet "pirate" to stigmatize General Lopez and his noble companions, not minding that he himself better deserves such a qualification, for more than one title. No less courtesy of that benignant kind is shown by that host of gayly dressed Lords gathered in the sumptuous halls of Parliament, easily and comfortably sitting on their richly embroidered sofas. On hearing those insects dressed in gold to condemn with a "pious awe" acts identical to those which they themselves have sanctioned when perpetrated by their Government; acts which they themselves have formally approved, protected and helped with their co-operation in connivance with foreign individuals, as Miranda and Mina, because it suited their own interests,—on hearing them, we say, thus judging upon this question, we should believe that the noble British Lords

have arrived to such a pitch of self-esteem and prideful fatuity, that they deem themselves mighty enough to overset the nature, the causes and the effects of things, and that, none but them, have the right nor the might of saying or doing what is thought, desired or convenient.

We most sincerely partake of their opinion about the atrocious system of policy followed by Old Spain with regard to her colony; and, also, about the necessity of taking a step to put an end to the troubles which the Cuban question casts into the ground of European as well as American policy; but we firmly deny, as every honest and liberal man should do, the false character under which the British hypocrisy and the egotistical views of the Cabinet of St. James endeavour to present before the public the noble undertaking of General Lopez; and we as well repel the measure which more than thirty years ago was proposed by Lord Aberdeen; a measure only inspired by the philanthropic intention of the British Government in order to interdict to the United States every probability of getting possession of the key of the Mexican Gulf; to deprive the Cubans of even a glimpse of a better prospect, thus keeping the prey within its reach, watching for a more convenient and less dangerous occasion to lay his grasp on her.

We are fully aware that John Bull and his splendid army of Lords have plenty of skill and sagacity, even sufficient to lend to others; but, let us be allowed to say that in the present occasion, they have given up the game, and turned aside from that wise course of prudence they have always followed in such important affairs as the present one; this being the motive for our taking the liberty of diverting their attention towards the enterprise of General Miranda in 1806, that they may now behave themselves as they then did, to the great profit of the British interests. The designs of Miranda, whom they openly and decidedly protected, are the same as those of General Lopez; nay, Miranda was in possession of no more efficient means to serve the British interests than those which General Lopez may resort to, in his

actual position. Let John Bull and his illustrious company coalesce with the United States to achieve the independence of Cuba, but not to rivet her chains, or to make harder still the hateful thralldom of the Cubans. Thus, and in no other way a remedy shall be put to the political agitation in that island, and to the diplomatic conflict between Europe and America. Otherwise, the uproar of the impending tempest shall always resound over our heads in the political world of both hemispheres, because America will never yield to those covenants the text of which is the sentence that dooms many a forlorn people to be sacrificed to the ambition and private interests of despotical powers. As long as this magnanimous and humanitarian coalition is not verified as Reason, Humanity, and the spirit of the age require it, the Cubans will be in constant and increasing trouble; they will agitate themselves in secret ferment, as the crater of a volcano on the eve of its bursting forth,—until they achieve the work of their political redemption, or close their fate by a political death.

LONDON, June 7, 1850. ■

To the N. A. and U. S. Gazette

An ecclesiastical question, an educational scheme, a great political meeting, or a horserace in England—a socialist defeat, a President's salary, or a change of the ministry in France—the movements of the Pope, the state of his finances, or the schemes of the Papal government—the troubles of poor Greece, the difficulties of the several German States, or the mysterious designs of Russia or Austria—are all forgotten or lost, as the great Cuban Question rises up before astonished Europe—a Gibraltar in the mighty ocean of politics!

I will proceed to show you, through the public press, public opinion here respecting the new expedition for the surprise and conquest of CUBA by GENERAL LOPEZ. The *Morning Herald*, of last Tuesday, remarks that this news will not surprise any human being acquainted with the history and condition of Cuba, or cognizant of the state of opinion and feeling in the United States. "Of all the governments in the world, the Spanish government has been the worst served by agents, whether those agents be commercial, legal, financial, military, or diplomatic."—"In truth, the whole Spanish system, from the highest functionary to the lowest subordinate, is rotten and corrupt to the very core." After referring to the proclamation of General Lopez, the *Herald* says, the only question now is, whether the expedition is likely to be successful; and it answers that, as the island of Cuba has for twenty-five years been coveted and longed for by patriots and by pirates, and as there has ever been a party within the island favorable to the stranger and the invader, the probability is that Brother Jonathan will achieve his "darling object." With regard to the interference of the American government, the *Herald* remarks, that our government may be rather pleased than otherwise with an expedition of this kind. "GEN. TAYLOR we believe to be a perfectly honest and conscientious man. If the repudiation of such an expedition depended on his private and personal opinion, we should have no fears of the result. But in democracies a PRESIDENT is the slave, not the servant, of the State; and if public opinion runs high in favor of this expedition, neither PRESIDENT nor Secretary of State can long run counter to public opinion." The white population of Cuba have found their commercial interests not only benefited by commercial relations with Americans, but now they find their interests as slave owners identified with those of the Southern States; the number of American houses of commerce in Cuba for the last half century has been considerable and is daily increasing; the best processes of agriculture, of manufactures, of conveyance, and of locomotion, were introduced by Americans; it is therefore, asks the *Herald*, any marvel that the leading Crookes of Cuba look with hopefulness to America, instead of to the degraded, corrupt, and peculating Government of Spain, "composed of public plunderers and selfish, rook and ignorant adventurers?" The *Herald* concludes by



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saying that there was a period when England might have shaped events in Cuba according to her policy, if not according to her interests: and regrets that that fair occasion is long gone by. The *Times* of Wednesday has a leading article on the same subject, and takes a similar view of this important question. It can no longer doubt that an armed force has actually left the American ports with the express purpose of wresting the "Queen of the Antilles" from the crown of Spain. "This movement may, perhaps, be successful, or it may even be anticipated by the operation of the Spanish cruiser." If however, General Lopez and his band should succeed in effecting a landing, they will be virtually beyond reach of the Federal Government, and the question will be brought to the issue of the sword. "If fleets are once exchanged, it is difficult to anticipate anything but embroilment and confusion."—"once conquered by American citizens, Cuba will be considered throughout the Union as American property; and although the Supreme Government may be honestly disposed to restitution and amends, its inherent weakness in this respect is such that its effective resistance to popular opinion is a result almost beyond reasonable anticipation."

The *Times* says, in conclusion, that it is obvious that the same pretensions and the same agency would serve to bring every province and island between Hudson's Bay and the River Plate within the grasp and dominion of the United States. The *Chronicle* of the same date speaks of this "brigand expedition"—this "audacious and wicked project. The most amusing part of the whole affair, it thinks, is the alleged secrecy and "the apparent success of the conspirators in eluding the vigilance of their own government." To the *Chronicle* it seems past belief, that "a well-appointed military expedition, consisting of a force of several thousand men, can have been organized and equipped in a civilized country without the knowledge and connivance of the authorities." It is, however, only fair to acknowledge, says the *Chronicle*, that the course taken by the President and his government, as soon as the whole truth came out, bears every sign of genuine good faith—"certainly all that we know of the present American Executive precludes the suspicion of guilty collusion with piracy, and we willingly remember that a weak government—to borrow Sir Henry Bulwer's celebrated dictum—is never so weak as when endeavoring to enforce on a lawless population the restraints of international honor and honesty." The *Chronicle* admits that it was impossible for the President to act earlier or more decisively than he has done, but the American people are fortunate in a geographical position that exempts them from international liabilities which the most powerful of European States would shrink from braving. If Lopez should succeed, and redress should be demanded by Spain of the American Government, under whose eyes the invasion was planned and organized; then, says the *Chronicle*, the plea of ignorance would derive the whole of its validity from the circumstance of its being offered by a great Power, in answer to the complaints of a little one. Of the ulterior and indirect results of the expedition, the *Chronicle* cannot speak slightly. Even the most prompt chastisement of "the ruffians" would be of little avail to tame the reckless and ferocious spirit of a portion of the American population, whilst the least success would arouse sympathies and passions in the United States which the Government would find it very difficult to restrain.

The *Times* of yesterday, gave a second article upon the Cuban expedition, in which it speaks of the critical condition of the island, of the growing spirit of discontent and disaffection among the Cubans, and of the superior qualities of the soldiers under Lopez. "The latter have been enrolled," almost to a man, from the old troops of General Scott's army, and it is not denied, even by those most inclined to denounce the lawlessness of the expedition, that if they once succeed in effecting a landing, they will show a good front against any force likely to oppose them."—"It is plain that in the Southern States this outrageous enterprise has the good wishes of a large part of the population, and that it is viewed as a natural sequel of the encroachments upon Texas and Mexico."

The *Times* is astonished to learn that the American sympathisers argue in its defence, that civil war having

broken out in Cuba, it is competent to the citizens of any nation to carry their arms to the aid of one side or the other—that England did so by means of the British legion in the civil wars of Spain, and that the practice has been recognised in numerous instances by the American government. The *Times* is equally surprised to find that these arguments were actually taken up and defended in the Senate at Washington. When a Florida Senator demanded to know by what right the Executive had taken measures in violation of the privileges of American citizens, he was, says the *Times*, "conclusively answered by Mr. Wm. Mason, who condemned to the exposure of those extravagant pretensions."

The *Daily News* says that ever since the foundation of the American Republic, the Americans have been anxious to emulate and surpass Englishmen in indulging that desire for territorial acquisition, which seems to be, for the present, the ruling passion of the Anglo-Saxon mind; for the acquisition of Canada, time is implicitly relied upon; "and thus it is that even sober-minded men are beginning to believe that the time is not far off when the glowing prophecies of the most sanguine will be realized, that the boundaries of the Republic would yet be the latitudes, the North Pole, and the two Oceans." But the *News* characterises the Cuban expedition as "lawless and atrocious," and says that the gang of desperadoes engaged in it place their main reliance upon the readiness with which they can work upon the passions and ambition of their countrymen—all that they require to turn the desperate chances of the enterprise in their favor is "to make a dash at it and surround it with the glitter of momentary success." From that moment the perceptions of right and wrong become confused in the minds of multitudes, who are ready to flock in thousands to the scene of action, and to give more or less of a national cast to the acts of a handful of lawless desperadoes.

"We believe Gen. TAYLOR to be imbued with a sincere desire to maintain the honor and integrity of the Republic. The misfortune is, that there are men in the country, leading men, too, who will turn this nefarious project, if it makes the slightest headway, to political purposes, and who will omit no effort to commit their country to the enterprise." The buccaniers mainly rely on this for ultimate success. If they are able to land and maintain their ground, the news will be sent to New Orleans, and in an hour afterwards it will be known throughout the length and breadth of the continent, "where there are thousands whom it will detach from their occupations, and who will converge, with all haste, upon the nearest seaports to Cuba, with a view of being transversed to the scene of action, and sharing in the anticipated plunder."

The *News* believes, however, that the American government will yet be able to crush the expedition, by placing its cruisers between the Cuban coast and the ports on the Mexican gulf, and the marauders, who have already sailed, will be left to the fate which they merit. But the fear is, continues the *News*, that the arm of the government may be paralyzed by the sympathisers; "if it can manage to keep itself clear of international difficulties, it may be disposed to let the matter go forward now that it is begun, trusting to the chapter of accidents, for the possession of the prize which it covets, but at which it deems it prudent not openly to grasp—"It would be taking too limited a view of this matter, to treat it for a moment as a purely American question. The real object of the expedition is not to assert the independence of Cuba, but to annex it to the Union. Such an event would be the first step to absolute supremacy in the West Indian seas." The *Morning Post* to-day says, that whatever may be the fate of this "piratical expedition," the period is not distant when America will close her hand upon rich and fertile Cuba. The consequence would be that Great Britain would lose her West Indian colonies. How will the British government set about the all-important duty of protecting her colonies against the consequence of the not improbable annexation of Cuba to the United States? Will any British minister recommend her Majesty to prevent such occurrence by force? Hardly, we should imagine, in the present humor and state of the pockets of the nation. Or is Great Britain prepared to forestall the predatory American, and herself to clutch the prize?"

EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIÓDICO PARA CIRCULAR GRATUITO.

29 June 1850, 2-3

Editor of the "Cronica" has done before.

TO OUR READERS.

The character and the mission of the "Cronica" of New York are almost universally known, as well as its alleged quality of "official organ" of the Captain General of Cuba and the Ambassador of Her Catholic Majesty in Washington. Its Editor, no doubt, goes on most faithfully with his masters' errand; and thus, our old Spanish cotemporary, in a parrot like manner, repeats what he has been taught to utter, respecting the ideas and mind of the Spanish Government, its delegates in Cuba and its agents elsewhere. This is the reason for our calling the attention of our readers (as we have some times done before now) to the original remarks of the "Cronica" upon the Government of this country, its Magistrates and Officers of all kind, and with regard, also, to the moral and political character of the people in general, without sparing, in its blemishing style, the fair half of American society. We insert, at the end of these lines, some extracts translated from the "Cronica," in order to afford our readers an opportunity to note the coarse and outrageous manner in which its Editor insults this very people among whom he is lodged, and the indulgent authorities whom he provokes and challenges, accusing them of partiality, faithlessness, want of energy, &c., and we would also request the attention of our readers to the want of common sense exhibited in the comments and opinions of the "Cronica" with regard to the spirit of the laws and treaties of this Republic.

Disregarding the gross and defiling insults of the "Cronica," which deserve only the deepest contempt of every civilized people; we will chiefly devote our attention, for a moment, to the Article XV. of the Convention of 1795 between Spain and the U. States, which has been quoted by the witty "Cronica" in order to show that Mr. Clayton did not behave himself quite sincerely on quoting only a small part of it to ground his judgment upon the violent and highbanded proceedings of the Spanish General Armero when capturing the "Georgiana" and the "Susan Loud" loaded with inoffensive American passengers, on the Mexican waters, and taking all of them from on board those 'free ships' to Havana, where they lay confined in the awful holds of a rotten Spanish man of war, (the "Soverano") all this being an open and scandalous violation of the spirit and textuary meaning of the aforesaid article alluded to by Mr. Clayton in his letter to Mr. Campbell, which we now copy in our columns, as the "able"

Had we not in our support the authority of Mr. Clayton, we would not rely on our own capacity to decide upon this topic,—notwithstanding its clearness, on seeing that the "Cronica" draws it in, as a triumphant proof to show "the malicious intention with which Mr. Clayton has mutilated the above mentioned article of the Convention of 1795 in order to interpret it as he did in his official communication to General Campbell."

Indeed, we feel deeply disappointed on noting that Mr. Clayton has not exactly apprehended the spirit or the textuary words of that Convention in its full meaning and intention. And we say so to signify an opinion quite contrary to that of the "Cronica." We think that, had Mr. Clayton strictly followed the course directed by that article, he would not have instructed Mr. Campbell to make any distinction among those men on board a ship bearing the American flag. Let the Editor of the "Cronica" read again the article he quotes, and he, no doubt, will find that "the same liberty granted to goods is extended to persons on board a FREE ship. Then, it is evident that no distinction is made by law as it regards the nationality of men in such a case; then, all the passengers on board the "Georgiana" and the "Susan Loud" are richly entitled to that liberty afforded by the Convention of 1795; then the capture of those passengers, the tortures inflicted upon them and their hard imprisonment in Havana, are an open violation of the article XV quoted by the highly talented "Cronica;" and finally, instead of exceeding or maliciously altering the sense of that Convention, Mr. Clayton has kept himself behind his duty, by not enforcing, as fully as he could, his right of claim against the scandalous proceedings of the Spanish authorities in the present case.

We insert, on continuation of these lines, a literal copy of the aforementioned article XV of the Convention of 1795, that all our readers may judge righteously upon the question; and we very particularly call the attention of Mr. Clayton to as highly important an affair, as, according to informations we have received, there were on board the "Georgian" and the "Susan Loud," a number of persons who were not American citizens.

ARTICLE XV.

"It shall be lawful for all and singular the subjects of His Catholic Majesty, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the said United States, to sail

with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who are, or hereafter shall be at enmity with His Catholic Majesty or the United States. It shall be likewise lawful for the subjects and inhabitants (aforesaid, to sail with the ships and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever not only directly from the places of the enemy aforementioned, to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same prince or under several; and it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed free and except which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either: Contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, so that although they be enemies to either party, they shall not be made prisoners or taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemies."

TRANSLATED

(From "La Crónica.")

—oo—

We were not able on Wednesday to manifest our opinion regarding the communication addressed by Mr. Campbell, Consul of the U. States in Havana, to the Secretary of State Mr. Clayton, under date of the 19.th of May last. If the principal mission of the Consuls is to act the part of mediators in those differences respecting the citizens of their nation who are residents in foreign countries, and if it suits the better service of those citizens to propitiate the authorities of the countries paying due respect to them and to the character of its inhabitants,—it would be a most difficult task that of finding a man less apt than GENERAL CAMPBELL to serve his Government and his fellow citizens in Cuba, if we are to judge from the language and sentiments of the above mentioned paragraph.

The naval forces that keep the coasts of Cuba are not, according to Mr. Campbell, strong enough to prevent a landing which the invaders can very easily effect provided that they use steamers for

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that purpose. The officers of the Militia volunteers lately raised there, and with whom Mr Campbell is acquainted, have never held any military rank, or fired a musket: "the low classes are ignorant, lazy and degraded people: they could not be restrained but by the military power, and if it disappears, the awful consequences can hardly be anticipated, as they would think that attacking and insulting the Americans would be acceptable acts to the mind of the Spanish authorities who do not trust on the good faith of the President, the Government or the people of the U. States."

..... We would now put an end to our comments on Mr. Campbell's dispatch to his Government, as real facts are the best reasons to be produced against such *vulgar, arbitrary and insolent* arguments; but it suits us to remind Mr. Campbell of some circumstances that will at once persuade him that the prating of a certain class of Americans, either residents or transients, in Cuba,—a class of Americans consisting of *blockheads or rowdies, runaway swindlers, vagrant soldiers without pay or office, and loafers always ready to embark in any piratical or unlawful enterprise*, is not the best authority on which we may depend to judge exactly about the physical and moral character of the Spanish people in Cuba. We will tell Mr. Campbell what the volunteers, suddenly organized in Havana, knew and thought about the question.

..... They expected the arrival of sundry Generals and Governors of this Republic, who barefacedly pronounced their attachment to the invaders; who, with a savage impudence, have trampled under their feet the faith and authority of their country and the Right of nations; and who, resigning their offices, have placed themselves at the head of a piratical business.

..... They knew very well that Mr. Campbell ought to know that some Americans, residents of the very city of Havana, used to leave for the U. States, without passports, on board of the steamers Ohio and others, and, after a few days, they would come back to Havana, in the same way, bearing instructions and errands respecting the state of the piratical conspiracy; finally, they knew that the invaders carried their insolence and boldness to the highest pitch of stupidity and ridicule, as only two hundred heroes from Mississippi, Missouri, Kentucky and other places highly renowned for their presumptuous giant-like men and sundry other items, noticing on their arrival on board the Ohio at Havana, [on the very day which they had appointed for the transfer of Cuba from the Power of Spain to

the Power of N. Lopez, Beach, Quitman and retinue] that no signs of a movement appeared, they determined to storm the city and its castles, and they would have attempted this plan, but for a speech addressed to them by Capt. Schenk, of the Ohio, who as a skillful seaman, represented to them, in his own manner, the inopportunities of the exploit, and, doubtless, the scanty glory of so cheap a triumph. The heroes and sanguine invaders had to be contented with daubing and injuring with a piece of coal the faces of some poor boatmen who took them from one steamer to another, and with receiving in exchange a good many oar-strokes from the hands of the Spanish rowers.

..... We now will quote the article which we have mentioned before, of the Treaty of 27th October 1795 between Spain and the U. States, ratified by another compact of both nations in 1819.—Said articles will more efficiently enlighten those of our readers who know nothing of such treaties with regard to the present question but the subtracted clause of the 15th article of that of 1795, quoted by Mr. Clayton in his communication to the Consul Campbell; and at the same time it will serve us as public reference and testimony, for the future.

(From "La Cronica" n.º 68 of June 8th)

Weakness or unfaithfulness of the American Government.

"The Spanish Government and the Spanish magistrates, are fully persuaded that the United States Government has not only been in want of power or will to prevent the going out of a piratical expedition against Cuba, but that it has been also in want of power or will to inflict an exemplary punishment on those pirates who, after having invaded, set on fire and robbed a town of that province, murdering a number of its inhabitants, came back to this country, where they are acquitted of any criminality and allowed to live freely under the protection of the laws."

IMPUDENCE AND LIES OF THE PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Charleston Mercury published on June 11th, among other news, the following, which we will translate to show how far impudence and falsehood are carried by some journals in this country. There is some truth about the threats to the "young lawyer"; but according to our knowledge that fact took place, not as related by the Mercury, but in the moment of capturing the *Georgiana* and the *Susan Loud*, when it was of the greatest emergency to extort from the prisoners, by any means whatever and without losing a moment, the confession of the course taken by his companions on their way to the coasts of Cuba. It appears that the lawyer had been appointed Intendant by the pirates.

"La Cronica" April 22th, 1850.

[SECOND EDITION.]

THE AMERICAN ANNEXATIONISTS ARE PIRATES.

We have not for a moment lost sight of this side of the question, since the day that the criminal and piratical party of the annexationists of this country, dared to put their eyes on Cuba, as an easy prey, inevitably destined to satiate for a moment the disordered appetite of their jaw bones.

("La Cronica" June 26th, 1850.)

They published the names of a General whose celebrity consists in having been appointed all at once a general by Mr. Polk, from the military degree of a bad lawyer, and in the calumnies of the cause followed in Mexico against the honest General Scott.

("La Cronica" May 22th, 1850.)

We believe that General Quitman may be acquainted with that bad lawyer appointed general with so much haste by Mr. Polk.

E. E.

29 June 1850, 3

The opinion set forth by the *Sun* in the article we quote from it, regarding the character of General Lopez, his enterprise and his followers, has more than once been manifested by us in the columns of our paper; but the *Sun* so evidently shows the error and inconsistency of its oponent, and so explicitly does the *Express*, retracts the insults it has pauced out against the Cuban patriots, that we deem it a charitable work to contribute our part to let the world know its repentance and conversion. Would to God that the example of the *Express* may prove successful to shame and convert others who are in as great a want of pure consciences, and who, as the *Sun* most judiciously says, in their blindfold zeal condemn every thing that they presume may affect the interests of the *dique* they belong to.

We very particularly call the attention of the pious editors of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and the *Journal of Commerce*, to the above mentioned article from the *Sun*; and, (in order to evince more largely the enormity of their sins, in case that the arguments of the *Sun* and the contrition of the *Express* have not touched their consciences,) we remind them that neither the American people and magistrates, nor any man in any civilized country, considered as "pirates" or "banditi" General Miranda and his American companions, who carried out from the United States, an armed expedition to invade Venezuela; that His Excellency the Spanish Minister, is admitted to be a model of gentlemanliness and loyalty, and that he never employed his rich capacity but in the service of his beloved Queen and Mistress Isabel 2^a of Spain, in whose behalf, and against his Excellency own native country, (Buenos-Aires,) and all America, he eagerly uses his pen and anxiously plays his diplomatic wires, as it has been the case with our unhappy Cuba, whose hateful bondage to Spain is the object of the most sanguine desires and the unceasing exertions of so worthy a son of America.

We might present a great many instances like those of Miranda, and Caderon; but these, we think, are quite enough to declare the Editors we have alluded to "guilty of contumacy" if they do not confess their sin, and grieve for them, with a sincere repentance.

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The preceeding lines were already in type when we received the *North American and U. S. Gazette* (of the 27th inst.) a paper which is admitted to be the organ of the Secretary of State in the present Administration. He who has not observed the unsteadiness and want of vigor which characterizes the political conduct of the present administration, would, no doubt, be surprised on reading the long and low-minded harangue offered to the public by the organ of the Secretary, after its boasts and bravadoes against Count Alcoy. There is nothing new to us in it, as our opinion with regard to the actual Cabinet is well known to our readers. Nothing but that could be expected from a Government that, after enduring the shocking outrages committed against the American flag on the capture of the *Georgia* and the *Susan Lloyd*, after suffering its citizens to be driven away from on board the said "free ships" to be confined in mortiferous spanish dungeons, after having been openly provoked in the person of its representative the American Consul in Havana; and finally, after having threatened the Cuban authorities with the boastfulness of a bully, says by means of its official organ:

"The news from England, showing the manner in which the intelligence of the Cuban expedition was received by the press and by Parliament, must, if there were any doubt on that point, satisfy every American reader that the acquisition of "the queen of the Antilles" by the United States is an event not at all likely to secure the approval, or be effected with the consent, of her Majesty's government."

It can never be desirable or even a possible acquisition to them, unless obtained peaceably by treaty-purchase from Spain, with the knowledge and the acquiescence of a government so profoundly interested as Great Britain really is."

It is a shame to confess it; yet, we have many reasons to believe that this "unsteadiness and want of vigor," as we said before, will give place to the death of those unhappy Americans who are still lying in chains, exposed to the deadly influence of the poisoning atmosphere which surrounds them in the filthy dungeons where they are closely confined. We are afraid, too, that the national honor of America may be sacrificed to the throwings of England, and those unhappy Americans are doomed to be the victim of a crafty foreign ambassador.

We will come again to the discussion of this matter.



29 June 1850, 4

In the desire of the Express to bear down hard upon us, it falls into the very fault with which it charges the Sun, and makes our conduct so odious in its sight. It is also so stupid as to contradict its assertion in the first paragraph, by using in the second, the very sort of vilifying language for which we censured it. It commences thus:—

—The 'Sun' charges the Express 'with traducing and vilifying the conduct, character and motives of citizens of the Republic. We deny the charge and ask for proof.'

Well, we take the second paragraph of the article and offer it as our proof.

"We do not like to see our countrymen misled by such adventurers as Lopez. We do not like to see Americans decoyed, as many of those in the Lopez expedition were, with the idea that they were going to California when they were carried to Cárdenas. We do not like the 'beauty and booty,' promises, which have been at the bottom of some of these Cuba expeditions,—the promise of largesses in pay, of plantations in full cultivation, and offices and honors to those who would embark in these expeditions."

Now we again call this "traducing and vilifying the conduct, character and motives of citizens of this Republic." The Express knows it to be a fact, that the officers and great body of the Cuban Expedition knew well enough that they were not going to California, but to Cuba; and they knew the purpose too. And when the Express talks of the "beauty and booty promises," the "largesses" and "plantations," the "offices and honors," it should ask, is not this traducing? Is not this imputing improper motives? Is not this something like saying, that by such promises Gen. Lopez got 600 Americans to go on a plundering expedition to Cuba? And if these 600 men went through their republican impulses, does not such language traduce and vilify their motives and characters?

Oh, but says the Express, they thought they were going to California? Can the Express not see its own inconsistencies? The promises it talks about would not have been necessary to induce men to go to California, besides it is too absurd to suppose that any number of men could be duped by any such pretence. If the Express would only read the New Orleans and Southern papers, it would there see the character and the worth of the men who favor the freedom of Cuba, but in its blind zeal, it can only read to denounce any movement that seems to endanger the interest and plans of the clique to which it is attached. If the Express means to impugn the truth of our public statement, and our statement before the U. S. Court, let it do so boldly, and we will give it an opportunity to prove its calumny.

Ricardo G. Holmes

Girijano Dentista,
en Verapaz en Calle de Washington, No.
261 Boulevard.
en Havana y Trinidad de Cuba.

Habana y Julio 18 de 1850.

Roncali ha perdido mucho de su popularidad en términos que hasta se ha tratado seriamente de hacerle dejar el mando de grado ó a viva fuerza, y entregarlo á Armijo, que hoy es el héroe de la *españolista*; pero parece que no se han llevado las cosas hasta ese extremo porque los conspiradores no confían en la tropa, y lo que se ha hecho es escribir con calor á España para que lo quiten cuanto antes. Entre los conspiradores la opinion pública designa á Olañeta, Salas, Samá, Solano, Alvear y otros varios.

Convendría que este hecho se publicase en La Verdad, Nombrando á los Cabecillos para edificación de D^a. Federico = A. B.

IMPRESA DE LA VERDAD,
No. 50 1/2 Church-st. corner of Chamber.

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(Continúan las observaciones á Don J. A. Saco.)

Mas el Sr Saco pretende fortificar aun nuestra esperanza infundiéndonos fe en la influencia de la libertad y adelantos del siglo, y refutando al que ha titulado su *Compatriota*, se espresa de este modo: "¿ Porqué ha de figurarse "mi *Compatriota*, que la suerte de Cuba es en 1849 tan horrible como cuando gemia bajo la espada de Tacon?" "¿ Porqué ha de suponerse que en el "trascuro de doce años, tan fecundos "en grandes acontecimientos, no ha "podido resucitar ninguna de las esperanzas nuestras entonces, ni nacer "otras nuevas? ¿ Porqué ha de renunciar al progreso constante de los "pueblos modernos, y desconfiar de "aquella fuerza latente y poderosa, "que incesantemente los empuja hacia "su mejoramiento y perfeccionamiento. Yo creo que Cuba lleva en "su seno este germen de vida y de libertad, y que sin trastornos ni revoluciones se podrá ir desarrollando "hasta que cobre una existencia vigorosa. Pero el gobierno lo impedirá, "me dicen los *anexionistas*.—El Gobierno, contesto yo, podrá poner "obstáculos, podrá retardar la marcha; pero su accion no pasará de "aquí, porque tiene que luchar con un "principio superior, que ya empieza "a dominarlo, y que se burlaría de sus "esfuerzos. Uno de los fatales errores "de los *anexionistas* consiste en haberse imaginado que Cuba, bajo del "poder de España, permanecerá eternamente en la inmovilidad política, "porque el gobierno nunca le concederá instituciones liberales. Yo tengo "mas fe que ellos en la libertad y en "la esperiencia de los siglos. ¿ Por "qué fueron tan libres los colonos Norteamericanos bajo la dominacion "de su metrópoli? ¿ Porqué lo son "los Canadenses y los habitantes de "otras colonias inglesas? Por "que "Inglaterra es la nacion mas libre de "Europa. ¿ Porqué fueron despoticamente regidos hasta los primeros "años del presente siglo todos los "colonos franceses? Por qué la "Francia no empezó á gozar hasta entonces "de alguna libertad; pero desde "el dia en que cesaron de presidir "sus consejos las ideas del antiguo "despotismo, se concedieron á los "Franceses de ultramar legislatura y "otros derechos políticos. ¿ Por qué "gobernó España tiránicamente al "Nuevo Mundo? Por que España "era un gobierno absoluto. Pero España ha hecho su revolucion en estos "últimos años, y en el de 1849 acabó "de obtener un triunfo completo.— "Asentada ya en ella la libertad sobre "una base sólida, y esparciéndose é "infiltrándose sus benéficos principios

"en el corazon de los Españoles, imposable es que la situacion política de "Cuba permanezca inalterable." Para ajustar á debida exactitud los varios conceptos que envuelve este párrafo, seria preciso difundirme mas allá de lo que piden los limites de este papel, y la premura con que escribo: afortunadamente me bastan unas cuantas observaciones para rectificar la idea principal y su aplicacion á la isla de Cuba.

Téngase presente ante todo que no soy *anexionista*, aunque admito y acepto la union con todas veras, como la única tabla de salvacion mas pronta y segura en el naufragio político de la Isla. Ni participo, ni muchos otros tampoco, del error que consiste en imaginarse que Cuba, bajo el poder de España, permanecerá eternamente en la inmovilidad política; lejos de eso, las ideas que ya tengo emitidas, y las demás que espondré, hacen patente que lo que mas tememos es, que esa inmovilidad se rompa de un modo desordenado y violento que nos confunda en las ruinas: creemos, si, en general los habitantes de Cuba, que el gobierno de España procurará por todos medios esa inmovilidad, y que para conservarla no concederá nada, mientras pueda no conceder: y creemos que podrá, mientras no tenga delante una fuerza irresistible que le convenza de la pérdida inmediata de la Isla, si no accede; mas creemos tambien que cuando esto caso llegue, ya la revolución estará hecha, acaso de un modo funesto, y entonces, ya será demasiado tarde.

La suerte de la Isla, es hoy la misma que era cuando la gobernaba el General Tacon; por que de entonces acá no ha variado en nada el sistema que la rige; y así, como un país gobernado arbitrariamente y despoticamente, solo ha podido experimentar las modificaciones dependientes del caracter personal de sus gobernantes, y de otras circunstancias accesorias, variables y de poca trascendencia. Doce años son un momento en la vida de los pueblos, y muy poco ó nada debe esperarse de tan corto periodo, como no coincidan causas extraordinarias capaces de alterar profundamente las cosas: esos grandes acontecimientos á que alude Saco, en nada han variado la política de España para con su isla de Cuba, y lo mismo se saquea hoy á sus habitantes que entonces, lo mismo se abusa en todos los ramos de administracion, y se destierra y aprisiona de la propia despótica manera: aun peor es bajo cierto aspecto, pues como las cosas se van alambicando mas y mas, el gobierno aumenta en suspicacia y desconfianza, procura tener ojos en todas partes, preside por medio del Capitan General ó de sus delegados hasta en colegios, sociedades y negocios los mas agenos de la política y administra-

cion pública, y tiene mas ahinco que antes en conferir los empleos de todas clases con preferencia á hombres que, por ser Peninsulares, ó por otros motivos, los considera ciegos partidarios suyos.

Lleva Cuba en su seno, es yerdad, lo mismo que todos los pueblos, ese germen de vida y de libertad, de desarrollo y perfeccion, sembrado en lo último de la naturaleza humana; pero ese germen se debilita, enferma y paraliza, como la simiente en extraño clima, cuando está comprimido y viciado por la atmósfera mefítica de un gobierno inmoral y despótico; y si en tal estado pudiera desenvolverse, esto seria la obra de esfuerzos continuos y redobladados, que chocando con obstáculos mas fuertes aun, rendirian por fin á provocar una irrupcion, una conmocion violenta: y si ese germen se desenvuelve entre nosotros lento y combatido, tambien se desenvuelven lozanos y vigorosos otros gérmenes destructores, que bien podrian brotar y emponcharnos hasta el centro de la vida, antes que lográsemos fortalecer la planta que habia de servirnos de antidoto.

La política de España no ha variado ni aun en España misma despues de esos grandes acontecimientos, ni por el mayor de todos, que ha ocurrido á sus puertas del otro lado de los Pirineos. Por el contrario, mas parece que retrocede hacia el despotismo, que avanza por el sendero de instituciones libres: débil, vacilante y rehacia cuando se trata de dar ensanche á la libertad, sea en reformas puramente políticas, sea en su régimen económico, ó en la administracion civil, solo camina con pasos firmes, y adelanta con energia, cuando va á poner mayores dificultades y trabas á los pueblos, y á su desarrollo moral, político y económico, ó á obtener algun triunfo como el de 1849 que cita el Sr. Saco. ¿ Y estaria ya en España asentada la libertad sobre una base sólida? Ni lo está, ni lo estará en muchos años; ni puede esperarse espíritu liberal y adelantamientos sociales de gran cuenta en una nacion cuyo gobierno, apesar de las instituciones representativas, no ha podido desprenderse de sus hábitos despoticos, y desconoce todavia, por lo ménos en cuanto á la aplicacion, los principios y móviles del bien estar y engrandecimiento de los pueblos. Y si esto sucede á España consigo misma, ¿ qué podrá esperar, y cuando, la Isla de Cuba?

En vano, pues, y muy en vano se esforzarian los comisionados que quiere el Sr. Saco, y pondrian en juego todos los resortes y argumentos, que sin duda nos dan la razon. Sus conatos y esfuerzos, los de otros habitantes, y en espedal los de sus conmitentes, unidos al espíritu del siglo y otras causas siempre

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na accion, irian haciendo fermentar ca-
o' día mas las cabezas y los corazones,
y preparando el choque con la Metró-
poli de un modo mas enconado y violento,
y poco tardaria la revolucion en
manifestarse, tal vez con caracteres de
muy mal agüero, que ahora pueden
evitarse. La revolucion, el levanta-
miento de los pueblos contra los gobier-
nos, es y ha sido siempre el resultado
de continuos agravios é inútiles recla-
maciones: ni comprendo como lo des-
conoce el Sr. Saco.

He hablado hasta aquí de estos man-
datarios en pura suposición; pues de
ningun modo creo factible su nombra-
miento, y mucho ménos su nombra-
miento legal. Otra cosa se imagina el
Sr. Saco, cuando dice á este propósito;
"¿ Quien impedirá dar estos pasos tan
justos y tan legales? ¿ El gobierno de
de Cuba? Un gobierno como aquel, solo
puede impedir estas combinaciones cuando
tomen un aparato revolucionario, ó naz-
can de la aislada voluntad de un corto
número de individuos: pero cuando se
funde en el voto de los hombres mas res-
petables, apoyados en la opinion del país,
entonces aquel gobierno ya se guardará
de empeñar un combate desigual en que
sabe quedará vencido." Cita como prue-
ba el caso mismo de la representación
de los 93 vecinos de Matanzas, y alu-
diendo al jóven que por ella fue dester-
rado, añade: " Aun así, él solo, y solo
él, fué el únicamente perseguido, á pesar
de que firmaron aquella representación
noventa y tres vecinos de la ciudad de
Matanzas. ¿ Y por qué no fueron tam-
bien perseguidos? Por que el gobierno
se encontró con hombres á quienes por
su número y su influencia no se atrevió á
atacar. Y si esto sucedió en un negocio
en que solamente intervinieron algunos
vecinos de aquella ciudad; ¿ qué no será,
cuando la opinion se espresa magestiosa-
mente sobre un terreno constitucional por
el órgano de las personas mas notables de
la Isla? "

En boca de la ' Metrópoli puse ya al-
gunas palabras que por si solas basta-
rian á contestar este párrafo; pero aña-
diremos algo mas, pues que su autor
parece que ha olvidado ya lo que es la

isla de Cuba. ¿ Ignora el Sr. Saco que
en este país nada se puede hacer, ni
aun bailar, ó tocar cuatro instrumentos,
sin la licencia ó intervencion del Go-
bierno? ¿ Ignora que el mas insignifi-
cante negocio á que se reúnan varios
individuos, está sujeto á su inquisicion
y examen, y á ser calificado y tratado
del modo que mejor cumpla á sus mi-
ras? ¿ Ignora que el haber despojado
de la representación nacional á los habi-
tantes de Cuba, ha sido para que care-
ciésemos de todo órgano y medio legal
de hacer reclamaciones contra los abu-
sos de los que gobiernen, ó para pedir
reformas? ¿ Ignora que de esta mane-
ra el gobierno puede tratar como cri-
minales á los que se aparten de seme-
jante sistema? ¿ Ignora que tanto el
gobierno como los que mandan en Cu-
ba, tienen ó creen tener un gran interés
en imposibilitar y reprimir hasta el
pensamiento de semejantes pretensio-
nes, y con mas motivo, si se trata de
llevarlas á cabo con independencia, y á
pesar de la autoridad? ¿ No compren-
de que esta procurará de todos modos
desbaratar esos proyectos y escarmentar
á los que traten de ejecutarlos? ¿ No
sabe que esto lo puede hacer el gobier-
no? Pues entonces, ¿ cómo asegura que
el gobierno solo impedirá estos pasos
cuando tomen un aparato revolucionario?
¿ No ve que tales pasos en nuestro
sistema son ilegales y subversivos, que
solo podrian darse furtivamente, y por
lo mismo por un corto número, y que
esto derribaría el edificio por sus ci-
mientos? ¿ Y á qué llama entonces el
Sr. Saco manifestarse la opinion mages-
tosamente sobre un terreno constitucio-
nal? ¿ Que ley ó que institucion tene-
mos que nos autorize á usar de semejan-
tes medios? ¿ No es precisamente lo
contrario? Y entonces, ¿ qué deslum-
brador ensueño es el que le domina?
No olvide además, que él y sus compa-
ñeros de diputacion en 1836 estaban
nombrados muy constitucionalmente, re-
clamaban sobre un terreno constitucional,
y constitucionalmente y sobre el terreno
constitucional fueron desechados, y de-
cretada la suerte de la Isla.

Continuará.

WASHINGTON

29 June 1850, 3

FOREIGN.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, JUNE 13, 1850.

The Expedition against Cuba has furnished abundant matter for the London press to comment upon, and the affair has been made the most of, as evincing the "weakness of the General Government which suffered such an expedition to leave port;" "the desire of Americans for acquiring new territory," and many other deductions equally correct and liberal. General TAYLOR and the Administration, however, escape all censure; but the people "have been made lawless" by too much liberty, and are fast affording another proof that "a republican form of government is not calculated to maintain either the virtue of the individuals who live under it, or the happiness and power of the nation which adopts it." Whole columns of such wise deductions have been submitted to the attention of honest John Bull, who "blesses his stars" that he lives under the control of Queen, Lords, and Commons, and that he has nothing to do with the laws but "to obey them, and nothing to do with the taxes but to pay them." The *Economist* has a well written and liberally conceived article upon this subject, and it may be generally assumed as a fact, that the more influential papers of the country, particularly in the metropolis, have treated the business with candor and fairness. From this almost general rule, the *Times* is a great exception.

Interrogatories have been addressed to Ministers in both houses respecting the expedition of General LOPEZ to Cuba. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE in the Lords, and Lord PALMERSTON in the Commons, admitted the fact, but testified to the friendly intentions of the United States' Government towards that of Spain, and to the exertions of the American President and Cabinet to render the expedition powerless.

29 June 1850, 4

In reference to a notice copied into this paper, announcing the death at KEY WEST of Lieut. HARKINS, U. S. Army, one of the members of the "Cuba Expedition," we are requested, by the proper authority, to correct the statement that Mr. Harkins belonged to *the United States Army*. There is no officer of that name borne on the Army rolls.

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FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, JUNE 13, 1850.

The Cuban Expedition has been the subject of general comment by the Parisian press during the last ten days. Of course, censure is unsparingly bestowed; and the gentle epithets of pirates, buccaneers, brigands, robbers, applied to all American citizens concerned in the affair. Some of the journals extend these civilities to all American citizens who are not concerned in it. Generally, however, full justice is rendered to President TAYLOR, and all American functionaries, by the respectable members of the French press. The *Constitutionnel* of this morning, in publishing the details of the failure of the expedition arrived yesterday by the last steamer, says all that could be desired upon this subject. As for the American citizens who participated in this enterprise, I concur heartily in the severest censures which public opinion in Europe can inflict upon them. *They have brought indelible reproach upon the American name; I trust they have brought exemplary punishment upon themselves.* It yet remains for our Government to clear itself of all suspicion of complicity, by rigorously prosecuting, to the fullest extent that the laws will permit, such as shall be fortunate enough to return.

29 June 1850, 2

Cuban Affairs.

The accounts by the latest arrivals from Havana, of the course and intentions of the Spanish authorities towards the Contoy prisoners, seem to conflict with each other, and in some respects, with the confident statements made by authority at Washington City: as derived from the Spanish Minister. We are told that the prisoners have been formally demanded, and the surrender "flatly refused;" and again, that there is no doubt that they will all be speedily released, by being handed over to the jurisdiction of the United States. Leaving out of the case the descriptive words of "immediate demand," and "flat" refusal, the statements may be reconciled with each other. It is possible that the demand has been made, and that it has been declined; but that the refusal is not peremptory, but conditional, and explained by temporary circumstances. The Government of the United States may have been assured, and may confide in the assurance, that legal forms are necessary, under the Spanish judicial system, merely to verify officially the facts of these transactions for the use of the Government at home, which will doubtless be called upon by our Government to account for the violence employed against vessels sailing on the high seas under the American flag, and that after these preliminaries are fully executed the men will be given over to the United States in safety. This supposition, for which there are good grounds, explains, in the only manner we can imagine, the continued confidence expressed at Washington and elsewhere, in papers supposed to reflect truly the opinions of the State Department, that these prisoners, though still detained, will inevitably be released. It is a natural explanation, too, for although it may be shown that no just interpretation of national or original right authorizes the Spanish Government to keep these men in custody, the proverbial pride of the Spanish nation may insist upon the most positive proof of the real character of the men and vessels, and all the forms of national punctilio, before yielding the point. We are induced to give more credit to this view, from our knowledge that a large number of the most influential men in authority in Havana have freely expressed to citizens of the United States their full conviction of the right of the Contoy prisoners to their discharge, and their strong belief that it will be granted after the preliminary examinations shall have been completed.

The Government of the United States will, nevertheless, retain the right of recurring, for satisfaction, not merely for the original acts of violence, but for all resulting injuries and unnecessary delays, to the sovereignty of Spain; which, however liberally it may delegate to its subordinates in this hemisphere the license to act without direct instructions and immediate accountability to itself, does not, at all, thereby lessen its own accountability for their acts to others. It rather increases the incentives for the American nations, and particularly ours, to insist with more strictness upon the precise fulfillment by Spain of all her international obligations, for her dependencies, as for herself. The anomalous condition of Cuba, as an element of disorder in contiguity to the American States, requires all matters that relate to her to be watched with peculiar and unrelaxing vigilance.

But, let us examine a little into the probable course of these impending events, according to the usages of Governments, in their intercourse with each other. The newspapers discourse heatedly of the imminency of war. They think war certain, at last, in any result of this immediate question, but in view of that, immediate and unavoidable. The national exasperation of feeling here and in Cuba gives currency to this belief, and unless very discreet counsels prevail with the authorities on both sides, will be very apt to make fresh provocations and new causes, to bring about the accomplishment of these predictions.

Nations, however, do not act on the impulses of the moment like angry individuals, who resent insults on the spot by an appeal to the fist or the horsewhip. They are subject to general principles, which long approved custom has established as restraints upon the intercourse of nations with each other, and may not be disregarded without loss of character and influence. There are, too, principles of internal administration, restraints upon executive power and forms of legislative action to be regarded, all of which furnish obstacles to immediate war not to be got over in hot haste and without full inquiry into the grounds and consequences of so momentous an act.

Should these prisoners be delivered, what remains between the two nations will be simple questions of adjustment by negotiation. It is not to be presumed in advance that what redress it may be decided by our own Government, on a whole view of the case, we have a right to demand of Spain will be refused; especially after the recognition of the justice of the preliminary demand of the United States, in the giving up of the prisoners captured.

Should they be refused—what next? Immediate hostilities? An armament to seize Cuba? A declaration of war? We know what the impulse on the state of facts, as now understood would be throughout the country. The cry would be, let the President blockade Havana, batter down the Moro, and take the whole island instantly, unless the men are given up at once; and it would be difficult to reconcile the popular mind to a moment's delay.

But let it be remembered in the first place that this would be an act of war, and the President of the United States would hesitate long, even in the recess of Congress, before doing any act which would involve the country in war, unless in the most urgent case of self-defence. When Congress is in session, and the question is of commencing hostilities against the possessions of a foreign Government which is at peace with us, the obvious duty of the Executive is to lay the subject before the Legislature—with whom lies the war-making power—and to ask for authority. In the Mexican war, the late President was very severely censured for disposing of the troops of the United States, on the frontier of our own country, so as to provoke, as was said, a collision, in which force was used to repel assaults and to follow up the hostilities commenced by the adversary. Gen. Taylor is not likely to exceed that much-censured act, by assuming to decide on offensive war without the assent of Congress.

The course of the President may therefore be stated in advance. When the case arises which in his opinion requires the employment of the army and navy to exact justice from any foreign power,

or punish them for any indignities to American citizens or the American Government, he will unquestionably recommend the matter to Congress, and ask for appropriations of money, ships and men.

Now with all our natural resentments against the course of the Spaniards of Cuba, and the instinctive desire to hold them to instant accountability, we do not by any means feel sure that the President will deem the non-delivery of the prisoners cause for the recommendation of a declaration of war. He may very reasonably suppose that an appeal to the bloody arbitrament of war ought not to be had against Spain or the dominions of Spain for acts done in a distant province, which the real sovereign has never been invited to consider and avow or disavow.

Even if the President should be disposed to ask for the war power, at once, it is not probable, at least in the present temper of Congress, that an act could be obtained for any declaration of war before the trial has been made whether Spain is willing to adopt all the consequences of the acts of her insolent agents in Cuba, or may not be disposed to disavow and make atonement, and perhaps enter into some permanent arrangement to disembarass herself of this troublesome dependency forever.

Without doubt the relations, social and political, between the United States and its inhabitants, especially of the South, and the inhabitants and Government of Cuba, are such that there will never be perfect peace while the Spanish dominion subsists in the island. This antagonism, which is that of an European influence sustained by European arms and fleets against the mass of American ideas, men and interests, has its origin in causes natural and inevitable; and which will never be overcome until the system of government in Cuba harmonizes with the prevailing wishes of the people, and is in concord with those of the States with which they are surrounded. In this conflict, and all the processes of change, peaceable or by violence, it is the inevitable destiny of the United States to take a leading part on every occasion as it arises. The conviction of that duty, from which it is impossible to escape, and of the tendency of all things to the consummation of what we wish, should act as a caution against all abrupt and untimely action, and incline our people and Government at all times, when it is possible, to such pacific measures as wholly and firmly pursued may enable us to avoid the shock of war, facilitate the peaceable withdrawal of the Spanish power, and the voluntary surrender of Cuba to the dominion of its own

inhabitants, or its annexation to the United States. We do not relinquish the hope, held by all feeling difficulties, which exhibit in so marked a manner the inevitable points of personal collision and irritation between the United States and Spain, on account of Cuba, may have a better effect than that of bringing the two nations into a state of war. Wisely and moderately managed, they may facilitate the purchase of the island by the United States, and thus close up forever all the sources of irritation. And we may add, we are not without some reasons for believing that the opportunity will be improved, and the effort made under circumstances which give some hopes of a successful termination.

The Daily Pineapple

29 June 1850, 2

INTELLIGENCE FROM CUBA.—By the arrival at New York of the brig Roland, Walt, from Cienfuegos, advices to the 30th ult. are received, which confirm the previous accounts of the excitement existing at that place. Two of Gen. Lopez's men who had been arrested between Cardenas and Cienfuegos, were shot. The Governor's mansion had been pierced for cannon, &c. It was believed by some that fifty good men and true could annihilate the entire force at the above place.

The Herald learns by the schooner Brothers, Hosmer, arrived from Sagua, which place she left on the 6th inst., that business at that date was beginning to assume its former activity. The invasion excitement having, in a great measure, subsided, the militia had been disbanded. The place was healthy.

The Tribune learns from Capt. Merrill, of the bark Archimedes, that the harbor of Matanzas was strictly guarded by a large number of gun-boats, each having a large swivel mounted on the stern. The militia were daily drilled on the Plaza. The Government is making great effort to prevent another landing of the patriots.

The sickness had entirely left the shipping, but there were a few cases of cholera among the negroes on the plantations.

CUBAN INVADERS AT NASSAU, N. P.—By an arrival at New York, on the 20th inst., from Eleuthera, the Herald was put in possession of a file of the Nassau Royal Gazette. The number of the 5th says :

Some excitement was created yesterday by the arrival in this port of a sloop-boat, under the American flag, having on board four persons, who were supposed to be fugitives from the late expedition to Cuba, and this supposition was confirmed by some conversation which they held with a gentleman who visited the boat.

The boat and crew were placed under guard, and the crew, four in number, were brought during the afternoon, before the police magistrate, on a charge of having violated the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. They were remanded until this morning, when they were discharged. It appears that three of them were Americans, and one a British subject, formerly resident here.

The vessel was furnished with a regular clearance and other papers from Key West.

The Mail Enquirer.

30 June 1850, 2

BARTHELEMY FLEET FOR CUBA.—The British Admiral, in command of the Gulf squadron, has received orders to have every vessel under his command, ready for active service at an hour's notice. The island of Trinidad is the rendezvous, where one ship-of-the-line, three frigates, one sloop, and fourteen gun-boats are now ready for sea. It was expected they would sail thence to Cuba. So say the Jamaica papers of the 17th inst.

June 30, 1850, 2

England and the Cuban Expedition.

The news of the descent of General Lopez and his followers on the island of Cuba, has caused a very lively and interesting excitement in England. John Bull is in a high fever. But, we believe, the principal part of the sensation has been confined to Parliament and the press. The people generally, having no interest in the question, were, up to the sailing of the last packet, passive on the subject. Still, if the expedition had made a stand, and had been likely to be successful, and had the English Government had an ulterior object in view, which public clamor and excitement might aid in developing and carrying out, there is no doubt they would easily have produced such an excitement, through the medium of the press; for however passive the English may be on questions which do not immediately and directly concern them, it would be quite an easy task to convince them that their pecuniary interests and national character were involved in the Cuban invasion.

There is but people so earth so sensitive. Some two million—only make them believe that the British and American are threatened, and at once arouse all their passions and prejudices. This done, they are ready to carry conflagration and death to the farthest end of the globe—in short, they are ready to massacre one half the inhabitants of the world, to ruin the other half, and to fill their pockets and gratify their national vanity. A few well-written articles in the Times would effect such an object, and let the whole country, from Cornwall to John O'Grath's House, in a flame, if the administration were fit to make it a national question. The news of the failure of the Cuban expedition, however, must have reached England long before this. That will put an end to any farther feeling on the subject; but even if the expedition had been successful, we venture to predict, though the English press might rail, and some of the fat and gouty members of Parliament rave until the day of Judgment, (if they exist so long,) British statesmen would not dare to make it an issue with our government, for very obvious reasons, which a little reflection will suggest to our readers. But apart from these reasons, we are at a loss to conceive what object the English Government can have in wishing that Cuba should remain in vassalage to Spain. It has been long since decided that they cannot possess this island under any circumstances, and as it stands at present, the trade of all nations—England among the rest—is not only limited, but is very much shackled; whereas, if she was allowed to form an independent government, or annex herself to the United States—which in all likelihood is what would take place—her ports would be thrown open to all nations, and England would, at least for the present, have, as she always has, the lion's share. We cannot, therefore, under-

stand what object she can have, either commercially or politically, in continuing that beautiful island a dependant of the old, rickety, and corrupt government of Spain, except, indeed, it be that kindred nations, like individuals laboring under the same disease, have a fellow feeling, and think they are in duty bound to support each other, as long as hope remains.

But it may be said that Spain owes England a debt of 40 or 50 millions of dollars and that she has a mortgage on Cuba for that amount; if Spain stopped payment of the interest tomorrow or next day, could England foreclose the mortgage and take possession of the island?—not at all. It has long since been decided (and of that decision she has full notice) that she cannot be allowed to hold Cuba. On the other hand, the sense of justice and equity which always animated the American people in their transactions with nations as well as individuals, would, in the event of a peaceable annexation, induce them to guarantee that debt—although the Cubans might say, and truly too, that it was not incurred for their use—that it was incurred exclusively for the benefit of old Spain—that they were no parties to the contract, and are not bound by it, and therefore cannot in justice be saddled with the enormous sum of 50 millions of dollars for which they never received the slightest benefit. Notwithstanding the justice of these objections, we believe that if the money was advanced in good faith our government would, in the event of a peaceable annexation, be bound to make its payment a condition of such annexation.

The railings of the British press and the abusive language of the House of Lords are simply in bad taste. A nation which has been guilty of aggressions on every government in Europe, Asia and America—which has been for centuries meddling in the affairs of all nations and busily engaged in settling them by the sword—which has annexed all India to its Empire by the bayonets and at the expense of rivers of blood, to say nothing of what has been done in the opium trade in China—should be the last to taunt this country with ambitious views, or to stigmatize patriotic American citizens with the names of pirates and buccanniers; such language is not only in bad taste, but dangerous, and comes with an exceeding ill grace from the mouthpiece of such a nation as England. The Americans should be their own masters and however complaining and obsequious the government at Washington may be, they must be allowed to be a little their own masters to take this matter into their own hands—annex Cuba and cancel the debts—as a short way of settling the difficulty and putting an end to the blistering and bullying language of the British lords and the press in John Bull's interest.