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COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1850.

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

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

1 July 1850,1

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Washington, July 1, 1850.

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

T.

Thomas, mrs Ann	Thompson, J E	True, miss S T
Thornhill, B 2	Thruston, miss M	Tyler, Samuel
Taylor, mrs E	Thompson, M	Titus, Theodore
Tudmann, F A	Tucker, N B	Tasco, Thomas
Thompson, Geo	Thompson, S M	Thiston, J W
Toughy, Martin	Thomas Samuel	Taylor, Thomas
Thompson, John	Thomas, miss S J	Taylor, capt W W
Thexton, J W 2	Trabue, S F J	Timperley, N
Thompson, James	Thornton, N H	

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

1 July 1850, 4

THE CUBAN AFFAIR.—The New Orleans Delta of the 22d ultimo has the following, in which is correctly given the names of the several persons who were first indicted in that city on a charge of having been concerned in the Cuban expedition:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The Grand Jury in the United States District Court returned true bills of indictment yesterday, at 1 o'clock, for violation of the Act of Congress of 1818, by setting on foot an expedition against the Island of Cuba, against John A. Quitman, (Governor of Mississippi,) Judge Cotesworth Pinckney Smith, (of the Supreme Court of Mississippi,) John Henderson, (late Senator from that State,) J. L. O'Sullivan, (late editor of the Democratic Review, and son of a former Minister to Spain,) John F. Pickett, (late Consul at Turks' Island,) Theodore O'Hara, (late Major in the United States Army,) C. R. Wheate, Peter Smith, A. Gonzalez, Thomas Theodore Hawkins, W. H. Bell, N. J. Bunch, L. J. Sigur, (State Senator) Donatien Augustin, Brigadier General, and commander of the Legion, and General Narciso Lopez, making in all sixteen persons. Writs were issued for the arrest of the parties, most of whom are absent from the city. It is said that strong efforts will be made to bring these cases to trial before the adjournment of the court, and that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court will be sent on here to assist Judge McCALEB in the trial.

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New York Journal of Commerce

1 July 1850, 4

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday June 29.

There will be some startling intelligence from Texas in less than six weeks from this time. Texas will send an adequate force at once, as is supposed, to effect her objects,—probably 2500 men. There are at Santa Fe about two hundred Texan camp followers, who take an interest in favor of the Texans. The troops of the United States, under Col. Monroe, number about five or six hundred, to which six hundred are about to be added. The Texans, in this city, are of the opinion that Texas, supported as she is by the sympathies of the whole south, will arrest the United States military officers, and bring them to trial for obstructing the operation of her laws.

Should the adjustment bill be defeated, there is no doubt that Texas will absorb New Mexico, and if the United States interfere, the Southern States will give her all the aid she needs. The quarrel will afford a pretext for the disunionists of the South to commence the movement of dissolution. It is better, perhaps, that the contest should commence there than here, where it was, at one time, thought it would begin.—The adoption of the adjustment bill, and the acceptance by Texas of the offer which it makes to her, would prevent all this trouble; but, in my opinion, that is an event which might as well be left out of the question, until some Northern Whig members of the House can be found who will vote for it.

It would not, to-day, get eighty votes in the House. The public were warned that there would be no chance for the passage of this or any adjustment, unless it could be done before the meeting of the Nashville Convention, and before the controversy between Texas and New Mexico had come to a head. In May the adjustment bill might have been passed, if it had been brought to a vote. Even, as to the Senate, I doubt whether a majority of the body are now very desirous of having any division on the bill. There are many who would have no objection to be relieved from the duty of voting at all upon it.

The Cuba affair has occurred at a time very opportune for the promoters of mischief. The organization effected by the American leaders of the revolutionary movement still exists, and, in case of any mistake on the part of the Spanish government, the project will be renewed, and with a force of ten thousand men, under the auspices of eminent citizens, and assuming to act under the authority of Southern States. The late expedition, indeed, assumed to be authorized by States. There were the Kentucky regiment, and the Louisiana regiment, and the Mississippi battalion; and the Governor of the State of Mississippi, lately a general officer of the United States army, and proposed as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was *the* leader in the enterprise; and the Adjutant-General of the State of Louisiana was a promoter of it, and the expedition was, in part, furnished with arms from the arsenal of that State. In fact, it will very probably be found before the end of the present year, that a State can find a mode, within the Union or out of the Union, within the Constitution or without the Constitution, to declare and carry on war. The troops raised and supplied for the purpose of conquering Cuba and St. Domingo can also be in readiness to promote the purposes of those who commenced the work of revolution at the Nashville Convention. The remark is made every day, by the Southern members, that the South is preparing for the worst, or, as Mr. Barnwell said the other day, she is setting her house in order. The Cuban and the Texan projects will be brought to the aid of the project of revolution at home.

While California, Oregon and Utah will form a government; Texas, having absorbed New Mexico—and the States on the Gulf and on the Southern Atlantic will, with Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico form a Southern confederacy. That is the shape which things may take, should the adjustment bill be unfortunately defeated.

But now for a more hopeful view of the matter.—The managers of the bill in the Senate are positive as they assured their friends, half an hour ago, that they will carry the bill in the Senate by a majority of *two*.

They cannot, however, get the vote next week, because Mr Benton has two assaults yet to make on it, and a number of speeches are to be made on it.

This is all the better as things are. For the House will send the California bill to the Senate, in the mean time, or will try hard to do it. That bill the Senate will lay on the table, and send over the Adjustment bill. The Southern members, both whigs and democrats, may then say that they have discharged their duty as regards California *per se*—and, now, must, in order to get her in at all, take her with the whole Omnibus load of measures.

It is much to be hoped that, in this, or some way, the adjustment bill will pass in a fortnight.

Last night members of the House favorable to the immediate admission of California, *per se*, held a caucus, open to the public. Mr. Booth, of Con., was in the chair. Forty-five members attended.

Doubts were expressed whether they had a majority in the House for the movement. But give me a majority, said Mr. Wilmot, and I will pass the bill in three days, over the heads of the minority and all their tactics. It was resolved that the California bill should be pressed to a passage, and no other business tolerated till that object was effected.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE
15 July 1850, 6

The Nicaragua Treaty—Cuba—New-Mexico.

The following advices are from the *Philadelphia North American*:

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 28.

The British Embassador and the Secretary of State are now engaged in exchanging the ratifications of the Nicaragua Treaty. Some temporary embarrassment has occurred, but it is supposed it will be removed to-night.

Authentic advices of the latest dates from Cuba are not of a satisfactory character. Gen. Campbell had not received an official copy of Mr. Clayton's instructions of the 1st of June, but was in possession of a copy sent by telegraph to Mobile, which was imperfect. Upon this unofficial copy, and others in the newspapers, he had made a request for the release of the Contoy prisoners, which had not been acceded to. Unless an arrival should, within a few days, bring news of a change of purpose on the part of the Captain General, after the receipt and presentation by Gen. Campbell of his official instructions, the President will make a positive demand for their liberation. The Vixen is now being fitted out for the purpose, and Commodore Morris or Commodore Warrington will be sent out to assume the command of the squadron.

The President will not permit New-Mexico to be overrun or taken possession of by Texas until Congress has decided that the Territory does not belong to the United States.

HAVANA.

State of Feeling.

A private letter from Havana, dated the 18th inst. states that the antipathy, so long smothered, of the Spaniards (as distinguished from the Creoles or Patriots) against the Americans, is now being decidedly manifested. The following extract from the letter referred to, exhibits the present state of things in the Island:

"Roncali has lost much of his popularity among the Spaniards, by reason of his apparent lenity—so much so, that they have seriously treated of compelling him to relinquish his post in favor of Armero, who is to-day the hero of the Spanish party. But the project has not been carried out, because the conspirators do not fully confide in the troops. They have contented themselves with strong representations directed to the Government at Madrid, to procure Roncali's immediate removal. Olaneta, Salas Sama, Solano Alvear, and others, are named among the conspirators."

Armero is the blood-thirsty General of Marines or Chief of the Navy, who wishes the disposal of the American prisoners to be left to him, independent of any control on the part of the Captain-General.

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The Daily Picayune.

1 July 1850, 1

Letter from Havana.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, June 27, 1850.

Dear Pic.—There is now every reason to suppose that the ships and prisoners held here will be given up to the Government of the United States, in case it reiterates its demand, backed by an armed force. I am told the matter has been sharply discussed in council, and Mirasol, the Captain-General and the Intendant take the position that they have done their duty and reported to the Home Government, and that now if a *superior force demands* the prizes they are not competent to resist. It is said the General of Marine opposes these views. He probably considers them his own capture, a part of his own particular glory, and that to give them up would deprive him of his just renown.

The press here are doing their best to foster and increase the bad feeling, already too strong to come to any good, toward Americans. It takes the bold ground that it is a "war of races." The *Diario de la Marina* is copying, with approving remarks, violent articles published in Mexican papers against the Anglo-Saxon race, and boldly argues that it is the duty of every Spaniard to oppose by every means in his power, the advance of the United States. These intemperate views are well calculated to excite the present ill-feeling against Americans, and many of our countrymen here entertain apparently well-grounded fears for their safety in case of any energetic action on the part of the Government at Washington.

During the past week the excitement against our worthy Consul has been very great indeed, and there have been the most open threats of assassination. From many quarters he has received and still continues to receive friendly warnings, and so numerous were these that he judged it prudent several days since to request Capt. Lowndes, of the Germantown, to bring his ship into port. The cause of all this was the publication by Mr. Clayton of a letter from the Consul, containing some remarks upon the officers of the volunteers, which have been interpreted as reflecting upon them. Gen. Campbell is not a man to desert his post, but it is not yet certain that he will not be obliged to take refuge on board one of our ships of war.

Mr. Giraud, of whose arrest at Cienfuegos I advised you in my last, has been released. He was placed in close confinement, and no communication allowed with him until Mr. McLean, the Consul at Trinidad, went to Cienfuegos and obtained his release after he had been ten days in prison. All his papers and apparel were seized and subjected to the most rigid scrutiny.

Another American citizen, Mr. Edmund Doyle, a merchant in Cardenas, has been arrested on a most frivolous charge. One of his clerks, preparing over night his fowling piece for an excursion the next morning, put on the nipple a cap and burst it. This occurring near an open window, frightened the watchman, who immediately gave the alarm, and the house was surrounded by some thirty or forty men, the clerk arrested and his arms tied behind him, and with Mr. Doyle conducted to prison. This is the more unjust to Mr. Doyle from the fact that he, while Cerutti, the Governor, was a prisoner in the hands of the Lopez party, was the only resident in Cardenas that went to speak with him, and offer him clothes, money and service.

Another vessel of war, the brig Pelayo, has been added to our fleet. She arrived three days since from Spain. I am told she is one of the new vessels built on the Symonds plan. Her long passage from Ferral, forty-five days, does not seem to detract the success of the Spanish builders in adopting the English principle.

The state of siege still continues, and it is not known when it will cease. The cholera, which returned here after the subsiding of the excitement caused by the invasion, has very nearly or quite disappeared. Yours, PEREGRINE.

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The Daily Enquirer.

2 July 1850, 2

BRITISH INDIGNATION!

The news of General Lopez's expedition to Cuba seems to have thrown the British statesmen into a wonderful sweat. It is amusing to read their remarks in the Commons and House of Lords. A virtuous indignation, such as always affects them, when they talk of anybody acting the pirate or robber but themselves, took them completely by storm, when the steamer announced the landing of Lopez at Cardenas.

Lord Brougham understood now, and to his great sorrow, that these pirates had not only succeeded in getting away from the shores of America, but they had actually escaped the Spanish fleet. That those execrable pirates, going piratically by sea to Cuba for purposes of invasion and robbery, as they had gone before to Mexico by land, had escaped from the Spanish fleet. He deeply regretted that they should have so escaped. But he hoped they would yet meet with the condign punishment in Cuba, which they so richly deserved.

He trusted that his noble friend [the Marquis of Lansdowne,] would be able to give the House some information upon the subject, and to tell them whether any communication had passed between the American Government and the Minister at Washington, or the American Minister and our Government at home, with regard to it! And whether the Government of the United States, which was a respectable Government, and acted, he believed, respectably, having a proper care for the relations of peace and amity with foreign friendly relations, was endowed with sufficient strength and power to prevent its own subjects from fitting out and arming large expeditions for the avowed purpose of the invasion of unoffending peaceful foreign States!

The Marquis of Lansdowne said they heard from Washington that the object of this monstrous, unholy and unjust piratical expedition was the invasion of Cuba, not only without the cognizance, but with the most entire disapprobation and under the serious discouragement of the United States Government.

Lord Brougham confessed his disappointment. He had hoped something more than mere disapprobation would be expressed by the United States Government, when speaking of the conduct of these detestable pirates. Further, he asserted that all civilized nations are bound to give help against pirates, who are the enemies of all men, wherever those pirates may be found; and that the commander of any British cruiser on the coast, at the time, would be guilty of neglect, and would be neglecting his duty, if he did not give his aid to the Spaniards against these pirates.

Lord Stanley desired to know what course the British Government had adopted in this emergency!

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied that the matter had more than once formed the subject of communication between the British Minister at Washington and the American Government, and that the American Government took the same view of the matter that the British Government did. But he would not answer what instructions had been sent to the West India fleet in relation to the matter.

How flippantly these gentlemen talk of robbery and piracy, in others, when the history of their own country shows, that some of the most detestable acts of robbery and piracy, ever committed, were done by the authority and sanction of the British Government. Who has forgotten the history of the piratical bombardment of Copenhagen—or the history of the British piracies and murders in China—or wholesale murders and robberies in the Indies! Indeed, their piracies, robberies and murders every where, the world over? Do such persons suppose the people of the United States, or even the men engaged in the foolish expedition of Lopez, care a pinch of snuff for their opinions, be they good or bad?

Everybody knows that the British Government has never allowed humanity, the rights of persons or property, or the faith of treaties, to interfere in its action, when British interests were to be subserved. The deep solicitude felt by Brougham, Lansdowne, Stanly and others for the inviolability of Spanish interests in Cuba, arises altogether from the consideration that they suppose, were Cuba to fall into the hands of American citizens, some of the West India possessions of Great Britain might, at no distant day, follow suit. And the interest these distinguished Englishmen seem to manifest lest the character of the United States might be implicated in the Lopez movement, does not arise from any love of these States, but rather from an apprehension of their growing strength and greatness.

The United States are independent, and the British, as well as other Governments, should be given to understand, that our own honor is in our own keeping, and that we shall take care of it without any special foreign interference, advice or dictation.

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The Georgia Telegraph.
(Macon)
2 July 1850, 2

Gov. Quitman and others indicted.

We learn from the New Orleans papers, that the United States Government have indicted the following distinguished individuals:

John A. Quitman, (Governor of Mississippi,) Judge Cotesworth, Pinckney, Smith, (of the Supreme Court of Mississippi,) John Henderson, (late Senator from that State,) J. L. O'Sullivan, (late editor of the Democratic Review, and son of a former Minister to Spain,) John F. Pickett, (late Consul at Turk's Island,) Theodore O'Hara, (late Major in the United States Army.) C. R. Wheate, Peter Smith, A. Gonzalez, Thomas T. Hawkins, W. H. Bell, N. J. Bunch, L. J. Sigur, (State Senator,) Donatien Augustin, Brigadier General, and commander of the Legion, and General Narciso Lopez, making in all, sixteen persons. Writs were issued for the arrest of the parties, most of whom are absent from the city. It is said that strong efforts will be made to bring these cases to trial before the adjournment of the Court now in session in New Orleans, and that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court will be sent on to assist Judge McCaleb in the trial.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
2 July 1850,3

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—One of the invaders, Richardson Hardy by name, writing to a Cincinnati paper from Florida, gives this account of the famous expedition:

"The Southern papers contain many 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 misrepresentation; 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. General 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 General Lopez further."

"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."

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New York Herald

2 July 1850, 1

Movements of Individuals.

Richard M. Cuyler, S. P. Quackenbush, U. S. N., and sixty-two others arrived in this city yesterday, and took rooms at the American Hotel.

Hon. M. Story, Poughkeepsie; Duff Green, U. S. A.; C. S. Stewart, U. S. A.; C. Gurre, Mexico; S. Soomes, Mexico, and one hundred and twenty-two others arrived yesterday at the Irving House.

The aggregate number of arrivals at the principal hotels of the city, yesterday, was nine hundred and ninety seven.

D. Jose Domingo Busquet, an eminent violinist; Don Jose M. Salcedo, editor of the *Aurora de Matanzas*; M. M. Morales and Sellaro, who have come to this country with a view to the restoration of the health of their respective ladies, arrived in this city yesterday, by the ship B. Armige.

C. K. Tuckerman, bearer of despatches, was among the passengers from Liverpool, in the Pacific, yesterday.

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New York Herald
2 July 1850, p

THE CUBAN AFFAIR AT NEW ORLEANS.—It is with considerable mortification that we are compelled to inform our readers, that the developements which we promised to make, relative to the connection of certain high functionaries of our government with the late Cuban expedition, have been postponed, out of deference to the urgent solicitations of some gentlemen, whose names we should be compelled to use in the affair.

The matter, however, is of such a nature that it is vain to attempt to conceal it, and all the facts will come out in due time. We yield with great reluctance to the considerations which have been pressed upon us, but which had not been suggested before, when we promised to expose facts, which have already obtained considerable publicity, relative to the aid and comfort extended to the Cuban Expedition by high officials, who are now most zealous in prosecuting the parties who failed in an enterprise, of which the said officials fondly hoped to gather the fruits.

The following officers, who arrived here on Friday from Key West, and who were in the late battle at Cardenas, appeared before the U. S. District 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. Pickett and Major Thomas Hawkins, of the Kentucky Regiment; Lieut. C. 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 $1,000. 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.—*New Orleans Delta, June 23.*

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New York Herald
2 July 1850, 6

LATER FROM HAVANA—THE TRIAL OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITIONISTS STILL PROGRESSING.—We have news from Havana to June 22d, per ship James Drake, Captain Cobb. The prisoners were still confined on board the Spanish ship Sembro. Their trial was still progressing very slowly. The U. S. ship Germantown was going into the harbor when the James Drake came out. Capt. Cobb reports that the prevailing sickness was greatly on the decrease.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE
2 July 1850, 5

The Lopez Investigation.

The Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court at New-Orleans presented, on the 21st ult. true bills of indictment against Gen. Lopez and 15 others, as the telegraph has announced, for a violation of the Neutrality law of 1818. These 15 others are thus named by the *Delta*:

John A. Quitman, Governor of Mississippi; Judge Cotesworth Pinckney Smith, of the Supreme Court of Mississippi; John Henderson, late Senator from that State; J. L. Sullivan, late Editor of the *Democratic Review* and son of the former Minister to Spain; John F. Picket, late Consul at Cuba; Theodore O'Hara, late Major in the United States Army; C. R. Wheate, Peter Smith, A. Gonzalez, Theodore Hawkins, W. H. Bell, N. J. Bunch, L. Sigur, Member of the Louisiana Senate—of Louisiana, except a Delawarean, as was first stated by the telegraphic dispatch—Donatien Augustien, Brigadier-General and Commander of the Legion.

A day or two previous, Gen. Lopez appeared in Court, and entered bail in $3,000, James H. Caldwell, Recorder of the Second Municipality, becoming his security. Immediately upon the presentment of the above parties, writs were issued for their arrest; but the *Delta* informs us that most of them were absent from the City. The *Delta* further says:

It is said that strong efforts will be made to bring these cases to trial before the adjournment of the Court, and that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court will be sent on here to assist Judge McCaleb in the trial.

The *Picayune* thus explains the cause of the early presentment of these parties:

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 defense and courted trial. The information upon which the indictments are found is [illegible] the parties implicated [illegible] to make up a direct issue whether they [illegible]

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

2 July 1850, 5

Government [illegible] and the Cardenas Affair.

The *N. O. [illegible]* recently promised to make some disclosures, showing that certain Government officers were connected with the recent Cuban invasion. That paper of the 23d ult. says;

It is with considerable mortification that we are compelled to inform our readers, that the developments which we promised to make, relative to the connection of certain high functionaries of our Government with the late Cuban Expedition, have been postponed out of deference to the urgent solicitations of some gentlemen, whose names we should be compelled to use in the affair. The matter, however, is of such a nature that it is in vain to conceal it, and all the facts will come out in due time. We yield with great reluctance to the considerations which have been pressed upon us, but which had not been suggested before, when we promised to expose facts, which have already obtained considerable publicity, relative to the aid and comfort extended to the Cuban Expedition by high officials, who are now most zealous in prosecuting the parties who failed in an enterprise, of which the said officials fondly hoped to gather the fruits. Delicacy, we trust, however, will not long restrain the party having the proof in his possession from giving it to the world, and exposing a duplicity which has but few parallels in history.

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

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
3 July 1850, 4

MARRIAGE.

In Washington, on the 1st of July, by the Rev. Mr. BUTLER, THOMAS PATTISON, Esq. U. S. Navy, to Miss SERAFINA CATALINA WEBSTER, of Matanzas, Cuba.

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New York Herald
3 July 1850, 2

THE CUBAN DIFFICULTY—SAILING OF THE VIXEN.—The latest intelligence that we have received in connection with the difficulty existing between the Spanish authorities in the Island of Cuba and the government of the United States at Washington, is of a very important character. It may be the precursor of more of the same nature, and may end in a war with Spain, the destruction of our trade with Cuba, and serious injury to our commerce everywhere.

By this intelligence, it appears that the Vixen vessel-of-war sailed a day or two since from Washington, in a great hurry, with despatches for the American squadron in the West Indies, directing, it is supposed, the commandant of the American fleet on that station to back the final demand for the release of the American prisoners in Havana, and to enforce it at every hazard. If such be the purport of the despatches that were sent by the Vixen, we may be involved in a war with Spain before we know where we are, which, although it would result in the entire subversion of Spanish power in the West Indies, and the acquisition of the beautiful island of Cuba by the United States, might, nevertheless, be a very expensive matter, and would certainty be attended with great injury to our commerce, scattered as it is over every sea. The Spaniards are a proud and haughty race, and, although they have fallen from the high estate which they once occupied as a nation, they are as proud as they ever were. It is not by open and honorable warfare that Spain could injure us, but by granting letters of marque to all who would apply for them, and letting loose a shoal of buccaneers to prey upon our commerce. In this we could not harm Spain to any extent, for she has, comparatively, but little commerce. If, however, the Governor of Cuba has any sense left, he will immediately accede to the demand for the release of the American prisoners, who, by the last accounts, were undergoing trial before the Cuban authorities. If he should not comply, of course the demand will be enforced, and then the difficulties and disasters to which we have referred will commence.

This being the condition of the difficulty growing out of the piratical invasion of Cuba, by a band of armed men, under the command of General Lopez, the question is naturally suggested, why was that expedition allowed to sail from the United States; why was it not promptly suppressed before it sailed; and what exertions did the cabinet at Washington make to prevent that piratical expedition from sailing? The cabinet made no exertions of the kind; and, from information which we have received from time to time, there is very little doubt on our minds that the members of the cabinet are cognizant of the whole proceeding—of the intentions of the leaders of that expedition, and secretly and underhandedly favored it, instead of taking measures to suppress it. This impression is strengthened by the fact, that men in high office, and connected with the government of the United States, were personally engaged in it, and actually distributed arms and munitions of war to the invaders, before they left the United States. What a melancholy spectacle this is to present to the civilized world—the cabinet of General Taylor encouraging, in a secret and underhand way, an expedition of pirates and buccaneers, organised for the purpose of invading the possessions of a friendly power. It is, however, on a par with their other practices since they got into office, and corresponds exactly with their Galphinism, and land speculations in California and New Mexico, as well as their efforts to keep open the slavery agitation, for their own private political ends.

Such, then, is the character of the members of the cabinet, which General Taylor, unfortunately for the interests of the country, as well as for his own popularity and reputation, selected as his constitutional advisers. While he, in the honesty of his heart and in the fullness of his patriotism, is reposing in the confidence that his cabinet are doing right, they are using the influence of their office, and bringing the administration into disrepute by their machinations, to subserve their own political and private ends. It is to be hoped the time will come when justice will be meted out to them, and when they will receive the denunciation due to their faithlessness to the responsibility confided to them by the patriotic old General Taylor. Such, too, is the position of the Cuba question, and our relations with Spain, which may end in an open rupture with that country, at a time when the confederacy is like a house divided against itself on the slavery agitation, which would have long since been settled, but for the successful efforts of the cabinet to keep it open for their own private ends, without caring a groat whether it ended in a dissolution of this powerful republic or not.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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New York Herald
3 July 1850, 4

THE DEPARTURE OF THE VIXEN FOR CUBA—DEMAND FOR THE RELEASE OF THE CONTOY PRISONERS, &c.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of the 2d inst., writing under date of the 1st inst., says:—Commodore Morris leaves here in the Vixen this afternoon, for Havana, charged by the President with a firm and positive demand upon the Captain General for the release of the Contoy prisoners—their immediate delivery up to the authorities of the United States.

It is believed that the demand will be complied with, if made in due form by Commodore Morris, as it is highly probable the refusal of the Captain General to comply with the request made through Mr. Campbell was based upon technical grounds—that gentleman not being recognised by the government of Cuba in any character other than that of a commercial agent. Of course, upon the result of Commodore Morris's mission must depend the future relations of this country towards Spain. That government must make up its mind at once either to comply with or refuse our ultimatum.

Mr. Clayton and Sir H. Bulwer have been occupied for several hours, to-day, in discussing the interchange of the Nicaragua treaty ratification. No difficulties exist, so that it is probable it will be concluded this afternoon.

The *North American*, of the 2d inst., has the following:—No doubt is entertained by those best acquainted with the subject, that the refusal of the Count Alcoy to release the prisoners has grown out of the peculiar state of the case—involving, as it does, the question, whether, while the matter was under investigation by the marine court, he had any right to interfere and supersede the trial. The demand now about to be made, will, it is presumed, accelerate the decision of the court referred to, or, in any event induce some decided action on the part of Mr. Calderon. If, however, the application for the surrender of the prisoners should be positively refused, the subject will be presented to Congress.

Whatever may be the result of the present expedition, it will at least have a tendency to put this vexed question into a tangible shape. Com. Morris, should he even fail in obtaining the prisoners, will secure a positive answer to his demand for them, to the effect either that they will be released, or that they will not. He is both discreet and firm, and upon his report, whatever it may be, our government will be prepared to act finally and resolutely. It is not feared, notwithstanding the awkward complications which this affair has assumed, that any serious disturbances will grow out of it.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

3 July 1850, 4

FOR HAVANA.—The United States steamer Vixen sailed on Monday for Havana, having on board Commodore Morris, who has received orders from President Taylor, for a positive demand upon the Captain-General of Cuba, for the release of the Contoy prisoners.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

3 July 1850, 5

The Contoy Prisoners—Affairs with Spain.
Correspondence North American and U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

The U. S. war steamer Vixen sailed from this port to-day for Havana, with Commodore Morris as a Special Agent of the Government to make demand for the American prisoners captured by the Spanish forces off Contreras and Contoy. It is not intended that Commodore Morris shall supersede Commodore Parker in the command of the Home Squadron, but he is detailed for this special duty.

It is believed here that the prisoners will either be given up, or that a satisfactory arrangement will be effected, by which their safety will be secured, and their comforts be cared for, until such an adjustment can be made here, between the Spanish Minister and our own authorities, as will be in conformity with the honor of both Governments.

No doubt is entertained by those best acquainted with the subject, that the refusal of the Count Alcoy to release the prisoners has grown out of the peculiar state of the case—involving, as it does, the question whether, while the matter was under investigation by the Marine Court, he had any right to interfere and supersede the trial. The demand now about to be made will, it is presumed, accelerate the decision of the Court referred to, or in any event, induce some decided action on the part of M. Calderon. If, however, the application for the surrender of the prisoners should be positively refused, the subject will be presented to Congress.

Whatever may be the result of the present expedition, it will at least have a tendency to put this vexed question into a tangible shape. Gen. Morris, should be even fail in obtaining the prisoners, will secure a positive answer to his demand for them, to the effect either that they will be released, or that they will not. He is both discreet and firm, and upon his report, whatever it may be, our Government will be prepared to act finally and resolutely. It is not feared, notwithstanding the awkward complications which this affair has assumed, that any serious disturbance will grow out of it, and it is certain that none will, unless the Count Alcoy should have lost his senses.

The telegraphic report to the effect that 600 troops have been sent to New-Mexico to protect the people of that Territory against the alleged aggression of Texas is without foundation. By an act of Congress passed two weeks ago, the companies of United States troops in Texas, Oregon and New-Mexico were ordered to be filled, and the War Department has been acting in obedience to this instruction.

Two hundred men have been detailed to escort the parties composing Mr. Bartlett's commission from San Antonio to El Paso, and 500, destined to increase the companies in New-Mexico, have been directed to proceed thither via Fort Leavenworth, the object being to protect emigrants on their route, and the inhabitants from the predatory attacks and incursions of hostile Indians. The movement is not in any way connected with the difficulties existing in regard to the boundary question.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Troubles—Brazilian Claims Commissioner—Resignation of Orlando Brown—The Bounty Land Bill—The Mexican Boundary Commission—Removals, Vacancies, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1.

The Telegraphic dispatch taken from the *North American* and going the rounds of the papers, intimating that late dispatches have been received from Cuba, representing affairs in an unfavorable light and talking in a very warlike spirit, possesses more of imagination than reality. Things are in no worse attitude than when you were before written to. The Count of Alcoy declines acting until orders are received by him from Madrid. And although the Administration feel vexed at the delay, yet they entertain no reasonable doubt but what the Spanish Crown will direct the surrender of the prisoners, under the demand made by Mr. CLAYTON on the 1st instant. Spain will, in all probability, bluster a little, as is characteristic of that people, but that she will turn a deaf ear to the demand of our Government no one here believes.

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The Daily Enquirer.

3 July 1850, 2

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—We yesterday made some remarks on the temper manifested in the British Parliament on the reception of the news of the landing of LOPEZ at Cardenas. In a late Philadelphia *North American* we find a letter from London dated June 14, from which we make an extract. It shows which way the wind blows:

"When this letter reaches you, Lopez, his expedition, and Cuba, may be forgotten in the United States, and other affairs may be uppermost. I can assure you, however, that, secret as are all the movements of the British Government, some very important measures are about to be submitted by England to more than one European nation, having for their object certain checks on the grasping and growing ambition, as it is termed, of the United States, as a Government and as a people."

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

4 July 1850, 2

Judge Marvin and Collector Douglass.

Our readers are informed that these gentlemen, the former U. S. Judge of the Southern District of this State, and the latter Collector of Key West, on learning the imprisonment at Havana of the American citizens captured near the Island of Contoy, accompanied the Commander of the *Saranac* on a visit to Cuba, to claim for the prisoners exemption from violence. The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Mercury does gross injustice to the motives and conduct of the Judge and Collector, by declaring that they encouraged the Havana authorities to pursue an extreme course, and to outrage our citizens and country. The Tallahassee Sentinel, upon the best authority, corrects these misrepresentations in the following statement:

Of the abstract opinions of Judge Marvin, (who is a thorough-going democrat,) or of Collector Douglas, upon this particular matter, we cannot of course, undertake to speak. But on the object of their trip to Cuba and its effect, we have information which puts to shame the reckless assertions of this writer, who certainly should have been better informed, before he hazarded the publication of such slanders as the foregoing. A letter from Judge Douglas to his friends in this city, dated 2d June, speaks of the object and effect of the trip and interview with the Captain General, as follows: "On Monday night last, about 11 o'clock, the United States steamer Saranac appeared off this port, and on Tuesday morning I received a request from her commander, Captain Tatnall, to come on board, together with Judge Marvin. We went off about 11 o'clock, and Captain Tatnall told us he was going that evening to Havana to see the Captain General, and requested us to accompany him. He said it was a very delicate duty in which he was engaged, and it would be gratifying to him to have two legal gentlemen at his elbow, to advise with. We went on board in the evening, and the next morning were in the port of Havana. Our trip across the Gulf was most charming, the steamer going through the water so steadily, that you could scarcely tell that she was in motion. It is, without doubt, the finest steamer afloat.—Her order and warlike appearance are truly magnificent. It seems that the President having heard, by telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, that the expedition had sailed from that place for Cuba, despatched the Saranac to the Gulf, with orders to prevent the landing of the expedition. The steamer went to Havana, and there learned its failure, and that it had put into Key West. After an interview with the Captain General, Captain Tatnall determined to come to this port, and communicate with the authorities here, who were in possession of all the facts. The Spanish steamer Pizarro went to the coast of Yucatan, and there captured the bark Georgianna and brig Susan Loud, with about 40 persons on board. These were the two vessels that took a part of the persons destined for the descent upon the coast of Cuba from New Orleans. The force actually engaged was transferred on board the Steamer Creole, and landed at Cardenas. Those left on board the bark and brig were men who refused to participate with the expedition, having been induced to leave the United States, under the impression that they were going to Chagres, and thence to California. When they were informed of the true nature of the expedition, they refused to proceed farther with it. These men were taken by the Spanish authorities, and are now in prison at Havana. *It was to save these men that Judge Marvin and myself went to Havana.* We had elicited, in the course of the investigation here, the fact that these men were deceived and betrayed, and we thought it our duty, and an act of humanity, to do all in our power to save their lives. I believe our visit was not without its beneficial effects. The Captain General and General of Marines both said to us that a great difference would be made, and that their object was to punish the guilty only. That these men would go through the forms of law, and, on investigation, if innocent, they would not be punished; and that they were greatly obliged to us, for putting them in possession of all the facts."

So much for the object and effect of the trip. Judges Marvin and Douglas are too well known in this State, to be injured by such representations. They are not the garrulous and frivolous characters implied by the charges of the Mercury correspondent, who it seems to us, in the same way in which the town became possessed of their opinions upon international law as connected with this expedition, ought also to have been able to tell "what their conference with the Captain General amounted to." That he could not, is pretty good evidence that his whole story has no other foundation than mere street gossip, and is put forth, perhaps, for no better, than mere party purposes. It is due to truth, and to the gentlemen so unjustly misrepresented by this writer, that the Charleston Mercury should re-publish the foregoing extract from Judge Douglas's letter, and make the proper amende.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

4 July 1850, 2

On the 21st ultimo, the Grand Jury sitting at New Orleans found true bills against Gen. Lopez, Sigur, of Delaware, Governor Quitman, Judge C. Pinckney, Smith of Mississippi, Ex-Senator Henderson, O'Sullivan, former editor of the Democratic Review, and ten others, for a participation in the Cuban expedition.

On the fourth day of the preliminary examination, Francois Garcia, keeper of the Louisiana 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 witnesses 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 Jennings patent rifle, a number of which were used by the expedition, were ordered from the manufacturers in New York, without their knowing the use intended of them. They were found in the hands of the Cuban invaders. The supposition is that the guns taken from the Louisiana arsenal were drawn for and used on the same occasion. With this fact, and the direct implication of the Governor of one of our States in the affair, we see not how our Government can entirely exonerate itself from responsibility to the Spanish Government.

FROM KEY WEST.

We learn from the N. O. *Picayune*, that the schooner *Randall H. Greene* arrived at that port on Friday the 21st ult., three days from Key West, having on board the following passengers, in charge of the U. S. Marshal: Adj. Gen. Gonzales, Col. Theodore O'Hara, Lieut. Col. J. T. Pickett, Lieut. Col. W. H. Bell, Major Hawkins, and Capt. Davis of the steamer Creole. Lieut. Jones of Alabama, Capt. Hernandez of the general staff, and seven wounded privates are yet at Key West.

On the trial of the case of the steamer Creole, before the Judge of the U. S. District Court, she was released on the charge of violating the passenger act, but is still held to answer the charge of bringing over slaves from Havana and violating the act of 1818. The people of Key West extended the greatest hospitality towards the men of the expedition, and the conduct of Capt. Rogers, commanding the U. S. steamer Hetzel, of the U. S. Coast Survey, is spoken of in the highest terms.

Judge Joseph B. Lancaster, of the State Circuit Court, acted as counsel for the Cuba expeditionists before the U. S. Court. Col. O'Hara is still confined to his bed from the effects of his wound, but is in general good health, and it is expected that he will cease to experience any inconvenience from his wound in the course of a week or so.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

4 July 1850, 2

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND CUBA.

The Cardenas affair has reached the English Parliament House, and some "scenes" occurred, upon a call on the Ministry for information, which have been scarcely eclipsed by certain bouts between our own Congressmen the present session. The discussion took place in the House of Lords.—Lord Brougham pronounced the invasionists "pirates," and wished to know whether any information of the sailing of the "piratical expedition" had been communicated by the American Minister in England to her Majesty's government. He considered the government of the United States, "though of a republican class, to be a respectable government," (republicanism must be looking up!) and he hoped it had strength to put down this "piratical expedition." The Marquis of Landsdowne vindicated the American government from any connivance at the scheme, but characterized it as a piratical expedition of the worst description. Lord Brougham would have been better satisfied if the American government had gone farther than the mere disclaiming and repudiating the expedition. The Earl of Aberdeen had no doubt of the sincerity of the proceedings of the government of the United States on this subject. England herself had at times been suspected of looking with an eye of desire on the island of Cuba, and on one occasion a proposal had been made to France and America to unite in guarantying the island to the crown of Spain. The United States, however, refused to accede. [The existence of such joint guarantee, it will be remembered, was recently mentioned by a writer for a Northern paper.] Lord Brougham challenged denial to the proposition that all civilized nations were bound to give help against pirates, and that the commander of any British vessel 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 said the Marquis of Landsdowne had given a very satisfactory explanation with regard to the course of the American government, but had said not a word in regard to the policy the English Ministry were going to pursue. He interrogated whether and what instructions had been sent to the commanders of British vessels at the West Indies as to the course they were to adopt towards expeditionists. The replies of the Marquis were equivocal, and terminated in his declaration "not to answer the question." He, however, admitted that more than one communication had passed between the English and American governments on the subject, and intimated that there were eventual instructions, which it was not usual to make known. Lord Stanley continued to press his question. Earl Grey declared it would be a breach of duty for any Minister to answer. He was surprised that the noble Baron should have asked the question.—Stanley replied he was not to be taught his duty by the noble Earl. "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 Beaumont was rising to speak, when Stanley waved him down with his hand, saying at the same time "No, no!" Lord Brougham treated with some sarcasm the refusal of Ministers, but reiterated his approval of treating the invaders as pirates, "though there were 6,000 or 8,000 in number." The debate terminated without any more satisfactory response being given to the interrogatory.

The discussion affords ample evidence of the interest felt by the English government in the seemingly threatened fate of Cuba. The General assent of her statesmen to the application of "*piracy*" to designate the attempts which have been made on Cuba, shows that there is an admitted plea for the active interference of England in case of another demonstration. The following paragraph from a Jamaica letter of the 11th inst., in the New York Express, strips the replies of Landsdowne of their ambiguity:

"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 has been whispered that they will sail for Cuba very soon, and for what object no rational man can be ignorant."

Thus it is, that besides a domestic feud, which is as far from adjustment as ever, exterior embarrassments are pending over us, threatening to involve the nation in a war which, if it ensues, will be unexampled in the red annals of the world. It has been forcibly and truthfully remarked that this day—the anniversary of our political Independence—witnesses the whole world at peace for the first period since the days of Augustus Cæsar. Who knows what fierce political convulsions the calm may forebode?

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/
4 July 1850, 2

From the National Intelligencer.

Naval Instructions on Cuban Affairs.

The letter of the Secretary of the Navy to the officers of the Navy sent to represent 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 last 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 with 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 U. 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 U. S. against the territory or dominions of 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, 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 same 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 Josiah Tattnall, Commanding
"U. S. steamer Saranac, Norfolk, Va."

[Same instructions to all the other ships, Commodore Parker commanding the squadron.]

A Cuba Sneeze.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 9th, has the following very interesting fact in connection with the proceedings for binding over Gen. Lopez in that city:

As General Lopez was handing his snuff box to Mr. Prentiss, a tall man in the crowd reached over and requested a pinch. The General politely gave the box to the tall individual, who, handing it around to his neighbors, remarked audibly—"Boys, lets take a Cuba sneeze." The invitation was accepted, until the General's Macomboy was exhausted, and the court room resounded with sneezes.

CONFISCATION OF ESTATES IN HAVANA.—The following persons, says the Herald, were cited to appear at Havana, within 9 days from the 17th of last month, for a trial before the military tribunal: Aguero Masina, Betancour, Villaverde, and Cristoval Madan; the latter, we believe, a relative of Mr. O'Sullivan. They will be tried, probably, *per contumacea*, and the result will be the confiscation of their estates. They are wealthy planters, and the result will be looked upon with great interest, even by those not interested. Immediately in the property of those persons.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

4 July 1850, 3

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1850.

IN SENATE.

DELAWARE ON THE COMPROMISE.

Mr. WALES. Mr. President, I have received the preamble and resolutions of a large public meeting which has been held at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, of those who are unfavorable to the compromise bill. It is represented to have been a very large and enthusiastic meeting of those whose opinions are entitled to consideration. The preamble and resolutions will better express the views of that meeting than I can do; I will therefore read them:

Whereas ours is a republican form of government, under which it is always the right, and sometimes the duty of the people to meet and give expression to their sentiments in relation to the character of their public servants, and to the measures of policy proposed or adopted by them:

And whereas there has been much agitation in Congress and in the country during the last six months, arising out of questions connected with the present political condition of the new territory acquired by the United States in the war with Mexico, for the settlement of which and other questions a bill is now pending before the Senate, comprising several distinct and incongruous measures, and proposing, amongst other things, to cede to the State of Texas seventy thousand square miles of this territory, and to pay her ten millions of dollars, or some other large sum of money, and also to establish Territorial Governments for New Mexico and Utah, and providing for the admission of California into the Union as a State:

1. *Resolved*, That whilst we deeply deplore the agitation which has been permitted so long to distract the councils of the country, and to delay the transaction of the public business in Congress, yet that we have no fears for the safety of the Union. The people of this Confederacy are bound together by ties too strong to be so easily rent asunder—ties of interest and friendship, proud recollections of the past, and bright and glorious hopes of the future. Should this Union ever be dissolved—an event we cannot believe possible—it will not be in consequence of any act or omission on the part of President Taylor, nor will it be in conformity with the wish of the masses of the people, but through the unscrupulous ambition of selfish and reckless demagogues.

2. *Resolved*, That we do cordially approve of and recommend General Taylor's plan for obviating the difficulties growing out of the question whether slavery shall be admitted into any portion of the new Territories, believing it to be patriotic, prudent, and practicable, such as will open the way for the gradual and peaceable adjustment of all questions connected with those Territories in a manner which will prove ultimately satisfactory to the people of all sections of our country.

3. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting California should be immediately admitted into the Union by Congress as a State, with her present constitution and boundaries, and without reference to any other question or measure.

4. *Resolved*, That if the disputed Territory now claimed by Texas does in fact belong to her, Congress has no right to legislate it away from her without her consent, even for ten millions of dollars; that if it does not belong to her, then Congress has no right to appropriate ten millions of dollars, or any other amount of the people's money, to purchase from her that which she has no right to sell; and that, therefore, believing that she has no right or title, in law or justice, to any portion of this territory, we are opposed to the appropriation by Congress of ten millions of dollars, or any other sum, for any such purpose.

5. *Resolved*, That the connexion of two or more distinct and incongruous measures in one bill, is a mode of legislation anti-republican in its character and dangerous in its tendency, and should therefore be discountenanced in the Congress of the United States upon all occasions. It opens the door and offers temptations for corrupt bargain and intrigue in legislative proceedings, and is a means for the enactment of laws which, separately and upon their own merits, never could command the voice of the majority.

6. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to the compromise bill now pending before the Senate, because it proposes to give a sum of money to Texas for territory to which she has no right or title, and which already belongs to the United States; because it comprises several distinct and incongruous measures, and is therefore an anti-republican and improper mode of legislation; because, as we believe, a large majority of the people in all sections of the country are opposed to it; and because, it having become manifest that it can never receive the sanction of a majority of Congress, its further consideration by that body is a waste of time which should be devoted to the transaction of other public business, which now urgently demands their attention, and that we believe to be the sentiments of a majority of the people of this State.

7. *Resolved*, That the course pursued by General Taylor since his election to the Presidency has fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of his friends, and has our cordial approbation. It has been moderate and firm, prudent and patriotic. He stands committed to no sectional interest, prejudice, or party, but has evinced a determination to administer the Government upon truly republican principles, for the general good of the whole country. In regard to the recent hostile expedition against Cuba, he has sought faithfully to enforce the laws against those who were engaged in that unwarrantable affair, and has manifested a firm purpose to protect the rights of our citizens from any infringement on the part of the Spanish Government of Cuba. Under his administration, by the treaty of Nicaragua, immense advantages have been secured to the people of the United States, and questions of great delicacy and difficulty pending between our Government and that of Great Britain have been adjusted in a manner which has called forth the admiration and approval even of political opponents.

8. *Resolved*, That we should be recreant to ourselves and our State, did we suffer ourselves to pass without notice the name of our own distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. John M. Clayton, who by his eminent abilities has won for himself a high position in the councils of his country. His able and skilful negotiation of the treaty of Nicaragua has placed him in the front rank of the diplomatists of the age, and in the entire management of our foreign affairs since he has held the office of Secretary of State, he has displayed talents for public business of the highest order. His fame is part and parcel of the treasure of his native State, and should be guarded and defended by his fellow citizens of Delaware with scrupulous fidelity.

9. *Resolved*, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the President and Secretaries, be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and published in the Whig papers of this city.

CHARLES J. DUPONT, President.

Attest: JOHN A. ALLDERDICE,
FRANKLIN PANCOAST,
EDWARD BETTS, Secretaries.

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New York Herald

4 July 1850, 1

The Cuban Invaders.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28, 1850.

Mr. Giraud, arrested for being concerned in the Cuban invasion, it is thought, will be released, as testimony will be brought to prove that he was opposed to the expedition.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

4 July 1850, 2

The Contoy Prisoners—State of Feeling in Havana.

We make the following extracts from a letter in the *New-Orleans Picayune:*

June 18.—The prize ships are hauled up at the Arsenal, their topmasts housed, and everything on board of them taken out. The prisoners are in the Cubaña 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 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) containing 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. Everywhere little knots of men are seen at the corners, in the cafés 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 supprised if the Consul is grossly insulted and perhaps maltreated.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

4 July 1850, 4

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3.

The Government has received information through the Spanish Minister that passengers on the American steamers to and from Chagres will not be allowed to land at Havana without special passports.

THOMAS H. GILLIS has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office, in place of Richard McCalla promoted.

The Cuban Affair—The American Consul Insulted.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 2.

The *New-Orleans Picayune* of the 25th, received by mail to night, has intelligence from Havana to the 20th ult. The American Consul has demanded the delivery, by the Spanish authorities, of the prisoners and vessels captured near the coast of Yucatan, and met with a flat refusal. The excitement at Havana, in consequence of this, was very great. The American Consul was openly treated insultingly by the lower classes.

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The Daily Picayune.

4 July 1850, 1

DEATH OF THE HON. S. S. PRENTISS.—We are extremely pained to hear of the death of this distinguished lawyer and orator. This sad intelligence was brought in a private letter to Mr. R. E. Hammett, of this city, who has politely communicated it to us. Mr. Prentiss died at Long Wood, the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Jane C. Williams, near Natchez, on Monday evening last, a few minutes before 7 o'clock. He had been in ill health for some time, more so than the energy of his spirit permitted him to confess. He left the city a short time since, for the purpose of going to the Virginia Springs, in order to recruit his health, but it was too late. Death overtook him on his way, and has thus extinguished one of the brightest intellects that ever adorned the bar of the Southwest.

Mr. Prentiss was about forty-three years of age, and leaves an accomplished wife and four young children to lament his early death. No man had a wider circle of admiring friends, and none deserved them more. His brilliant qualities of mind, his abounding wit, genial temper, generosity and bravery, made him a universal favorite. His oratory, especially before the people, was unequalled in copious diction, unlimited command of the most beautiful and appropriate imagery, and a perfect control of the feelings of his auditors. As a lawyer, he had already reached the highest rank in his profession. But his virtues and his character require a more elaborate eulogium than this hasty tribute.

Mr. Prentiss was a native of Portland, Me., whence he emigrated to Mississippi about the year 1826. He started in life there as teacher of a school, but soon displayed his eminent abilities, and rapidly rose to legal and political distinction. He was elected, with Mr. Word, to the Twenty-Fifth Congress, at the second election in 1838, having maintained a contest in the House of Representatives for the seats occupied by Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, wherein he made for himself at once a national reputation. In 1845 he removed to this city, where he enjoyed a most extensive and profitable practice, and was universally admired for his genius and virtues.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
5 July 1850, 2 (Friday Evening)

GEN. LOPEZ COMING TO NEW YORK.--A despatch from Norfolk says that General Lopez embarked there on Thursday, *incog*, on board the schooner Frank, for New York. What will the New Yorkers do with him?

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The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

5 July 1850, 1

United States District Court.

The Grand Jury in the United States District Court returned true bills of indictments on 21st inst. at 1 o'clock, for violation of the Act of Congress of 1818, by setting on foot an expedition against the Island of Cuba, against John A. Quitman, (Governor of Mississippi,) Judge Cotesworth Pinckney Smith, (of the Supreme Court of Mississippi,) John Henderson, (late Senator from that State,) J. L. O'Sullivan, (late editor of the Democratic Review, and son of a fortner Minister to Spain,) John F. Pickett, (late Consul at Turks' Island,) Theodore O'Hara, (late Major in the United States Army,) C. R. Wheate, Peter Smith, A. Gonzalez, Thomas Theodore Hawkins, W. H. Bell, N. J. Bunch, L. J. Sigur, (State Senator,) Donatien Augustin, Brigadier General, and commander of the Legion, and General Narciso Lopez, making in all, sixteen persons. Writs were issued for the arrest of the parties, most of whom are absent from the city. It is said that strong efforts will be made to bring these cases to trial before the adjournment of the court, and that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court will sent on here to assist Judge McCaleb in the trial.—*Delta.*

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

5 July 1850, 2

DIED—At sea, on the 25th of March last, on board the U. S. ship Brandywine, of yellow fever, Midshipman RAIFORD WEST IVES, in the eighteenth year of his age, youngest son of Col. T. B. Ives, of Napoleon, Mississippi

We deeply regret the death of this young man. He was one among our most prominent youths, and had life been spared him, he would have risen to the highest honors of the service.

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The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

5 July 1850, 2

An Outrage upon an American citizen in Cuba.

The lad shot at Mantanzas 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 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 of a schooner in the harbor with the intention of making his way back to New Orleans.

[*Savannah News.*

If this statement is reliable, the authorities of Spain have committed an outrage upon an American citizen which is most wanton and unprovoked. Inquiry should be immediately made by our government into the facts of the case.

☞ We have had the pleasure of meeting with Gen. BELL and Capt. MARCH, who are on their return home from Cuba. These gentlemen acquitted themselves with great credit in the affair at Cardenas, and will be honored wherever they may go, for their noble aid in behalf of the liberties of an oppressed sister people.

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CITY OF JACKSON

5 July 1850, 3

New Orleans Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30, 1850.

Gentlemen: The cotton market continues in a healthy condition, and prices are firm at former quotations, say extremes 10 1-2 to 13 1-4. Sales for the past week have been large.

Flour continues up; Ohio is worth $5 50, and good St. Louis from $6 to $6 50. Large sales of corn have been made—for white, in sacks, 85c., yellow 77c. Not much doing in the sugar and molases market, tho' prices remain steady. No material change in the price of tobacco. Accounts from the west are favorable to the growing crop.—Accounts from Havana, in regard to the American prisoners are so contradictory, that I will not attempt to give you any facts in regard to the same. We heard that the man have been formally demanded by the U. S. Government, and their liberation preemptorily refused by the Spaniards. Then again we hear that no demand has been made. Our government may have made the demand, and I feel convinced if such is the case, that those unfortunate men will soon be sent home, and tried by their own government upon suspicion of violating the laws of the United States.

Gen. Lopez and suite have left for your State, to rusticate awhile in the pine forests of Hancock county. His trial, as well as all others under indictment, will not be resumed until October next. Call you this *speedy justice?*

Two gentlemen of your State, and acquaintance, Gen. Bell and Cap. Marsh, who were engaged in the Cuba expedition, leave for their homes to-day. There are still several of those friends of freedom remaining with us.

In the papers of yesterday, you will find official reports of the Cuba expedition, made by Col. O'Hard, Maj. Hankins and Cols. Pickett and Bell. I will not comment on these documents, they speak for themselves.

Yours, &c., K.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

5 July 1850, 4

THE PRISONERS IN CUBA.

The Philadelphia "North American" has the following letter from its Washington correspondent, under date of the 1st instant:

"The United States war steamer *Vixen* sailed from this port to day for Havana, with Commodore MORRIS, as a special agent of the Government to make demand for the American prisoners captured by the Spanish forces off Contreras and Contoy.. It is not intended that Commodore MORRIS shall supersede Commodore PARKER in the command of the Home Squadron, but he is detailed for this special duty.

"It is believed here that the prisoners will either be given up, or that a satisfactory arrangement will be effected, by which their safety will be secured, and their comforts cared for, until such an adjustment can be made here, between the Spanish Minister and our own authorities, as will be in conformity with the honor of both Governments.

"No doubt is entertained, by those best acquainted with the subject, that the refusal of the Count ALCOY to release the prisoners has grown out of the peculiar state of the case, involving, as it does, the question whether, while the matter was under investigation by the marine court, he had any right to interfere and supersede the trial. The demand now about to be made will, it is presumed, accelerate the decision of the court referred to, or in any event induce some decided action on the part of Mr. CALDERON. If, however, the application for the surrender of the prisoners should be positively refused, the subject will be presented to Congress.

"Whatever may be the result of the present expedition, it will at least have a tendency to put this vexed question into a tangible shape. Com. MORRIS, should he even fail in obtaining the prisoners, will secure a positive answer to his demand for them, to the effect either that they will be released or that they will not. He is both discreet and firm, and upon his report, whatever it may be, our Government will be prepared to act finally and resolutely. It is not feared, notwithstanding the awkward complications which this affair has assumed, that any serious disturbance will grow out of it, and it is certain that none will, unless the Count ALCOY should have lost his senses."

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New York Herald

6 July 1850, 2

Our Relations with Spain.—Within three weeks from this time, and probably sooner, we shall ascertain whether the connivance of the cabinet at Washington, with the band of armed pirates who invaded the island of Cuba, will cause any disturbance in our relations with the Spanish government. Such connivance can reasonably be inferred from the previous conduct of that body, as well as from the fact that it is entirely put out of the range of probability to imagine that so large an expedition could have been organized within the United States, and not be brought to the knowledge of the government. If the peremptory demand for the release of the Contoy prisoners be not complied with, and if the position of the Captain General be maintained and sanctioned by the Court of Madrid, news from Spain may soon inform us of the granting of letters of marque by the government of that country to buccaneers of every nation, authorizing them to prey upon our commerce. In such an emergency, we fear that all General Taylor's popularity would not save his administration.

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New York Herald
6 July 1850, 2

Movements of Individuals.

Judge Carleton, St. Louis; Thomas Pattison; James H. Gillis, U. S. A.; and fifty-seven others, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the American Hotel.

Hon. M. A. Whittlesey, Ohio; Hon. S. Hart, Utica; L. C. Hunt, U. S. A.; and one hundred and nineteen others, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Astor House.

G. Talmadge, U. S. A.; and fifty-one others, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at Rathbun's Hotel.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Capt. G. W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Capt. S. A. Smith, do.; Hon. J. A. Rockwell, Washington; Dr. G. P. Judd, Sandwich Islands; Prince Lelio, do.; Prince Kamehameheh, do., and 12 others, arrived at the Irving House.

Gen. Lopez was at Gainesville, Miss., at last advices. The citizens gave him a public reception.

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New York Herald

6 July 1850, 2

Departure of the Vixen.

NORFOLK, July 5, 1850.

The U. S. steamer Vixen, from Washington, for Cuba, put in here for coals, and sailed again at 12 o'clock yesterday, with Commodore Morris on board.

Important from Havana.

THREATENED ASSASSINATION OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1850.

The British steamer arrived at Mobile yesterday, with dates from Havana to the 27th ult.

The Contoy prisoners are still closely confined, and the Consul is not allowed to communicate with them.

Gen. Campbell's correspondence with Mr. Clayton has embittered the Spaniards against him, and they have openly threatened to assassinate him, as before reported.

The Germantown is at anchor in the harbor, ready to receive him in the event of his leaving the city.

Havana is still in a state of siege.

The cholera has almost disappeared.

Mr. Edmund Doyle, an American merchant, at Cardenas, has been imprisoned on some frivolous charge.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

6 July 1850, 4

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 1.

Mr. Giraud of New-Orleans, merchant, has been released, and returned home to-day. The Falcon sailed for Havana and Chagres with 140 passengers on board. Twenty-six Spanish deserters from Cardenas have arrived here from Key West.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

6 July 1850, 4

Important from Havana—Threatened Assassination of the American Consul.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 1.

The British steamer arrived at Mobile yesterday with dates from Havana to the 27th ult. The Contoy prisoners are still closely confined, and the Consul is not allowed to communicate with them. General Campbell's correspondence with Mr. Clayton has embittered the Spaniards against him, and they have openly threatened to assassinate him. The Germantown is at anchor in the harbor ready to receive him in the event of his leaving the City.

Havana is still in a state of siege. Cholera has almost disappeared. Mr. Edmund Doyle, an American merchant at Cardenas, has been imprisoned on some frivolous charge.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Friday, July 5.

The U. S. steamer Vixen, from Washington, bound to Cuba, put in here for coals, and sailed again at 12 o'clock, yesterday, with Com. Morris on board.

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The Daily Enquirer.

7 July 1850, 1

AN AMERICAN FILIBUSTER.

The fashionable word for the members of the late expedition to Cuba, is *filibuster*—the Anglicised *filibustero* of the Spaniards. Terms, bestowed in reproach, are often accepted as compliments by those to whom they are applied. So it is with the gallant young men who formed the late Expedition to Cuba. Conscious of the honesty of their motives, they find considerable amusement in the high-sounding, terrible epithets of the ferocious Spaniards and their American allies. Thus, therefore, the word "Filibuster" has acquired a significance and popularity, which is likely to give it considerable run. It has entirely superseded the word "Liberator."

With this preface, we proceed to relate the adventures of one of the Filibusters who lately arrived in our city. He was a young man, from Cincinnati, and attached himself to Maj. Hardy's company, which was raised in Kentucky.

On the return of the "Liberators" to Key West, our young Cincinnatian smuggled himself aboard of some fishing smack, and worked his way to Tampa Bay, thinking that Uncle Sam's officers would treat him with some consideration, and forward him to New Orleans. But, in this, he was cruelly disappointed, and, on application for permission to come over in the U. S. steamer *Fashion*, was peremptorily refused by the Quartermaster, who regarded him as a pirate, freebooter, &c. The young patriot was not, however, much "set back" by this refusal. His Yankee ingenuity was put to work, and he determined to play a trick upon Brother Jonathan. So, hearing that the *Fashion* was to take over a number of U. S. discharged soldiers, he purchased, with his last four bits, an old and ragged uniform of our army, and, dressing himself up in it, went aboard, just as the *Fashion* was leaving with a crowd of soldiers. So well did he sustain his assumed character, that the ex-liberator was never discovered until the *Fashion* arrived safely at the Barracks below the city.—Here, as soon as he stepped on the wharf, he addressed the officers in command on the steamer, who were standing on the upper deck, returned his thanks, in the name of the liberating army of Cuba, for their kindness in affording him a free passage, and trusted that he would be able shortly to entertain them at his Hacienda on the *Vuelta Abajo*. He then proceeded on foot up to the city. Arrived in the Third Municipality, our young hero, being much fatigued, sought the quiet and retirement of some wood-yard in the suburbs, and there consigned himself to

"Tired nature's sweet restorer."

Here he had not slept long, before he was suddenly and violently awakened. As soon as he could get his eyes open, he found he had exchanged the tender embrace of the God of Sleep for the vigorous gripe of three robust Charlies.—At first the young liberator, thinking that it was but a continuation of the affair at Cardenas, made a lusty resistance, and pitched quite handsomely into the supposed Lanceros, but discovered at last his error, concluded quietly to surrender, just as one of his antagonists had commenced to strike his rattle for reinforcements.—Accordingly, he was led a considerable distance to the watch-house of the Third Municipality, where he was told that he would be lodged at the municipal expense, for the night at least.—Our ex-liberator eagerly accepted the invitation, thinking that, as he had received favors from the Federal Government, it would be but fair and just that he should be equally conceding to the Government of the Third Municipality. Accordingly, he enjoyed quite a pleasant night in the lock-up, and was quietly sleeping in the morning, when he was aroused by a policeman with an order to appear before his Honor. Without delaying much at his toilette, the ex-liberator soon found himself in the august presence, when the following scene and conversation took place:

'Who are you, sir?' quoth his Honor.

'An American—a man, a patriot, and soldier!'

'You wear the uniform of the army,' remarked his Honor.

'Is that a disgrace?' responded the Liberator.

'Make out an arrest of that man, as a deserter,' continued the Judge, turning towards the Clerk.

The writ was made out, and the young ex-liberator was informed that he was about to be delivered over to the authorities of the United States, as a deserter. At the very word 'deserter,' he drew himself up indignantly, and looking steadily at the Court, exclaimed, in tones of thunder:

'I, an American deserter! Sir, I scorn the aspersion!'

'What are you, then?' asked his Honor.

'I am an AMERICAN FILIBUSTER!'

At the same moment the adventurous young man tore aside the remnants of an old U. States uniform, and displayed, in all its blood-thirsty ferocity, the red flannel shirt, with the single star, which denoted his participation in the Expedition to Cardenas.

The Court was struck with admiration of the gallant bearing of the young patriot, the lobbies gave three rounds of applause, and his Honor ordered his immediate release, with strong expressions of his sympathy and regret for his detention and arrest.

The young Filibuster went on his way, rejoicing in his patriotism and red flannel shirt.

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The Daily Enquirer.

7 July 1850, 3

Later from Havana.

MOBILE, July 1st.

The British steamer arrived here yesterday with dates from Havana to the 27th ult.

The Contoy prisoners were still closely confined and the Consul is not allowed to communicate with them. Gen. Campbell's correspondence with Mr. Clayton, has embittered the Spaniards against him, and they have threatened to assassinate him as before reported. The Germantown is at anchor in the harbor ready to receive him in the event of his leaving the city. Havana is under martial law.

The Cholera has almost disappeared.

A Mr. Doyle, an American merchant at Cardenas, has been imprisoned on some frivilous charge.

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

7 July 1850, 1-2

PRIMERA PAGINA DE LA HISTORIA DE LA REVOLUCION DE CUBA.

Ya una vez mas han resonado en Cuba los gritos mágicos de independencia y patria; ya una vez mas se ha bautizado su suelo con sangre de mártires y de patriotas; ya en un punto de ella ha ondeado á los vientos otra bandera que la representante de la tiranía; ya todo el pueblo es sabedor que los dias de redencion se acercan; que está herido de muerte el viejo y carcomido tronco del despotismo colonial,—junto á él va á nacer, crecer a los cielos, y florecer pomposo y arrogante el ansiado árbol de la libertad.

Continuando el hilo de la conspiracion fraguada en Cienfuegos, el año de 47, venciendo obstáculos de todo género, sin mas proteccion ni ayuda que la de unos pocos compatriotas y estrangeros amigos, hácia el 14 del mes de Mayo del presente año, el General N. Lopez logró reunir el número escaso de 629 hombres bien armados y dispuestos en la islita de las Mugeres ó Cozumel, frontera y á pocas millas de la costa oriental de Yucatán. No era este el primitivo número de hombres congregados, sino 650; pero noticioso á tiempo el Caudillo de que algunos murmuraban y no querian seguir al final destino de la espedicion, publicó una órden para que los descontentos se manifestasen, fuesen separados de las filas libertadoras y se les proveyese de los medios conque retornar á sus hogares. Unos treinta se aprovecharon de la disposicion, y mientras el gran número se embarcaba á bordo del *Creole* con direccion á las costas de Cuba, aquellos se trasladaron á la barca Georgiana, que habia servido de transporte, y que estaba provista de todo lo necesario para aquel número de pasageros á N. Orleans, ú otro cualquier puerto del Golfo en los Estados Unidos.

Los dos dias que la espedicion se detuvo en las Mugeres, se emplearon en distribuir las armas y parte de las municiones, en formar los regimientos y estados, en algunas evoluciones y ataques, pues que como voluntarios nada sabian, por fin, en darles una idea aproximada de la empresa que iban á acometer, de los obstáculos y riesgos que debian encontrar, y de la gloria que les esperaba en caso de un triunfo. Cuando allí llegaron los espedicionarios, se hallaba fondeado un barquichuelo pescador, que habia venido de la Habana, y el caudillo, recelando que si se quedaba con los hombres que habian abandonado la empresa, su patron podria sufrir alguna violencia, pues hablaban de tomar el barco por fuerza para ir á Chagres,—sin decirle nada hizo atar un cabo á la popa del *Creole* y lo remolcó fuera de la islita un buen trecho. Una vez en alta mar, el General Lopez llamó al patron á bordo del *Creole*, le esplicó su hasta entónces estraña accion, soltó el cabo y dejóle ir, separándose y perdiéndose de vista bien pronto ambos buques. Este mismo patron, no bien estuvo fuera del alcanze del *Creole*, hizo fuerza de vela hácia la Habana, adonde llegó el 16, dió cuenta de lo ocurrido á las autoridades de la Colonia, las cuales en el instante ordenaron la salida de tres buques de guerra con unos 1000 hombres (aunque los papeles de Cuba dicen 3000) entre tropa de línea y marinería, para bloquear la isla desmantelada de las Mugeres, y en caso necesario invadirla. Ya volveremos á esta espedicion contra la espedicion.

Entre tanto el *Creole* con los 629 hombres siguió su curso á Cárdenas, con una corta escuadra, haciendo ocho millas por hora. Acompañaban al General Lopez en esta arriesgada y noble empresa, cinco cubanos, (ya llegará tiempo en que sus nombres se escriban con letras de oro en los fastos históricos de la patria) tres de Matanzas, uno de Trinidad y otro del Bayamo; un jóven de Venezuela, sobrino del Gefe, que habia tomado parte en las revueltas políticas de esa república el año pasado; otro de Buenos Aires que habia peleado primero en su patria, luego en Italia y luego en Ungria; un Capitan irlandes, que se habia batido en España, en Lombardia y en Ungria; y los oficiales y tropa americanos, los mas de familia distinguida ó por su riqueza ó por sus virtudes: la mejor sangre de la Union, conforme escribia uno de los espedicionarios. Obraba como ayudante general uno de los Matanzeros, otro de estos, el trinitario y el capitan irlandes como simples ayudantes de campo; el bayamés como secretario militar, y el otro matanzero que habia servido bajo las órdenes de Bolivar en las últimas campañas de este gran capitan y que habia perdido su padre envenenado de órden del gobierno de la colonia por su amor á la libertad, iba en el estado mayor para ser colocado en la primer coyuntura que se presentase. Las tres banderas de brillante seda del os tres regimientos, el Kentuquiano, el Luisianeuse y el Misisipiano, habian sido costeadas y formadas por las pulidas manos de unas señoritas de N Orleans, dechados de belleza y de virtudes republicanas, las cuales se las presentaron al General diciéndole que las distribuyera y encargara á sus portadores no las hollasen los inmundos pies de los déspotas de Cuba.

El 18 á media noche el *Creole* se halló á la altura de Cárdenas y con la mitad de la máquina navegó hácia esta vasta ensenada, para hacer el desembarco poco antes de que rompiese el dia. La luna se habia puesto, la noche era oscurísima, no habia luz ninguna ni en la poblacion ni en los muelles, y el piloto, que no era práctico, en vez de dirigirse á los de los vapores á la izquierda, se dirigió al de las goletas costeras á la derecha, donde habia poca agua, y el *Creole* se baró. Cuando se ejecutaba esta maniobra, una persona desde tierra gritó dos ó tres vezes al piloto que se desviara; pero parte por llegar tarde el aviso, parte por no anticipar la alarma, nadie respondió de á bordo, ni se hizo ningun esfuerzo para variar de rumbo. Afortunadamente la baradura fué sobre fango y á unas siete varas del muelle, por lo que echándose una plancha, cuyos estremos apenas tocaban en aquel y en la borda del barco, comenzó el desembarco hombre tras hombre, primero los Kentuquianos y sucesivamente los demas hasta los 629 con oficialidad, estado mayor y Gefe. Un sereno que estaba por allí, apenas descubrió aquellas estrañas figuras de camisa roja y cachucha, soltó linterna y lanza y echó á huir; y los espedicionarios formados en columna y silenciosos se encaminaron á la poblacion. A poco andar, acertó á pasar un negro, llamóle el Gefe y le ordenó que los guiase al cuartel, ó lugar donde se hallase la guarnicion; hízolo de muy buena gana, mas en vez del cuartel, los espedicionarios se hallaron frente á la cárcel, en la cual solo habia cinco hombres de guarnicion. No fué esta malicia, sino ignorancia del esclavo, porque no sabiendo que la tropa habia sido removida dias ántes de la cárcel por órden del Gobernador, creyó que el mayor número cuando ménos estaria allí. Este edificio pequeño, mas fuerte, se halla situado en la calle Real, esquina a la plaza, en medio de la cual está la iglesia, y en la esquina fronteriza la casa del gobernador: todos estos tres edificios en línea recta de N. á S. El centinela de la prision dió el *quien vive* repetidas vezes, y viendo que en lugar de responder avanzaba aquel cuerpo numeroso de hombres, hizo fuego, contestósele y contestaron los pocos soldados que componian la guardia, hiriendo á uno de los coroneles espedicionarios; mas el tiroteo duró poco, porque los defensores arrojando armas se escaparon por los patios y tejados vecinos.

Ya para este tiempo, una compañía de kentuquianos, al mando del Capitan P... y guiada por el bayamés, habia marchado y tomado posesion del depósito, máquinas y carros del camino de hierro, con mas de algunas salidas de la poblacion, para impedir los avisos que pudieran enviarse á Matanzas. El tiroteo en la cárcel primero, y luego la llegada de los fugitivos que la guarnecian, dieron la alarma en casa del gobernador, en la cual y en la advacente estaba acuartelada la tropa en número de sesenta hombres del regimiento de Leon; pues los veintidos restantes hasta completar los ochentaidos, que segun el estado del Sr. Ceruti, haciau la compañía de guarnicion en Cárdenas, se hallaban destacados en Guamacaro, ocho millas distante. La primer providencia del Gobernador fué parapetarse en su propia casa, que era de mampostería, de dos pisos y azotea, y despachar una partida de veinte hombres, al mando de un oficial, para reconocer el campo, el número y clase de los enemigos, pues se disputaba si serian negros, si serian blancos, y obrar acorde, ya socorriendo los de la cárcel, ya volviendo al punto de salida. A la sazon misma que el resto del regimiento de Kentucky dio frente a la casa del Gobernador é hizo alto á tiro de pistola, salia la partida antes mencionada, de modo, que descubrirse ambos cuerpos, hacerse fuego casi á quema-ropa, y huir el último en completo desórden, fue todo uno. . . . Quizas aun en el interior del pecho los paniaguados del gobierno de la Colonia duden de esta *escapatoria*; quizás el oficial que mandaba la partida esté destinado á ser premiado con aquella prodigalidad del que busca comprar amigos; pero mientras el oficial de los veinte no presente el sable que sacó de casa del gobernador y que arrojó en su precipitada fuga, por su propio

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

EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

7 July 1850, 1-2

decoro será bueno que los paniaguados suspendan su juicio, y el gobierno sus premios. Despues de este que pudiéramos llamar saludo, se empezó el sitio y expugnacion de la casa del gobernador, defendida ya por solos *treinta y cinco* hombres. Los kentuquianos se quedaron en el puerto que hemos mencionado arriba, recibiendo y devolviendo los fuegos mas certeros; los Luisianenses se repartieron en tres partidas, una haciendo frente á la casa sitiada por el costado de la calle Real, otra en la esquina superior de la misma calle, y otra en el ángulo opuesto para cortar todo ausilio ó retirada; mientras los Misisipianos permanecian en reserva junto á la cárcel. Arrojábanse al principio los sitiados hasta el punto de sacar el pecho fuera por ventanas y puertas para disparar sobre los descubiertos sitiadores; mas notando prontó que donde asomaba siquiera un brazo allí caía una lluvia de balas, que salian heridos y aun caian muertos algunos, se hicieron mas cautos, y sacaban solo el fusil, tiraban y se parapetaban. Cuando amanecia el General les intimó que se rindiesen ó incendiaria la casa, y como se negaron por tercera vez se puso por obra la amenaza. Prendido fuego á la casa de la esquina, los sitiados se pasaron á la inmediata, que hacía frente á la calle Real, habitada por una larga familia. De poco valió esto, el fuego se comunicó bien pronto, y entre morir en las llamas, ó entregarse prefirieron lo último. Sin esperanza de ser socorrido, desconfiando de la tropa que ya empezaba á murmurar por aquella inútil y prolongada resistencia, el gobernador no tuvo mas remedio que darse prisionero. Su conducta no cabe duda que fue bizarra, y de todos los oficiales españoles que se hallaron en esta funcion y en la de la tarde, fue el único que se hizo acreedor á las recompensas de su gobierno. Tal justicia nos merece el Sr. Ceruti.

Debemos hacer particular mencion del coronel de los Kentuquianos que recibió una herida en un costado, cuando cargaba con singular bravura á la cabeza de su regimiento sobre los defensores de la cárcel; del coronel de los Luisianenses que tambien recibió una herida en un hombro frente á la casa del gobernador; y la tropa de los dos cuerpos que á campo raso y con el pecho á las balas, como soldados veteranos, sostuvo el fuego por cerca de dos horas, es digna de cualquier elogio. No podemos tampoco pasar por alto entre los cubanos, al que iba en el estado mayor, el cual descubriendo una escalera interior, por donde los sitiados podrian hacer una retirada en caso de apuro, lo evitó llamando un golpe de hombres y haciendo él mismo fuego con su rifle; ni mucho menos el ayudante general, que acompañando al gefe en su exámen de los aproches de la casa sitiada, fue herido en una pierna y retirado del combate. Los heridos y muertos repectivos de ambas partes en el ataque de la carcel y en el de la casa del gobernador, pueden estimarse en cinco ó seis por todos, aunque tenemos razones para creer que de parte de los defensores fue mayor la pérdida.

Entregada la guarnicion con su gobernador, ya no hubo quien hiciera la mas leve oposicion; y el pueblo, que numera cuatro mil almas, quedó en pazífica y quieta posesion de los espedicionarios. El primer cuidado del Gefe entonces fue apagar el incendio, lo que se ejecutó tan pronto como el corneta de los vencidos tocó á fuego, y acudió la brigada de los bomberos del pueblo en union de muchos americanos, que gustosísimos y voluntariamente se prestaron á este servicio.

¡Y aquí conviene que salgamos á la parada de algunas de las muchas é impudentes mentiras que el gobierno ha tratado de hacer creer sobre el suceso de Cárdenas. Los boletines del Capitan General (los periódicos de Cuba y *La Crónica* de N. York) han publicado como oficial un estado de los individuos de tropa y de la clase de paisanos que se señalaron en la defensa de Cárdenas y se hicieron acreedores á la gratitud de la Reina de España. El servicio de los últimos, estimándolo en mas que el de los primeros, vemos que ha sido recompensado con grandes cruzes y pensiones de un peso diario. Por qué así? Admírese el mundo: *por haber apagado el incendio de la casa del gobernador en union de los espedicionarios americanos ó piratas, y por órden del Gefe de los mismos piratas!!* Igual recompensa merecian estos, y quizas mayor, porque los americanos á nadie ceden en habilidad y destreza para manejar las bombas de incendio. En idéntico caso se encuentran los tres cirujanos de los piratas, que curaron indistintamente los heridos del gobernador y los de sus feligreses, mano á mano con el cirujano del pueblo, el Sr. Padrines, que tambien alcanzó premio de su dadivoso gobierno. Pero el caso era hacer sonar que individuos de la clase de paisanos, ó *guagiros*, como en letra cursiva han publicado algunos periódicos, habian tomado parte en el suceso de Cárdenas, ocultando cuidadosamente la especie de servicio por qué se les ha gratificado con tanta liberalidad y magnificencia. Sin embargo, la impudencia y el descaro de las autoridades de la colonia, no van tan allá que arrostren con la opinion pública y no busquen evitar el general ridículo. Se oculta la especie de servicio que prestaron esos paisanos, mas se declara que componian parte de la brigada de bomberos del pueblo, y mientras no se publiquen en Cuba mas que los boletines del Capitan General, espera este que los cubanos y el mundo creerán que no ya los soldados que pelean porque les pagan y porque los fuerzan, sino tambien los paisanos, los guagiros, los gungiros sobre todo, se han batido en Cárdenas por un gobierno qué los saquea de muchos modos y maneras, los oprime y los maltrata. ¡Mengundos recursos para sostener un poder que se desmorona!

Tambien han dicho los boletines del gobierno colonial, que fue tal el santo horror que los *piratas* inspiraron á aquella pazífica y leal poblacion que los mismos presos de la cárcel no quisieron deber su libertad á bandidos y en vez de darles las gracias acudieron á tomar las armas para rechazarlos y arrojarlos de la tierra clásica de la *lealtad*. No poco asorados se habrán quedado los pobres presos, si por casualidad han oido este Milagro que se les atribuye. El Gobierno en órden á dar siquiera un viso de verdad á esta solemne patraña, pregona haber perdonado algunos años de condena á un preso diario. La invención es muy grosera para que pueda acreditarse y traiga á sus autores otra cosa que baldon y desprecio!

Prescindiendo de que el agraciado es un presidiario, los presos de Cárdenas no pasaban de treinta número escesivo para una plaza tan pequena; la mayor parte se componia de infelizes negros, varias mugeres, una blanca, las demas de color, y unos tres hombres blancos: inconvenientes los unos para tomar las armas, todos inútiles. El único que hubo capaz del servicio, fue un soldado, que sufria una larga condenacion en presidio, y ese, apenas se rompieron sus hierros, pidió armas, se alistó bajo las banderas de los..... piratas, y con ellos vino á Cayo-Hueso, donde da testimonio de nuestras palabras ¿Por qué los boletines del Gobierno no han mencionado siquiera los 26 soldados del regimiento de Leon, que guarnecian á Cárdenas, se pasaron al General Lopez y lo siguieron en su retirada? Todos esos aduladores miserables han pasado sobre esto, como por sobre ascuas; y no se han atrevido á dar los hombres por muertos, ni mucho menos á denostarlos y escarnecerlos por su accion. Dentro del pecho ha temblado el corazon de las autoridades de la isla y de sus serviles satélites, no mas que al pensar que el *pernicioso* ejemplo de Cárdenas se puede saber y propagar entre las tropas que guarnecen á Cuba. Y se sabrá, si, y se propagará á despecho del vivo empeño con que se ha procurado echarle tierra, porque fué público, porque *cuatro mil* almas tienen noticia de él, porque es imposible poner una mordaza á tantas bocas, y por que el regimiento de Leon cuenta 26 hombres de menos que no murieron, ni están cautivos, ni los ocultan las cuevas de la isla.

Por mas que pese á las autoridades de la colonia, rendidos los únicos que tenian obligacion de pelear, el pueblo todo de de Cárdenas fraternizó, así, fraternizó con los llamados piratas. Las personas acomodadas rivalizaron en el modo de obsequiar á sus nuevos huéspedes: las mugeres, parte la mas sensible y entusiasta de la humanidad, no cesaron de aplaudirlos y de rogar á Dios por la salvacion de sus vidas y el triunfo de la santa causa de que eran nobles y valerosos campeones: los mercaderes que en las primeras horas de la mañana tenian cerradas sus tiendas, bien pronto las abrieron cuando se convencieron de que no eran aquellos hombres capazes de quitarles un alfiler sin enrojecérseles la cara de vergüenza: en muchas de esas casas públicas los americanos formaron tertulia, en algunas, no entendiendo el idioma los mozos españoles, ocuparon varios de ellos su lugar, y despacharon lo que con dinero contante pedian: en las calles se formaron reuniones numerosas en que se mezclaron pacífica y amigablemente españoles, criollos y americanos, y lo que es mas, por todos se hizo uso de la palabra, de este don del cielo, negado al hombre de Cuba por los dépotas de ella, para espresar con mas ó ménos calor y elocuencia los males que todos sufrian, y el único camino del remedio,—la revolucion y la independencia: en suma, los espedicionarios quedaron convencidos de que en el pueblo de Cuba no hay enemigos para ellos, así como el

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

EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

7 July 1850, 1-2

pueblo de Cárdenas se desengañó por sus propios ojos que los piratas, no eran tales piratas, sino hombres civilizados, ardientes partidarios de la libertad, acérrimos enemigos de toda tirania, que venian á dar al pueblo de Cuba, hasta ahora tratado como bestia, libertad, independencia, patria, dignidad de hombres.—Si el bando que publicó el Capidan General el 20 tiene efecto retroactivo, que sí lo tendrá conocido como nos es el inmemorial uso de los tribunales españoles, la poblacion entera de Cárdenas ha delinquido contra él y debe ser fusilada: pláceme por su venida, apoyo y aun pública ayuda dió al General Lopez y á todos y á cada uno de sus compañeros. Perdonado un niño, la ley no se cumple, y el que la dictó perderá su prestijio y su poder la fuerza moral. Con que á fusilar, tigres, que os apellidais padres del pueblo!

Pero no fusilareis á nadie en Cárdenas, estamos seguros, porque esto seria publicar vosotros mismos que vuestro poder y autoridad no se estienden mas allá de la punta de vuestra espada, seria publicar que solo se os obedece por la fuerza,—que el pueblo está preparado para sacudir el ignominioso yugo que le habeis impuesto -- La tropa, esa misma tropa, único apoyo y fuerza del gobierno, en que cifra todo su poder y su esperanza de futura posesion de Cuba, ya hemos visto cuanto le pesa la librea del esclavo que le hacen llevar, y con qué entusiasmo y prontitud responde al grito mágico de libertad. Increpando el Gefe á los soldados de Cárdenas por haberle resistido, cuando venia á devolverles la dignidad de hombres libres que les habia negado el opresor comun,— á una voz respondieron que si habian hecho fuego, fue por no haber conocido á su antiguo General, y sobre todos el corneta, quitándose la casaca, enseñó la camisa ensangrentada de los bayonetazos que le habia dado el gobernador para obligarlo á pelear, y con lágrimas en los ojos dijo: así y solo así me hubiera yo batido contra V. E. Luego al punto todos arrojaron la librea de la Reina de España que tan aborrecible se les habia hecho, y alegres vistieron la camisa roja de los hombres libres, se juramentaron á seguir al General Lopez á todas partes, nombraron ellos mismos de entre sí gefes que los mandaran de Capitan para abajo, y hoy son decididos y firmes partidarios de la libertad de Cuba.

Hácia la tarde, noticioso el Gefe, de que la partida de soldados que merced á las sombras de la noche y de su precipitada fuga, se escapó de ser tomada prisionera, habia roto el camino de hierro de Cárdenas; que ya no podria moverse sobre Matanzas con la rapidez que era de desearse, y conseguido en parte el objeto de llamar toda la atencion del gobierno hácia un punto dado, determinó reembarcarse, para llevar la guerra á otra parte opuesta, fatigar las tropas enemigas con marchas y contramarchas, acostumbrar las suyas al manéjo de las armas y al desprecio de los riesgos de la guerra, y estender la llama de la revolucion por toda la isla. Dióse pues la órden de retirada, y entretanto se embarcaban los rejimientos del Misisipi y de la Luisiana, dispuso el Gefe que el de Kentucky ejecutase una evolucion de exámen y proteccion del reembarco, siguiendo la calle Real arriba y volviendo por la paralela despues de haber dado vista á las alrededores de la poblacion. Esta medida probó en breve ser acertadisima, porque ya venia á molestarlos una partida de 22 dragones y unos 42 hombres de infantería, mandada aquella por el Sr. Morales, esta por el Sr. Fortun que habia logrado reunir su pequeño destacamento de Guamacaro á los 20 fugitivos de por la mañana. Como la caballería se adelantaba á toda rienda para atacarlos, los kentuquianos formaron cuadro é hicieron alto. Esto no contuvo á los ginetes, que parece venian ciegos ó esperaron desbaratar y destrozar á los infantes con una carga furiosa; pero estos abriendo de pronto sus filas, dejaron entrar los caballos, y cerrando de nuevo el cuadro, dando una vuelta de conversion, haciendo una descarga cerrada, y derribando á todos los ginetes, fueron cosas instantáneas. Solo tres ó cuatro lograron escapar aprovechándose del humo, y otro que fue hecho prisionero por haber resbalado su caballo en el carril, pues de lo contrario hubiera sido tambien muerto. Los infantes viendo la terrible suerte que habia cabido á los ginetes, descargaron sus fusiles al aire y huyeron en completo desórden; por lo que prosiguiendo su marcha, los kentucquianos se embarcaron sin ser molestados, ni siquiera vigilados.

Cerca de las nueve de la noche se separó el *Creole* del muelle de Cárdenas y á la salida de la ensenada, al E. de Cayo Piedra, por impericia sin duda del piloto volvió á barrarse. Largas horas de brega y prodigiosos esfuerzos hechos para sacar el barco, se vió que fueron inútiles y que el único medio de salir de allí y de evitar una muerte cierta era aligerar la carga. Hizóse así arrojando al agua grandes cantidades de municiones de guerra y de boca y aun desembarcando en el cayo vecino con los botes hasta el número de 200 hombres, con lo cual el vapor vino á flote ya cerca del amanecer. Entonces y cuando el General anunció su propósito de hacer otro desembarco, se tuvo un consejo de oficiales, donde por una corta mayoría de votos se acordó tomar refugio en Cayo Hueso, reponer si era posible las municiones que faltaban y emprender nueva campaña. El General, aunque en vano, se opuso á esta determinacion con todas sus fuerzas, pidió ser echado en cualquier punto de la isla con los cubanos, la compañia española y los oficiales y tropa americana que quisiese seguirlo; pero ni á esto pudo accederse por la escasez de las municiones de boca y de combustible, que no alcanzarian para ir á otro punto de Cuba, y volver sanos y salvos á los Estados Unidos el vapor y las personas que no quisiesen seguir al Gefe.

Perdida toda esperanza de cumplir sus planes por entonces el General Lopez dispuso que se pusieran en tierra al Gobernador de Cárdenas Sr. Ceruti, al Comandante de la tropa Sr. Segura, y á otro oficial, Don Luis Hernandez, que habia tenido hasta allí como prisioneros de guerra.—El *Creole* se salvó en Cayo Hueso, primero por la arrogancia quijotezca del Comandante del Pizarro Sr. Armero, segundo por el valor, dignidad y entereza del Comandante de la goletita Petrel,(*) que se negó á dar un piloto para perseguir y capturar un buque en las aguas de los Estados Unidos.

Esta discreta retirada, que terminó en desastre por uno de aquellos acasos que no está en la inteligencia humana el prever, ha proporcionado ancha ocasion al Gobierno Colonial y á sus menguados satélites para vocear una victoria que está muy léjos de haber alcanzado, para creer elevado su poder y fortaleza mucho mas allá de lo que es ingénito en la proverbial vanagloria castellana, para desafiar al mundo y suponer que para él han revivido los tiempos de Carlos V. y Filipe II Los años, los desastres, los terribles ejemplos de su historia, frescos todavía en la memoria de los que vivimos hoy .... no han enseñado nada, nada al Gobierno español. Guay de él, si echando á un lado necias bravatas de *enano de venta*, pasa á los hechos y da la última campanada. La última en América, porque los dias de su poder de la parte acá del Charco estan numerados, y su fin se acerca en razon exacta del crecimiento de su pertinaz orgullo, y necia vanidad.

Como todo cobarde y débil y tras de esto orgulloso y feroz, despues de haberse prodigado á sí mismo las mas hinchadas alabanzas, el Gobierno de Cuba comenzará su cuotidiana ocupacion persiguiendo, hundiendo en mazmorras, desterrando, aun matando á sangre fria uno á uno los sueltos é indefensos partidarios de la revolucion, lo mas granado de la juventud cubana, los patriotas mas puros y decididos; tras cada hijo que arranque de los brazos de la madre y de la patria, tras cada cabeza que caiga ensangrentada .... dirá y hará decir á sus serviles satélites que aquella es la tierra clásica de la lealtad; que allí no hay quien siquiera piense en mudanzas políticas, que todos estan contentos y felizes, que los espedicionarios eran estranjeros, personas aisladas, sin connotaciones ni influencia en el pueblo de Cuba, en una palabra, que colonia más rica, mas dichosa, ni mas tranquila no ha alumbrado el sol desde los Fenicios hasta nuestros dias. Todo eso dirá y entretanto seguirá su obra de destruccion de las infinitas y nunca oidas maneras que tiene de destruir el mas bárbaro y despótico de los Gobiernos. Pero que se apresure, porque puede que antes de mucho lo distraiga de su agradable tarea la campana de agonía, el grito santo de libertad é independencia.

Por lo que hace á la *primera victoria sobre los piratas* de que tanto han blasonado los boletines del Gobierno colonial, puede que todavía cueste lágrimas de sangre á los victoriosos. Prescindiendo de que los hombres desarmados, en número de unos 32 por todos cogidos á bordo de la barca Georgiana, y del bergantin Susan Loud y en la isla de las Mugeres, no pertenecian á la espedicion, aunque con ella fueron á las aguas de Yucatan, y por su puesto, de que el acto de apresarlos debe clasificarse entre los de verdadera piratería,—el resultado no distante por cierto, probará que no ha sido tal victoria, ni calabazas, sino una derrota real, una ejemplificacion mas de la impotencia, la debilidad y la necia arrogancia del gobierno español; por cuanto despues de haber atronado la tierra con sus fieros y bravatas, se verá en la dura alternativa de en-

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/



7 July 1850, 1-2

tregar á los cautivos, del mismo modo que entregó al carcelero Garcia Rey, ó correr los riesgos de una guerra, que, por decontado, parará en otra y mas completa derrota,—la pérdida total de su dominacion en América. Tambien han calificado los boletines de Roncali entre las presas que constituyen la famosa *victoria sobre los piratas*, la correspondencia de los espedicionarios que los buques de guerra de S. M. C. salteron de abordo de la barca Georgiana; pero ó las autoridades de la Colonia son entes de nueva especie, ó su lectura les ha infundido en vez de valor, miedo en el corazon; y antes que saltearla y abrirla hubieran preferido quemarse los dedos y perder la vista. En esa correspondencia no se revelaba ningun plan, y mienten como bellacos los boletines del Gobierno; en esa correspondencia se revelaba una parte del poder y recursos con que los llamados piratas cuentan para llevar adelante sus planes; poder y recursos muy otros de lo que aparecen por las cartas de los cubanos que los espías españoles han robado en N. York, en Filadelfia, en Charleston y en N Orleans, llevado ó remitido al Ministro español en Washington y este al Capitan General de Cuba. Sí, el salteamiento de cartas de los espedicionarios en el mar y de los cubanos en las administraciones de Correos de los Estados Unidos, tampoco será una victoria en sus resultados. Porque el entretenerse en arrebatar hombres inocentes é indefensos en altos mares y robar correspondencias familiares, siquier políticas, en vez de herir la revolucion en casa é imponer á los hombres que la empujan y favorecen con hechos de valor y de magnanimidad, es declararse impotente para la victoria, débil é infame para el mando.

(†) No es la primera prueba de denuedo republicano que el Comandante de la Goleta Petrel ha dado desafiando las baterías del vapor Pizarro con el costado de su pequeña fuerza en la guerra de Méjico habia desafiado ya las baterías de San Juan de Ulua siendo guardia marina con una delgada barquilla, y media docena mas de muchachos de su mismo temple. Nos proponemos esta continuacion de la historia de la Revolucion de Cuba volver á este asunto, interesando vivamente á los principales personajes que han tomado parte en ella.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/



7 July 1850, 2

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

7 July 1850, 2-3

EL SUCESO DE CÁRDENAS.

El Gobierno Español parece que inventó el vulgar proverbio de—*genio y figura hasta la sepultura*, no con otro propósito que con el de calificarse á sí mismo. Tal es la uniformidad que por siglos presenta la historia de sus actos. Rutinero en su politica esclusiva, rutinero en la administracion de todos los ramos de gobierno, rutinero hasta en la tiranía, Sancho Panza algunas vezes, siempre la encarnacion de Don Quijote. Desde que España se convirtió de pais conquistado en conquistador, desde que tuvo colonias hasta nuestros dias, ni ha cambiado de politica, ni ha modificado su sistema de gobernacion sino en razon inversa de los adelantos sociales de ella propia y del mundo. Asi que, la historia de las colonias españolas tanto en America como en Europa presenta una identidad que pasma. En todas épocas y en todas partes las mismas faltas, los mismos desatinos, los mismos abusos, las mismas injusticias y crueldades, el mismo órden de saqueo, los mismos hechos, por consecuencia, los mismos resultados, el mismisimo desastroso y desastrado fin.

Para el Gobierno Español, despues de la espedicion de Miranda en 1806, pasó la larga y porfiada resistencia de sus colonias en America que las condujo al triunfo y á la completa separacion, pasó esa leccion elocuentísima, pero pasó por alto, nada enseñó á España como vemos por lo que está sucediendo en Cuba. Entre la espedicion de Miranda en 1806 y la de Lopez en el presente año, son tantos los puntos de semejanza, que es preciso ser ciego para no verlos, y á pesar de los tiempos y de la costosa esperiencia, Roncaly y sus secuazes no han procedido de otra manera de como procedió Vasconcelos y los suyos en la Capitanía General de Venezuela. Todavia Vasconcelos para hacer el ruido que hizo y para echar los fieros que echó, habia obtenido sobre Miranda una pequeña ventaja, cual fue, la de apresarle dos goletas y hacerle huir á la isla inglesa de Trinidad. ¿Pero qué ha obtenido Roncaly sobre el General Lopez? Para justificar ante el pueblo de Cuba los dictados de vencedor y de fuerte que él mismo se prodiga en las hinchadas proclamas al egército y en los desamañados artículos que hace imprimir en los periódicos de la isla,—necesita probar que Lopez no se reembarcó porque lo creyó asi conveniente, sino que el lo arrojó de la tierra que iba á libertar. La guarnicion de Cárdenas con su comandante y el gobernador se entregan á Lopez en clase de prisioneros de guerra, y la primera bien pronto se le pasa llena de entusiasmo; la infantería en número de 42 hombres que por la tarde viene á molestarlo, huye á los primeros tiros, y la caballeria, en el cortisimo número de 22 hombres, que tiene la loca temeridad de atacarlo es desbaratada y hecha pedazos. ¿Pueden estos capitales hechos tergiversarse, oscurecerse, siquiera hacerse poner en duda á los ojos de los Cubanos? No. Apesar de la imperfeccion de las comunicaciones de la isla; apesar de que allí nadie otro que el Gobierno ó sus satélites se atreve á hablar al pueblo por la prensa; apesar de que aun la espresion de la duda se castiga con el destierro y la confiscacion de bienes; apesar de todo eso, la verdad de los sencillos y prominentes hechos arriba dichos, como el calórico se ha estendido y penetrado en todos los corazones, y ha producido el efecto que toda mentira produce, mayormente cuando el que la dice es persona que ocupa alto puesto y domina; esto es, indignacion y desprecio.

El querer ocultar, tan solo oscurecer hechos de la magnitud y especie de los ocurridos en Cárdenas á un pueblo què numera un millon de almas en una área reducida, es empresa que raya en lo imposible; con mayoría de razon que el Gobierno no es amado en Cuba, ni siquiera respetado por la gran masa del pueblo, y que, digase lo que se quiera en contra, simpatiza con los llamados "piratas." Cuando un hombre, ó el ente moral que llamamos Gobierno, que es cien vezes peor, se rebaja hasta mentir, y mentir cual se ha mentido con los sucesos de Cárdenas, algun gran fin se propone que justifique los sucios medios. ¿Mas cual se propone el Gobierno de Cuba? ¿Engañar á los de dentro? Ya hemos dicho que es casi imposible, y la correspondencia que sucesivamente nos ha ido llegando de la isla, nos confirma mas y mas en esta opinion. ¿Asustar á los de fuera? No sabemos cual de estos dos fines revela mas estupidez. Para los de dentro hay 4000 individuos que mas tarde, mas temprano, lograrán transmitir á todos los rincones de Cuba los hechos tales cuales pasaron; para los de fuera hay 600 hombres que ya los han transmitido con la velozidad casi del relámpago á mas de 20,000,000 de almas.

Ahora, si pasamos de las mentiras en grande, cuales son:—la resistencia de la poblacion de Cardenas, que no la hubo; la ingratitud de los presos de la carcel hacia sus libertadores, en que no sonaron; y la final fuga de los espedicionarios por virtud del ataque de unos 42 hombres de infantería que huyeron a los primeros tiros, y de unos 22 lanceros que quedaron tendidos en el campo;—si pasamos, pues, de este orden de mentiras a otro de menos bulto e importancia,—veremos que la impudencia del Gobierno Colonial corre parejas con su supina necedad.

A dos de los principales editores de "LA VERDAD", á varios otros Cubanos que estan hoy en Cuba misma, y en estos Estados Unidos, ¿que mas? al escritor de estas lineas, los papeles de la Habana, cumpliendo sin duda con las órdenes del Capitan General, han dado por heridos los unos, los otros por muertos en las calles de Cárdenas, y lo que todavia es mas ridiculo, por fusilados los restantes en la propia Habana. ¿Puede darse tejido mayor, ni mas grosero de mentiras? Y a que conducen las de este órden en la Colonia, pues negamos rotundamente que fuera de ella tengan eco! Conducen a lo que conducen el altanero tono que adoptan, las bravatas y los *no importa españoles* de que vemos llenos los periódicos de Cuba y la *Crónica* de New York, cuando hablan de los espedicionarios y del pueblo anglo-americano: conducen únicamente al desprecio de todos los que dentro y fuera de la isla conocen la debilidad, la anomala organizacion y la proverbial impotencia del Gobierno que recurre á tales medios para ver de hacerse respetar y temer.

Los órganos de los gobernantes de Cuba tambien se han afanado en pintarnos al pueblo de ella, á los criollos, acometidos de un súbito y *caliente* entusiasmo á favor del gobierno y en contra, por supuesto, de sus mismos compatriotas y amigos. Nosotros nos hemos reido, reido de compasion. En medio de su larga y dura esclavitud los Cubanos todavia no han descendido del rango de hombres al órden de bestias de carga, y esperamos que ese entusiasmo tan cacareado sea lo que debe ser: un sueno, cuando no otra mentira mas del gobierno y sus secuazes que solo puede enganar á tontos de capirote, cual sus inventores. Ni creemos en el entusiasmo de los mismos españoles peninsulares, los cuales por sus fueros de tales encuentran menos trabas e infunden menos sospechas á un gobierno tan suspicaz, tan antipático y tan sistemático en su tirania, como lo es el de Cuba. El entusiasmo religioso, el cívico, el militar, el patriótico (désele á esta palabra la interpretacion que se quiera) el artístico, el *virtuoso*, todas las especies de entusaismo, todas las manifestaciones francas y nobles del espiritu se persiguen en Cuba y se han perseguido siempre como cosas peligrosas, y aun como verdaderos delitos, que se han castigado en todos tiempos con severas amonestaciones, con prision y con estrañamiento del pais.

Pero por qué tampoco habian de sentir los Cubanos ese entusiasmo *real*? Los espedicionarios iban á remachar sus cadenas, á saquearlos, á violentar sus mugeres, á incendiar y destruir sus propiedades? Su conducta en Cárdenas responde satisfactoriamente á todo esto. ¿Iban á quitarles la patria para someterlos á mas dura dominacion? Los Cubanos no tienen patria. Iban á trastornar su actual gobierno y plantear otro? Si iban ¿mas hay, un Cubano que esté siquiera resignado con el que ahora tiene? Si lo hay, nosotros no lo conocemos, y desde luego pedimos lo coronen Rey de Cuba y Puerto Rico. ¿Iban á destruir su religion? Los Cubanos aceptan la que ahora tienen primero por costumbre y segundo por fuerza; estamos seguros que ninguno se hará matar por ella.

Ah! Toda obra de iniquidad al cabo recibe su recompensa. El Gobierno de Cuba siempre y por todos los caminos ha procurado apagar el entusiasmo del pueblo, matar sus impulsos generosos quebrantarle el corazon, embrutecerle el alma, embotarle todos los filos al

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

7 July 1850, 3

mismo tiempo que la sensibilidad, alejarlo de la cosa pública, reducirlo, en una palabra, á la condicion de bestia: ahora lo necesita, quiere volverlo al ser de hombre, infundirle siquiera el celo de la lealtad, ya que el amor es imposible, lo llama, lo sacude, lo empuja y no acierta á moverlo. Para su amo se ha convertido en mármol! Veremos si le bastan al Gobierno los meros instrumentos de su tiranía, los soldados y los cañones, para parar el carro de la revolucion.

Pero cuando concedemos que el gobierno Colonial ha logrado estirpar todas los especies de entusiasmo, dirán algunos, no cabe duda que habra matado tambien los instintos de libertad en el corazon de los Cubanos. No, estos no mueren jamas en el hombre. La esclavitud domes ica no se sabe que lo haya efectuado en ningun pais, ni en ninguna epoca; imposible es que lo haya consegu do la esclavitud civil, que es menos eficaz y fuerte. Nosotros no necesitamos de otros resortes para volver al pueblo al ser de hombre y moverlo. Hablenle en hora buena sus actuales amos en nombre de la Reina de España, de la lealtad castellana, de la nacionalidad, de las glorias españolas, de una religion que los que mandan son los primeros en vulnerar,—nosotros le hablarémos únicamente en nombre de la *Libertad*, verémos adonde acudo primero.

Pueblo de Cuba! Esperanza, aliento! Los gritos de tu opresion han llegado al cielo y una Providencia vela por tu suerte y tu futuro destino. Tú no serás reducido á la condicion de Sto. Domingo; tú no pasarás al dominio de otra monarquía, tú no permanecerás largo tiempo bajo el poder de España; tú eres el numeroso, tú eres el fuerte, de tu parte están la razon y la justicia. El gobierno español de ahora es el mismo que sucumbió en Flandes, en Nápoles, en Sicilia, en Méjico, en la heroica Venezuela, en el Perú, en Chile, en Buenos Aires; tú triunfarás, pueblo de Cuba, tú eras libre, independiente y feliz. Aliento! Esperanza!

Mientas mas te amenazen tus soberbios amos, mas te temen; mientras mas alarde hagan de su poder y fortaleza ten por seguro que se sienten mas impotentes y débiles; mientras mas te escarnezcan, denigren y maltraten mas cerca está la hora de su muerte y de tu redencion. Bajo el sol no hay poder bastante á remachar tus grillos y á cerrarte los caminos de la libertad. España con sus escuadras y ejércitos no puede; Inglaterra con todo su egoismo y su índole rapaz no se atreverá; la Francia no tiene interés ninguno. Aquí hay un pueblo grande, fuerte y generoso que se ha dolido de tus miserias y ha tomado á su cargo el redimirte de la opresion que padeces: él volverá á llamarte, responde pronto á su voz y serás libre y tendrás independencia y patria! Aliento, esperanza, pueblo de Cuba!

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



7 July 1850, 3

El siguiente manuscrito fué circulado en algunos pueblos de Cuba, y remitido con fecha 8 de Junio á Nueva York para su impresion, remision á la Isla, y mas fácil circulacion. E. E.

¡ FILIBUSTIERES, piratas, traidores, & dice el Gobierno, para que lo oiga el pueblo; y estos hombres que ni siquiera saben el significado de esas palabras, repiten lo mismo por todas partes.—Periódicos serviles, vendidos al poder, ó reducidos á la necesidad de imprimir lo que quieren los déspotas, repiten tambien *¡ traidores, piratas, filibustieres ! !*.... ¡ Cuanta miseria ! .... cuanta ignorancia !.... y cuanta malicia!—Insensatos!! solo entre hombres gobernados despóticamente se darian esos epitetos á los patriotas que, en mucho ó corto número, conspiran para derrocar la tiranía.—Si lo verificasen del último modo, serian quizas imprudentes; pero piratas jamas. Es muy ridículo que en el Siglo XIX se llame así á los valientes que se ríen de las fanfarronadas (mas ridículas aun) de gobernantes que mandan llenar los papeles públicos de chocarrerías, de groseras mentiras, y de injurias indignas, de que no usan los fuertes, ni los que tienen justicia.

Si los que quieren y propenden á libertar á Cuba son piratas y filibustieres, lo fueron tambien Bruto y el Senado Romano, Guillermo Tell, Washington, Bolivar, Riego, Laci, Leon, Kosuth y todos los grandes nombres que se han rebelado contra la tirania y el despotismo.....No; todos estos han sido conspiradores, esto es, hombres que han convocado á sus conciudadanos y amigos para reunirse con un fin santo.—Y la conspiracion es un derecho cuando los que gobiernan obran sin regla y se sobreponen á las leyes—¿ Cual es el pueblo de la tierra que ha tenido mas justicia que el de la Isla de Cuba para hacer uso de ese derecho ? ¿ Cual es el que se ha visto mas insultado, y ha recibido mas ultrajes de su metrópoli y de su Gobierno ?—Los Cubanos no tienen seguridad, ni libertad individual, ni de imprenta.—El pueblo cubano no tiene representacion nacional, ni siquiera se le permite elejir sus municipalidades; no tiene leyes, y se halla bajo una Dictadura perpetua. En tal caso pues, dice Tomas Paine, "el derecho de la rebelion viene á ser perfecto y justo". Ahora bien, los que la ejercen no pueden ser piratas.—El Sabio Holbach ha dicho: " El que obedece ciegamente los caprichos de un déspota, no es ciudadano sino esclavo. No hay ciudadano bajo el despotismo, ni ciudad " para los esclavos" y añade : " No es " patria aquella donde no hay justicia, " buena fe, concordia, ni virtud : sacrificar sus intereses, sus bienes y su " vida por los tiranos, no es sacrificarse " por la patria, sino por sus mas crueles " enemigos. "—Tambien el elocuente Ciceron nos ha dicho : " El buen ciudadano es aquel que no puede tolerar en " su patria un poder que pretenda hacerse superior a las leyes ; y que ninguno debe obedecer á los que no tienen el derecho de mandar. "—¿ Y cual es el que tiene la Metrópoli española para oprimirnos !—El bárbaro y salvaje de Conquista....., ¿ Qué hace por nosotros ? Nos saca todas nuestras rentas ;; nos niega el derecho que concede á sus súbditos que viven en la Peninsula ; nos beja, nos ultraja, se burla despues, y nos trata como á miseros esclavos; peor aun, porque nosotros no podemos quitar la vida á los nuestros, y el Dictador, ó cualquiera de sus esbirros, nos puede meter en un calabozo, ó mandarnos dar cuatro tiros sin formacion de causa, y sin oirnos—Nuestros bienes, nuestras vidas, nuestras familias, nuestro honor, todo es del tirano.—Para nosotros no hay justicia, no hay leyes, no hay patria: la tiranía y el mas cruel despotismo imperan en Cuba, y la rebelion es *perfecta y justa*—Maldito de Dios sea, pues, y maldito de la Patria, el Cubano que no ponga su ofrenda en las aras del altar de la LIBERTAD. ¡ Maldito sea una y mil vezes!! .....

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

7 July 1850, 3

Puerto Príncipe 14 de Junio 1850

Redactores de "La Verdad."

Remito á Uds una coleccion de FANALES de Puerto Príncipe para que lloren ó se rian de nuestras miserias, pues para todo hay en ellos; en el concepto de que aun es mas lo que se hace circular de palabra, que por escrito.

Como la prensa de Cuba está sujeta á la mas rigorosa censura del Gobierno, y nada sale impreso que no sea con su consentimiento y aprobacion, forzoso es considerar con *caracter oficial* todo lo que se publica en esta Isla. Como *oficial*, pues, debe considerarse todo lo que se ha publicado relativo al desembarque de la espedicion, retirada, captura de Americanos en la Isla de Mugeres, sitio y demanda puesta por el Comandante Armero en Cayo Hueso, para que le entregasen de grado ó por fuerza las personas del General Lopez y sus compañeros &c. &c. &c.—

¿Que dirán Uds cuando sepan que todo eso que se nos regala impreso con *carácter oficial*, se lee aquí con el mas alto desprecio? En efecto, nadie cree nada; nadie sabe la verdad, por que son tan distintas las narraciones, tan groseros los insultos, tan chabacano el lenguage, tan fanfarron el espíritu, y tan palpables las contradiciones, que hasta los niños inocentes y las viejas mas candorosas esclaman: mentira, mentira, y todo es mentira! El Gobierno y sus empleados estan desconceptuados completamente, y basta que una noticia corra autorizada por ellos para que todos á una voz digan: mentira!

El objeto del gobierno y de sus empleados está conocido: llenar de terror al pueblo, pintar con colores horrorosos á los que trabajan y se sacrifican por la independencia y libertad de Cuba; ostentar un poder colosal inocontrastable, capaz de aniquilarnos á todos con la misma facilidad que decanta que todo está *tranquilo* y que Cuba es el paraizo terrenal, donde los Cubanos gozamos de la *bienaventuranza*, y no tenemos mas que apetecer.

Pero con todas estas arterías y mentiras el Gobierno colonial no consigue otra cosa que su completo descrédito, y el desconcepto de sus empleados. Desgraciada cuanto ha sido la espedicion de Lopez, y mal-aconsejada su retirada, el espíritu público no ha retrocedido ni flaquéado. Por el contrario: hoy arde mas viva en cada patriota la esperanza de Libertad: hoy está mas dispuesta la opinion á recibir la doctrina de la anexion á los Estados Unidos: hoy trabajan los misioneros de la *propaganda* con mas cautela que antes y con mejor éxito: hoy se aumentan los conspiradores y crecen las falanges de los anexionistas, por que ya hemos visto resueltos los dos puntos mas difíciles del problema, á saber, que pueden sacarse de los Estados Unidos cuantas espediciones se quieran, y que pueden desembarcar en Cuba soldados de la Libertad. La opinion pública se ha ilustrado, y aquí no hay un hombre que no haya comprendido ya estas dos solemnes verdades que son las bases fundamentales de nuestra revolucion.— Primera: que Cuba y los Cubanos nada tenemos que esperar del gobierno de España sino cadenas, ultrajes, degradacion y contribuciones. Segunda: que para ser libres, fuertes y felizes debemos poner nuestras esperanzas en los Estados Unidos, y en nosotros mismos, uniéndonos como un solo hombre, y poniendo en accion los inagotables recursos y ventajas que tenemos en nuestro propio suelo y á nuestros alcances!

Es verdad que nuestro pueblo, como todo el que ha pasado por generaciones y siglos continuados de esclavitud y opresion, es tímido y hasta cobarde, por que el despotismo y la presencia constante de las bayonetas destruyen ó enervan las energías morales. Pero estas se reviven y desarrollan ilustrando al pueblo, dándole la conciencia de sus derechos, y demostrándole que su Fuerza incontrastable está en su Union. Nosotros aquí no podemos imprimir ni hablar una palabra; pero la *propaganda* continúa con actividad, y aun que se estiende por el modo lento de persona á persona, y de oido á oido; recojemos opimos frutos. "La Verdad" ha cumplido su mision haciendo palpables, y generalizando las buenas ideas. Con algunos números que logramos conseguir se obtienem triunfos gloriosisímos, por que nosotros cuidamos de circularlos entre millares de amigos y de enemigos, enviándolos de ciudad á ciudad en pedazos y hasta copiando manuscritos sus principales artículos. El número 60 ha hecho un servicio incalculable con el artículo 4.° de *contestacion al "Revisor"*, por que ha refutado victoriosamente, sin dejar lugar á dudas, los asertos de aquel escritor, calculados de intento para indisponer á la clase libre de color contra la Anexion y contra los Americanos. Pero dicho Artículo 4.° ha circulado entre la clase libre de color con profusion, y los buenos criollos-Cubanos estan en el mejor sentido, han comprendido el espíritu, se han apoderado de la verdad, y todo trance serán siempre de Cuba y de los Cubanos de alma, vida y corazon. El gobierno ha temblado al saber como lo sabe ya que no solo no puede contar con la clase libre de color para sostener su dominacion, para perpetuar su tiranía, estafarnos á todos y oprimir á los hombres que nacemos libres en Cuba, sino que todos estamos dispuestos á unirnos y derramar la última gota de nuestra sangre por la redencion de nuestra patria, Cuba, y la conquista de nuestros derechos y libertades.

Es verdad, dolorosísima verdad que el pueblo, tiene miedo de lanzarse en una revolucion, por gloriosa y victoriosa que sea; pero mas palpable y mucho mayor es la verdad de que el Gobierno y sus empleados están poseidos de terror pánico. En vano aparentan serenidad y seguridad en sus puestos. En vano ostentan su poder, sus recursos y tranquilidad. El pueblo conoce sus arterías y su maquiavelismo. Si todo está *tranquilo* ¿por qué nos conservan en estado de sitio? Si tanto confian en el amor y la lealtad de los habitantes de Cuba por qué nos amenazan con suplicios infamantes, espatriaciones, saqueos, confiscaciones y venganzas crueles? El gobierno mismo es el que parece que se ha propuesto desacreditarse, contradecirse, y hacerse odioso y detestable hasta para los habitantes de Cuba. [illegible] ciudad [illegible]

Continue, pues, "La Verdad" con su noble y patriótica mision. Esperamos con ansias los números [illegible] la invasion de Lopez para saber la verdad.

Aquí corre entre los del gobierno que se está aprestando otra espedicion por allá. Si viniere será bien recibida hoy porque ya la gente está mejor preparada y volaremos á engrosar el número de los libertadores. Que no quede por allá un solo Cubano que no venga en ella de manera que en cualquier punto que desembarquen tengan relaciones y recursos á mano.

Se presume y aun se asegura que este año no habrá San Juan; lo que revela que hay temores de conflicto en una diversion pública.

La sociedad filarmónica está cerrada y me parece que aunque la abran y preparen bailes y banquetes nadie irá á gozar de ellos. Todo comprueba que el pueblo tiene mas dignidad, mas resolucion y mas disposiciones á derrocar el gobierno. Venga otra espedicion de dos mil Yankees con todos los Cubanos, y todos nos uniremos para recibirlos, y descartarnos para siempre del gobierno español, y de toda dominacion europea.

TOMAS DALE.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/



7 July 1850, 4

On considering the rough and threatening tone of the British Parliament and the press of every political shade, in England, with regard to the Cuban question, we should believe that the British Cabinet has only looked on this question as one affording a favorable opportunity for an European intervention that may decide upon the political struggle between the Old and the New World, leading to the triumph of Europe. Any impartial observer would immediately ascertain the truth of this assertion on tracing the steps of England who is at the head of the European policy, and who will take advantage of the first opportunity to accomplish her designs.

Let the expedition of Gen. Lopez and the Americans who followed him be compared with that of Gen. Miranda and his American friends, and they will be found identical. Yet, such expeditions were then convenient to England, and they consequently were sanctified by the British Cabinet and its representatives. Today it is all the contrary; and besides this, they think the present occasion the most favorable one to establish upon solid basis its intervention in America, already introduced by means of the cooperation which the unwise Cabinet of Washington offered to it in the Nicaragua question.

On the other hand, being supported by the peaceful state of Europe and the miscarried opinions suggested by the spirit of party to a large portion of the American press, it sounds the alarm to all Europe, inciting those monarchial powers to a crusade against the U. States, in order to put a stop to the disorganizing policy (so they say, supported by a portion of the American press) which threatens to convert the New World into an abode of pirates, who will attempt against the security of every nation, upsetting, at last, the whole world.

It would be curious, and we should better say, very important, to know the kind of information and *advice* afforded by the British and Spanish Ministers to their Governments with regard to the character, the capacity and the views of those Statesmen, in whose hands, the destinies of America are deposited, and with regard, also, to the course to be followed by England in this case.—Notwithstanding the difficulty of ascertaining the reality it is very easy to be reasonably anticipated.

The latest news from that quarter induce to believe that Mr. Bulwer's advices to his Government may be no other than "to take strong measures and to threaten with the whole power of Europe,"—threatenings, indeed, which will be strengthened by that portion of the press devoted to the Cabinet of Washington, that, in its pusillaminity, shall be easily put in great conflict.

The prideful and revengeful Spain, giving a new vent to her quixotic schemes of reconquering her old dominions, will be the instrument which England will use, to obtain by this means, her primordial and, to her, most vital object, viz: the European intervention in American affairs. And there is no reason to hope that England would withdraw by means of some concessions, because she never carries her plans half-way, nor does she lose any favorable opportunity. And we are much less allowed to hope that prideful Spain will lose the opportunity of entering a business which may afford her the means to realize her dreams of reconquering her old American possessions and her past grandeur.

Don Angel Calderon will say to Narvaez, "the present Administration of the United States is made of straw.—Without a popular excitement threatening it si existence, it is very easy to dispose of the Cabinet at our own will. Their scantness of knowledge of the diplomatic science is the origin of their want of firmness and vigour, and of their consequent fluctuation in every serious affair. England was fully aware of this and took advantage of it in the Nicaragua treaty, to get her share in it, and to afford the European powers a future occasion to do the same, thus associating all of them to the American family and their domestic affairs. At this very moment, England joyfully and fervently embraces our cause, which is that of all Europe; and brings against the United States a charge of faithlessness, immorality and unbounded ambition. You should do the same, by showing your wonder at such scandalous disloyalty or weaknes of the United States Government, and such destruction of moral principles among the American people. But you ought to repeat that General Taylor is the most honest man who was ever born; and for my own part I will constantly say to the State Secretary that, should the diplomatic science be lost, the world might find it in their brain. Let the rest be done by the very administration and its agents, who excel so much in want of political notions as in the art of intriguing in order to delude the people. By doing this as well as by preventing a popular excitement, we will protract for some months the impending question and all will end according to our wishes."

We would be very glad had we to confess our mistake; but we believe that the opinion and expectations of Mr. Bulwer and Don Calderon are very firmly grounded; and as a proof of our belief we call the attention of our readers to the case of the prisoners of Contoy, and to the ambiguous and inconsistent course followed by the present Administration and its devoted party of the press.

When those papers which are considered as the organs of the Cabinet published as "the order of the day" and "at the same hour" the note from Mr. Clayton to Gen. Campbell instructing him to demand the peremptorious delivery of the prisoners made on board the barque *Georgia* and the brig *Susan Loud*, asseverating that the British Ambassador agreed with the steps taken by the American Minister; when those very papers denied the report respecting the British Ambassador; and when they tell us, as another "order of the day" that Commodore Morris was instructed to demand the delivery of those unhappy as well as innocent prisoners, or "to obtain a security of their delivery" (if they survive the term of their imprisonment)—when we have noticed all that, who would think that anything could be added to such a state of confusion and uncertainty? Yet, so it is; and now a rumour is going afloat that Don Calderon is exerting himself to the utmost in order that the Captain General of Cuba shall not be pressed with the demand of the prisoners until the Cabinet of Madrid decides upon the question. And that, to a right-minded reader means the same as to say that "it has been thus agreed between His Excellency the Minister of Her Catholic Majesty and His Excellency the Secretary of State of the Washington Cabinet." So much the more, as they add with an edifying serenity of mind that the commission of Commodore Morris shall doubtless be fulfilled in *twenty days!* A term, indeed, which is more than enough to get the advices from, Madrid, if the least activity has been displayed in the affair. Would England delay for so long a time her communications with the U. States in case of an important affair? Would England wait for the dilatory decision of Spain to save the life of even a single English subject from the danger which actually threatens the lives of a hundred Americans, confined in the prisoned holes and the filthy dungeons of the Spanish man of-war and castles?

Notwithstanding that; this weak policy which has already produced so many evils which no diplomatic skill can remedy, such as that of associating the British Cabinet to the U. States Government in the domestic transaction with regard to Nicaragua; this policy which calmly endures the violation of the American territory as in the case of Rey, abducted from N. Orleans; this policy which allows to Spain and to England the "right of search" as it has proved respecting the *schooner General Taylor* and the *brig Nervion* on the coasts of Cuba; this policy which most patiently bears the unjustifiable capture of *American* vessels, and the cruel torture and hard imprisonment of *American* citizens to be tried on an inquisitionlike manner; this policy which now pours out the most terrible threatening of "a sanguinary war" and then appears to be satisfied with "a security of a fair trial", with regards to American citizens unjustly tortured; this weak and unconsistent policy, we say, is looked at by this instrumental journals as a model of wisdom and zeal for the *National honour* as well as republicanism and energy. So they say on the same day and at the same hour by order from the Secretary of State's office.

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7 July 1850, 4

(*From the Telegraph and Up-Town Review.*)

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The following article we quote from the *Centinela de Rio Grande* has particularly arrested our attention. We do not deny that the electoral interests of party may have a share in the sympathies as well as in the persecutions with regard to foreign patriots in this country; but we think that if the Irish and Texan revolutionists obtained the sympathies of the Government instead of being persecuted, it was only due to the spirit of progress and republicanism which distinguished that administration. Contrary causes produce contrary effects, and thus it is that the Hungarian and Roman patriots have been now looked upon with indifference by the Government, and that persecutions are carried on against the Cuban refugees and their sympathisers. Should any doubt meet our mind regarding the character of that all-complying, or, let us say it at once, retrograde policy, followed by the present administration, it would as soon vanish on our observing the favorable judgment made by England upon its course, and the high praises bestowed by machiavelian Europe on the men who actually are at the head of our Government.

As long as the Cuban question is not fully discussed and definitively settled, it will be the source of unceasing and progressive difficulties to the political course of America and Europe, the former being devised by the Cabinet of Washington and the latter, wisely and slyly conducted by the Cabinet of St. James. Yet, that question might and should be most satisfactorily settled, if but a spark of that high spirit which animated Jackson, or any of his character and opinions, could inflame the hearts and enlighten the minds of those men who are now at the helm of our Government.

It has been said a long time since, and it is now loudly repeated elsewhere, that the Cuban question is the only key left to shut the temple of diplomatical war between Europe and America, settling all political differences. As long as Cuba is under the dominion of a European power there is no doubt that the balance of political influence will incline to the European side, and therefore, Europe will universally prevail. On the other hand, the possession of Cuba being transferred to the United States, or the Cuban Independence achieved, all hopes of political superiority in America would be lost to Europe.

Fortunately, this question has reached a point where the American Union cannot mistake it, as the people have now in sight the advantageous position held by Europe, enjoying an undisturbed tranquility and leisurely domineering over frightened and stupified peoples, that lay at the feet of their tyrants. Besides this, our community well knows that the present administration, as Mr. Bulwer has said, is *weak* and *inactive*, with no resonable hope, because of its unpopularity, of a probable chance for the next period; moreover, add to this the arrogant standing of offended Spain, rich in quixotic pretenses, forming crafty designs of reconquering her old possessions in America, and provoking the American Union by means of barbarous and insufferable outrages, in order to get a chance of gratifying her revengeful wishes.

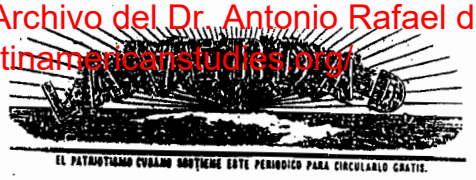
All this leads us to believe that old and crafty Europe will not mis-spend so favorable an opportunity by encouraging, pushing and supporting Spain in her ambitious and proud schemes, and that a problem is soon to be solved, that is to say,—"Shall America be independent, or subject to the European policy?"

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

"The New York Journals report that MIGUEL TEURBE TOLON, Esq., the Secretary of the *Patriotic Cuban Junta* and *Editor* of LA VERDAD, has been arrested by order of the United States Government, under charge of having aided the expedition fitted out by GENERAL LOPEZ against the Island of Cuba. He appeared before Judge Betts, and after giving bail for the sum of *five thousand dollars*, was set at liberty.

Why is it that the American Government did not order the arrest of all those Editors, who, by means of their journals, supported the revolution in Texas, and encouraged the rising of the Irish and other peoples? Why did not the Washington Cabinet persecute the Irish refugees who held their public meetings in this country, and who publicly raised funds for the support of the insurgents in Ireland? Is it perhaps that the present administration was afraid of losing by that, the suffrage of so numerous a portion of the American population? If this may be the reason for such a course of policy, then, the Cabinet, strictly observing that maxim "the weaker they are, the more you shall oppress them," it has righteously acted in persecuting the Cuban patriots" *The "Centinela" of Rio Grande.*

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7 July 1850, 4

EL GENERAL LÓPEZ EN MISSISSIPI.

Entrada triunfal en Gainsville.

El general López acompañado de los señoresGonzales, Sanches Iznaga y T. Gotay salieron de Nueva Orleans el lúnes 23 de Junio en el Vapor Amazona Capitan Potervine para Gainsville, en el Misisippi. Fueron escoltados por el Capitan Ives, ex-Senador del Estado, A. B. Bacon Esq., el doctor Gouldin, Ciro Buttler y otros ciudadanos.

El Honorable T. B. Ives fué llamado á la presidencia y el doctor Gaines fué nombrado secretario. Celebróse por comunidad el siguiente acuerdo:

Acordóse: Que los ciudadanos de Gainsville (Mississippi) habian oido con placer la llegada del patriota general López y de sus bizarros compañeros; que les damos parabienes y la bienvenida á nuestra ciudad, y á un Estado que sabe apreciar los esfuerzos que se hacen en la causa de la Libertad, Estado en que la Libertad se considéra como el vínculo más sagrado en este mundo, y que en todo tiempo brindará sus hijos para defenderlo, é interpondrá su soberanía para protejerlo.

La comision acompañada de un concurso numeroso hicieron el recibimiento al General y les fueron presentados por el Coronel Ives, quien pronunció el siguiente discurso, que interpretó el Sr. Gonzales al General:

"General Lopez: en nombre de los habitantes de esta ciudad y condado, y bien puedo agregar del pueblo del Misisipi os felizito y doy la bienvenida á vos y á vuestros bizarros compañeros. Vuestra visita ha sido inesperada, que á no ser así os hubieramos recibido con las ceremonias debidas á vuestra posicion y á vuestro valor. Vos y vuestros compañeros, bienvenidos seais al suelo consagrado á la Libertad donde tenemos hogares y santuarios para nuestros amigos—armas y sepulturas para nuestros enemigos."

. . . . . .

Los ciudadanos se apresuraron á dar la mano al General, y entre los vivas de entusiasmo y descargas de artillería, el General y su comitiva fueron conducidos por la comision al departamento que se les habia preparado y donde se presentaron poco despues multitud de hermosas señoras del pais—madres, esposas, hermanas, é hijas de patriotas.

El General y los corteses jovenes amigos suyos que le rodeaban, quedaron encantados con esta escena del recibimiento y hubieron de *rendirse á discrecion*, al fuego vivo de centellantes ojos y celestiales sonrisas. A las 12 del dia siguiente, innumerable multitud del campo, atraidos por la Corte, por la celebridad de los Masones y por la noticia de la llegada del General Lopez se reunieron en la plaza publica. Formose una procesion, precedida de una banda de musica, de un centenar de señoras, de los estudiantes de la academia, del General Lopez y sus amigos, y de algunas sociedades filantrapicas. Despues que se pasearon por la plaza y calles principales, entraron en la Corte, donde pronuncio un discurso elocuentísimo el Reverendo Mr. Pitts, concluido el cual se retiraron á participar de un esplendido banquete.

(Delta de N. Orleans 29 Junio.)

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7 July 1850, 4

A uno de nuestros Corresponsales.

Teniamos ya el aviso que Vd. nos comunica y el espía habia cumplido parte de su comision. Conocerá Vd. que esto es así si examina el artículo de la Verdad en que se dijo, que al General Lopez conservaria aun su faja de Mariscal y abundaria en riquezas, si las quisiera obtener por medios que no fuesen del todo honrados." La Camarilla ha errado el golpe; mas acaso la leccion le sea útil si la aprovecha; porque conociendo el temple de los revelucionarios, puede tomar medidas que á todos convengan, ó que mas leales sean por lo ménos. Ya, ántes de esto, se le dijo á otro, encargado por la Camarilla para sondear el ánimo de los revolucionarios, que pusieran precio á Roncali y su Gabinetillo, y que callandito vénieran á recibirlo á Nueva-York. No es dinero, ni favor ni empleos lo que los revolucionarios quieren: quieren, eso sí, la independencia de Cuba, y para obtenerla ofrecen á la Camarilla la eleccion entre el *oro* y el *acero*.

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New York Dispatch

July 7, 1850, 2

Cuba—Affairs not Settled Yet.

By a telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans, we learn that a British steamer had arrived at Mobile on the 30th ult., with dates from Havana to the 27th ult. The Contoy prisoners were still kept in close confinement, and the American Consul was not allowed to communicate with them. It appears that the Spaniards have become greatly exasperated at the tone of General Campbell's correspondence with the Secretary of State, and have openly threatened to assassinate him. The U. S. ship Germantown was lying at anchor waiting to receive him, in the event of his concluding to leave Havana.

Mr. Edmund Doyle, an American merchant at Cardenas, has been imprisoned on some trumped up charge.

We shall now look to our government for some immediate action in this business. We think the matter has been allowed to go far enough. If General Taylor and his Cabinet allow our flag to be trampled upon—our Consul insulted—and American citizens to be assassinated, without any action, the people should know it as soon as possible.

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New York Herald
7 July 1850, 1

THE CLOSING OF THE CUBAN INVADERS—TRIAL AT NEW ORLEANS.—Mr. Henderson appeared in court yesterday morning in custody of the U. S. Marshal.

Logan Hunton, the United States District Attorney, moved that under the provisions of the act of Congress, August 8, 1846, that the indictments against Narcisco Lopez, L. J. Sigur, John Henderson, J. A. Quitman, C. P. Smith, Theodore O'Hara, J. T. Pickett, T. T. Hawkins and others, be remitted to the next December term of the U. S. Circuit Court for trial.

Mr. Henderson opposed the motion in his own behalf, on the ground that under the constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress of 1842, he was entitled to a speedy trial, and that for the trial of criminal cases the District Court was bound to hold monthly terms.

The Court remarked in giving its decision, that by the act of 1846 this court was vested with discretionary power in all cases in which important and difficult questions of law were involved, to remit the trial thereof to a Circuit Court, where the district judge might be aided by an associate justice of the Supreme Court. Greater justice could be there meted out to the parties concerned, and in case of a division of opinion between the judges, an appeal would lie. For these and other important reasons it felt compelled to adjourn the trial of these causes until the next term of the Circuit Court.

Mr. H. here asked the Judge whether, under his decision, he would be obliged to remain in prison all summer.

The Court remarked the gentleman was abundantly able to furnish security. The marshal was then ordered to adjourn the court *sine die*.

Mr. Henderson subsequently gave bond in the clerk's office in the sum of $3,000, with H. G. Hearti for security.

We learn that the marshal has been authorized by the court, in arresting parties residing out of the State, should they appear in this city during the vacation of the court, to take them before Robert M. Usher, U. S. Commissioner, to give bond for their appearance. —*New Orleans Picayune, June 27.*

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
8 July 1850, 4

HUNGARIAN EXILES.—Governor UJHAZI and his compatriots have made a location in Decatur county, Iowa, upon the headwaters of Grand river, a tributary of the Missouri. They have found a beautiful spot, uniting the advantages of abundant water and timber with prairie adjoining, and some improvements, such as cabins and garden spots. The liberality of the citizens of St. Louis provided them with farming utensils and furniture for their humble style of life. They are to become the nucleus of a large colony of the martyrs of freedom from their native Hungary.—*Eve. Post.*

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

8 July 1850, 6

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The Daily Enquirer.

9 July 1850, 2

☞ The Grand Jury of Louisiana have found a true bill against Gov. QUITMAN, for participating in the Cuban expedition. Wonder if the Governor will deliver himself up, when a requisition is made on him for that purpose?

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The Daily Enquirer.

9 July 1850, 2

☞ The Odd Fellows are getting along finely in Virginia. During the past year, 18 Lodges have been instituted, making the number of 82 in the State. There are 5,429 contributing members, and during the year $14,589 have been expended for the relief of the sick, widows and orphans.

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The Georgia Telegraph.
(MACON)
9 July 1850, 2

The Compromise—What the North gets, and what the South gets.

The following short extract from a late speech delivered in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Colcock of South Carolina, shows what the North gets and what the South gets by the Senate's compromise. We dedicate the following paragraphs to the special consideration of the Clay party in Georgia.

The provisions of Mr. Clay's bill are correctly stated by Mr. Colcock, and his reasoning unanswerable:—

Having thus stated briefly the views and purposes of our adversaries, let me refer to our own. We deny that slavery is an evil or a curse, and we appeal to the condition of our country to prove our assertion. From whom must the curse proceed? Must it not come from God alone? and yet, I ask, what portion of the habitable globe holds a more interesting relation to the rest of the world than the slaveholding States of this Confederacy? Is not one of the most powerful nations in the world actually dependent on us, and would not the failure of a single crop of our great staple bring incalculable suffering and distress, if not revolution, in its train? Can any people live more independently of others than we do? Can it be, then, that God has cursed a land like this? *Never, never!* And whilst we do not claim to be objects of his peculiar favor, yet we feel that we have abundant cause for gratitude to Him for so much prosperity and happiness as any other people.

Again: We contend that this *Government* was founded by slaveholders; that slavery was recognized, extended, and guaranteed by our Constitution—that we have improved and elevated the condition of our slaves and their emancipation having become a physical, social and political impossibility, we intend to hold them in servitude, and leave the future to be controlled by that Power who, we believe governs the world in wisdom and in justice.

Such is our relative position; and we are approaching every day nearer to the solution of the question, whether slaveholding and non-slaveholding States can live together in amity under the same Government. Whilst a minority may safely trust those interests which are common to all to the protection of a majority, how, I ask, can they trust them to the protection of a sectional institution which that majority, according to their own declarations, are bound, by every obligation both human and divine, to overturn and destroy?

Mr. Chairman, a very sensible writer has remarked, that "the single principle into which all the conceivable causes of human contentions resolve themselves is, that *of intercourse without sympathy*; and what then shall we expect when antagonist strength is made immediately contiguous to haughty imbecility?" Are we not, sir, adding another demonstration to the force of this melancholy truth?

Having thus briefly alluded to our differences, and to the obstacles which lie in the way of their adjustment, let me now inquire what is the "compromise" which is offered to heal our dissensions, establish our rights, acknowledge our equality, and give permanent peace and repose to the country. In every compromise which is entered into in good faith, mutual and substantial concessions must always be made, and have some fair proportion to each other. Let us apply this plain and just rule to the compromise now under consideration. To illustrate my views, and economize the few moments which are left me, I will state them in this form: Suppose the compromise adopted, and we return to our respective constituents, and are asked, what has been received, and what has been conceded by it? The Representatives from the north may answer thus: First, We have gained California. That vast empire, with all its riches and its power, has been added to our portion of the Confederacy. The South has been forever excluded from that domain, and no slaveholder shall ever dwell hereafter on the shores of the Pacific. Although we failed on a former occasion to obtain the aid of the *legislative* department of the Government to apply the Wilmot proviso to California, yet now by the aid of the *executive* department we have triumphed on this question, and the proviso stands vindicated and maintained. California, then, is ours: the contract has been executed, the deed has been signed, sealed and delivered.

Secondly: Texas, "vast illimitable Texas," has been dismembered! Not only the *disputed* territory, but a large portion of that which is *undisputed*, is to be added to New Mexico, and must inevitably become free soil. This, to us, is a signal tri-

umph, and whatever pecuniary compensation has been paid for it is but dust in the balance. Texas claims to extend her boundary to 42° north latitude. We have reduced her to a line from 34° (Colquitt,) down to 32°! Thus a second time have we crossed the Missouri compromise line and driven her to the South far below that point. This, too, is a fact accomplished," placed beyond the reach of future contingencies. In the third place, we have abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia. That property in which the wealth of the whole South consists, shall never again be sold within the limits of a territory which belongs to all in common. For this measure we have been struggling for many years, and although our demands have now risen much higher, and we require that slavery itself should be abolished within the limits of the District, still we must not underrate the value of this concession. It is a step forward. We have brought the Government into alliance with us; the outer works being carried away, we may soon hope to carry the citadel itself.

In the fourth place, we have imposed new and restrictive terms on the slaveholders in relation to the recapture of their fugitive slaves. We have given them no law to *recover* the evil of which they complain—the *abduction* of their slaves.—We have promised them no aid on our part, no indemnity for their losses, no "guards for their future security." We have compelled the slaveholder formally to bind himself to implead his runaway slave, who has rebelled against his authority and defied his power, and thus, too, in the courts of his own State, in the hearing and in the presence of his own acknowledged slave. So may speak the Southern Representatives.

Let us now turn and inquire what will be the responses of the Northern Representatives. In the first place, they will say, we have obtained a construction in the report of the committee, (mark you, in the *report*, not in the *bill*,) that the Texas annexation resolutions *mean* what they say. But as this is no act of legislation, grants nothing, but is the mere expression of the opinion of the respectable committee, it is without authority and without value. It binds no one, and a different construction may at any time hereafter be given, and from the increasing hostility to our institutions, we may entertain a well grounded expectation that the present construction will soon be repudiated.

In the second place, it has been conceded to us that, as there is "no occasion," in respect to the territories of Utah and New Mexico, for the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, territorial government shall be established for them, and their legislatures shall be inhibited from passing any law "respecting African slavery." This constitutes the great concession to the South. This is the settlement of the great question of the constitutional power of Congress to exclude slaveholders from the common territory of the United States. This is the acknowledgment of our equality, security of our property, the recognition of our rights.

Such, I will suppose, Mr. Chairman, would be the answers which may fairly be given by the Representatives of the North and of the South to their constituents. And now, let me ask, what does the South gain by this compromise? What is the present substantial concession made to her, in exchange for the *present* substantial concession made by her to the North? What if I may be permitted homely phrase, has *the South received in hand?*" What has she to show as her acquisitions under this compromise?

That which is conceded to the North is *perfected*; the little that is conceded to the South is *promised* only. Her rights are left in doubt. Mexican laws are said, by high authority, to exclude her as effectually as the Wilmot Proviso. Justice would require a fair and equal division of all our territory, if we cannot consent to enjoy it together. But we expelled from California by positive law, we are not permitted to go into Utah or New Mexico, without having our rights disputed and our property exposed.

When we look around us, and behold the vast domains which have been acquired from Mexico, by an equal contribution of southern blood and southern treasure, and ask ourselves what portion of it is now the answer stares us in the face—*none at all.* And, this is the compromise which is to terminate the war against slavery, and all agitation and bring repose to this distracted country.

For one, I repudiate and reject it! We already feel that we should become traitors, if the Constitution cannot protect us, no compromise can. If it be true that "the world is in arms" against us, then now is the time, above all others, when we should be firm united and resolute

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The Georgia Telegraph.
(Macon)
9 July 1850, 2

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING.

The friends of the Union who favor the entire repeal of the Slavery question, upon the basis of the Missouri Compromise line, in opposition to the so called Clay and Pratt "Adjustment Bill," the borough sign their names for the call of a Public Meeting, at such time and place as may be designated by Hand bills.

Leroy Napier, Wm. B. Hartsfield, R. C. Mercer, Geo. W. Price, P. E. Holt, T. T. Pollhill, W. B. Parker, Wm. Richardson, James Dean, W. S. Ballard, R. A. L. Atkinson, R. E. Heyward, Thomas King, Sr. Wm. T. Smith, Wimbel B. Hunter, Wm. Bowman, M. E. Sylvester, J. P. Smith, Samuel Dibbins, H. Hightower, Peter Solomon, T. B. Green, Wm. A. Ross, G. W. Seymore, J. B. Ross, W. Fuller, N. F. Rose, G. Flynn, B. M. Montieth, J. Russell, Esq. B. Gilbert, D. Bartlett, James M. Green, C. M. Lankston, H. K. Green, T. Goodyear, L. Griffin, W. W. Russell, John J. J. Jones, A. Hunnicutt, A. C. Morehouse, C. Sweetman, C. Mulholland, T. H. King, M. N. Hardwick, Wm. King, James A. Ralston, E. K. Evans, John Rutherford, J. D. Otey, Charles Campbell, T. A. Harris, E. McGoldrick, T. M. Rose, John W. Tucker, W. H. Turpin, H. P. Redding, R. F. Ousley, A. G. Bettis, A. B. Adams, C. F. Smith, J. M. Field, J. H. Fisher, R. Eppsley, Sr., J. F. Evans, A. T. Anderson, George Payne, L. M. Roberts, L. Flemister, G. B. Barker, Thomas L. Ross, H. W. Tindell, W. W. Williamson, H. J. Oberry, Henry B. Moore, A. L. Audois, A. K. Freeman, M. M. Morris, H. M. Lindsey, J. B. Rawls, H. J. Elder, W. L. Johnson, D. R. Rogers, T. J. Townsend, T. N. Mason, A. J. Orr, E. L. Strudwick, J. Joseph Hodges, E. D. Williams, J. D. Cartwright, J. Hollingsworth, Samuel J. Ray, C. C. Usher, J. W. Harris, V. K. Wright, David Flanders, Esq. Fort, A. Stansbury, S. C. Atkinson, H. O. Lewis, T. H. Plant, J. Wilder, Jas. N. Seymour, R. Price, E. A. Wilcox, Thos. Williams, M. H. Clarke, Thomas H. Flint, G. W. Hines, W. Hill, J. Barnett, A. Newsom, T. J. Redding, R. R. Johnson, W. A. Oberry, R. Calhoun, A. Chapman, R. Williamson, J. F. Green, J. R. Jones, A. F. Redding, L. Calhoun, James M. Jones, S. A. Johnson, Geo. W. Vick, J. M. Draper, A. G. Rosick, D. C. Culpepper, J. Holsendorf, Wm. Yeoke, J. J. Keigler, J. T. Smith, A. N. Ballard, Wm. B. Gamble, W. R. Williford, Sherrel Wise, J. B. Cooper, L. J. Snow, E. O. Jeffers, M. J. Woodward, S. D. Clarke, J. R. Johnson, H. W. Broome, A. Bassett, T. W. Bradley, W. J. Johnson, Martin Hall, J. Rowan, B. M. Brantley, T. D. Lancaster, G. W. Atkinson, W. H. Lancaster, Joseph Rogers, P. M. McKinstray, H. W. Shaw, L. D. Lancaster, L. M. Dennis, J. Willis, John G. Culverson, R. Sykes, Willis H. Hughes, W. D. Carlos, Charles Thompson, S. H. Everett, E. S. Rogers, J. T. Perdue, T. J. Westbrook, W. Willoughby, John Rowe, R. Barefield, John Bellah, R. D. Barefield, C. B. Nottingham, Wm. Ryder, D. T. Driggers, O. K. Bond, J. R. Flint, H. W. Stubbs, J. T. Napier, W. R. Arant, R. H. Clayton, T. R. Stubbs, Wm. B. Hill, F. G. Davis, W. C. Hill, E. Edwards, W. H. Hill, J. T. Barefield, F. A. Hill, T. T. Brooks, Asa H. Brazel, J. M. McMurray, James Taylor, W. D. Bryan, H. Trapp, S. Woodward, Wm. Thompson, L. S. Arant, A. W. Spence, J. McDonald, J. Horton, J. L. Burge, J. Dyer, A. H. Colquitt, R. E. Minchew, Isaac Westhip, W. A. Hartley, W. B. Slater, J. J. Ryan, C. W. Parker, Wm. H. Banks, Edward Mathews, D. A. Ralston, F. S. Owen, Wm. F. Baker, Miles N. Young, Henry M. Bailey, O. J. Blake, A. K. Hammersly, Peter G. Endree, John G. Martin, J. H. Morgan, D. W. Braswell, R. S. Lester, Perry Dilford, G. W. Heath, Alexander Causey, David F. Riley, H. J. Cooper, A. J. McGraw, R. Bassett, J. Green, W. G. Hoge, R. C. Wilder, Z. C. Whitehead, N. Mims, W. D. Mims, C. W. Mims, S. H. Tillinghast, Dr. Lamkins Holt, Henry Newsom, Charles McCardel, C. A. Thorp, Ira Jennings, R. F. C. Hunter, M. G. Newsom, Charles Collins, Wm. A. Stokes, Luther R. Johnson, Thomas B. Little, Mortimer R. Minchew, A. M. Stokes, Henry Avent, R. M. Gilbert, George J. Lunsford, Robert A. Smith, W. T. Lightfoot, T. O. Lightfoot, W. C. Hardy, A. M. Smith, J. W. Pearson, M. Sullivan, W. J. Stephens, John B. Hoge, Insl. Davis, C. F. Adams, Skelton Napier, M. Anett, S. Little, R. Rittenberg, Wm. Hollingsworth, Harmon Howard, Thos. Woolfolk, Jr., R. Winship, F. R. Tarver, W. D. Halsted, A. A. Duckworth, W. J. Hammond, J. H. Cowart. Total 272. (This list will be continued in our next.)

I heart and hand approve and unite, if it is proper for a number of the county to do so.

C. B. Stokes.

In accordance with the foregoing call, several hundred citizens assembled at the Court House in this city, on Friday evening, 5th inst., when the following gentlemen were appointed officers of the meeting, viz: Col. Pulaski B. Holt, President; Charles Collins, Esqrs. Dickens, Vice Presidents, and Jesse Rutherford, and R. A. L. Atkinson, Secretaries.

The President having explained the object of the meeting, the Hon. Walter T. Colquitt addressed the meeting in a forcible speech, in which he ably defended the rights of the South, which was most enthusiastically recieved. After which a committee was appointed to draft Resolutions for the adoption of the meeting, composed of the following gentlemen, viz: Sam'l J. Ray, Joseph Seymour, R. A. L. Atkinson, James Dean, Leroy Napier, B. H. Moultrie, C. B. Nottingham, J. M. Green, S. J. Jones, John Rutherford, Charles Collins, E. L. Strudwick, Wm. B. Parker, Who retired and reported the the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the Address and Resolutions of the Nashville Convention, and with the whole South, will be ready to maintain them "at all hazards and to the last extremity."

2. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve the course of the delegates from this state in the Convention, and hereby tender our thanks for their services.

3. *Resolved*, That we spurn the scheme of the Committee of Thirteen, commonly called "Clay's Compromise," so much to condemn, that we consider it an insult to mail such propositions as offers of compromise.

4. *Resolved*, That the Missouri Line was adopted upon the solemnly pledged faith of the North, acquiesced in for thirty years, acknowledged and acted upon by the South in good faith by the admission of Texas, and the establishment of the Oregon Territories, and it is a gross breach of faith, and a violation of justice on the part of the North, to repudiate it now, and deprive the Southern people of its benefits in the first instance in which it could operate in their favor.

5. *Resolved*, That unless justice be done the South, our Senators and Representatives will be justified in refusing to vote supplies to a government which is no longer worthy of the confidence of the Southern people, because it has proved either incapable or unwilling to perform its obligations equally to all the States, and every portion of the Union.

6. *Resolved*, That until the slavery question is settled, we repudiate all former political distinctions, and desire to meet all Southern men as brethren as the Southern platform.

7. *Resolved*, That copies of these proceedings be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

8. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and citizens of this town be handed to the Georgia Telegraph, Georgia Citizen, Tribune, and Journal of this city for publication.

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

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

9 July 1850, 4

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The New Orleans Bulletin has a series of articles upon this subject, in connexion with the late enterprise against Cuba. They are written with great power, and are evidently the work of a man well versed in the theory and practical workings of international law. From the third No. we make the following extract:

"It has been contended that the recent orders issued from Washington to our ships of war, to intercept the expedition to Cuba, and all supplies and reinforcements going to it, were illegal, and that the Government had no control over such an expedition after it had left the jurisdiction of the United States, even admitting it had been fitted out in violation of the law of 1818, which latter the parties concerned contend was not the fact. In reply to this, we will observe, that among the immunities claimed for the American flag on the ocean, we never before heard that one of them was protection against the proceedings of our own Government. If a public defaulter was to escape on board one of the packet ships from New York for Liverpool, would there be any illegality for the Government to take him out from the vessel on the high seas by a ship of war, which might have been dispatched in pursuit for the purpose? Do not the laws of the United States take cognizance of and punish any offence committed on the high seas on board of an American vessel? Why, then, should not these laws in like manner continue with and have jurisdiction over a vessel on the ocean in the case where those on board have been guilty of *any* violation of them? Every vessel on the ocean is certainly amenable to the laws of *some* country, and it is the first time we have heard the doctrine broached that the moment an American citizen leaves the territorial jurisdiction of the United States in an *American* vessel, he is no longer subject to the laws of his country; nor can we understand why, if the Government had the right to detain such an expedition and to arrest the parties concerned in getting it up *before* they left the country, it cannot do the same thing when it is found on the high seas under the American flag. If it is said that in the former case it would be done by a regular legal process, issued through the courts, whereas in the latter it would be the act of a naval officer acting under the orders of the Executive, and without *judicial* authority, we would, in reply, state that the very nature of the case prevents the possibility of having *judicial* authority, and the object of thus using physical force on the high seas is merely with the view of bringing them within the jurisdiction of the courts, where legal proceedings *can* be instituted, and the law in the case applied for the acquittal of the accused, if innocent, or their condemnation if guilty, the same as if they had been *originally* detained in port. At any rate, the objection is merely as to the form of exercising the right of the nation over one of its vessels on the high seas; the right itself, which is all we are contending for, remains the same, and the difficulty as to the form, if there is any difficulty in the case, would, we presume, be corrected by the ship having a deputy marshal on board, with a legal authority from the proper court. We would further observe, on this point, that the law in question authorizes the employment of the *naval force* of the United States in cases of unlawful expeditions; and as the *naval* force would certainly not be required for the purpose *in the ports* of the country, the only inference is that it was intended by the law to be employed on the ocean."

We certainly cannot see how the position here assumed can be successfully controverted.

The *Bulletin* next attacks a position assumed against the right of the Government to interfere with the late expedition, viz: that as encouragement is given to foreigners to expatriate themselves and become American citizens, so American citizens possess the right to expatriate themselves. It admits this right, remarking at the same time that the persons who were engaged in this expedition did not exercise it, and never renounced their citizenship. Still it says they had no right to expatriate the American flag, or, in other words, to get another flag; for, as expatriated citizens, they had no right to use the American flag. If, however, they still used American vessels, and of course the American flag, the fact that they were no longer American citizens did not render them the less liable to the operation of our laws while on board such vessels; for foreigners on board American vessels at sea are equally as liable as citizens to American laws, and would be tried for any offence committed on board at the first American port, just as American citizens would be. The Bulletin then says:

"This idea of expatriation, however, involves another absurdity on the part of those who advance it. The parties, they say, would thus be free from all jurisdiction of, or accountability to the United States, and yet in the same breath it is contended that they are under the safeguard and protection of the American flag, and that the Spaniards would have had no right to molest or injure them, unless they caught them engaged in hostile operations within their jurisdiction! They begin by denationalizing themselves, and renouncing all fealty or allegiance to their country, and, at the same time, claim the protection of the flag as American citizens. They are either to be considered as foreigners or citizens, and certainly cannot be *both* at one and the same time. They surely cannot expect, after renouncing their country, and declaring that they no longer belonged to her, to come forward and claim her protection, and insist on her espousing their quarrel, and throwing her protecting shield over them, when they, *as foreigners*, had failed in an unlawful attempt upon the territories of a friendly nation, and fallen into the hands of their enemies?"

We believe that every good citizen will concur in the sentiments of this paragraph, which concludes the number:

"If it was or is intended, in any future attempt of the kind, to go upon this expatriating plan, let it be done fully and completely. If there are really any Americans so unworthy of the name as to be willing to renounce their citizenship, let them also at the same time renounce the protection of their flag but do not let them act the unmanly part of forswearing their country in order to avoid the consequences of violating her laws, and at the same time claim the protection of the flag; for their personal safety in case of failing in their unlawful attempt. If they assemble as expatriated citizens in Yucatan or elsewhere without the United States, for the purpose of organizing an expedition against Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, or Hayti, let them select the vessels of some other nation than those of the United States to embark upon their enterprise. Let them put their bark afloat on blue water under the Mexican or Brazilian flag, or under St. George's cross of England, or the tri-color of France, and they can pass under the very muzzles of Saranac's Paixhans, or the Germantown and Albany's thirty-two pounders, without let or hindrance from the stars and stripes, whatever deep feelings of regret or mortification they might experience when viewing the glorious flag of their late country floating in the breeze before them, that they were not sailing under its broad folds in a lawful enterprise against its national enemies."

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

9 July 1850, 4

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

It being generally known that President TAYLOR had been much indisposed for two or three days past, great anxiety was excited yesterday by information, which spread through the city, that his illness had assumed a very serious and critical aspect. This was really the case, we learn, during the greater part of the day. In the afternoon, however, the symptoms became less menacing.

His illness commenced on Friday last, with an attack of cholera morbus, which appeared to yield to medical treatment, but it afterwards assumed a different and more threatening type.

The following bulletin indicates his condition at ten o'clock last night:

"The President is laboring under a bilious remittent fever, following an attack of severe cholera morbus, and is considered by his physicians seriously ill. JULY 8th, 10 P. M."

We understand from good authority that the mission of Mr. GREEN, who was dispatched as an Agent to the Island of St. Domingo last year, has resulted in the entire removal of the discriminating duty of tonnage and impost (10 per cent.) on American vessels and cargoes in Hayti. His mission appears also to have been successful in procuring the recognition of commercial agents in Hayti.

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New York Herald
9 July 1850, 1

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The New Orleans *Bulletin* publishes a statement from Major Hardy, who commanded the Kentuckians in the recent expedition to Cuba, of the leading events of that attempt, including the landing at Cardenas, in which he says that there was no well digested plan of operations, no system, and no proper organization, in connection with the expedition, and that General Lopez was totally unqualified to conduct such an attempt. General Gonzalez, however, publishes a letter from Major Hardy, dated a few days previous, in which he expresses a desire to join in another expedition under General Lopez, if it should be attempted.

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New York Herald
9 July 1850, 1

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS,

The Threats Against the American Consul,

&c., &c., &c.

The U. S. steamship Georgia, Lieut. D. D. Porter, has arrived from Chagres, with the Pacific mails and passengers. The Georgia sailed from Chagres on the evening of the 20th June, and arrived in Havana the morning of the 30th.

The Georgia was detained in Havana nearly four days, for the arrival of the Falcon from New Orleans. She left at Havana the steamship Falcon, Captain Hartstein, from New Orleans, which arrived July 3.

The Georgia left Havana on the 4th of July, at 8.30 A.M., and made her run to New York in three days — hours; left in port the U. S. frigate Congress, Commodore McKeever, and the sloop-of-war Germantown, Capt. Lowndes; officers and crew all well. Commodore McKeever had an interview with the Captain General, and was extremely satisfied with the result of it, the Count Alcoy giving every assurance that the prisoners would soon be liberated, and harmony restored. The prisoners are at present under the control of Admiral Armero, who will give no information in regard to them, and differs entirely in his views from the Captain General. An investigation has taken place, and the Captain General is of opinion that many of the passengers are entirely innocent of any intention of disembarking on the Island of Cuba, but were under the impression they were bound to Chagres. Admiral Armero is in favor of the harshest measures, and, it is said, has treated the prisoners with great cruelty. A report was circulated, previous to the sailing of the Georgia, that nine of them had died from ill treatment. Great excitement prevails against Americans generally—more so since the news of the burning of the steamer Guadalquiver arrived in Havana.

It is generally considered to have been done on purpose, as an act of retaliation. There is also great excitement against the American Consul, Mr. Campbell, on account of some letters he wrote to the United States State Department, reflecting, in the opinion of the Spaniards, on their navy and militia. The Consul is obliged to keep his house fortified, and ready at any moment to repel an attack. He has been threatened with assassination in anonymous letters, and does not consider his life, and that of his family, safe. The Consul takes the ground that the capture of the two vessels was an illegal act, in which he is supported by all foreigners and Americans in Havana.

The Spaniards are assembling a large naval force at Havana. Three frigates and two brigs have just arrived from Spain, to join the squadron of Admiral Armero. The Catalan party, at the head of whom is Admiral Armero, are strongly in favor of war.—In the mean time, the volunteers are drilling daily, and amount now to five thousand men.

The passengers by the Georgia were allowed to go on shore until the arrival of the Falcon, when strict orders were given that no one should leave the ships. This, no doubt, was owing to some news received by the Falcon, by a spy, who came out in her.

The government of Madrid has repeatedly expressed the desire to make Porto Rico a free port. Inquiries for this purpose, as to the policy of this measure, have been made to the governors of that island, who have hitherto reported unfavorably against the measure. The present Governor and Captain-General of the island, Don J. Pezuela, has reported favorably on the subject, and recommends that Porto Rico be declared a free port, and all goods of all kinds be admitted and exported free of duty.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 28th ult., copies from the *Eco* of Vera Cruz, an account of the indignation of the Spaniards residing there, against the Lopez expedition and its promoters. It appears that the Spaniards of Vera Cruz contributed funds, procured a steamer, and volunteered to form a corps to go to Cuba to fight against the Americans. They are said to be the more embittered against the Americans, on account of the insulting belief they are said to entertain of their own superiority over the Spanish race, which was particularly shown by them during the Mexican war.

By a circular issued by the Captain-General of Havana, the impediments placed by law upon persons, forbidding them to leave the island without passports, are to cease from the 1st of September next. This liberal proceeding meets with general approbation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Baltimore, July 8, 1850.

The royal mail steamship Thames, which had arrived at Mobile, from Havana, reports that the cholera was increasing wonderfully in the interior of Cuba.

The American Consul, Gen. Campbell, says that he is satisfied that the American prisoners will be released soon.

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New York Herald
9 July 1850, 1

Death of Hon. S. S. Prentiss.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3, 1850.

The Hon. S. S. Prentiss, the well known, and distinguished lawyer, formerly a resident of Vicksburg, and recently of this city, died the other day, at Natchez, Miss. He was for a brief period a member of Congress from the State of Mississippi.

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New York Herald
9 July 1850, 4

Important from Cuba.

Our advices from Havana by the steamship Georgia, which arrived at this port yesterday, are very interesting, if not important. It appears that Commodore McKeever, of the United States frigate Congress, had an interview with the Captain General, which was of a kind and agreeable character, and that the latter gave the former the assurance that the Contoy prisoners would soon be liberated. On the other hand, it is said that the Spanish Admiral in Cuba is in favor of resorting to extreme measures towards the prisoners, without caring, we suppose, whether they are guilty of taking a part in the invasion or not, and probably in the hope that their execution would lead to a war, in which Don Armero flatters himself he would capture the whole American navy, and carry out on land the threats which Santa Anna uttered against us, previous to the breaking out of the Mexican war. But as we are treating with the Count of Alcoy, and not with Admiral Armero, it is of little consequence what the latter may say or do.

We further learn by this arrival, that Commodore McKeever sent despatches by the Georgia to the government at Washington, which will put an entirely distinct face on the matter, and which will prove conclusively that there is no danger of a "sanguinary war" with Spain. It appears there has been a great deal of misunderstanding connected with this matter, in the intercourse which has taken place between the Count of Alcoy and the American Consul. General Campbell, who is a commercial agent, addressed his letters in the tone of a diplomatist. This breach of *etiquette* was not overlooked by the Captain General, who, in consequence, paid no attention to them. In this he was sustained by all the diplomats in Cuba. In regard to the threats of assassination which were made against Mr. Campbell, we learn that they arose in consequence of certain letters which he addressed to the government at Washington, but the republication of which was prohibited by the Governor General, lest it should lead to unpleasantness between the two governments, or between the Cuban people and Mr. Campbell. So well disposed is the Captain General towards the United States that he stated, in the interview with Com. McKeever that he would give Mr. Campbell every security and protection, and defend his house for him if necessary, but Mr. Campbell had not asked for, and would refuse all assistance from the authorities. He had fortified his house in his own way.

It therefore would appear that there is no danger of a "sanguinary war" between the United States and Spain, notwithstanding Secretary Clayton's endeavors to raise a breeze with that country, for the purpose of covering up the iniquity and corruption of the Cabinet. What a pitiable spectacle that same cabinet presents, to be sure! Sparing no means to hide its guilt, all the little artifices which it resorted to for that purpose fail one after the other, and they stand before the country condemned and censured by the House of Representatives, as improper advisers of the President, and unfaithful to their offices. May such be the end of all demagogues who seek their own pecuniary and political aggrandizement, at the expence of a confiding President and a deceived people.

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

New York Herald
9 July 1850, 4

FRENCH OPINION OF THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.—An interesting article from *La Presse* appears in our columns. The writer comprehends very clearly the position of Cuba, but the anticipated ultimate results of the situation of that island are not likely to take place, unless some extraordinary event precipitates them. The simple truth is, that our country does not desire the annexation of Cuba, except natural events bring about such a consummation. Our own internal commotions, still aggravated and extended by the political quacks in the confederacy, give us sufficient trouble, without seeking any additions to them, by complicating our affairs. The immense rapidity with which California has sprung into commercial importance, arrests our deepest attention, and demands our most active and earnest consideration and thought. New Mexico, also, adds to our anxieties; and it would be folly to increase the series of political anxieties which now distress us, by going beyond our own territory in search of causes. The slavery agitation of the Northern States, for twenty-five years past, has been preparing a path of thorns for us—stimulating at the South a kind of defensive action, which springs naturally from the senseless and unnatural aggressions of the abolitionists Men have departed from the exercise of reason, and have broken down the proprieties of life—even going so far, like Horace Mann, as to entertain colored persons at the family table, and in the drawing room—with no other result than to excite hostilities, and to embitter those sectional prejudices, which ought not to exist in a confederacy like our own. When men sacrifice to questionable and theoretical freedom the great interests of an enlightened country, and merge their patriotism into a single barren emotion of abstract theory, then we cannot fail to doubt the results of their peculiar taste and ambition. Too much of this spirit of aggression prevails; and it was an unfortunate hour, when the political parties of the country consented, in decided opposition to the letter and spirit of the constitution, to draw from the discussion the means of amassing political capital. This movement on the part of political tacticians is now doing its work. In direct opposition to every form of the will of the people at large, for nearly a year, we have had the public time sacrificed in the halls of Congress. In our political calendar this Black Year will long be referred to, as the most disgraceful in the annals of the confederacy. Its cabinet history—its executive history—its congressional history, can never be wiped away. The escutcheon of the country has been blurred beyond any and every precedent, and we have only now the prospect of a hope for an agreeable future, in a complete reconstruction of the elements of the government, in a general turning out of the degraded partisans of folly and fanaticism, and in the introduction of a new order of men, devoted, first and foremost, to the Union, in all its integrity and prosperity, and to party lines and party policy as only and wholly secondary to the one patriotic idea. We shall look for the White Year of the republic, and so arrange our political atmosphere as to produce it.

Till this great desideratum is accomplished, Cuba must lie beyond our thoughts. The cabinet may hurry on a war with Spain, to force the annexation of the island upon us; or it may be worked out by a change in the two republics of the island of Hayti; but, unless the government first embroil us with Spain, Cuba will remain in the possession of the Spaniard. No doubt, Mr. Clayton and Mr. Crawford would be gratified to have a war to cloak the cabinet intrigues of the past twelve months; but they, probably, will fail even in carrying out this darling idea of their political dotage.

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The Daily Enquirer.

10 July 1850, 2

☞ Maj's Hawkins and O'Hara and Dr. Kennedy, three gentlemen engaged in the Cuban affair, arrived at Louisville on Sunday. (7th)

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

10 July 1850, 3

Weep, fellow-citizens! The hand of Death has stricken down a great and good man! ZACHARY TAYLOR, our honored and beloved President, is no more! A malignant and rapid disease has swept him from among the living. No longer ago than Thursday last, he was apparently in the full enjoyment of health and strength, participating in the patriotic ceremonies of our Nation's Birthday, and now he is numbered with the dead! He expired last night, at half-past 10 o'clock, surrounded by his afflicted family. He died with the composure which conscious virtue, fortitude, and confidence in the goodness of GOD can alone impart. His last intelligible words were: "I am not afraid to die; "I have done my duty; my only regret is leaving "those who are dear to me."

In all this wide land there is not a heart which honors the noblest attributes of our nature—truth, bravery, humanity, patriotism—that will not throb with pain and grief at this national bereavement.

"He was a noble gentleman:
"The general voice
"Sounds him for courtesy, behavior, truth,
"And every fair demeanor an example.
"Titles of honor add not to his fame,
"Who was himself an honor to the title."

LATE FROM HAVANA.

The United States mail steamship *Georgia* arrived at New York on Monday, from Chagres via Havana, having left the latter place on the 4th of July, after being detained there four days, awaiting the arrival of the *Falcon*.

The frigate Congress and sloop-of-war Germantown were at anchor in the harbor of Havana. On the 2d instant Com. McKEEVER and Capt. McINTOSH dined with the Governor General. The latter, it is said, gave every assurance that the prisoners would soon be liberated, and harmony restored. The prisoners are at present under the control of Admiral Armero, who will give no information in regard to them, and differs entirely in his views from the Captain General.

There was some excitement amongst the populace against Gen CAMPBELL, the American Consul, which is attributed to letters written by him to this Government, reflecting, in the opinion of the Spaniards, on their navy and militia. The Consul is obliged to keep his house fortified, ready at any moment to repel an attack, and anonymous letters threaten him with assassination. A letter dated on the 3d states that his house had been invested for several nights by ruffian gangs, varying from fifteen to fifty in number, but not the slightest insult was offered to the inmates, or any attempt at entrance made.

The Spaniards are assembling a large naval force at Havana. Three frigates and two brigs have just arrived from Spain to join the squadron of Admiral ARMERO.

The passengers by the Georgia were allowed to go on shore until the arrival of the Falcon, when strict orders were given that no one should leave the ships.

It was reported on the authority of the British Consul that nine of the American prisoners had died, but the chief authorities said that they were all alive.

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

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
10 July 1850, 3

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The flight of the invaders should not equal the hurry of persons in want of Dry Goods to get to Yerby's, as he is selling off his stock of Summer Goods at such prices as were never heard of before in this city. From this day forward I am determined to run off my stock of summer goods at very reduced prices, to make room for the fall trade. I deem it useless to enumerate, as persons will find a good assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Gentlemen's, Boys', and Youths' Wear, with a good stock of House Furnishing Goods, that cannot be surpassed in quality and price in the United States, together with Canton Mattings, Oilcloths, &c. An early call is solicited.

G. WM. YERBY,
opposite Centre Market.

june 21—3taw3w

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Death of the President.

We write under the weight of a great national calamity. ZACHARY TAYLOR, Twelfth President of the United States, expired, with perfect calmness, at Washington last evening at 35 minutes past 10 o'clock, after a painful illness of little more than 5 days. His disease began with cholera morbus, which passed into a billious remittant fever; he was treated with all the skill that science could form and affection render vigilant, as we learn, after the old system of practice, with purging, by calomel and otherwise, and blistering.

Gen. TAYLOR had endeared himself to the American people to a degree which few public men ever attain. The cause of this lay in the great goodness of his heart, the exceeding sincerity of his character, in his transparent common sense so broad and strong as to amount to wisdom, in a firmness that faced every danger and shunned no responsibility, and in a patriotism and sense of honor which threw an almost chivalrous halo over the sturdy elements of his nature. Not a statesman by genius or by habit, he brought to the Presidency a sound practical judgment which often proved more reliable than the opinions of those long versed in political affairs. A Southern man and a slaveholder, his mind was above the narrow prejudices of district and class and steadily aimed at the good of the nation as a whole. He felt as the President of the American people, and instinctively apprehended the destiny of the Republic. Not endowed with uncommon powers of reflection he penetrated the questions brought before him as by a spontaneous faculty of insight, and having once made up his mind, did not abandon his determination. Though bred in camps and accustomed to the ranks and distinctions of military life, he never lost the readiness of his sympathies, nor experienced a diminution of that genuine sentiment of democratic equality which related him to every citizen. He was eminently a man of the People, and that from the exhaustless promptings of his own heart. He took them by the hand, he shared in their joys and their sorrows, not for any ulterior purpose, not as one descending for the moment from an eminent position, but because he felt himself foreign to no human interest or emotion. A triumphant General, counting among his battles some of the most difficult and successful of military history, elected to the Presidency without effort on his part, he never forgot that admirable native modesty which forbade him to exaggerate the value of his own services and talents, or to claim any gift or capacity which he was not fully conscious of possessing. With manners of great plainness, destitute of polish, he always conveyed the impression of true gentleness. No man ever lived more free from vanity or littleness of every kind. He was constituted liberal, generous, manly, noble, and his life was an illustration of these characteristics. Perhaps his military achievements will be longest remembered in history, but his private character has ever seemed to us more remarkable for its loveliness, and his short civic career for its perfect uprightness, enlarged patriotism, and clear native good sense, than his exploits in the field for any of the qualities, however brilliant which may be attributed to them. But in every respect Gen. Taylor was an American. He was a son of this Republic; whatever he was he was a product of his country and her institutions, and of the names of her great and good men, few will longer be preserved than his.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, the son of a father honorably distinguished in the Revolutionary war, was born in Orange Co. Virginia, Nov. 2, 1784. Till the age of 21 he worked on the farm of his father, but early developed a taste for military life. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry on May 3, 1808. In 1810 he married Miss Margaret Smith of Maryland. In 1812 he served as Captain under Gen. Harrison in the Indian war of the North-west, where in September he gained great credit for bravery and coolness in defending Fort Harrison against the savages, and received the rank of Brevet-Major in consequence. In the course of the war he further distinguished himself. When it ended, being reduced to the rank of Captain on account of the general reduction of the army, he resigned and went back to his farm. He was reinstated as Major in 1816, and commanded for two years at Green Bay on Lake Michigan. Afterward he served mostly in the South, being scarcely ever absent from active duty. On April 19, 1819, he received the commission of Lieut. Colonel. After 1826 he was again sent to the North-west, where he remained five years. In 1832 he was made Colonel, and served in the Black Hawk War. Afterward he was stationed at Prairie du Chien till 1836, when he was ordered to Florida, where on Dec. 25, 1837, he fought the battle of Okechohee, one of the most memorable in the annals of our Indian hostilities, which virtually put an end to the war; for this he received the brevet rank of Brigadier General. He remained in Florida till 1840, when he took command of the first department of the Army in the South-west, his headquarters being at Fort Gibson, in Arkansas. In 1845 he was ordered to the Texan frontier, in anticipation of the Mexican War, and at the beginning of August had taken up his position at Corpus Christi. On March 8, 1846, in compliance with the orders of President Polk, he began to march on the Rio Grande. The events which followed this step are too well known to require recapitulation here. The battle of Palo Alta was fought May 8, 1846, that of Resaca de la Palma the next day. Matamoros was taken May 18; on the 30th he was made Major General by brevet, and on June 29 was promoted to full rank. The attack on Monterey began Sept. 21, and was closed by the capitulation on the 24th. His great and final battle of Buena Vista was fought on Feb. 22, 1847. In all these affairs he manifested great soundness of judgment, readiness of mind, fertility of resources, mastery of the art of war, power of inspiring his subordinates not only with affection for his person, but with confidence in his skill and fortunes, as well as constant humanity toward the vanquished, and a frank dignity which won the regard of the hostile people among whom he had to command an invading army, somewhat incongruous in its elements and difficult to be controlled.

In November, 1847, Gen. Taylor returned to the United States. He was received with the congratulations and rejoicings of the people wherever he appeared. The year before he had been nominated for the Presidency. In June, 1848, he received the nomination of the Whig Convention at Philadelphia, and in November was elected, receiving 163 electoral votes to 127 for Gen. Cass. He was inaugurated on March 5, 1849, and at his death had discharged the duties of President one year, four months and four days. Had he lived to the 24th of next November he would have been sixty-six years old.

—In person, Gen. Taylor was about five feet eight inches high, with a slight tendency to corpulency. His complexion was dark, his forehead high, his features plain, but full of courage, intelligence, benevolence and good humor. His dress was always simple, and his manners made all who approached him perfectly at home.

Mrs. Taylor, the wife of his youth, still lives; though, from taste, she has not appeared in general society since her husband's elevation to the Presidency. They have had four children, one son and three daughters; one of the latter married Dr. Wood of the Army, who has been in attendance on the President during this last illness; another (now also deceased) married Senator Davis of Miss.; and the third is Mrs. Bliss, who has done the honors of the Presidential Mansion. The son is still a young man.

—In this hour of universal sorrow at this great loss of the whole country and the entire people, let our prayer be that the public and private virtues of the man whom all mourn may still lend their influence to our national councils and character, and that his noble and manly qualities may never want examples in the Republic!

New York Tribune. 16 July 1850, 4

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The Daily Enquirer.

11 July 1850, 2

GENERAL TAYLOR IS NO MORE!

This sad news came to us yesterday on the wings of lightning, and was felt with all the force of an electric shock. It will fall with startling force on the whole community. With every promise of years of life at the going down of one sun, in a few hours after the setting of the next, he was a corpse.

As the Nation's President, we mourn his loss. His gallant conduct on the battle field had won for him the love of his countrymen, who always delight to honor those who are not chary of their blood, when duty and patriotism prompts to action. His name is a part of the history of his country, inscribed on its brightest pages, where the brilliant feats of arms of Palo Alto and Buena Vista are recorded.

As a politician, we opposed him, but in the grave are buried all his faults; his virtues alone belong to history. It is as the warrior that his countrymen will remember him, and cherish him forever. Having passed unscathed through deadly missiles of the battle field, he succumbed only to the shafts of the ever victorious enemy of man, when all was peace and quiet around him.

We leave his eulogy to those whose feelings and political preferences were warmly enlisted in his behalf, we pay our tribute to the soldier and the patriot. That he was an honest man we believe; that he had bad advisers we have not a doubt. Simple minded and straight-forward in his own views, he thought those he trusted the same, and the errors and faults of his Administration are to be attributed to this fact. The cunning of schemers can wreck a rich freight of good intentions.

General Taylor was unfortunate in his selection of those he gathered about him as his advisers. Time-serving and ambitious politicians are ever an overmatch for the guileless soldier, whose heart is as an open book which all may read. The errors of the President were not those of the soldier; in the one position he was all himself, in the other his individuality was lost. To his Cabinet belongs all that was bad of his Administration, to him all that was good.

For the second time in the history of our country, the people are called upon to lament the decase of their President, while in office and filling its duties. That they will manifest a proper respect for the man and the office, there cannot be a doubt. All unkind feelings are buried with the dead, and the heat of partizan[illegible] is cooled to sympathy at the loss [illegible] who was thus honored by the majority of [illegible] and patriotic people. So may it always be.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

11 July 1850, 6

A Green Spot in the Cuba Invasion.

From the Boston Traveller.

A number of the chief inhabitants of Cardenas, who, with their wives and families, obtained refuge on board the American bark Manchester, Capt. Timothy N. Porter, desirous of testifying their gratitude therefor by some appropriate token of esteem, gave directions to a friend and correspondent in this city to have manufactured a silver speaking trumpet, properly ornamented, to be presented to Capt. Porter with the accompanying letter. The trumpet was manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Bigelow, Brothers & Kennard, is of solid silver, of about twenty inches in length, and will no doubt convince Capt. Porter and his fellow-citizens that the people of Cuba, or a part of them at least, have some kindly feelings left towards right-minded Americans, much as they may abhor and detest those who, in the hour of darkness, attacked their peaceful town, and made it a scene of bloodshed and slaughter.

The following is the inscription on the trumpet:

PRESENTED TO CAPT. TIMOTHY N. PORTER, of the American bark Manchester, by the families whom he kindly received on board his vessel during the invasion of Cardenas by Narciso Lopez, May 19, 1850.

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The Daily Picayune.

11 July 1850, 1

DEATH OF GEN. TAYLOR

President Taylor departed this life at five minutes past 10 o'clock, on the night of Tuesday, the 9th inst.

Fifth Despatch.

President Taylor's Last Words.

BALTIMORE, *Wednesday, July* 10—10:45 A. M.—Gen. Taylor's last words were:

"I die; I am waiting death's approach; I am ready for the summons; I have endeavored faithfully to perform my duties. I regret to leave my friends."

The following despatch is telegraphed to the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room:

BALTIMORE, *Tuesday, July* 9—9 P. M.—A tremendous fire is raging in Philadelphia. It extends over a space of one square mile, and has destroyed from 190 to 200 houses (!) Several lives have been lost. The telegraph wires are interrupted.

The report here of President Taylor's death caused the bells to be tolled and the flags to be placed at half-mast. The report was afterwards contradicted, but a later despatch says that the President was fast sinking, and was not expected to live through the night.

From Havana.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Tremoulet & Co.]

SOUTHWEST PASS, *Thursday, July* 11—7 A. M.—The brig P. Soulé, six days from Havana, has arrived.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND CUBA.—The N. Y. Express gives the following summary of the opinions of the English press on the Cuba affair:

The London Times, in another characteristic article on the Lopez expedition to Cuba, assures us that there is but one opinion expressed in regard to this matter in both Houses of Parliament, in the public press, and in short, in every intelligent circle in England—namely, that the horde of adventurers that have suddenly attacked that island in a time of profound peace are as much *hostes humani generis* as the pirates that in former days infested these same seas, and those that even to this day are sure to appear everywhere, in the absence of a power competent to suppress them. The Tribune says:

"A generation has made a great change for the worse in the moral position of the United States. We are ready to grant that President Taylor knew as little of the expedition as Lords Lansdowne and Grey. 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 also late secrecy, till the expedition is actually under sail. This argues a population far more dangerous than any Government in the Old World. Here 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 same 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."

The Liverpool Courier waxes wroth not only against Lopez, but republicanism and republicans in general. Our Government, it thinks, is only affecting "neutrality, the more easily to get possession of Cuba." Thus:

"The United States Government disavows the expedition, and pretends to have attempted to stop it. We do not believe the disavowal, or the sincerity of their efforts. Republican Governments seem to think that by virtue of the sovereignty they are absolved from the ordinary rules of honor. We believe that the United States Government are merely pretending powerlessness to check their marauding subjects. We believe that they are pledging themselves to an enormous falsehood in the eyes of mankind—that should the expedition succeed, they will throw off the mask, and treat it as a *fait accompli*."

The United Service Gazette, the organ of the naval and military circles, remarks that the world is almost frightened from its propriety by one of the most "wanton, daring, and atrocious invasions of the territories of a power at peace with the 'model republic,' committed by as desperate a band of ruffians from the United States as ever violated the laws of God or of civilized nations."

The Morning Herald, anticipating that the expedition will not be successful, says it will produce a cloud of sympathizers; "the pride of Jonathan will be chafed, his resentment, his revenge, and his self-love will be excited; and 1851 will not pass over our heads without a fresh attempt, with augmented resources, and with a diminished resistance on the part of the far-off, feeble, corrupt and despicable Government of Old Spain."

The Morning Chronicle, of the same date, has a leading article on the subject. It says that it is not only the right but the duty of the British Government to lend assistance of its naval force against "this nefarious and piratical invasion."

The Morning Post regards the Cuban expedition, both in its immediate effects and its ulterior consequences, as a serious affair. So far as it has gone, it stands before the eyes of the world "a bill of indictment against the United States Government, institutions and people, alike. What will come next? That the business is over and the project abandoned, no one will pretend to affirm." The Post fears that, even now, consequences the most serious may arise from this affair, and hints that Spain may retaliate by inviting all Europe to excite an insurrection amongst the slaves of the Southern States.

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The Daily Picayune.

11 July 1850, 2

ARMS FOR THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The Jackson Mississippian says the rumor that some of the public arms of the State of Mississippi were shipped to New Orleans, to be used in the late expedition against Cuba, is a ridiculous story, without the shadow of truthful foundation. It probably originated in the fact that shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature, in March last, three boxes, containing sixty stand of arms, were despatched from Jackson, *via* the railroad and the Mississippi river, to the care of William Laughlin & Co., of New Orleans, and marked to the address of Capt. J. A. Wilcox, of the Monroe Guards, at Aberdeen, Miss. The arms were shipped *via* Mobile to Aberdeen, and have there been received.

The Jackson Southron, of the 5th inst., says the Mississippian is mistaken as to the facts. They are, that some time in the month of April, not March, a person who was engaged in the Cuban expedition, and is now understood to be one of the Contoy prisoners, placed on the railroad in Jackson several boxes which had the appearance of gun boxes; the mark indicating them to have been used for that purpose was not completely effaced, but they were marked "carpenter's tools." While at the depot, the person who had them in charge, who is well known as an irritable, belligerent man, addicted to the use of weapons, pointed to one of these boxes, and remarked to some one with whom he was offended, "If I had something out of that I'd take you at long taw." The officer who had charge of the public arms was one of the Cuban party.

The Southron admits that the arms were received at Aberdeen, but insists that the "tools" took the Cuba route, and desires to know where the fifty-six or fifty-nine boxes of arms are which Adjutant Gen. Cook delivered to his successor?

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

11 July 1850, 2

Cuban Oppressions.

We make the following extract from a Cuba letter in *La Cronica*, a Spanish paper published in this country. The writer has a higher opinion of Spanish power than of American sincerity.

Here we do not believe in the orders of the U. S. government, for the apprehension and prosecution of the escaped pirates and conspirators against our lives and property. The more the orders are multiplied, the more insincere they appear. This is the aspect of things. I presume that Senor Calderon de la Barca must be well convinced that he is the Minister of a powerful nation, and of one of those most to be feared by the United States in a maratime war.

Inform us, in the Cronica, whether it is certain that the pirates of Cardenas, returned to the United States with the flag of that country.

There are many here who think what the Cronica tells us is fabulous, concerning the piratical flags raised in New York and other cities of the model Republic. If it is true, the day when we begin to display flags against her will make work and trouble for all.

What will our Madrid government say when they know all these things? Will they continue to forget the steamers between Cadiz and Havana, to drive us mad and desperate? Will they not send us a dozen steamers, of very light draft, to glide like eels, through the bays and among the keys, from which, with two Paixan guns a piece, they can set at defiance a formidable squadron?

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
12 July 1850, 2

The Prisoners at Havana,

Rumored Negotiations for the Purchase of Cuba!

A private letter in the Mobile Tribune, from an intelligent souce [sic], dated on the 19th ult., says:

"The two prizes are anchored about eight hundred yards from us, with all the prisoners on board. It is understood that they are to be liberated next week. Generally accredited rumors are in circulation that negotiations for the purchase of Cuba by our Government are nearly concluded. A lawyer (Foulhouze) from New Orleans, who has been somewhat conspicuous in Cuban affairs, is said to be here in connexion with that purchase. He seems, and in fact claims, to be upon the most intimate and confidential terms with the Conde de Alcoy."

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The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

12 July 1850, 1

ficial Reports of the Expedition to Cuba.

eport of Col. O'Hara, Kentucky Regiment.

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 230 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 Creoles of the Island in a revolt against the Spanish Government, then, from all accounts, immediately 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, prevented us from proceeding further, I ordered the vessell to be anchored inside of Contoy, and disembarked my men on that Island, for the purpose, while waiting for a change of 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 reembarked, the Georgiana again weighed anchor for Mugeres; but, after ineffectually buffeting 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 uuder 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 could not see us in passing.

On the morning of the 13th May, the steamer Creole arrived at 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 Creole 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 fright 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 confusen 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 barracks 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 Maj. 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. Reg't.
Ad'j Gen. GONZALES, late Army. Liberation.

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 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 now 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 brisk 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

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

The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON
12 July 1850, 1

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 four 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 one 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 Maj. 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 them to the centre of the Plaza, and there held them ready for orders. About six 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 115 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 Titus 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 commanded to retire to the vessel. Not having received the reinforcements 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 side walk. 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 side walk 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. Garnett, who fell in the gallant discharge of their duty. Also, Rev. John McCann, chaplain of the regiment, a young gentlemen 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.

Report of Lieut. Col. Pickett, Ky. Regiment.

New Orleans, *June* 26, 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 upon 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 aid-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 necessaries 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

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

The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON
12 July 1850, 1

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 hogsheads, 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 occasions particularly to observe the self-possession and steady courage of Capts. Jno. Allen and Albert W. Johnson—the latter a youth of but nineteen years of age. Also, of Lieuts. Greenlee, Sayre, Hurton 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 exertion of Capt. Lewis and his first officer, Fayssoux, 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 Mantua—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 place. 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 Reg't
Adj't Gen. GONZALES,
Late Liberating Army of Cuba.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The following compose the list of killed and wounded of this regiment:

Killed—Capt. John A. Logan, of Shelbyville, Ky.; 1st Lieut. James J. Garnett, of Bowling Green, Ky.; Rev. John McLean, of Paris, Ky. and ten privates.

Wounded—Col. T. O'Hara, Major T. T. Hawkins, Lieuts. Sayre and Harply, and twenty-one privates.

Report of Lieut. Col. Bell, of the La. Reg't.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 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 charge 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 surrended 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 bahaved with great gallantry; also Capt. Mizoll's company from Mississippi (independent.) The surrender occurred about 3 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 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 dispatch some dozen lancers who were making a decent 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, Capts. March, Steed, Kewen, Breckenridge, Davis and Foster, Lieuts. Lane, Donnott, Peabody and Vernon, Serg'ts Harker and Stoval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BELL,
Lieut. Col. Louisiana Regiment.

Adj't Gen. GONZALS, of the Army of Liberation.

Note.—Col Wheat being absent, no report could be obtained from him.

A Gallant Young Man.

Gen. BELL, in his report of the action at Cardenas, unintentionally fails to mention the name of Lieut. Jones, who was severely wounded in forcing an entrance into the Governor's palace. None more regrets the omission than himself. Lt. Jones exhibited great courage, leading on his men and being foremost in the attack. The first shot he received entered his side, but he still kept on fighting until another shot struck him in the hand and disabled him from further operations. His loss of blood from the previous wound soon after caused an entire prostration of the system, and he was carried on board the Creole in a state of insensibility. He lay in this condition for several days, but finally, we are happy to learn, nature triumphed, and after a severe illness he has now almost recovered. The young man is a native of Alabama, and when he started from home, he intended proceeding to California. On reaching New Orleans he changed his destination, and wrote home to a devoted mother informing her of the fact. We believe the letter he wrote has been published. She declared that the liberation of an oppressed people from the servitude of their masters was an act of a nobler ambition, and that she was glad to learn that her son had given up the voyage to California for so worthy and glorious an enterprise. These were the words of a mother, and the deeds of her son show that the family is one of those who in great emergencies give to the world a race of heroes. This young man will, if he lives, attain a worthy eminence in his country.

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

The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

12 July 1850, 3

Governor Quitman.

We publish the following article form our worthy cotemporary the, *New Orleans Courier*, to show that the views we have expressed in regard to the secret object, of indicting Gov. Quitman at New Orleans as one of the Cuban expedition, are as well understood in that city as here:

The Mississippian, an able democratic journal, published at Jackson, the seat of government of the State of Mississippi, is very indignant at the finding of a bill of indictment by the Grand Jury of the Federal Court of New Orleans, against Gen. Quitman, the government of Mississippi. When we first heard of that indictment, it sounded very like a humbug, and it is generally regarded in that light by this community. It looks as if Gen. Quitman were made a victim merely to rescue others, who are really guilty of the offence wrongfully charged upon him, from the odium which, if they were left to themselves, would attach to their names. The U. S. Attorney in this city, knows what he is about—he knows how to please his patrons at Washington, and knows how to strike in at the proper moment to guard their reputation and advance their interests. He presents indictments to the Grand Jury against General, Quitman and Judge Smith of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, aware while he is doing so, that they never will be followed up—and then he will have a good excuse for dropping the prosecution of the other individuals, indicted under the same law.

The Delta told us on Sunday, in an excellent article, that some of the federal officers are implicated in the Lopez affair, and that the zeal with which Lopez and his companions are pursued, is nothing more than the cry of "stop thief!" raised in the street by the real offender in order to take off the attention of passers by from himself. If what we hear on all sides be true, respecting federal officers both here and at Washington, there is great similitude in the two cases.

The Mississippian says the charge against General Quitman is unfounded, and only intended to subserve an ulterior motive.—"Whatever his political enemies may say of him," says the Mississippian, "there is no citizen of Mississippi who would for a moment believe that he would 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. Governor 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 peril 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 is guilty of 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 subaltern 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."

There is a great deal of good sense in the foregoing observations of the Mississippian. It it a high-handed and unauthorized step of of the Executive of the United States to accuse the Governor of a State of an offence and indict him by a grand jury of a federal court in a State other than that over which he presides. This would imply a power in the federal executive to drag a Governor in this exercise of his official duties, from Maine to Texas, to be tried for an imputed offence before a judge appointed by the President.

No one in this country, however high his station and proud his name, can violate the laws with impunity—in other words, no man is above the law. But the mode of trying a Governor for a breach of the laws, is different from that in which other men are usually tried. We hope never to see the day when the Governor of a sovereign State of this confederacy can be dragged from his office on the mandate of a federal judge and transported for trial into another State.

The truth is, Col. Hunton, the U. S. Attorney, has incurred a very serious responsibility in this affair, and unless Colonel Clayton, his superior in authority, to whom he is obliged to account for his doings, be implicated in the Lopez plot, our friend and fellow citizen, the U. S. Attorney will stand as uneasy as Peter Pindar's friar did, after he had put hard peas into his shoes.

The Governor of Mississippi is not the man who will tamely pocket this insult upon the gallant people who have placed him at the head of their State Government. He will make or has made a representation to the President of the United States, that may not be very palatable to the fastidious taste of Old Zack, showing the necessity of teaching a little delicacy to his subordinate officers and deference to the sovereignty of the States.

Governor Quitman.

We had intended replying to some of our New Orleans cotemporaries; but the strong and able support we have received from the Courier of that city, and the Register of Mobile, renders it needless. Those orgies of Taylor who skulk behind the miserable pretext that Gov. Quitman is fearful of investigation, are informed that he is ready at any time to undergo *any investigation* that the government and its minions may seek to institute, so long as they shall avail themselves of the power to do so before the United States Court in this city, where the duties of our chief magistrate compel his constant presence. We invite the administration to the most rigid scrutiny and examination, in justice to a wronged and injured man; and we say beforehand, that the result will show what we have heretofore declared, that the charges against Gov. Quitman will be found to be not only absurd and ridiculous, but convict his persecutors of the most black-hearted conspiracy to destroy his reputation, and impeach the honor and character of our State, in the history of our country has ever recorded. We know not what lengths the free-soil cabinet will go pursuing against the South, but in this they have overreached themselves, and we are now determined to commend their own poison to their lips. We shall therefore continue to call upon them to make out their case of treason.

State arms gone from the Capital.—We learn from a reliable source, that there is not a stand of the State arms in Jackson. Where are they?—*Yazoo City Whig.*

This is one of the many absurd rumors circulating in the whig press of Mississippi. The Whig says that the author of this statement held a high office under the last administration. It would have been much better if the gentleman had given his testimony to the Governor, or Adj't-Gen. Green, who is now making a strict examination of the arms of the State. Up to the present moment, we are not aware that a single arm of the State has been taken away, and notwithstanding the Governor has used every effort to ferret out information, there is none yet who has come forward to prove the fact.

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New York Herald

12 July 1850, 4

Spain.

The news from Cuba still absorbs public attention. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a note to the American Plenipotentiary, in which, among other observations, he says:—

The conduct of the United States puts one in mind of the habits of the inhabitants of Barbary.

It is said that General Narvaez has had a warm discussion with the minister of the United States, in which he expressed the astonishment and regret of the Spanish government, that the government of the United States had not prevented the expedition of Lopez from being prepared in the States, but had allowed it to depart with the object of attacking Cuba; and it is also reported the Spanish minister had addressed a warm remonstrance to Washington, embodying the views of the Spanish government, and that this note is not written in a very amicable spirit.

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New York Herald
12 July 1850, 8

Movements of Individuals.

Hon. E. Burke, and family, Washington; Dr. J. Simmons, U. S. A.; Col. McDougal, B. A.; Capt. Campbell, B. A.; Hon. John Magee, and family, and 162 others, arrived at the Irving House.

Dr. Wallace, New Orleans; J. Gordon, Virginia; J. B. Shaw, U. S. N.; Dr. Harvey, Philadelphia; and 100 others, arrived, yesterday, at the Astor House.

Arthur Porter Brown, Boston; J. H. Case, Philadelphia; Judge Boyd, Natchez; Major Nicolson, U. S. M., Lieut. Nicolson, U. S. M., and 38 others arrived at the American, yesterday.

Arch-deacon Smith, Jamaica, W. I.; Rev. Dr. Taylor, U. S. N.; Major Williams, U. S. A.; Rev. Mr. Robinson, Philadelphia, and thirty others arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Union Place Hotel.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

13 July 1850,3

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the Telegraph summary of the news from Europe, brought by the steamer *Hibernia*, whose arrival at Halifax was announced yesterday:

The chief feature in the ENGLISH news is the debate in Parliament regarding the Greek question. The British Ministry have been sustained by the House of Commons on this question by a majority of 46.

A cowardly assault has been made on the QUEEN of Great Britain by a man named Plato, formerly an officer in the 10th dragoons. The attack was made whilst the Queen was leaving Cambridge House in company with Prince Albert. The man attempted the assault with a cane; no harm was done; he was immediately arrested.

A Telegraph despatch received from London on Saturday morning announced the arrival of the overland mail from Bombay with dates to the 25th May. At Benares one thousand persons had been killed by an explosion of a powder magazine. One boat was loaded with three thousand barrels of gunpowder, and a whole fleet of thirty boats were destroyed, besides which immense damage was done to the town, near which the explosion took place.

From FRANCE we learn that the increase of the President's salary has been finally voted on and carried favorably. The triumph is estimated as a great victory by Government. Gen. LAHITTE announced to the French Assembly on Monday the conclusion of the Greek negotiations with England. He gave the announcement with a high compliment, and expressed a desire for maintaining general peace.

The Government has discovered another secret society in Paris; several members have been arrested, but afterwards discharged.

Napoleon's health is improving. LAMARTINE has embarked for the East; he gave a general entertainment before starting.

Accounts from SPAIN state that Gen. Narvaez has had a warm discussion with the American Minister, in which he expresses the astonishment and regret of the Spanish Government that the American Government has not prevented the expedition of Gen. Lopez from being organized in the United States, and having allowed it to depart to the attack of Cuba. It is also reported that the Spanish Minister has addressed a remonstrance to the Government of the United States, embodying the views of the Spanish Government, which note is said not be written in a very amiable style.

The idea of the third GERMAN UNION has been formally avowed. It is the plan of the North German Union, and the principle of the alliance is that of free trade. The movement of South Germany for a high protective tariff has been sanctioned by the Prussian Minister of Commerce.

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The Daily Picayune.

13 July 1850, 1

Official.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, *July* 2, 1850.

This Department has been informed by the Minister of her Catholic Majesty that the Governor General of Cuba has seen proper to issue an order that passengers on board of American steamers, destined from the United States to Chagres, or from Chagres to the United States, are, for the present, not allowed to land in the port of Havana. Passengers provided with regular passports for the island can land as heretofore.

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The Daily Picayune.

13 July 1850, 2

MISSION OF COM. MORRIS TO CUBA.—The semi-official Washington correspondent of the North American gives the following further statement in that paper of the 2d inst., in regard to the departure of Com. Morris, in the steamer Vixen, for Havana, to make a formal demand for the release of the Contoy prisoners:

Com. Morris is clothed with sufficient power to present the views of the Government to the Cuban authorities, and to explain the consequences that may result from a refusal.

Much confidence is entertained here that the prisoners will be released as soon as this imposing application is submitted, or that a satisfactory guarantee will be given for their safety until the necessary forms can be completed. Count Alcoy has never distinctly refused to make the surrender, but he has declined on the ground that the prisoners were now on trial before the Marine Court, and that, being without diplomatic power, he could not interfere. These denials have always been accompanied with expressions of respect and confidence, and with assurances that the conduct of the United States, in endeavoring to arrest the hostile expedition, was calculated to command the kindness and regard of the civilized world. The opinion is entertained in high quarters that the Marine Court itself may take cognizance of the present application, and dismiss the trial, upon the official representations of this Government. Such a step would manifest a friendly reciprocity, and tend very much to strengthen relations of amity between Spain and the United States. Should all these efforts fail, it will be the duty of Com. Morris to return and report the result of his mission to the President, by whom it will be laid before Congress, with a recommendation suited to the exigencies of the case. The European Powers, who have exhibited so much gratuitous interest in this question, will be able to discover, in the decisive course of the President, how little their bravado has been regarded, and that he is not to be turned aside from the path of his duty by their threats of foreign alliance against him.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
15 July 1850, 2

The following are the names of the personr [sic] who went on the Cuba expedition from this city, and who were captured by the Spanish war-steamer Pizarro on the Georgiana at Muegres, viz: Henry Stevens, J. W. Winter, Wm. S. Lake, Wm. Penton, Levi Brown, _____ Martin, _____ Smith.

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The Daily Picayune.
15 July 1850, 2
Evening Edition

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND CUBA.—The N. Y. Express gives the following summary of the opinions of the English press on the Cuba affair:

The London Times, in another characteristic article on the Lopez expedition to Cuba, assures us that there is but one opinion expressed in regard to this matter in both Houses of Parliament, in the public press, and in short, in every intelligent circle in England—namely, that the horde of adventurers that have suddenly attacked that island in a time of profound peace are as much *hostes humani generis* as the pirates that in former days infested these same seas, and those that even to this day are sure to appear everywhere, in the absence of a power competent to suppress them. The Tribune says:

"A generation has made a great change for the worse in the moral position of the United States. We are ready to grant that President Taylor knew as little of the expedition as Lords Lansdowne and Grey. 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 fellow 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. Here 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 same 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."

The Liverpool Courier waxes wroth not only against Lopez, but republicanism and republicans in general. Our Government, it thinks, is only affecting "neutrality, the more easily to get possession of Cuba." Thus:

"The United States Government disavows the expedition, and pretends to have attempted to stop it. We do not believe the disavowal, or the sincerity of their efforts. Republican Governments seem to think that by virtue of the sovereignty they are absolved from the ordinary rules of honor. We believe that the United States Government are merely pretending powerlessness to check their marauding subjects. We believe that they are pledging themselves to an enormous falsehood in the eyes of mankind—that should the expedition succeed, they will throw off the mask, and treat it as a *fait accompli*."

The United Service Gazette, the organ of the naval and military circles, remarks that the world is almost frightened from its propriety by one of the most "wanton, daring, and atrocious invasions of the territories of a power at peace with the 'model republic,' committed by as desperate a band of ruffians from the United States as ever violated the laws of God or of civilized nations."

The Morning Herald, anticipating that the expedition will not be successful, says it will produce a cloud of sympathizers; "the pride of Jonathan will be chafed, his resentment, his revenge, and his self-love will be excited; and 1851 will not pass over our heads without a fresh attempt, with augmented resources, and with a diminished resistance on the part of the far-off, feeble, corrupt and despicable Government of Old Spain."

The Morning Chronicle, of the same date, has a leading article on the subject. It says that it is not only the right but the duty of the British Government to lend assistance of its naval force against "this nefarious and piratical invasion."

The Morning Post regards the Cuban expedition, both in its immediate effects and its ulterior consequences, as a serious affair. So far as it has gone, it stands before the eyes of the world "a bill of indictment against the United States Government, institutions and people, alike. What will come next? That the business is over and the project abandoned, no one will pretend to affirm." The Post fears that, even now, consequences the most serious may arise from this affair, and hints that Spain may retaliate by inviting all Europe to excite an insurrection amongst the slaves of the Southern States.

THE CUBA AFFAIR.—We make the following extract from a telegraphic despatch to the Philadelphia North American:

The U. S. war steamer Vixen sailed from this port to-day for Havana, with Com. Morris, as a special agent of the Government to make the demand for the American prisoners captured by the Spanish officers off Cardenas and Contoy. It is not intended that Com. Morris shall supersede Com. Parker, in the command of the Home Squadron, but he is detailed for this special duty.

The demand now about to be made will, it is presumed, accelerate the decision of the court referred to, or, in any event, induce some decided action on the part of Mr. Calderon. If, however, the application for the surrender of the prisoners should be positively refused, the subject will be presented to Congress. Whatever may be the result of the present expedition, it will at least have a tendency to put this vexed question into a tangible shape. Com. Morris, should he even fail in obtaining the prisoners, will secure a positive answer to his demand for them, to the effect either that they will be released, or that they will not. He is both discreet and firm, and upon his report, whatever it may be, our Government will be prepared to act finally and resolutely. It is not feared, notwithstanding the awkward complications which this affair has assumed, that any serious disturbances will grow out of it, and it is certain that none will, unless the Count Alcoy should have lost his senses.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

15 July 1850, 1

HAVANA.

The Contoy Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, July 8, 1850.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

The sloop-of-war Albany, Capt. Randolph, entered this port on the 6th inst. from Pensacola, all well. The frigate Congress and the sloop Germantown are to sail to-morrow morning, *we presume* to remain in the neighborhood until some line of action is determined by the Government of the United States. We hear it said on the street that the frigate goes to Rio, and proceeds on her voyage without further detention; but this does not seem consistent with the condition of our present relations: also that the Albany goes home, leaving the Germantown for service here.

The officers of the Navy have been assured from high places, that the prisoners are treated with great kindness—and *one* has said, whose words should be truth, that they were "treated so well that it would *be cause* of regret *to them* to be released." Those who are familiar with the Spanish national character, and the system of prison discipline as it obtains here, will be aware how much benevolence and kindly attention mingles with the treatment of the prisoned. If, since the demand for the release of the Contoy prisoners has been made and declined, they have to *wait the exercise of Royal clemency* at Madrid, why is all communication with the officers of their Government denied? Why refuse a list of the names of the captives?—and why does General Armero keep them almost immediately under his own eyes? The seventy-four "Soberano," *now* said to be their residence, is directly in front of his office, and his glass is often bearing in that direction. I have inquired of ship-masters, who are continually passing up and down the harbor, of Spanish boatmen whose business it is to know everything upon the water, and I do not find the first one who has ever seen a stranger's face looking through the port-holes or from the decks of the seventy four. If they are there, they are below the water line, and *the measure of Spanish kindness* never brings them above it, I conclude.

I find since morning that the sailing days are changed—the Germantown has gone to sea this morning with two or three on the sick-list, convalescing, and the frigate Congress, with the sloop Albany, will remain for another mail from the United States, as I am advised by an officer accidentally met with of the last vessel.

In the festive courtesies extended to the Commodore and many of the officers of the frigate and sloop Germantown by the Captain General, the American Consul has for the first time been personally neglected. He received no invitation.—The cause is personal and derived from the publication of the offensive letter by Mr. Clayton, which will not be forgiven or forgotten. If all matters needful for the full advancement of the Executive branch of the Government from its acredited agents abroad, should be published, our diplomacy for all purposes of good would be ineffective, and the country kept in a constant state of excitement, to the injury of our commerce, the endangerment of our citizens abroad, with influences derogatory and unjust to our national character.

The officers of the Germantown are very indignant toward the author of the letter signed "A Merchant of Havana," which appeared in the columns of the *New-York Herald*, and we think justifiable in their resentment, as the insinuations therein have no actual foundation.

The political circles near the throne still have some conversation upon the style of Mr. Clayton's last letter, demanding the prisoners—"Tell the Condé Alcoy," &c. which, it is said, betrays a want of diplomatic courtesy.

The report of the last business week will advise you of the quantity of American shipping and all other things of commercial interest.

I must add, that the American flag was displayed at the office and the Consular residence on the 4th of July, without drawing toward it anything more serious than angry looks, and a few *Spanish-classic* vulgar terms, that may not be written.

We have nothing by last steamers that shadows the purposed action of the Government.

With much respect, your obdt. servt. Q. U. O.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

16 July 1850, 4

THE LATE SARGEANT S. PRENTISS.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

DIED, at Longwood, near Natchez, on the evening of the 1st instant, SARGEANT S. PRENTISS, of New Orleans, aged about 42 years.

This announcement will be received with the deepest sensibility through the valley of the West. No man was more extensively known, or admired for the brilliant qualities of mind, or beloved for the generous traits of character. There seemed to be a singular fitness in the place of his death. In Natchez he first found a home, when, poor and friendless, he sought to make his way in the world. There he found friends to appreciate and foster his genius, and when fortune and fame opened to him a wider field of exertion, this was his favorite place of relaxation. There he formed those holy and tender ties which bind man to life—and there, surrounded by his family and the friends of his early and obscure days, he terminated a life which had been so brilliant in its career—

"Cut is the branch that bore the goodly fruit,
And withered is Apollo's laurel tree,
Faustus is dead."

Mr. PRENTISS was a native of Maine, and emigrated to Mississippi about the year 1826. He passed a year or two as a tutor in a private family in the neighborhood of Natchez, and pursued his legal studies under the instruction of Gen. Felix Huston.

He was soon called to the Bar, and his first speech before a Jury is said to have been marked by that wit and eloquence which never deserted him. He soon moved to Vicksburg, then an insignificant village, and became at once the leader of the bar in that section of the State. He was engaged in a suit involving the most valuable portion of the city, which he gained. The result of this suit gave him a high reputation as a lawyer, while the ground which he received as a fee made him one of the wealthiest men in the State. His practice was for many years extremely lucrative. In 1837 he first became known to the people of the United States by his speech in the House of Representatives at Washington, where he and his colleague, Word, claimed the seats held by Col. J. F. H. Claiborne, (now editor of the Lafayette Statesman,) and W. H. Gholson, now District Judge of the United States for Mississippi.

Mr. PRENTISS was heard by the House, and that speech at once established his claim to be considered one of the ablest parliamentary debaters in the country. Logical, legal, sarcastic, pathetic, sublime, it made an impression such as no speech on a subject so purely local and personal had ever produced. Though the Democratic party had a large majority, and though it was looked upon as a party measure, the claim of Mr. Prentiss was only rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker, J. K. Polk. The candidates were sent back to the people. Mr. Prentiss canvassed the State, and was elected by an overwhelming vote. During his brief service in the House he distinguished himself by his brilliant eloquence. A warm partisan, and prominent during high party times, his speeches were received by his political friends with admiration, and even his opponents were forced to admit their brilliancy and power.

The ease with which he acquired a princely fortune encouraged habits of profuse expenditure, and his very generous nature led him to lend his means and his credit to his friends, without measure or stint. He built extensively on his Vicksburg property, entered into heavy speculations, loaned his name without consideration. The terrible storm of 1839 and 1840 dissipated his fortune almost as rapidly as it had been made—all but that mine of wealth which lay hid in his great intellect. Though in the enjoyment of a large practice in Mississippi, he panted for a wider field of exertion, and he determined to move to New Orleans. It was a hazardous undertaking; many well earned reputations had been wrecked in this great city. A new system of law had to be mastered. It was not like moving from one common law State to another; but it was passing into a jurisdiction where the laws of Rome held sway, and the imperial sceptre still had power. Though verging on forty, Mr. Prentiss did not hesitate. He came here to reside in the fall of 1845, and at once commanded a lucrative practice, which was rapidly increasing. As well in the Supreme Court of the State, as in the Federal Court, he ranked with the first. Now that he is dead, it will not be deemed invidious to the living for a friend to say, that, as a popular orator, he had no equal in the Southwest. Gifted with a rich voice of great compass and power of modulation, with a face of eminent beauty and intellectuality,

——"His gestures did obey
The oracular mind, that made his features glow,
And when his curved lips half open lay,
Passion's divinest stream had made impetuous way."

His imagination was "as wild and free of wing as Eden's garden bird," which fluttered and toyed with every beautiful flower, while his wit relieved the tension of the heart-strings, drawn to pain by his pathos. Never did we hear a man who had such hold on the masses. A friend once said to him in our presence, "Prentiss, you always mesmerize me when you speak." He answered, "then it is an affair of reciprocity, for a multitude always electrifies me!" One secret of his great power undoubtedly was the sincerity of his speeches; the sympathy which bound him to his audience was the tie which bound them to him. It was as a lawyer, however, that his early and intimate friends most admired his talents. It is rarely that vivid imagination, pointed wit, and strong reasoning power are united. Where, however, there is this union, we have the character of the perfect orator. Such was O'Connell—such was Prentiss.

Of our friend, as a man, we have not the heart to speak. Where he was known he was loved as much for the kindness and generosity of his nature as he was admired for the brilliancy of his genius and the power of his intellect.

He leaves a wife and children to mourn his death, but to treasure his memory. Amid the widow's weeds shall sparkle the brightest jewel, a husband's reputation; while the children, if rich in nothing else, have a princely heritage in that father's name. May they prove heirs as well to his eminent talents as his many virtues!

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New York Herald
16 July 1850, 1

Interesting from Havana.

The *Diario de la Marinee*, of 6th July, announces the arrival in that city of Mr. Villamil, on his way to the United States, as Ambassador from the Republic of Equador to the government at Washington.

The Havana papers are filled with copious translations of the debates in the English parliament, and the tone in which the piratical expedition of Lopez from the United States, is spoken of, gives great satisfaction. They also give, as they come out in the American papers, accounts of the pirates and the means by which they raised money. What has naturally excited great indignation, is the fact that scrip was sold publicly in the market, as good for the money to be received from the confiscated estates of the Cubans. In other matters they are barren of intelligence.

OUR CUBA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, July 8, 1850.

The American Government Laughed at and made a Fool of—How the Prisoners are still Detained—Their Shameful Treatment—A Distinction and a Difference—Danger to which Americans are exposed at Havana—Expectation of a War, if Lopez is not given up to Spain, as demanded.

If ever the story of the tempest in the tea-pot was fully verified, it appears to have been in the late movements respecting the American government and the American vessels, crews and passengers, captured on the coast of Mexico. It would seem that, after several demands from the agents of the American government, to the authorities here, for the release of the innocent wretches now suffering in Spanish dungeons, and some of these demands being made in rather flowing language, such as "eagle," "sanguinary war," &c. that they still remain incarcerated. As near as we can ascertain, the only answer or satisfaction that the American government has got, so far, is a gentle turn, by the Captain General, of his fingers in the air, with the thumb resting on the point of his nose, as much as to say, Did you ever see a whipoorwill?—them are his wings; and from that great man, the General of the Marines, the question, in reply to the demand of the prisoners, is, Do you see anything green in my eyes? and this seems quite satisfactory to our Commodore and his brave officers under him, although not so to that true American general, Campbell, the Consul at this place, who is humbled to the dust by the position he is placed in. Mr. Clayton publishes to the world, as well as to the authorities here, (see his letter, 31st May,) that "the Spanish government has refused to consider his functions, in any respect, diplomatic," &c., and at the same time tells him "that you will see that they have a fair trial," &c.; also, "tell Count Alcoy to send them home," &c. This is child's play, and extremely grating to the feelings of a high, honorable mind, like General Campbell. Mr. Clayton knew, at the time that he wrote, that the government here, or rather Count Alcoy, would not receive a communication from him. Then the threat of a sanguinary war—it is a perfect farce. They have refused, and still refuse, to give up the prisoners, or allow them to have the least communication with any one, and for a good reason; should they be liberated, they know that a tale of woe and horror would be told that would perfectly astonish a christian community. They will not be given up, rest assured of that, for all the ridiculous threats of "eagles" and "sanguinary war" that Mr. Clayton makes through the consul, from whom he took good care to clip what little power he had, before he gave his instructions; and in any case, three at least, can never be given up—they have been shot in cold blood by the General of Marines himself; and another, if not now dead, is nearly so, by being hung up by the neck to make him confess a lie, to suit the purposes of the same General of Marines at the time of the capture. These are the reports here, and are very generally believed by all the foreign inhabitants, who, to a man, knowing the facts of the capture of the two American vessels, say that it is one of the greatest outrages ever committed by one nation on the flag of another. The landing of Lopez and his piratical gang at Cardenas, was bad enough; but then, that was a private affair, got up by individuals belonging formerly to the island, and it is well known that the American government not only did not countenance them, but used every effort in their power to defeat their wicked designs. The capturing of the Georgiana and Susan Loud, by the Spanish men of war, under command of the General of Marines, at or in the vicinity of Contoy, exceeds anything in modern history. The bark Georgiana, an American bark, was laid on in New Orleans for freight and passengers to Chagres—both of which she took on board, and regularly cleared from New Orleans for Chagres. Amongst the passengers, the largest part wished to be landed at Contoy; they were landed there, and joined General Lopez in the steamer Creole; the others, bound for California, together with the crews of the vessels, are the prisoners which have been so outrageously captured, brought into this port in chains, and are now suffering the horrors of a Spanish dungeon. I would ask if there is anything in modern history that equals this; and your excellent Secretary, Mr. C., is satisfied with being humbugged with Spanish diplomacy, which is nothing more or less than a shrug of the shoulders, or the polite way of showing the whipoorwill's wings. Two American vessels of war are now here, the Albany and Congress. The Germantown sailed this morning, no one knows where, probably on a cruise for pleasure. The Albany arrived yesterday, from Pensacola, and I understand, from her officers, that they expect to have for Boston. The Congress will, I hear, remain a day or two longer. The Commodore seems on very good terms with the Spanish naval officers, which certainly is very pleasant.—They seem very fond of interchanging of visits, compliments, &c. Gen. Campbell still remains in terror of being assassinated. He has received many threatening communications, within the past ten days to that effect. His friends take turns sleeping at his house, and in case of an attack they would, without doubt, give a good account of themselves. We expect that when the vessels of war leave the harbor, the lives of all Americans, as well as the Consuls, will be very insecure. There is no protection, and we can expect none, except from our constant watchfulness, and always be ready for self-defence.

The steamers Ohio and Isabel, from New York and Charleston, brought not a line from the government to General Campbell. We presume they had not time to have them published in the newspapers before the vessels sailed; and of course our Consul could not expect to receive a communication from Mr. Clayton before it is published in the daily prints the same as his former letters of May 31st and June 1st. The Spaniards are very much elated with the idea that England, with France, are to join Spain in the war with the United States, which they certainly think will take place, if Lopez, Gonzales, Sanchez, Isnaga, and others, are not given up to the General of Marines, who, it is said, has made a demand for them. So we must wait and see what kind of a chicken is hatched from so great an egg.

TRUTH.

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

The Daily Picayune.
16 July 1850, 1
Evening Edition

FROM HAVANA.—The N. Y. Express learns by the Georgia that Com. McKeever had an interview with the Captain General, and was extremely satisfied with the result of it, the Count of Alcoy giving assurances that the prisoners would soon be liberated and harmony restored.

The prisoners are at present under the control of Admiral Armero, who will give no information in regard to them, and differs entirely in his views from the Captain General.

An investigation has taken place, and the Captain General is of opinion that many of the passengers are entirely innocent of any intention of disembarking on the island of Cuba, but were under the impression they were bound to Chagres.

Admiral Armero is in favor of the harshest measures, and, it is said, has treated the prisoners with great cruelty. A report was circulated, previous to the sailing of the Georgia, that nine of them had died from ill treatment.

Great excitement prevails against Americans generally—more so since the news of the burning of the steamer Guadalquivir arrived at Havana. The Express says:

The American Consul is obliged to keep his house fortified and ready at any moment to repel an attack. He has been threatened with assassination in anonymous letters, and does not consider his life, and those of his family, safe.

The Spaniards are assembling a large naval force at Havana. Three frigates and two brigs have just arrived from Spain to join the squadron of Admiral Armero. The Catalan party, at the head of whom is Admiral Armero, is strongly in favor of war. In the meantime the volunteers are drilling daily, and now amount to five thousand men.

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The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

17 July 1850, Z

MAJOR HAWKINS.—This gentleman, who figured so conspicuously in the battle of Cardenas, in Cuba, returned to Newport, Ky., one day last week, considerably recruited in health. He may consider himself a fortunate being, holding the position he did in Gen. Lopez' army, and acting as he did at the battle of Cardenas, that he comes back at all.

When he arrived at New Orleans, having escaped on the *Creole* to Key West, where he was confined several weeks with the wounds he received—he was arrested and brought before the Court. An indictment was found against him under the Act of 1818, and he was held to bail in the sum of $3000 for his appearance next December. A wealthy gentleman of New Orleans, who admired the traits of character that Major Hawkins had exhibited, stepped forward and went his bail, and he would have done it had the bail been twenty times the amount. We must not forget to add that the services rendered by this gentleman at that single battle, so exasperated the Cuban government as to cause the Captain General of the Island to offer a reward of $25,000 for his person—a pretty good estimate of the value they set upon his talents. It would not do. He was not caught. Now he is resting, with his head upon his shoulders, among his kindred; but we presume that glory, which is his idol, should it offer again, even in a more questionable shape, would induce him once more to take the field to try his luck. There is no accounting for the freaks of nature.

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

New York Herald

17 July 1850, 2

THE CUBA AFFAIR.—One of the Wall street journals makes a great parade of having late news from Havana, through a leak in the cabinet. It represents that the Governor of Havana promised to deliver up the American prisoners in a few days. This intelligence was published by us some time ago, and there is nothing new or extraordinary in it. There never ha. been any opinion but one on the subject, and that was, that in due course of time, the prisoners, having been inveigled by Lopez into an expedition the character of which was unknown to them, are not liable to punishment by either the Spanish or American government. The original criminality of the whole affair, according to developements in New Orleans, rests on the Galphin cabinet, who are now about leaving office in Washington. There is every reason to believe, from the developements lately made, and others that will be made on the trials of the parties indicted, that the United States officers in New Orleans knew everything that was going on at the time, in relation to the Lopez expedition, and probably they informed Mr. Clayton of the whole of it. The whole thing was, no doubt, connived at by the cabinet, in order to complicate the difficulties between the United States and Spain, so as to create a noise, in order to hide their own mysterious doings and intrigues at home.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Picayune.

17 July 1850 1
Evening Edition

Letter from Havana.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *July* 8, 1850.

Dear Pic.—When I wrote you ten days since that there was a disposition on the part of the Government to give up the prisoners if a peremptory demand for them was made, I spoke not upon idle rumor. Such was then the determination, and the matter was placed by the authorities here in such disposition at the beginning of this month that the demand could have been immediately complied with. This was done under the supposition that the instructions to make the demand would come by the steamers arriving here on the 4th and 5th inst. The steamers have arrived and sailed, and no instructions have appeared, much to the joy of the authorities here. They will now take advantage of the breathing time afforded them and try to come to some understanding with Com. McKeever within a few days if he can be persuaded to remain. Rumor says the proposition to him will be to give up all the prisoners except three, and the prizes yea or nay, as they may find him disposed. If they can wile him into some such arrangement they will certainly do so, and I much fear in his present temper he may be induced to comply.

The great error committed at the outset becomes every day more apparent. When Com. Tatnall was here a firm and decided course would have saved much ill-feeling and probably have warded off for a long time a collision between the two nations. Whatever patching up may now take place it will come sooner than most people anticipate, unless indeed all action on the part of the Cubans and their friends in the United States shall at once cease. It may be well to remember that in time of peace we should prepare for war. It is asserted in high quarters here that Calderon does not represent at Washington the sentiments of Narvaez and the Spanish nation, and that not long will he fill the post of Minister. A bolder man must be placed there.

The prisoners are still in the Cabaña fortress, and I am told are well treated so far as a bean diet and an utter deprivation of every thing else except an allowance of water for drinking constitutes good treatment. No communication of any kind with them has been allowed to any one except the officer and clerk who have been taking their declarations, and even this has now ceased.

I have just been informed that the Commodore yesterday was sent for by the Captain General and requested to remain here some days longer. The reservation of the three prisoners, it is said, is intended to cover one or two that have been shot and others that have been maltreated in prison. I give this only as common talk.

Yours, PEREGRINE.

From Havana and Key West.

The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 11th inst., from Havana and Key West, having left the former place on the 8th. The Courier learns that the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, from Pensacola, arrived on the 6th inst. The U. S. frigate Congress and Albany were in port when the Isabel sailed, as were also the following Spanish men-of-war: one 74 gun ship-of-the-line, three frigates, and two sloops-of-war.

The frigate Congress was to have sailed in a few days, direct from Rio. The sloop-of-war Germantown was cruising off the harbor of Havana.

There was very little sickness at Havana, or among the crews of the squadron.

There was still much excitement at Havana, with regard to the American prisoners in confinement there. No further intelligence as to their fate had been communicated, nor was any one allowed to see them, although the Consul and the United States officers had made repeated application to have the privilege of an interview. It was rumored that a number of them had died.

Complaints, says the Courier, are made that the naval officers appeared to be more disposed to enjoy the hospitality of the Government officials than was thought appropriate while their countrymen were confined in a Spanish dungeon.

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

The Daily Picayune.
17 July 1850, 2
Evening Edition

English Views of Cuban Independence.

The London Herald is almost the only British press which treats the Cuba question in a practical and intelligent manner. It has of course the British horror of the American spirit of aggression and propagandism, the genuine British detestation of ambition for territorial aggrandizement by other nations. The American people are in its eyes a nation of marauders, who plunder their neighbors from constitutional greediness, and the American Government is too feeble to restrain the lawless movements of the people, or secretly conniving at them. But it does not propose any alliance of the European monarchies to lay down a law for this turbulent race. With something that looks like resignation to inevitable events, it proposes an adjustment of the Cuba difficulties, which is merely a provision for present peace, but which has results which are not to be overlooked, that would be highly satisfactory to the United States. Acknowledging the inability of the ricketty monarchy of Spain, without assistance from England, which it would extremely rash to grant, to retain Cuba by force of arms, and recognizing the growing intelligence and strength of the colonists, which are awakening them to a sense of their degradation, and their capacity for successful resistance the Herald proposes that Great Britain should advise Spain to the only measure which can prevent the recurrence of these invasions from without, and the danger of revolutions from within. It is that the independence of Cuba be recognised at once, and, guarantied by other powers, among whom the United States are looked upon as a probable party.

It is a good plan, and would bring about what the people of this country most desire for Cuba; provided the independence guarantied be real, and the guaranty extend to a protection of the people of Cuba in making their own Government and deciding on their own political connections, with absolute freedom. A stipulation that Cuba should maintain any particular form of government for an indefinite length of time, or that the inhabitants should not be permitted to attach themselves with a form of self-government created for themselves, to a contiguous system with which it harmonises, would not be a guaranty of independence, but a compact for restraint. True independence, freedom to make and enjoy their own institutions, is what the Creoles of Cuba desire. This independence would, from the force of a thousand irresistible circumstances, end in an annexation to the system of the United States, as the necessary result of the freedom to choose. All that the people of the United States desire, is that Cuba should be left entirely free to choose, and this is their idea of guaranteeing independence to Cuba. The Government of the United States would very cheerfully agree to join in any international agreement by which all Governments, including our own, should be excluded from interference with the free action of the Cubans as an independent people.

But this is very certainly not what British writers or statesmen would understand by the independence of Cuba. They may admit the inability of Spain to keep the island; they may see the impossibility of securing a European alliance to guaranty it to her, for want of sufficient inducement—England alone having a sufficient interest to make it a national question. They may recognise in terms the necessity of yielding to the inhabitants the sovereignty of the island; but they cannot bear to tolerate the idea that it should be merged in the system of the United States. British jealousy sees, in the advantages to American commerce by the annexation of Cuba, the most serious blow to her plans of maritime and commercial ascendancy, and the loss of the control, which she has been laboring for many years, silently as well as openly, to secure in Central America, as the highway to the commerce of Europe with the East. A project of independence for Cuba, emanating from England, means a pledge that it shall not belong to the United States. A league to guaranty that independence would simply be a combination to obstruct the manifest destiny of Cuba, and prevent her from attaching herself to the system to which, by principle, position and feeling, she belongs of necessity. It is a vain attempt to protract by contrivance for a while what is inevitable. We are obliged for the admission that Spain is unable to keep possession of this beautiful island long—for the confession that Europe cannot be induced to make a continental question of its fate, and that the hopes of British policy rest on the effort to keep it from American uses, by encouraging independence. We are willing to accede to that, but we want real independence—the right of self-government and the right of selecting their own political institutions and associations—which is a few more privileges than Great Britain would be willing to allow, so long as she has the power to obstruct or protract. But we need not be impatient nor afraid. We can afford to wait, for time and destiny are working for us.

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

The Daily Picayune.
17 July 1850, 2
Evening Edition

THE CUBA INVASION.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American gives the following account of the reception of the news of the invasion of Cuba at Madrid:

The news of the invasion of Cuba by Lopez reached Spain about two weeks ago, and created, it is said, a painful sensation. It caused universal alarm and indignation. The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post, under date of the 10th, describes the excitement, and remarks that it is felt that Cuba is lost forever to Spain, if the Yankees have a strong party among the Creoles, or, as a last desperate expedient, raise the slave population. On the 6th, the Spanish Government received the news by telegraph of the landing of Lopez—a Cabinet Council was immediately summoned, when it was determined that if the Captain General of Cuba considered it necessary to despatch a war steamer to Cadiz for military and naval reinforcements, the troops in that province should be at once embarked in all the vessels that could be spared from the home stations, as well as on board hired steamers. It was also determined that an energetic proclamation should be addressed to the American Government. The question of offering the Island of Cuba to the British Government was also proposed and debated. The *Heraldo*—Ministerial paper—announces the receipt of official despatches from Cuba, dated May 3d, and remarks that when the Spanish Government made the loan of thirty millions of rials to increase the steam navy, the intentions of Lopez and his party were already known, and the most formidable preparations were at once made to fortify the island, and be ready to give the invaders a warm reception. On the 13th the greatest joy prevailed at Madrid at the news of the failure of the Lopez expedition.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
18 July 1850, 2.

It is satisfactorily established that the leaders of the Cuban expedition procured the arms which were used from the State arsenal of Louisiana, and with the knowledge, if not with the compliance of some of the highest functionaries of that State. *St. Louis Rev.*

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
18 July 1850, 4

LETTERS OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

An attempt is already made in certain quarters to identify President FILLMORE with the abolition or fanatical anti-slavery party. The following letters, which were published during the canvass of 1848, were then regarded on all hands as a full vindication of Mr. FILLMORE from that imputation. All our readers may not have seen them at the time, and we therefore now republish them.

Letter from Hon. John Gayle.

MOBILE, AUGUST 30, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I will thank you to publish the enclosed letter in the Advertiser. Before I left Washington, I saw that the Southern Democratic papers were asserting recklessly, and, as I believed, without the slightest foundation, that Mr. FILLMORE was an abolitionist. I addressed him a letter on that subject, and received the reply now sent to you.

Though this charge is made with boldness in the South, I will venture to affirm that no respectable man of either party in the North would endorse it. Upon this subject no man is sounder than Mr. FILLMORE, and between him and General CASS an advantageous comparison could be made.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GAYLE.

Mr. Fillmore's Letter to Mr. Gayle.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) JULY 31, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 16th instant, but my official duties have been so pressing that I have been compelled to neglect my private correspondents. I had also determined to write no letters for publication bearing upon the contest in the approaching canvass. But, as you desire some information for your own satisfaction in regard to the charges brought against me from the South on the slave question, I have concluded to state briefly my position.

While I was in Congress there was much agitation on the right of petition. My votes will doubtless be found recorded uniformly in favor of it. The rule upon which I acted was, that every citizen presenting a respectful petition to the body that by the constitution had the power to grant or refuse the prayer of it, was entitled to be heard; and therefore the petition ought to be received and considered. If right and reasonable, the prayer of it should be granted; but if wrong or unreasonable, it should be denied. I think all my votes, whether on the reception of petitions or on the consideration of resolutions, will be found consistent with this rule.

I have none of my Congressional documents here, they being at my former residence in Buffalo, nor have I access to any papers or memoranda to refresh my recollection; but I think at some time, while in Congress, I took occasion to state in substance my views on the subject of slavery in the States. Whether the remarks were reported or not, I am unable to say, but the substance was: That I regarded slavery as an evil, but one with which the National Government had nothing to do. That by the Constitution of the United States, the whole power over that question was vested in the several States where the institution was tolerated. If they regarded it as a blessing, they had a constitutional right to enjoy it; and if they regarded it as an evil, they had the power and knew best how to apply the remedy. I did not conceive that Congress had any power over it, or was in any way responsible for its continuance in the several States where it existed. I have entertained no other sentiments on this subject since I have examined it sufficiently to form an opinion, and I doubt not that all my acts, public and private, will be found in accordance with this view.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. JOHN GAYLE.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS
18 July 1850, 3

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer St Matthews, from Palatka—M G Brad-
ock and servants, H M Clarke, P McCormick, K M
oore, Mr Carr, R G Hunt and servant, H R Saddler,
P Smith, F Smith, Miss Smith, C Reddock, T K
unham, Mrs Dunham, Dr Turner, Hon T T Long,
B Carroll, C Sayles, W H Mongin and servant, Dr
itchcock, U S A; and 7 on deck.

Per steamer DeKulb, from Augusta—Miss E Green,
iss L S Garvin, Mrs Duggin and 2 children, Mrs M
okes, Miss M Stokes, Mrs Lawton, Miss Knapp, Mrs
mith, Messrs Sims, S Moody, P Green, S P Maner,
W W Gawin, R A Williams, Moore, J Moore, R H
ilds, P Bostwick, Col W Lawton, Jr, Jos Lawton,
on deck.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

19 July 1850, 1

Gov. QUITMAN.—A great deal is being said about the "aid and comfort" supposed to have been given by the chief magistrate of our State to those engaged in the Cuba expedition, a part of which may be true, while the whole appears very improbable. It is asserted that Gov. Quitman was guilty (?) of carrying on a correspondence with Lopez on the subject of the invasion, that he approved of it, and was to have engaged in it. This may be true, or it may not; but we recollect reading of several very distinguished men of European States taking similar and much more advanced steps towards purchasing the freedom we now enjoy, and that they were highly honored for it. Their names will go down to the latest generation as lovers of freedom, haters of tyranny, and benefactors of the human race. But those, forsooth, who would assist the oppressed Cubans to throw off a yoke more galling to them than was the British yoke to Americans, must be vituperated and condemned for a violation of international laws! We see little difference in the act between the assistance given to America in her struggle for freedom and that given to Cuba in a similar cause. We have no doubt that Gov. Quitman's sympathy was and still is with the Cubans, as is that of a large majority of the American people, and we see no very pointed objection to his taking part in the attempted revolution, had he chosen to do so, and sent in his resignation of the Gubernatorial office, as he doubtless would have done had he been so engaged.

Gen. Quitman is universally known as a high-minded, chivalrous patriot; and although he is ever ready to bear his breast to the glittering bayonet in defence of his own country or the oppressed of other lands, it is not at all likely that he had anything to do with the late expedition, else he would have resigned his office, and been amongst the first to land at Cardenas.

Attala Chronicle.

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

The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

19 July 1850, 1

The Cuban Affair.

We are glad that in noticing this violation of law, (Cuban affair) the Grand Jury have aimed high.—*Port Gibson Herald.*

The Grand Jury did not aim high enough, as may be well supposed from the following, taken from the Delta of the 30th ult:

"Several of the most influential of the Federal officers were cognizant of this whole affair—of all the facts, from the commencement to the conclusion. It is difficult to trace this knowledge, through all its ramifications, to the chiefs of the Government at Washington; but the people know very well that there are parachutes, feelers and strikers, whose opinions and actions indicate with unfailing certainty, the course of sentiment and feeling that prevails at the Federal headquarters. Guided by the movements of these parties, there is no difficulty in perceiving the line of policy which the Government had marked out for itself in this Cuba business. A studied blindness, or rather, we should say, a positive connivance, was observed in regard to all the preparations for the Expedition, by the Federal officers in this city, who are high in the confidence of the authorities in Washington. Those who frequent bar-rooms and other public resorts, know the fervor of this feeling, as exhibited by some of the officers referred to, a fervor which, in some cases, proceeded to actual bets in favor of the success of the Expedition. Allusions to the expedition were always received by certain high dignitaries with expressive hints, shakings of the head, shruggings of the shoulders, and expressions of a hopeful and encouraging character. It is also a matter of public notoriety, that the District Attorney, Mr. Logan Hunton, who, in addition to his duties as law-officer, appears to have acted as deputy Secretary of the State for New Orleans; the same gentleman who so grievously taxed his learning and abilities, to secure indictments against the parties implicated in the Expedition, did, on or about the 14th of May, at least a week after the departure of the Creole from New Orleans, declare that he had made diligent inquiry into the facts of the case, and discovered that the parties had been wisely advised, and had kept within the law. That letter exists in the office of the Secretary of State.—Let it be published. If we misstate its purport, it would afford us great satisfaction to correct our misstatement, and do the District Attorney full justice in the premises."

The Delta well observes in regard to the success of the Cuban patriots:

"Had it succeeded—had Cuba been revolutionized, and our Federal functionaries thus afforded an opportunity of following the precedent set by Mr. Madison, in the seizure of the Florida Parishes, in 1810, thus signalizing their era by an achievment equal in glory to the rich acquisitions of the preceding Administration—if affairs had taken this turn, the pirates, filibusters and outlaws, would have been patriots and heroes, and there would have been no end to the favors the Government would have showered upon them. But, alas! there is no greater sin—no more heinous crime than a failure. The unsuccessful patriot, who dies gloriously struggling for liberty, is hung upon a gibbet, food for ravens and buzzards—whilst he upon whom fortune smiles, and who achieves, takes his place in the select cotery of heroes and patriots."

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

19 July 1850, 2

Prosecution of Gen. Quitman.

"The Mississippian contains an article of some length in vindication of the Constitutional right of the State of Mississippi to have and enjoy the service of the chief executive magistrate, without molestation or hinderance from the authorities of the federal government, under pretence of his having committed an offence against the laws of the United States. The Mississippian argues that if the Governor has been guilty of a crime or misdemeanor against the Constitution of the State—an adequate remedy for such offence is provided by the State—and that such remedy must be resorted to, and that the State never will submit to having her Governor dragged from her soil to answer for offences real or pretended, causing an interregnum in the government and leaving the State powerless under the Constitution to correct it.

Its strikes us that the position is well taken—that the argument is quite tenable, though the case is a novel one, perhaps the first instance of the kind in our political history. The constitution of Mississippi provides for the impeachment of the Governor for "any misdemeanor in office," and if Gen. Quitman left his post and went to New Orleans and set on foot a military expedition in violation of the law of 1818, it is an impeachable offence. The 3d sec. 6th Art. of the State constitution, however, provides not only for the punishment by removal from office, but makes the party, after conviction, "liable and subject to indictment, trial and punishment, according to law as in other cases." Now if the Governor of Mississippi has made himself amenable to the criminal law of the Union, the State constitution affords a remedy. Let Gen Taylor pursue it, and when the party is convicted and removed from office, then he may be delivered up by his successor, to answer the charge brought against him by another tribunal.

But supposing the remedies to be concurrent, (which we by no means admit,) is it consistent with the comity which should exist between the government of the Union and that of a State, to choose the remedy which will do most violence to the feelings of the State? Is it courteous, is it calculated to preserve or strengthen the kindly relations which should subsist between the State and federal governments, to institute a proceeding which looks to the removal of her executive from her own soil in manacles, working an interregnum in her government, and that too in utter disregard or contempt of the remedy she herself has provided for the offence charged? Is it calculated to cement the bonds of union, thus to act towards a sovereign State, jealous of her honor and dignity, just by proud of her position and value in the confederacy, the largest exporting State of them all, to declare, as they have done by this prosecution, that they have no confidence in the disposition or capacity of the State, to administer crimnal justice against one of her own officers?

We put out of view the proceeding against Gen. Quitman as a man. Though it is calculated to provoke the indignation of those who know and can appreciate his character and eminent public services, as a proceeding against him, it is quite unimportant in comparison with the indignity offered to the State in his person. We have said before, and now repeat, that we believe Gen. Quitman sympathised with the Cubans under the yoke of their aggressors, and would have rejoiced at the success of any struggle they might make, to assert their independence. And who among us would not? But that he took any part in the late expedition so as to become in any degree amenable for a violation of the law of 1818, we do not for a moment believe. But we have believed since the finding of the bill against him, and now believe in the language of our Jackson contemporary, that—

"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 peril and devotion to his country, and, which now stands so fair before our people."

We hope the Mississippian will apply the probe till the seat of the disease is ascertained and exposed. No one is better qualified for the task.

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

CITY OF JACKSON

19 July 1850, 3

The Thing Understood at Washington City.

We see that General Quitman and Mr. O'Sullivan, formerly of the Democratic Review, and the bosom friend and *protege* of Mr. Van Buren, are among the gentlemen indicted at New Orleans for offending against the neutrality law of 1818. The freesoilers will, no doubt, shed a few crocodile tears for Mr. O'Sullivan; but General Quitman will not be got down to New Orleans except by a requisition on the Governor of Mississippi. We see again the old adage verified, "There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous."—*Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*

The whole trick of indicting Governor Quitman was no doubt pre-arranged at Washington City.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
18 July 1850, 3

Spanish Diplomacy.

It seems that since the arrival in New Orleans of the twenty seven Spanish soldiers who joined Lopez at Cardenas, the Spanish Consul has been using his endeavors to get them into his possession, so as to abduct them from the country and send them back to Cuba for punishment. The main body of this party left New Orleans a few days since for Mississippi, whither Gen. Lopez has gone. The *Delta* thus relates the story of the Consul's unsuccessful attempt. We must premise that various attempts had been made previously to get the men from their camp at the New Basin, where they were under their commander, Capt. Lopez, nephew, we believe, of the General. The *Delta* says:

The Consul then enticed the Fugleman of the company, who had been separated from his comrades, and who had just returned, with some American officers, from Tampa. The man being fond of liquor, was easily reduced. He was then dressed splendidly, money was given him, and everything done which the Consul calculated would serve to entice the remainder away. Seven of the soldiers then formed the plot of allowing themselves to be bribed, which they carried out, giving rise to a very laughable scene yesterday, when three of them left, with their comrades, for Mississippi, after receiving from the Consul the bribes held out to them. As the boat left the whole company and the bystanders cheered Gen. Lopez; and the three soldiers referred to above then informed a Spanish spy, who was present, and who cheered Roncali, to tell the Consul the trick they had played on him. The remaining four soldiers now at the Consul's, we fear very much, if they do not soon leave, may find themselves in a Rey-like predicament, as we understand they have been invited to a fishing party, far away—in which party, we presume, they will be the *fish* to be served at Roncali's table, or Roncali's gibbet.

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19 July 1850, 3

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Wm Seabrook, from Charleston—J S mes, J James, S H Oppenheim, W Cornell, R D y and servant, and 1 on deck.

Per steamer Oregon, from Augusta—Mrs Hum- eys, Mrs M Humphreys and servant, Mrs Boston, Pendergrast and 2 children, Mrs E Berills, Miss dergrast, Miss Askew, M Humphreys, S Van s, B S Dunbar, J L Knight, B Grovenstine, G Bos- W Harris, J J Lee, H T Titus, J DeMartin, S Ver- e, W Humbert and son, D J Dillon.

Per steamer Metamora, from Charleston—Mrs Tay- A M Cunningham; B Hamilton, J M Baker, T J er, A J Salmas, W McIntyre, J D McLeod, Capt Curry, and two on deck.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

20 July 1850, 4

PRESIDENT FILLMORE yesterday removed his residence to the Presidential Mansion.

Mrs. General TAYLOR, Col. and Mrs. BLISS, and Dr. WOOD and family left this city on Thursday evening and arrived safely at the Eutaw House, in Baltimore, where, it is understood, they intend remaining for some time.

THE CUBAN INVADING PATRIOTS.—In one of the accounts which our paper contained of the late descent of Lopez and his band on the island of Cuba, and with the view to relieve the Contoy prisoners from the criminality of forming a part of that predatory enterprise, we made, on what was deemed authentic information, the following statement:

"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 Chagres 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."

We have received a letter from *Mr. Wheat*, dated the 24th ultimo, at Lake Providence, Louisiana, pointedly denying the truth of this statement. He says "the captain of the *Susan Loud* was fully apprized of my intentions at the time I made the charter—fifty witnesses to which I can produce." Mr. Wheat then proceeds to vindicate the enterprise itself and the purity of his motives in embarking in it. Willing to render justice to all men, we give him the benefit of his contradiction, without entering into any controversy with him on the legality or morality of his schemes. His motives may have been, as he says, entirely "noble;" but according to the annexed testimony of one of the Round Island party, which was banded also for a descent on Cuba, the *motives* of all the patriots were not quite as "noble" as Mr. Wheat's:

Extract from the examination of James R. Booth, on board the United States steamer Waterwitch, off Round Island, Sept. 23, 1849.

Q. When you joined the secret expedition, were you not informed by the persons who engaged you that it was to be a military expedition, and that you would be furnished with arms, and that you would have to fight?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What amount of pay was promised you per month, and how much money were you to receive at the end of twelve months?

A. Seven dollars per month, and one thousand dollars for twelve months' active service; also clothing and rations.

Q. Were you not told by Col. White that you would have to fight hard; but that if you were successful you could have plenty of plunder, drink, women, and tobacco?

A. He (Col. White) said nothing about fighting; but said that where we were going we would have plenty of women, plenty of plunder and rum, and cords of tobacco, as much as we could roll in.

The testimony of some half a dozen others of the Round Islanders, also shipped on the Waterwitch, is substantially the same as that of Booth.

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New York Herald
20 July 1850, 2

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA.—There is good reason for believing that the American prisoners at Havana have been released by the Captain General of Cuba, and that they are now on their way to the United States. This trick of the Galphins to create a difficulty with Spain has, therefore, ended in nothing. Now that Cuba has done what was proper in the premises, we hope the United States authorities will imitate her. Lopez and his piratical crowd violated our laws, wilfully and knowingly violated them, by sending an armed expedition from our shores for the purpose of attacking a colony of a friendly power. Many of them have been indicted and will soon be tried. We hope that the law will be vindicated, and that all who were implicated in the expedition, as well as their aiders and abetters, in every part of the country, will be punished as they deserve.

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The Daily Picayune.
20 July 1850, 1
Evening Edition.

Punch on the Cuba Invasion.

The Cuba invasion furnishes Punch food for two amusing wood cuts, one representing Master Jonathan attempting to smoke a regular "Cuba" cigar and experiencing unpleasant consequences therefrom, and the other a hasty retreat of the "Rover General wot tried to steal a Cuba," through the energetic influence of a stalwart "hacienda" keeper! Punch takes the occasion to observe that while recollecting the association that exists in the minds of Englishmen between a cigar and Cuba, one cannot be surprised that the affair should have ended in smoke. The bulletin of Gen. Lopez "received from Punch's Savannah correspondent," is also published, surmounted by the American flag, ornamented with a skull and cross-bones. Here is the document:

BULLETIN OF GEN. LOPEZ.—Our Savannah correspondent informs us that the subjoined bulletin is posted up in the coffee-room of the City Hotel, to which Gen. Lopez, after being discharged by Judge Nichols, was escorted, amid the acclamations of the multitude:

Citizens!—We have bin and offered the blessins of our free institutions to the enslaved and benighted Cubans. We found we was a castin our pearls afore swine. But I estimate we've larnt 'em what it is to slight the advances of gineruss republicans. O, yes! I reckon we've read 'em a lesson in manners. Eternal history will pint to the Cuban expedition from New Orleens. It is a go as posterity will never obliterate.

Our little band of heroes arrove at Cardenas with the olive branch in one hand and the bagganet in the other. Their fraternal overtoors was met by a charge of lancers. Our gallant fellers was filled with such ongratitude. They paid back the enemy no ways slow. It was shot for shot, slash for slash, dig for dig, slockdolager for slockdolager. In less than no time we had chawed up the whole troop, and left nothin of the biggest on 'em but a little grease spot.

We marched on victorious to within six yards of the Governor's, where showers of balls from the house-tops rained, hailed, and snew upon us. They galled our army considerable, but no wuss. Col. Wheat come in for a sprinkle of the pepper, and a spice or two on it stuck in Col. O'Hara.

After an hour's fightin' the Governor and his staff knocked under, and hoisted the white flag. We set fire to his house and locked our prisoners up in the barracks, and then went and let the convicts out of jail.

The enemy havin' cleared off, leavin' us masters of the city, we calculated we had licked 'em elegant, but when the evenin' come they again riz. Two hundred horse was the amount of their squad, and by the time we had done with 'em we had whittled 'em down to a dozen. Twelve of our fearless warriors breathed out their magnanimous sperrits on the field of glory.

Lieut. Jones, of Alabama, had daylight let through his side, but the bullet cleared his vitals. Capt. Logan, Kentucky, and Quartermaster Scixas, of Mississippi, have bin took from us. Major Hawkins, Kentucky, was wounded serious, but the major has been spared.

Nothin' would have made us pause in our career of victory but overwhelmin' numbers. The convicts we had extended the blessins of liberty to, refused to join us, not bein' the rogues we took 'em for. Not meetin' with the sympathy we expected we indignantly absquatulated. We fit our way backards to the steamer Creole; and I guess that arter ages will locate this here exploit alongside of Gen. Moore's, and call it the American Corunner. [Signed] LOPEZ.

Headquarters, City Hotel, Savannah.

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The Savannah Georgian.

20 July 1850, 2

THE CUBAN MOVEMENT.—The intelligence that Gov. Quitman of Mississippi had been indicted by a grand jury at New Orleans, for aiding in the Cuba expedition, was received with surprise and regret throughout the country. We are glad to hear from the Natchez Free Trader that it is "authorized to say that the proceeding of the New Orleans Grand Jury, as far as Gov. Quitman is concerned is an infamous assumption on the part of that body. This assertion is boldly made without knowing the name of a single person upon that Jury. Neither Gov. Quitman nor Judge Smith could have had anything more to do with the Cuban expedition than the man in the moon. If Gen. Quitman had been interested in the affair, things just now, would have worn a different aspect, and the sneaks of the Administration at Washington would have been dazzled into humble acquiescence by the glare of success. For months past, in every conceivable way, and by dint of the roughest sort of falsehood, the Northern Whig press has been endeavoring to connect Gov. Quitman's name with the Cuban affair; but all in vain—the vipers gnaw a file."

The N. Orleans Delta charges that Mr. Hunton, the U. S. District Attorney, with a knowledge of all the facts of the case, wrote to Mr. Clayton that the parties engaged in the expedition had been well advised and did keep within the law—and that probably but for this opinon of the chief law officer of the Government, the expedition would not have sailed.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
22 July 1850, 4

OUR MINISTER TO SPAIN.—In private letters from Madrid of the 20th of June, an account is given of the participation of Mr. BARRINGER and his LADY in a diplomatic presentation on the 17th to the Duchess of MONTPENSIER, sister to the QUEEN, (who lately arrived at Madrid,) where their reception is spoken of as having been highly courteous and satisfactory.

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New York Herald
22 July 1850, 3

Interesting from Spain.

The Madrid *Espana*, of June 29, contains some important statements with respect to the questions at issue between the Spanish government and those of Naples and the United States. It says that the news of the projected marriage of the Count of Montemolin with the Princess Maria Carolina Fernanda of Naples, is fully confirmed, and adds that the government have entirely approved the first steps taken by the Duke of Rivas in this matter, and "have sent him instructions in conformity with what is demanded by our dignity, the national interests, and the rights of the crown of Spain." It also says that the Minister of Marine has given orders for the Castilla steamer to proceed from Alicant to Naples, and remain there at the disposition of the Spanish ambassador, in case he should find himself under the necessity of asking for his passports and withdrawing himself.

With respect to the points at dispute with the American government, it says:—"Accounts which we regard as highly correct, state that the reclamations made by the government of the United States on our own government are of a sufficiently exigent character, since they require not only that the pirate's made prisoners at Women's Island shall be set at liberty, but also that the two vessels taken from them by our own marine shall be given up." It further states, in connection with the Cuban affair, that the Duke of Sotomayor has had several conferences with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, "in order to open negotiations for the purpose of forming between the parties interested a treaty, which may prevent the piracies that might be committed for the future under the shade of the anomalous legislation of the United States on this point. The French minister, knowing the opportuneness of the indications of our ambassador, and the fruits which so useful a treaty may produce, has received the idea extremely well, agreeing at once that England be invited, in order that they may proceed by common accord in everything which relates to this important subject."

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Savannah Georgian.
22 July 1850, 2

☞ Gen. A. Lopez and his aid Gen. A. Gonzales, arrived in this city last evening in the cars, on their way to Washington.

From Cuba.—The New York Tribune has a letter from Havana of the 8th ult., which states that the Albany sloop of war Commander Randolph, arrived there on the 6th from Pensacola, that the U. S. ship Germantown sailed that morning on a cruise, with several on the sick list, and that the Albany, with the frigate Congress, were to remain, until another mail was received from the United States. The writer states that the officers of the Navy have been assured that the American prisoners are treated with great kindness, though he evidently discredits the statement. According to his information, they are confined on board the Spanish line ship Soberano, below the water line. Other accounts of their trial and treatment are probably only guesses. The writer continues—

In the festive courtesies extended to the Commodore, and many of the officers of the Congress and Germantown, by the Captain General the American Consul has been personally neglected. He received no invitation. The cause is personal, and derived from the publication of the offensive letter by Mr. Clayton, which will not be forgiven or forgotten. If all matters needful for the full advisement of the Executive branch of the Government from its accredited agent abroad, should be published, our diplomacy for all purposes of good would be ineffective, and the country kept in a constant state of excitement to the injury of our commerce, the endangerment of our citizens abroad, with influences derogatory and unjust to our national character,

Through the closeness of the Spanish government, it is supposed that we shall have no notice of the trial and treatment of the prisoners, except through official reports to the government.

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22 July 1850, 2

☞ Gen. N. LOPEZ and Gen. A. GONZALES arrived in our city last evening, from the West, and took rooms at the Pulaski House.

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22 July 1850, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Gen Clinch, from Charleston—Mrs Humphreys & srvt, H Husman, G A Mann, O H Lutburrow, N W Jester, T J Archer, Lymer, 1 on deck.

Per steamer Wm Gaston, fm Palatka—Col R Gamble and lady 2 Misses Gamble, Miss Burritt and srvt, Miss Clarke, Mr Dent, lady, child, and servant, J L Burritt, Mr Flism, Mr Atkinson, A C Miller, J Sturdevant, D Hull, W Cassady, Col Blackshean, 5 on deck.

Per steamer Wm. Seabrook from Charleston—G P Kincey, Master Kincey & svt, G W Bruner, W P Adams.

Per bark Isaac Mead, for New York—Mrs Grigg, Mrs Fren and two children, Mrs A N Miller, Mrs Morell, Mrs A C Barnard, Mrs Harkins, Miss Sarah Miller, Miss Mary Garfay, Miss Church, Miss A Barnes, Miss Stow, Miss A B Wilkins, Miss Lucy E Wilkins, Miss C L Barnard, Miss Eliza Williamson, Mr G A McCleskey, Lady and Svt, Messrs J R Norton H K Washburn, W Blair, H P Clark, Capt Thompson, E S Kempton, Master Jas Hunter, Jr, Charles Hunter, John B Barstow.

Per steamer Metamora, from Charleston—Mrs Hatteir, J T Welsman, T J Wells, W H Heth, E L Heriot, C E Groover, W L Hunter, H P Cox, 27 on deck.

Per steamer H L Cook, fm Augusta—J G Lawton, lady and srvt, Miss Palmes, Miss M A Malmes, S Maner, G W Hunt, R Bennett, lady and srvt, P D Woolnopter P McNulty, P Culm.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Picayune.
23 July 1850, 2

The Contoy Prisoners.

The Spanish authorities of Cuba have at last, as we learn, arrived at a decision in the case of the captured American vessels, their crews and passengers. All our information leads to the belief that they mean to dismiss, or hand over to the authority of the United States, the greater part of the prisoners, retaining the vessels and the captains, to be condemned and punished under the Spanish laws. The returned prisoners will, we understand, be tried for a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States, if any proof can be found sufficient to sustain an indictment. Otherwise they will be discharged, the guilty of no offence against their own Government, as they have already been acquitted of having committed offence against the Government of Spain or the laws of nations.

Surely there is a remedy for this great wrong. Surely citizens of the United States may not be thus arrested on the high seas by a foreign power, carried into a foreign port, imprisoned, subjected to a tedious and painful inquisition, found guiltless, sent back to the United States as offenders, tried a second time and again discharged, without having a claim upon one or both Governments for ample indemnification for such a series of persecutions, hardships and injuries. As against the Spanish Government, their title to be indemnified is fully established in the doctrines and practices of our own Government in cases not long past.

About ten or twelve years ago, when the discussions and controversies ran highest on the subject of British interference with American vessels on the coast of Africa, in exercising what they called the "right of visitation," to determine the national character of the vessels supposed to be engaged in the slave trade, the British cruisers arrested and detained a number of American merchant vessels, which were afterwards released on establishing their nationality. In all these cases, besides protesting against the lawfulness of the act, as an invasion of the dignity of the American flag, our Government made special demands for compensation to the individual sufferers for all losses and damages sustained by the arrest and detention. The British Government, even when contesting the point of national law, and affirming the right of visit, more than once explicitly admitted the obligation to make compensation for injuries in those cases, where the vessels were proved to be American, and discharged accordingly. We remember especially the cases of the Seamew and the Tigris, which were taken by a British ship as being concerned in the slave trade, and released on proof of their American character. Lord Aberdeen, who was then the Foreign Secretary of the British Government, after inquiry ordered their discharge, and in an official letter to Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to London, stated that being *bona fide* American, the British cruiser had no right to arrest her, and "her Majesty's Government acknowledges that the case is one in which compensation may justly be demanded by the Government of the United States."

The British Government thereby explicitly admitted, what our Government had asserted, the right of reclamation upon foreign States for damages caused by the attempt to exercise the right of search or visitation, in relation to innocent parties. The case of the Contoy prisoners is one of the same class. These men have been stopped in their lawful business, immured in Spanish prisons, subjected to harsh treatment, their lives and health put into peril, and now sent adrift with heavy loss and at great inconvenience, on proof that they had done nothing for which they should have been arrested. It is a clear case of a just claim upon our own Government to demand from Spain the same measure of reparation which it demanded from England, and for the justice of which it obtained the acquiescence of England.

On that side, therefore, the discharge of these prisoners does not end, or even modify materially the national questions. It is a concession, in part, of points that strengthen the protest of the United States against the conduct of Spain; and make a case to be prosecuted irresistibly to obtain reparation for acknowledged injuries to innocent Americans. But the grave question of international injury is expressly, and with apparent purpose, reserved, by the detention of the captains and their ships. Supposing this to be a final decision, subject to no reversal by the supreme authorities at Madrid, the case is beginning to assume a grave complication, involving the clearest assertion on the part of Spain of a right to seize American vessels on the high seas, and in despite of proof of their nationality, carrying them into Spanish courts, and there trying and confiscating them under Spanish laws.

This infinitely exceeds the pretensions which Great Britain put forth in 1840–41, which were resisted so resolutely by our Government, and unless they had been waived or abandoned through the pacific agencies of the Ashburton treaty, would have led undoubtedly, sooner or later, to hostilities with England. All that Great Britain insisted upon at that time was the right to visit merchant vessels on the coast of Africa, in cases of "the strongest suspicion and well-founded doubt," for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were entitled to the privileges of the American flag. Lord Palmerston, and after him Lord Aberdeen, assured our Minister that it was not the purpose or the right of England to interrupt any vessel *bona fide* American, whatever might be her cargo or destination; but only to obtain proof that the flag was not fraudulently raised to cover Spanish, Portuguese or English vessels, which were by treaty liable to seizure as slave dealers. The following are the terms in which Lord Aberdeen announced his view of the inviolability of the American flag, duly ascertained:

> The undersigned admits that if the British cruiser should possess a knowledge of the American character of any vessel, his visitation of such vessel would be entirely unjustifiable. He further admits that as much respect and honor are due to the American flag that no vessel bearing it ought to be visited by a British cruiser, except under the most grave suspicions and well-founded doubts of the genuineness of its character.
>
> The undersigned, although with pain, must add, that if such visit should lead to the proof of the American origin of the vessel, and that she was avowedly engaged in the slave trade, exhibiting to view the manacles, fetters and other usual implements of torture, or had even a number of these unfortunate beings on board, the British officer could not interfere further. He might give information to the cruisers of the United States, but it would not be in his own power to arrest or impede the prosecution of the voyage or the success of the undertaking.

And yet, both the United States and the British Government have made the slave trade piracy; but as the slave trade is not piracy by the law of nations, Great Britain renounced the right of interfering to execute the law of the United States against proved pirates, and the United States have invariably not only denied the right of interference for that purpose, but protested against and resisted even the right of visitation to determine the character of the vessel.

So much jealousy of the freedom of the seas have the United States always displayed; and such concessions of the absolute immunities of that flag, duly proved, has Great Britain conceded.

How is it possible, then, to tolerate the pretension of the Spaniards? Certainly, if it be not disavowed, and atonement made for the insult to the nation, as well as the injury to individuals, the United States have a cause for complaint, so just that it will be recognised by all civilized nations, and so blended with the pride and sensibilities of the American people, that it will be pressed without compromise or delay to a speedy settlement, at all hazards and to all calamities.

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The Charleston Mercury.

24 July 1850, 3

PASSENGERS.

In steamship Osprey, from Philadelphia—G Peterman, G H Cramp and lady, Col Erving, U S A. J C Hanahan, A N Bellinger, Rt Rev Dr Moriarty, Dr S H Dickson, lady, 2 children and 2 servants, T M Bristol, and 5 in the steerage.

In steamer Governor Dudley, from Wilmington, (N C) Miss Courtney, Miss Woods, Miss Armstrong, Mrs Armstrong, Miss H Ables, Hay, lady and servant, Messrs W A Young, McSwain, G E Whitaker, J A Stevens, J J Bissell, Healy, Jamieson, Zealy, T J Harley, E W Cooper, J A Green, Solomon, Brent, W Burch, S W Ables, G Battle, J A Armstrong, Hyde, J L Woods, A P Green, and J Mitchell.

In steamer Metamora, from Savannah via Beaufort—Miss Postell, Miss Strobel, Mrs Postell, Mrs J G Brown, Mrs Gardner, Mrs Duritz and servant, Mrs Chase, Gen Lopez, Dr W L Cleveland, J R Bancroft, J G Brown, Capt F Gardner, U S A. Capt W Curry, J Rawson, W J Broughton, W King, A Duritz, D Hall, S B Day, T G Miller, and 2 on deck.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
24 July 1850, 4

THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPER PRESS ON THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

Our readers will, we doubt not, take as much interest as we do in the subjoined article, from the leading English press, on the late unlawful and abortive expedition attempted from the shores of the United States against the Spanish island of Cuba.

We cannot let the article pass to our readers without directing their attention to the palpable inconsistency of the implied censure of the "*Times*" upon the tendency of the "democracies of our own time"—in which category it seems to include the Republic of the United States—"to revive the horrors of private war, or war carried on by private adventurers on their own account;" when, in the next breath, it is obliged to admit that the laws of the United States "do in fact provide more stringent enactments" against these private military enterprises than the British Government itself possesses! "For, to the disgrace of this country," adds the *Times*, "IT HAS NOT BEEN ABLE *to obtain a conviction under its Foreign Enlistment Act.*"

There is, too, another admission of the *Times*, which is a conclusive reply to the imputations against this Government by the presses of other European Powers than England, viz. That "the "Government and Legislature of the Union have "not been insensible to the duty of providing for "the maintenance of the most essential conditions "of neutrality and peace." The *Times* awaits, indeed, with curiosity, as it says, "the result of the proceedings by which these laws are to be enforced on Lopez and his companions," &c.; upon which we have to remark that it may be trusted that the law will have its due course in regard to these persons, and that the really guilty violators of the laws of the United States and of the Law of Nations will have justice dealt to them. But, should the result not answer to the expectation of the friends of law and order within the United States, the *Times* at least can hardly be surprised that—in a case in which the Government of Great Britain itself, with its limited sea-coast and its concentrated power of prevention and detection, has not been able to obtain a conviction under its own laws—the Government of the United States should fail to do so, the facilities in the latter case for concealing or cloaking such enterprises (from the greater extent of sea-coast and the comparatively sparse population) being perhaps tenfold.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF JULY 3.

The invasion of the island of Cuba by a band of adventurers and marauders from the United States has proved a nine days' wonder in Washington. The colony was defended with spirit by the loyalty of the inhabitants and the vigor of the Spanish military authorities; Lopez and his companions fled from the scene of action. The other parties which had sailed from New Orleans fell into the hands of the Spanish cruisers on various points of the adjacent coasts where they had sought a refuge. The American citizens partially implicated in this conspiracy have been given up by the Cuban authorities. Capital punishments have not been inflicted on more than two or three of the delinquents taken at Cardenas; and there is reason to hope that this contemptible expedition will not give rise to any serious interruption of amicable relations between Spain and the United States. We have already commented freely—though not with more severity than the case required—on the popular tendency in some parts of the Union to justify and palliate these flagrant acts of violence and wrong; and we have seen with regret that the American Government did not think itself able to interfere for the prevention of this crime so early or so effectually as circumstances and sound principles of international law required. Some of the culprits have now, however, been handed over to the criminal justice of the Confederation, and it becomes a matter of considerable interest, not only to the reputation of the American lawyers, but to the security of States possessing territories contiguous or adjacent to the Union, to ascertain by what force of law such enterprises as Gen. Lopez's can be repressed and punished.

It seems to have been reserved for the democracies of our own time to revive under a new form the horrors of private war, or war carried on by private adventurers on their own account, to which the term of piracy has been somewhat loosely applied. A remarkable instance occurred but three years ago in the very heart of Europe, when certain *corps francs*, or freebooters, were formed in one of the Radical cantons of Switzerland to invade and revolutionize their neighbors and confederates—an outrage which was only punished by the defeat of the band and the imposition of a heavy ransom on the prisoners. The separation of Texas from Mexico, and the first defeats of the Mexican army in that province, were brought about by similar means; the Government of the Union was gradually drawn into actual war by these illicit hostilities; and it is always to be apprehended that the fiery and aggressive spirit of a portion of the American people may assume this form of animosity to their neighbors in spite of our common political interests and of their own laws.

The American federal law does in fact provide more stringent enactments against these offences than we ourselves possess; for, to the disgrace of this country, it has not been found practicable to obtain a conviction under the Foreign Enlistment Act, even in so notorious a case as that of the equipment of the Bombay and Vectis by the Sicilian insurgents. In the United States, as long ago as 1794, on the breaking out of the war between France and England, WASHINGTON, jealous of the honor and the neutrality of his country, took effectual measures to restrain the French agents from fitting out vessels in American ports; and, to take a very recent example, it was only last year that a steamer was seized by the authorities of the United States on suspicion that she had been purchased by German agents for the purpose of making war on Denmark. A more remarkable case, however, which may serve as a precedent for that of LOPEZ, is to found in the strange narrative of AARON BURR's conspiracy in 1807.

That singular person, who had been raised to the Vice-Presidency of the United States by his memorable contest with JEFFERSON, and had subsequently the misfortune to kill HAMILTON in a duel, retired to the Western provinces to retrieve his desperate fortunes by tempting the adventurous spirits of those States to an invasion of the Spanish territories. A confidential agent of the Government watched his proceedings; the military forces on the frontier were put on the alert; a proclamation was issued cautioning all citizens against joining the expedition, and orders were sent to the Ohio and the Mississippi to seize the stores and arrest the persons engaged in it. In Kentucky a premature attempt to prosecute BURR failed. He descended the Ohio and the Cumberland rivers in boats with a small force, but his means of action were quite inadequate to the plunder of the Bank of New Orleans or any serious military operations. The Senate, nevertheless, recommended the suspension of the habeas corpus act, which was rejected by the other House; and some days afterwards BURR, finding that his project had failed, was arrested in the Mississippi Territory, charged with arraying his forces within the limits of Virginia, and with preparing an expedition against the territories of Spain, and admitted to bail by Chief Justice MARSHALL in the sum of ten thousand dollars. The trial which ensued at Richmond attracted the attention of the whole nation, and the Executive Government conducted the prosecution with the greatest vigor, to which the President, Mr. JEFFERSON, contributed some shade of personal rancor. The grand jury pronounced

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

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
24 July 1850, 4

Burr and several of his associates guilty of treason, which was the offence laid against them in the indictment, but when the trial came on they were acquitted by the jury on the ground that the offence was not committed within the jurisdiction of the Court. The delinquents escaped on these technical objections—for there was no doubt of their actual guilt—but it may be questioned whether the crime of treason did extend to this species of offence under the existing law of the United States.

But subsequent enactments, and especially an act of Congress of 1818, provided against all those breaches of neutrality which are prohibited by our own foreign enlistment act, and a law of 1838 enlarged those prohibitions by applying them to any military expedition or enterprise against the territory of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people conterminous with the United States, and with whom they are at peace. It is not impossible, from the date of this last mentioned statute, that it may have been intended to guard against the interference of bands from the United States in the then disturbed state of Canada; but, at any rate, it shows that the Government and the Legislature of the Union have not been insensible to the duty of providing for the maintenance of the most essential conditions of neutrality and peace. We await with curiosity the result of the proceedings by which these laws are to be enforced on Lopez and his companions, for this is undoubtedly one of the cases in which a foreign State has a right to obtain redress by the law, or, in default of the law, by any other means in its power. Spain may not be in a condition to resent such an outrage on the part of citizens of the United States, though she manfully repelled the attack on Cuba; but when such acts as these are committed in the face of day, and on the high seas, a Government which has failed to prevent them is but one shade less culpable than a Government by which they have been abetted. Some one must be held responsible, and no safe line of distinction can be drawn between acts of war committed by private citizens and the acts and war of a nation. The American Government has already shown an honorable disposition to act in conformity to the principles of this responsibility for the conduct of its citizens, but if their internal means of repression fail, there is a growing desire on the part of several European States to take measures for the complete protection of their colonial rights against such unauthorized attacks in distant parts of the globe.

FROM HAVANA.

The United States steamer *Vixen*, Lieut. commanding Smith, arrived at this city yesterday afternoon, direct from Havana. She brings back Commodore Morris, who went to Havana on a special mission two or three weeks ago.

We have a confirmation of what we have heretofore announced—that all the difficulties relating to the prisoners captured at Contoy have been settled by their release, and also that they have been put on board the sloop-of-war *Albany*, to be conveyed to Pensacola, with the exception of seven; two of whom have been detained for trial, and five as witnesses.

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

New York Herald

24 July 1850, 2

Arrival of the Ohio—Important Intelligence from Cuba.

The United States mail steamship Ohio arrived at this port, last evening, bringing us very late and important intelligence from the island of Cuba, having left Havana on the evening of the 19th instant.

By this arrival we learn that forty-two of the American prisoners were set at liberty by the Cuban authorities, on the fifteenth of this month, and that they left on the sixteenth, in the United States steamer Vixen, for Pensacola. We hear further, that ten of the American prisoners have been remanded for trial before the Spanish tribunals, on the charge of having invaded Cuba.

We fear that this unfortunate business will not end as peaceably as we would wish. The forty-two prisoners that were released were in all probability given up on the peremptory demand which was made by the late administration, and the release of the others, probably, as peremptorily refused. If our demand for the whole of those prisoners has been refused, as there is every reason to believe, our relations with that island, or with the government of Spain, cannot possibly remain unchanged. There may be, indeed, enough against the ten retained to put them upon a trial, according to Spanish law; but our government cannot look on and see, the liberty or lives of our citizens put in jeopardy by a trial under laws to which they are strangers, conducted according to Spanish forms.

We are, therefore, not yet clear of the difficulties connected with this question. We have no doubt that Mr. Fillmore has received despatches by the Ohio; and now that we have an administration in Washington who are entitled to the confidence of the country, we expect that they will take proper measures to protect the rights of the remaining prisoners in Cuba, and see that no injustice be done to them. We have no doubt that Mr. Fillmore will straighten out this matter. In his hands we are willing to leave it.

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

New York Herald
24 July 1850, 2

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CUBA.

ARRIVAL

OF THE

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP OHIO.

The Release of a Portion of the Prisoners, &c., &c., &c.

The U. S. mail steamship Ohio arrived at this port, last evening, from New Orleans via Havana, with a small amount of gold dust—some fifteen thousand dollars worth—a large number of passengers, and a large California mail. She left New Orleans on the 15th inst., arrived at Havana on the 17th—having made the passage in forty-seven hours—and left on the 19th.

We learn that the U. S. steamer Vixen sailed for Pensacola on the 16th, with forty-two of the Contoy prisoners, who had the day previous been liberated by the Spanish authorities; ten are yet retained for trial. The captain of the Georgiana is reported as being perfectly crazy.

On receipt of the intelligence of the death of President Taylor at Havana, the flags of the shipping of different nations were displayed at half mast.

The steamship Falcon left Chagres on the 14th, and arrived at Havana.

The Isabel, from Charleston, arrived at the same time.

The Georgia arrived at Havana on the 19th. The English frigate Indefatigable arrived the same day from Lisbon.

The weather at Havana is intensely hot and business dull, but the general health of the place is good.

The United States steamer Germantown sailed on the 7th inst. for Boston.

THE RELEASE OF SOME OF THE PRISONERS.

[From the Faro Industrial, July 13.]

The auditor of the navy of Havana, to the Governor General, relative to the prisoners of the barks Georgiana and Susan Loud, has made a report on the subject. He thus concludes:—"1. The detention, at Contoy, of the bark Georgiana and of the brig Susan Loud is legal, as founded upon the 86th article of the title 5th of the laws of the army, 1793. 2. These barks having been seized at Contoy, as having a superabundant number of men, arms, munition, and provisions, destined to the piratical expedition of Lopez, are declared seized, with all their property, for the benefit of the State. 3. The forty-two passengers—Edward R. Davis, John Finch, William Penton, David Flinger Smith, James M. Gowan, John W. Winter, John Gibbs, Thomas M. Armstrong, William B. Smith, William McIntosh, James Folger, John Crania, Levi Brown, Alexander Miller, Henry Stevens, William S. Lake, James M. Martin, Henry Smith, John Fetill, Joseph Byrnes, Antonio Francisco, Finny S. Welsh, Phill O'Conner, Alexander M. Snelly, Joseph Reed, A. B. Moore, Charles N. Paris, William J. Holland, James O'Donnell, Arthur M. Guire, John M. Coolson, Joel D. Hogg, Stephen Hovenstrow, John L. Carter, Allen P. Coolson, James Bannon, William L. Hardy, John Blanckstone, Charles B. Mathews, James Taply, J. M. McDaniel, William Brown, are set at liberty. 4th Captain Pendelton and the three sailors who went to Cardenas with the Creole, will be delivered to the Captain General. 5th, and last. The verbal process will devolve on the fiscal authority, in order to follow the procedure against Benson, Grafton, Hale, and some other sailors. His Excellency will give, as he thinks proper, his opinion respecting the whole of this matter.

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

The Daily Picayune.
24 July 1850, 1

THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says:

Assurances have been received by the Government which relieves all present apprehension as to the fate of the Contoy prisoners. The interviews with Count Alcoy which succeeded the presentation of Mr. Clayton's official instructions of the 1st of June, were of friendly and satisfactory character; and there is every reason to believe, unless the late intelligence from Spain should interrupt the proceedings in Havana, that no further difficulty will occur.

FROM HAVANA.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser gives the following news from Havana, which it has received from a private source:

The Governor-General has requested Commodore McKeever to delay his departure for a day or two. The impression upon our informant's mind was that arrangements would speedily be completed with respect to the persons held prisoners by the Spanish authorities.

It is not improbable that Count de Alcoy would much prefer to settle the matter through the commodore of an American squadron, specially despatched for that purpose, than through any less diplomatic agent. We expect that the prisoners will be promptly given up on the arrival of Com. Morris.

We also infer, from the tenor of the communication made to us, that the official despatches received, or yet to be received, by our Government, will, when published, throw considerable light upon the rumor respecting the threatened attack upon the American Consul at Havana. We do not feel at liberty at present to communicate all we know of this matter. Suffice it to say that the relations between the Consul and the Spanish authorities are such that, although by virtue of his office he presented Com. McKeever to the Captain-General, he was not invited to the complimentary banquet subsequently given to the American officers.

We know also that an American, understanding the position of affairs, took occasion to inform the Governor General of the fears of Mr. Campbell, and the apprehended attack of the people upon his person and residence. Count de Alcoy, smiling with incredulity, at once summoned the chief of police, and demanded of him whether he had known or heard of any threats or design of the kind. He promptly replied, "No." "Then," said the Count, "do you believe it probable that any such design could have been in agitation and you not have known it," to which the reply was as promptly, and no doubt with perfect truth, "No sir." "Well," said the Count to him, "see, sir, to it, that no such attempt be made, and no such threats be heard." And then turning to the gentleman, he said, "Sir, not only is the person and residence of the American Consul in sure keeping under my authority, but the person and property of every American citizen in Cuba."

We are well assured also that the Spanish authorities thoroughly understand the views and feelings of the American Government, and appreciate them too; and they no less understand themselves. The whole matter, we have no doubt, will be amicably settled, on terms entirely satisfactory to the United States.

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

The Savannah Georgian.

24 July 1850, 2

Nashville Convention Meeting.

A very large and enthusiastic Meeting of the citizens of Savannah and vicinity, was held last evening at the Long Room in the City Exchange, pursuant to public notice.

Dr. Screven was called to the Chair, and M. Cummings appointed Secretary.

On motion the following committee were appointed to report resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: John Dillon, John Boston, R. G. Guerrard, R. D. Arnall, O. Cohen, M. D. Buckner, E. J. Harden, A. Low, J. Lipman, C. A. L. Lamar.

The Committee retired a short time and on their return, reported a Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

After stating the attempted and continued aggressions of the North upon the South, the resolutions proposed the adoption of the proceedings of the Nashville Convention, and the resolutions passed by that body, repudiating the Clay Adjustment, and insisting upon the Missouri Compromise line to be extended to the Pacific.

Several gentlemen addressed the Meeting and were highly applauded. We have not been furnished with a copy of the Resolutions, as the meeting adjourned at a very late hour. We believe, however, they are such as every true Southern man can fully subscribe to under the present emergency in which the country is placed. We shall publish full proceedings to morrow.

The Nashville Convention.

The people of Georgia have lately been entertained with two glowing articles in the columns of the Republican, showing up the evil results of the Nashville Convention. Whatever may be the intention of such attacks against everything Southern, except that within the narrow lines of its own tactics, there is certainly a great want of discretion exhibited, to say the least. The Republican has undertaken to give the feelings of the people of Georgia upon the different modes of Compromise proposed; whether it has taken guiding points from those two "uncertain" journals in the up-country known for their inclination to yield to Northern aggression, we are not now at liberty to say. It is sufficient to know, they *cracked* the shell of the *nut* into which the Republican had the Nashville Convention yesterday morning.

Varied as the feelings of Georgia may now be on the Compromise question, common regard for truth would not allow us to mis-state against our own consciences, though it might be at issue with some of our own party. We have carefully perused the papers from different sections of the State, and listened attentively to the voice of the many political meetings held in the interior, and must form the conclusion, free from party influence, that the popular voice of Georgia is with and for the "*Missouri Compromise*." And with each public demonstration, the Nashville Convention whether, from wise dictates of judicious judgment, or to increase Southern *agitation*, has met the approval of all parties who judiciously consider the position of the South.

Perhaps the Republican founded its assertions for saying the people of Georgia were for the Clay Compromise on the same grounds that a Macon paper a few days since undertook to detract from the Missouri line party, by saying several parties had been induced to sign their calls for meetings through deception.

But the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the South, and every Southern man who feels the responsibility of her position to stay the waging of party strife until the present crisis is over. It is not now whether Whig or Democratic influence shall predominate, but whether the North shall increase that power, which the South in a body should resist. Is it our wise policy then to set up that resistance by attacks on a Convention called together and ably represented by the different Southern States. What Southern man will say it is? Better food for Northern abolitionists could not be administered by "Horace Mann," than that set forth in the first paragraph of the Republican's article yesterday morning. Yet how can we estimate its effects, when we find it put forth by a paper professing to express the feelings of the people of Georgia, and doubly rebounding through the columns of the Northern press.

We have no objections to the course of any journal pursuing its own judicious party feelings, but what a picture our position must present to the North, when they see our own journals making flagrant attacks and conveying the impressions which that article naturally must against an institution of Southern organization.

Our position is unlike that of the North, where the character of her institutions even warrant any latitude to the press on political matters.—Conventions may be called, and dissenting opinions may comment upon them, for they effect no peculiar institutions, and are harmless of themselves. Yet it is rare to find, even at the North, journals attacking the organization of any Convention, the object of which is to sustain sectional rights. The Abolition party is obnoxious to the Northern Democratic party. Yet that party is very cautious not to interfere, so far as its course is intended to continue sectional power. It would be well for the Republican, who strongly imitates Northern feelings in many things, to add a few lessons of their caution.

The Missouri Compromise and the Nashville Convention, seem collectively to be as distasteful to the Republican as a marine does to a regular old salt, and are not sufficiently Northernized to meet its favor on any score. It has given us the inhospitable snows of New Mexico, and the *Journey of death*, which we have not yet found in the account of *Fremont* and many others, without entering into, or even touching those genial climes which nurture the varied vegetations of those beautiful valleys so often described by travellers, and capable of producing all the staples cultivated by slave labor. The Republican seems to have an infatuation for *capping* and admiring mountain peaks lately—and to this may be ascribed his neglect to view those beautiful valleys and their fertile soil. It is something like telling us slaves could not find employment in Mexico because the temperature of her table lands was cold.

But what is the conclusion to which the Republican brings the whole affair? Is it not to admit California without the least shrine of limit to her boundary? Simply to say to the North take her, add her to your already fast encircling power. We make no claims—you make the proposals and we yield to them. But where is the Southern portion of California through which this journey of death passes? We must infer from the Republican that it is beset by barriers of snow; notwithstanding travellers have described its agricultural character to the contrary. And what can we expect of the agriculture of a country where the habits of the people are a dead letter against its prosperity. Is not that part of South California bounding on the Gulf of California considered fertile, and capable of producing any species of vegetation natural to the soil of Georgia!

But the Republican scouts at the idea of dividing her—which is simply interpreted, admit her as one great free State. For can it be supposed she will not be? When we glance at the heterogenous population now pouring into North California from the free States, and strengthening that influence which declared her a free State, when her constitution was drawn up and adopted. Will any person undertake to say then, that however different the pursuits of the people of North and South California may be, North California will not usurp the whole

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
24 July 1850, 2

The Meeting Last Night

The meeting at the Exchange was very numerous [illegible] an unusual degree of enthusiasm. The long room of the Exchange was brilliantly illuminated with gas, and was literally filled with people, who, notwithstanding the oppressive heat, gave their earnest attention to the speakers, and manifested a lively interest in the deliberations of the meeting.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. JAMES P. SCRIVEN to the chair, and appointing MONTGOMERY CUMMING, Esq., Secretary.

On motion of JOHN BILBO, Esq., seconded by C. A. L. LAMAR, Esq., a committee of ten was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee:

JOHN BILBO, ANDREW LOW, JOHN BOSTON, Dr. R. D. ARNOLD, R. G. GUERRARD, OCTAVUS COHEN, Judge E. J. HARDEN, JOSEPH LIPPMAN, M. J. BUCKNER, and C. A. L. LAMAR.

The committee retired and during their absence the meeting was addressed in appropriate and spirited speeches by Y. S. LEVY, and JOHN M. MILLER Esqrs.

The committee having returned reported to the meeting a preamble and resolutions endorsing the proceedings of the Nashville Convention, and in favor of the Missouri Compromise Line, which were *unanimously adopted*.

The resolutions were advocated by JOHN BILBO, Esq., Dr. RICHARD D. ARNOLD and EDWARD J. HARDEN, Esq., in temperate, patriotic and eloquent addresses, in which the harmony and unanimity of the South, in support of her just rights, was earnestly invoked.

At the late hour which the meeting adjourned, it was impossible for us to procure a copy of the resolutions, which will be published to morrow.

We regret that the lateness of the hour will not permit us to give a more extended notice of the interesting proceedings.

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/
25 July 1850, 3

Arrivals at the Jacksonville Hotel.

July 21.—Col. Wm. Audley, Macon co. Ala; F. T. Titus, Philadelphia; Wiley G. Harris, S. C; I. D. McCloud, S. H; Vaughan, Rev. Geo; 22.—E. L. Harriam, Jacksonville, Fla; G. W. Cole, Black Creek; C. F. Martin, 23. Jas. F. Thompson, Wilkieva Fla; J. C. Mattair, Black Creek.

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

25 July 1850, 2

UN JUEZ COMPETENTE.

Se nos ha permitido leer y copiar, dice el *Delta* de N. Orleans, una carta de un oficial frances á un su amigo de esta ciudad (N. O.) en la cual se trata largamente el asunto de la Espedicion á Cuba. El escritor ademas de haber ocupado un alto rango en el ejército francés, está bien enterado de la topografía y del pueblo de la Isla. Su opinion, por consecuencia tiene gran peso.

Hablando del plan de operaciones del General Lopez, dice: "Su misma audacia en elegir para el desembarco un punto tan cerca de la Habana como Cárdenas le salvó de ser enteramente destruido. Si lo hubiera hecho por el estremo occidental de la Isla, sin duda se hubiera encontrado con el Pizarro y el Habanero, y el resultado se puede imaginarlo.

Las mas hábiles y mas atinadas combinaciones á menudo se ven frustradas por los mas insignificantes accidentes, y por la pérdida de unas pocas horas, á veces de pocos minutos. La dilacion que ocurrió en Cárdenas malogró la toma de Matanzas, que quedó abierta y presta a recibir a Lopez. Una vez asegurada esta posicion, la Revolucion hubiera comenzado bajo las mas favorables circunstancias, y con ventajas que no pudieran haberse obtenido de ninguna otra base, salvo de la Habana misma. La mitad de la obra pudiera haberse rematado desde el primer golpe."

El único motivo del Gen. Lopez para desembarcar en Cárdenas fue sorprender la importante y amiga plaza de Matanzas, de la cual solo dista cuatro o cinco horas de camino. La bahía de Matanzas está no solo resguardada por fortificaciones, sino que sus bajos son tantos que no permiten que los barcos se acerquen al muelle, y tienen que anclar a gran distancia de él y comunicarse con la costa por medio de botes. Cárdenas no tiene ni baterías y los vapores pueden atracar directamente en los muelles. El plan fué sorprender a Cárdenas por la noche, asegurar las autoridades y la sola compañía del Regimiento de Leon, que era la que él calculaba componia la guarnicion, colocar patrullas al rededor de la plaza, para impedir la partida de mensajeros, y entonces caer sobre Matanzas por el tren diario que corre entre las dos ciudades. Tambien se proponia él al mismo tiempo, mandar adelante un tren de esprofeso con un destacamento, a un punto cerca de la Habana, para volar uno ó dos puentes, retornar inmediatamente á Matanzas, despues de esparcir proclamas por el camino, que llevasen al oeste de la isla, las nuevas de su llegada, las cuales esperaba fuesen la señal de un levantamiento general por aquella region.

Tal fue el atrevido y bello plan del General Lopez, sobre el que, el corresponsal antes mencionado, añade: "No hay diferencia de opinion entre los militares aquí, en cuanto á los inmediatos resultados que pudieran haberse obtenido." Tal fué su objeto al desembarcar en Cárdenas, plaza que no ofrecia otro atractivo, pues ademas de ser una ciudad nueva comercial, casi toda se compone de Españoles, contiene muy pocos criollos, y de ellos ninguno conocido de él como amigo.

La toma de Matanzas hubiera sido una cosa segura y fácil. La parte principal de la ciudad está entre dos rios, que se cruzan por puentes de piedra. El cuartel queda fuera de aquellos puentes, en la parte opuesta del camino de Cárdenas. Sin atacar el cuartel, su misma posicion pudiera salvarle de ataques, como que su defensa estaba hecha con cubrir los puentes con unos pocos rifleros, teniendo entre tanto, lo que él principalmente, deseaba, una oportunidad de comunicarse con las tropas. El resultado, bajo toda probabilidad hubiera sido la adhesion del regimiento destacado allí, una compañia del cual ya se le habia unido en Cárdenos. Con los medios asegurados en Matanzas, grandes recursos en dinero, caballos y armas, hubiera estendido el fuego de la revolucion por todo lo ancho y lo largo de la isla, evitando mas bien que buscando pelea, hasta que ya á la cabeza de grandes fuerzas, pudiera encontrarse en capazidad de combatir cualesquiera que el Gobierno mandase contra él.

Todo este plan se frustró por la sencilla aunque fatal baradura durante dos horas del Creole, cuando se aproximaba al muelle, a diez varas no mas de distancia. Esto dió la alarma: el Gobernador se preparó para la defensa, y despachó mensajeros á Matanzas, y órdenes á los vecinos capitanes de Partido para que rompiesen el camino de hierro, á fin de impedir que el General penetrase en el interior.

Habiéndose perdido por un accidente casual el único objeto del desembarco en Cárdenas, el General, por consecuencia, se vió compelido á variar de plan de operaciones. Aquella inmediata region no era la mas propia para él, sin las morales y materiales ventajas que le hubiera asegurado la presa de Matanzas. Cárdenas era una ciudad casi compuesta de Españoles, á pocas horas de la Habana, y el pais circunvecino no le ofrecia facilidades para la defensa, en caso de ser atacado, como esperaba serlo bien pronto por grandes fuerzas, antes de haber tenido tiempo de dar á su pequeña partida aquella organizacion y disciplina, que, no obstante su bizarria, los sucesos del dia mostraron tenian gran falta. Tanto el Departamento Central hácia el Este, cómo la Vuelta Abajo hácia el Oeste, pudieran haberle proporcionado un favorable campo para operar, segun el sistema bajo el cual se proponia hacer la revolucion de la isla. Para cualquiera de las dos direcciones, el Creole le ofrecia un rápido transporte. De aquí el reembarco. Dió la preferencia á la Vuelta Abajo sobre el Departamento Central, porque al paso que estaba seguro del levantamiento de los patriotas allí, el primer movimiento sobre Cárdenas, debia atraer todas las fuerzas disponibles del Gobierno hácia el este, y algunas semanas se hubieran pasado antes de ser alcanzado y perseguido en la montañosa region de la Vuelta Abajo. Entre tanto, su valiente é indisciplinada tropa, unida al pueblo del pais, hubiera tenido tiempo para disciplinarse y aguerrirse á toda satisfaccion. Quién negará pues que estos planes muestran al General Lopez en su verdadero caracter, como un prudente y hábil General, al mismo tiempo que valiente soldado, que todos le conceden ser?

Nos han inducido a hacer estas observaciones, las injustas e incorrectas criticas que últimamente han aparecido en varios papeles, con el único objeto, segun parece de mortificar al valiente y generoso soldado, cuyos solos crimenes han sido aquellos de que sus perseguidores jamás serán culpables:—bravura, patriotismo y amor de Libertad.

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

25 July 1850, 2-3

We return our most sincere expressions of gratitude to Messrs. Soulé, Bissell, Buel, Corwin, Yulee, Baldwin, Hale, etc. members of Congress, for their kindness in favouring us with valuable official documents.

POLITICAL ERRORS OF THE WHIG ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Whig administration has committed the first political infraction of the principles of republicanism as promulgated by the fathers of the Union, the immortal Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, &c. in opposing an enterprise, the result of which would have been the emancipation of a neighbouring people from a yoke that has cruelly held it enslaved and oppressed for centuries. It was reserved for a Whig administration to permit the dignity of the American people to be outraged by approving that in the midst of peace and with impunity, vessels at whose mast-heads wafted the glorious banner of the American Union, were captured in a neutral sea, were like prizes of war conducted into foreign ports, and inoffensive American citizens dragged from aboard there to be buried alive—in some black dungeon.

"*Our own preservation*," say this conservative party (retrogressive party would be the more appropriate sobriquet) "*dictated that measure*,"—a measure forsooth that perpetuates the servitude of Cuba and Porto Rico. What man of a just and liberal mind, what true American is able to assign a reason for the justification of such a benighted course? We discover nothing therein, than chilling egotism, covered with the mask of virtue, setting at nought all international laws in a most scandalous manner and with it the judgment of the good of the whole world, and above all the interests of humanity.

It was the fear of an other Whig administration that in Cuba and Porto Rico some 300,000 Africans might be emancipated, or that Cuba might pass into the hands of some other European power stronger than degraded Spain, which was the true cause of that unpolitic and anti-republican conduct, which trampling under foot all rights of independent nations prevented three sovereign republics, strong by the ties of friendship, which leagued them together, and having an unquestionable right to wage war against Spain wherever they thought proper in any part of her extended dominions, from carrying their war into the island of Cuba, there to annihilate an enemy who granted them no repose and compelled them without cessation to stand ready with their arms, but who, its power once broken there would have been deprived of all means of interfering with the happiness and prosperity of seven republics, then in their infancy, with a population of more than 18,000,000 millions of souls, and moreover would those rendered free and independent the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, redeeming them from an ignominious servitude.

That measure preserving to Spain her dominion over Cuba, has sacrificed, as we justly avow, the cause of humanity; for this same domination of Spain over Cuba has been the only cause which has swelled into its present overwhelming dimensions that torrent of an abominable traffic, which, rising on the coasts of Africa and setting against the shores of America, has, within that period (1827) thrown millions, yes, millions of wretched human beings on the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico and the extensive coast of Brazil. The greater part of these miserable African creatures has died under the weight of their chains and there is no hope that the lot of those will be improved, whose evil star destines them to be dragged there from their native home to fill the daily gaps which a fearful mortality causes in the numbers of their predecessors.

Much might be said in addition of this rapid sketch of the numberless calamities which that anti-American policy has engrafted on the face of the whole world to the opprobrium and humiliation of the fair name of America; but, besides that, we consider what we have just said sufficient for opening the eyes of a just world to our cruel disappointments and at the same time to the justice, with which we accuse the Whig administration with the first infraction of all fundamental republican principles, which has caused such innumerable evils to the island of Cuba in particular, the narrow limits of our periodical oblige us to suspend for to day this fruitful theme, for the purpose of reserving some space to say a word or two on the scandalous outrage and disgraceful humilliation which the flag of the American Union has been permitted but recently to undergo. But indeed no less palpably imbecile nor of any less calamitous consequences are all the other proceedings of this government at Washington, which, while they discredit this administration at home, vitally affect the national dignity of the Union abroad and by lessening the latter's well-earned moral influence in foreign countries, invite even third and fourth-rate powers with impunity to insult the nation. But what other results have we had a right to expect, when we consider the utter want of energy and the perpetual hesitation and culpable vacillation in the present government and its never-ceasing pusillanimity on occasions, in which firmness and unswerving decision ought to have been its distinctive character!

It is but two months ago, that a small Spanish steamer, incredible as it appears, in neutral waters seized two American vessels, brought them into ports of Cuba as prizes of war, with the cognizance, in the presence and permission of American vessels of war; from on board them were dragged a considerable number of American citizens of the United States and abducted to places easy to imagine of what description they may be, but where, none but their oppressive dungeon-keepers are able with certainty to assign. It is said that instruments of torture have been employed on them on board the vessels, and that some of these unfortunate men, have expired in the hands of their cruel, inhuman torturers: it is also affirmed, and there are certainly reasons for believing, the worst, that many of these prisoners have already perished, victims of the foul atmosphere they were exposed to breathe in the swampy black-holes into which they were thrust, and of the murderous treatment they receive at the hands of their oppressors: that the representative of the American people in Havanna is treated with indignity by the authorities of Cuba, and his just protestations in favor of those wretched prisoners, his fellow-citizens, have been spurned with scorn; moreover, that the resident minister of her Catholic Majesty in Washington, availing himself of his talent for cabal and intrigue, and using his honeyed phrases of loyalty has made a laughing-stock in the diplomatic circles of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, by sending him around now to Roncali and again to Armero, according to the suggestions of his supercilious caprice, and that the latter two officials, soft-sawdering in the same manner the public envoys of the American government (the American Consul Mr. Campbell, alone excepted) with splendid festivities and banquets, have turned them over to Narvaez in Madrid, with an appropriate reference as it suits them, to the Spanish Minister in Washington, in order that they there may first have an occasion of addressing their obeisances to that astutely grovelling toap-eater and consummate courtier Don Angel Calderon de la Barca.

Can any one in the history of nations find an example at par with the criminal indifference which in this business has been exhibited by the actual administration of this republic? How many hours would England have re-

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



25 July 1850, 2-3

quired honorably and with dignity to put an end to transactions like these, in which national honor is so much involved, a business, we say, in which a single life of those might be imperilled, whom she would, naturally, feel called on to protect and defend, and being as the United States are, at so small a distance, a mere step from the aggressive party?

So imbecile a policy has already brought forth its natural results—a diminution of respect for the flag and the national character of the Americans. The former has already been evidenced in the detention and search to which American vessels have with impunity been subjected on the high seas by English and Spanish cruisers. The latter—besides the insulting mockery, which the representatives of the Spanish government in Cuba and in this very Union have had the effrontery officially to play off on the American government—is still more clearly and disgracefully palpable in the tricky insolence with which those same representatives of decrepit old Spain humiliate the magistrates and officials of this government, not excepting the department of State in Washington, availing themselves of a periodical in this city, which, without any denial on the part of the agents and authorities here about of the Spanish government, is reputed to be the organ of the Captain General of Cuba, of the resident minister of Her Catholic Majesty, and consequently of the policy of General Narvaez. Let it not be alleged in discharge of the employees of Spain in the United States and Cuba, that this free country enjoys the largest liberty of the press—no! For it is well enough known that a single frown from the brow of the minister Calderon, or a genteel hint from Señor Roncali is sufficient to make every agent of Spain in these parts of the world shake and tremble, and consequently the slightest insinuation on the part of any one of their numerous employees would suffice to cause the pen to fall from the hand of the editor, who so frequently in an insolent and brutal manner heaps insults upon the American nation.

What would be said in Spain, how much would the Spanish bluster and swear if the "*Republic*" of Washington, which is considered as the organ of the present administration, should publish against Spain the slightest fractional part only of the gross insults, with which the Spanish periodical in question in this city incessantly fills its columns? Only look at the treatment which is measured out in Havanna on the individual, who there so worthily represents the American Union, in compensation for the decisive energy and sincerity, which he there expressed and interposed in favor of his unfortunate countrymen.

And there it will not stop, as we have already often predicted. The evil appears to us an incurable cancer requiring a heroic remedy! Until a short time ago the respect which the American Union everywhere encountered bordered on veneration. It is hardly a year ago, that the Austrian empire had patiently to submit to a reproof administered to it by this country in the true republican spirit for the cruelties it practised against its rebellious subjects—but now the hirelings of a corrupt worn out, wasted European government libel incessantly in most opprobrious terms the followers of glorious Washington, and the government of the Union patiently submits, as did the Austrian empire!

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

25 July 1850, 3

(From our foreign correspondent.)

The only one who can rightly judge of the true feelings of the Cubans, rich and influent, either old or young, is Roncali and his predecessors, in consequence of the study made upon this matter by every one of the ancient Captain Generals either by themselves, or by means of spies, or by what is learnt from the results of the causes of conspiracy since 1823. But it is a mistake on the part of the *foreign* correspondent to believe that those Cubans whom he alludes to, with a few exceptions, may be sincere with him nor with any body who does not think like them, or who is not entitled to their confidence.

The correspondent, who confessed that there are a great many Cubans disgusted with their Government; that their property shall double its present value, and that they can only be secured by means of the Annexation; the correspondent who also avows the tyrany with which they are treated,—and to this we add that he should know that the Cubans are conspiring since 1823, and that their raising in arms has twice failed because of their conspiracy being discovered;—the correspondent, we repeat, who know all this, incur a contradiction in supposing that those causes shall not prove enough to compel them to arm themselves in order to conquer the desired political change.

We do not deny to the correspondent the knowledge he says he has about the Cuban question; although we do not believe that knowledge to be a thorough one; but with regard to pronounce a judgement about these affairs, we would like the public to peruse his report, and then decide.

Who can be so devoid of prudence or common sense as to think that the officers of the Spanish army would put their fortune and their lives in the hands of a stranger, although he be an American, were it but to say to him "we are not loyal to Spain."

Has he not witnessed the desertion of more than half the garrison at Cardenas? Does he not know that the Spanish soldier of Cuba suffers a more brutal flogging than his fellows in old Spain? That he is forced to re-enlist after having served his time? That although his pay is nominally greater than in Spain, he is robbed of it by the cupidity of his chiefs and the government? That a large number of them are entitled to the pardon granted by the late amnesty, but instead of being sent home to join their families they are forced to continue in the military service? And finally, that there is not a single section of the colonies emancipated from our Metropolis in America, where the Spanish soldiers have not deserted in large numbers to the banner of Liberty? And is it right to think that those soldiers will not join the liberal invaders of Cuba, under identical circumstances, and for the above mentioned causes?

It is not less worthy of wonder the candor with which he endeavors to persuade his readers that the majority of the Cubans believe what the press says about the expedition. It is all the contrary; and neither friends or enemies of the government believe a single word from those journals with regard to Cuban politics, because they know very well, as well as the correspondents, that no newspaper of that country is allowed to publish anything that is not strictly according to the will and meaning of that government. However we do not intend to deny that the retreat of General Lopez from Cardenas has been a sad misfortune. Had it not taken place, Cuba would now be in the hands of the Cubans, and there is cause enough for us to deplore; yet it has not produced so many evils as the correspondent may think. The confidence of the Cubans with regard to the success of this enterprise, has, perhaps, been lessened; and a greater effort shall be required for this purpose; but they know that it is an evil very easily remedied, and which is advantageously counter-balanced by their having ascertained the practicability of the landing of an expedition in Cuba; the desertion of Spanish troops to join the liberal invaders; and the agony and confusion of the Captain General and all his subordinates, as long as the news did not reach him that the expedition numbered no more than 600 men. They knew that but for the arrival of Lopez at Cardenas in the time of low water, thus affording his enemies time enough to unfit the rail road, he would have proceeded to Matanzas meeting on his way, and defeating Governor Falguera, who led no more than four hundred men: they have noticed the enthusiastical reception of General Lopez in this country, notwithstanding his bad luck: they know that the whole South, and a great portion of the North, were ready to prompt themselves in support of free Cuba, had General Lopez held the possession of his landing place or any other part of that Island for a few days more; and, finally, they do not doubt that the people of this country is the true sovereign, and that every American sympathises with the cause of free Cuba.

The correspondent is undoubtedly influenced by passion or particular interest against General Lopez. The fact of half the garrison of Cardenas having joined him as soon as the light of day allowed those soldiers to know who he was, and the declaration they made publicly and loudly that they would not have fought against him had they been aware that General Lopez was the leader of the invaders, would be enough for our purpose. With regard to the Cubans we believe there is not a single one of them who is ignorant of the high reputation of General Lopez as a popular man and a brave soldier. Besides this, who were the supporters of Lopez in the movement attempted at Cienfuegos in 1848? Not to mention the *unknown ones* who, as the correspondent knows, always belong to the most influential class,—let him name six persons out of a hundred or more of those arrested and persecuted, in consequence of that political conspiracy, who are not distinguished for wealth, learning, high standing, &c. Who were the supporters of General Lopez in the enterprise which failed in last August? By whom is he actually supported? May be, in a short time we will be able to declare it to him: but he cannot be ignorant that these supporters are Cubans of distinction under any point of view, and that his judgement is unjust and false.

Indeed, it is very funny that the correspondent, after boasting of being a judge in this matter, asks what is the reason to believe that the Cubans hate the Spanish Government? Does he not consider as a powerful reason the numerous and unceasing conspiracies carried on in Cuba since 1823? Does he not reckon the number of those who have been put to death, condemned to it and obliged to take refuge in foreign countries? Is he ignorant of the arrests, persecutions, banishments, confiscations of property &c., which have taken place in Cuba since that time?

We believe that, notwithstanding the information which the correspondent displays about Cuban affairs, and although he occasionally speaks with some accuracy, de does not always behave himself impartially, or at least he is grossly mistaken.

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

EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

25 July 1850, 3

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA—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 objurgations, they denounce this movement as "nefarious" "abominable" and everything 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 tyranical, 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 reprehonsible in citizens of the United States individnally lending the aid of their stout hearts and strong right arms in a movement which is to make a neighbouring 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 timerous 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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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

25 July 1850, 3

RELEASE OF THE CONTOY PRISONERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NORFOLK HERALD.

U. S. Ship Albany, Havana, July 12, 1850.

We shall leave here to-morrow morning for Pensacola, with forty-two prisoners, delivered up to Commodore Charles Morris, who arrived here a few days ago in the United States steamer Vixen, for the final settlement of this difficulty. These prisoners are the passengers taken in the barque Georgiana and brig Susan Loud, bound to Chagres, and supposed to be concerned in the late expedition against Cuba. They have been confined in double irons on board the Spanish seventy-four since the latter part of May. The masters and crews, ten in number, have been detained a while longer.

These prisoners are all Americans, and, with the exception of one or two, are all from the Western States. They have been treated badly.

The Congress sailed on the 12th for Brazil. The United States ship Germantown sailed on the 10th for Pensacola. The health of the crew was bad.

[The prisoners detained are said to be Captain Benson and his two mates, who are to undergo a trial by the Spanish authorities. Seven American seamen were detained as witnesses.]

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Herald
25 July 1850, 1

Important from Havana.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Herald
25 July 1850, 2

THE RELEASE OF THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—We have received private information from the highest authority in Havana, which throws additional light upon the release of the Contoy prisoners, and upon the future designs relative to the prisoners taken in the Georgiana and Susan Loud. When the steamer Vixen arrived at Havana, Commodore Morris, who was commissioned by the United States government to demand the release of those incarcerated in the dungeons of the Moro, called on the Captain General. The Captain General fixed, as a time for an interview, twelve o'clock of the same day. It appears, however, that at eleven o'clock, one hour before the time specified, forty-two of the prisoners were released, each being informed that, if he should ever be taken within the dominion of Cuba or Porto Rico, he would be liable to imprisonment for two years; and it was added, as a melancholy consolation, that a chain and ball would be attached to his ankle, to control any indisposition toward any active labor imposed by the authorities.

With respect to the other prisoners, matters may not turn out quite so favorably. The forty-two who have been released were tried, and the evidence was found insufficient to produce conviction, even though one of their own number turned States evidence. The remaining prisoners, it appears, are held by a stronger claim than that which detained the others. They were connected with vessels in which were large munitions of war, and the sailing papers of which made no mention of these formidable agents of invasion and revolution. Not being able to explain, to the satisfaction of the Cuban authorities, their position in this particular, they are liable, under the law of nations, to suffer the penalty which their situation has brought upon them.

In view of their probable lamentable end, we cannot refrain from referring once more to the conduct, or rather want of sagacity and activity, displayed by the recent government at Washington. Here were arms, ammunition, means, and appliances of war, proceeding in American vessels directly from our shore, if not from our very arsenals and depositories, without a single obstacle appearing in the shape of government power to avert the certain result predicted by every sensible man in this country. While we can hope that those now in the hands of the Cuban authorities may be released, because they are the dupes of men far more guilty, yet what shall we say of that cabinet, whose supercilious indifference, or rather negative assistance, has done so much to jeopardize the liberties and lives of an indiscreet portion of our citizens? They have much to answer for in this business; and our only hope is, that the present government at Washington will be able to lessen the aggravation of their predecessors' sins, by diminishing the terrors which may result, if some judicious action does not mark our future correspondence with Cuba respecting this unhappy affair.

While we would have the laws of nations respected, we would see Spain take a nobler step than to punish the weak victims of indiscretion now in her power, for the want of the true culprits, who are roaming through this land in search of some new nucleus of mischief.

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The Daily Picayune.
25 July 1850, 1 Evening Edition

LETTER FROM HAVANA.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *July* 20, 1850.

Dear Pic.—The Ohio brought the first news of the lamented death of Gen. Taylor, and it has cast a gloom upon our community. The prominent part he had held in recent events had made his name familiar to all classes here, and his virtues and upright character were generally appreciated. His death is regretted by the Spaniards, as they fear his loss will precipitate the fate of Cuba. True to their own character, there obtains among them a general suspicion that he was poisoned!

A few days after writing my last letter to you, the Albany sailed for Pensacola bearing forty-one acquitted prisoners, and one pardoned. The one pardoned is A. B. Moore, upon whom the gradual revelations of time are heaping the deepest infamy. He, and he alone, gave in testimony upon which the officers thought themselves bound to act, and they now assert that he did it without questioning or inducement. He asked for paper and voluntarily wrote down a very long statement in which he criminated Quitman, Smith, Henderson, Sigur, and many others. From his confession alone did they get those names to record in the sentence. As regards the propriety of the reception of the forty-two prisoners by Com. Morris, and his holding them in restraint at the request of the Spanish Government, and carrying out the sentence of the Spanish court against them in preventing them from choosing their own conveyance to this country, there is but one opinion here: that it was an unwarranted and unauthorized prostitution of the navy.

American citizens against whom as yet no charge was made, no order for arrest issued in their own country, were received as prisoners and held as such under the sentence of a foreign power. Several of them wished to take a more direct route to their homes, and their request was refused. I doubt if an action would not lie against the Commodore for false imprisonment.

With the acquittal of a part, and an assurance of the safety of the rest, of the prisoners, the mission of Mr. Foulhouze is ended. I am now convinced by my own observation and the most reliable information that it was one of mercy. He must be well aware that in their political results his exertions have had no effect whatever. The Government have retained sufficient jurisdiction to establish perfectly their point. It may be a satisfaction to him to know, and I can assure him of the fact, that although apparently without results of any kind, they were really the cause of the change of the determination of the Government to hold all the prisoners alike. He has rendered a service to the cause of humanity, and I honor him for it.

The ships have been hauled into the navy yard, and are now being prepared to take a cargo of timber to Spain. The Pizarro it was intended to send home also, but information from your city of the preparation of more expeditions will keep her here.

The Conde Mirasol leaves for Washington on the 22d by the Isabel. His commission has sat and hatched from its egg the following *rara avis*:

OUTLINE OF PLAN FOR THE DEFENCE OF CUBA.

Fortification of naval stations at Bahia Honda, Nuevitas and Nipe, on the north coast; Cumberland Harbor, St. Jago and Cienfuegos, on the south coast; making, with Havana, seven. Cost nine millions of dollars.

A line of eight forts around the harbor of Havana, commencing at Castillo del Principe and continuing to Fort No. 4, and the entire city of Havana to be walled. Cost five millions of dollars.

At the six naval stations other than Havana, navy yards with docks to be erected, costing four millions. The naval force to be increased to twenty-five steamships and thirty-five sailing vessels. Cost twenty millions. A central railroad to be constructed from Cape Maisi to Villa Clara, and from Guanajay to Cape San Antonio, with twelve lateral branches to the principal ports. Cost forty millions. A telegraph of towers and poles with working arms to be erected along each coast from port to port. Cost $300,000. Electric telegraph along all the lines of railroad. Cost $100,000. The army to be increased to 30,000 men, and the militia to 25,000; this will incur an outlay of four millions.

Total cost of preserving the Island, $82,400,000, to be raised by a loan in England, to be provided for by an increase of fifty per cent. in the revenue of Cuba by new taxes, product of the railroads and telegraph, product of the mail service to be rendered by the war steamers. All this of course is to be carried into effect immediately, if not sooner.

I have on former occasions noticed the error of the Government in arming the militia here. It is bringing about the worst consequences to itself. Composed almost entirely of Spaniards, they hold the most ultra Spanish opinions, and condemn the course of the Government in the acquittal of the forty-one prisoners. Pasquinades containing furious attacks upon Alcoy, styling him a coward and a traitor, and calling the citizens to arms, are posted up in the most public places, and one of the most outrageous was daringly placed upon the great portal of the Palace. Several arrests were made among the volunteers, but nothing was elicited and the Government feel uneasy. If the arming of two thousand Spaniards has produced them such trouble, what might they expect from a numerous armed militia, composed of Spaniards and Creoles?

The management of the Conde de Alcoy, in the affair of the captures, the trial of the prisoners, and the negotiations with the American Commissioner and Commodores, has demonstrated that besides being a brave soldier, he is a consummate diplomatist and an excellent judge of human nature. The great skill and honeyed guile with which he entertained Tatnall, McKeever and Morris, the promptitude with which he met and repulsed Gen. Campbell and Com'r Randolph, are good proofs of his versatility of resources. The proceedings of Com Morris here are a complete enigma. Under instructions from his own Government, to demand the immediate release of the prisoners, he, before he had any interview with the authorities, consented to receive a part of the prisoners under the sentence of the Spanish court, and make an American ship their prison; and then was astonished and angered at the official publication of their acquittal, previous to their delivery to him. He accepted a permission, granted expressly from courtesy, to sue the prisoners, and found poor Benson a raving maniac! mad!! And he has left the island without having at any time presented a demand in writing. Poor Benson was, on Monday last, taken from the line-of-battle ship to the Military Hospital, and yesterday it was found necessary to take him to the Lunatic Asylum, where he now is under the charge of two navy physicians. He raves continually, calling for "Lopez, O'Hara, my bible, arms, bring me arms, I fear no one;" and the thick prison walls and immense quadrangle are not sufficient to prevent his cries being heard beyond them. Of the remaining prisoners seven will very shortly be acquitted, they being the crews of the two vessels, but the trials of Benson, Grafton and Hale will be continued unto probable condemnation to the galleys.

There are rumors of a new expedition from your quarter, and precautions are being taken. By the Ohio, from your city, there came three of the people who left Cardenas in the Creole with Lopez. Their passage here was paid by the Spanish Consul, and I am told they came under strong promises. These have not saved them from prison, where they now are in "bartolina," the strictest possible kind of confinement. It would be well for the Spanish Consul to reflect upon the difference between a consent obtained by fraud and deception and a forcible abduction.

The forces in the Eastern Department are being all concentrated on Saint Jago. It seems the Government thinks them too scattered to be safe, or fears some demonstration. I am told upon credible authority that the Captain General is very desirous to withdraw the exequatur of Gen. Campbell, but is restrained by the doubt whether Campbell would give it up on his demand. The Consul and Capt. Randolph are both under the ban here because they unhesitatingly took the ground that the captures at Contoy were illegal, and demanded the surrender of ships and prisoners. I think it unfortunate for the country, and most unfortunate for the navy, that the negotiations were not left in their hands.

With the exception of the steamers there are now but two American vessels in port—the brig Coral and schooner Yankee Blade. This is an event that has not before occurred since 1820. It is fortunate there are so few, for from the existing excitement an American ship-master is not safe. A few days since, as Capt. Hill, of the Coral, was going to his boat just after nightfall, he was assaulted from behind, repeatedly struck, and himself pushed and his hat kicked into the street.

The cholera is still prevailing in the city, and with great violence in some parts of the country. It seems more malignant than formerly. There is also considerable fever.

The porter of the British Consulate was killed two nights since and the Consulate robbed. Boxes of papers were broken open and their contents scattered, but the thieves obtained no money. A trunk left by Lady Mary Wortley, and said to have contained a portion of her ladyship's jewelry, was rifled. Suspicion rests upon a party of negroes, which, it seems, the porter had been in the habit of allowing to assemble there in the evening for the purpose of gambling, and four of them have been arrested. The porter, who was an old negro, was found tied, gagged, and stabbed through and through in two places. The British frigate Indefatigable arrived yesterday from Lisbon. It is said a large fleet is to collect here.

Our excellent Consul, Gen. Campbell, has been called to Washington by the Government, and the following letter to him is now being signed by every American here:

HAVANA, *July* 20, 1850.

Gen. Robt E. Campbell,
Consul at Havana for the United States:

Dear Sir—The undersigned, your countrymen residing in Havana, having learned your intention to visit our native land, and desirous of conveying to you some expression of our unanimous approval of the course you have pursued in your official duties here, and a recognition of the courtesy and kindness we have ever experienced at your hands.

Your jealous watchfulness for the honor of our common country, and continued solicitude for the well being of your countrymen, has conferred upon you our highest esteem and regard. While we unhesitatingly approve the position you took and have continued to maintain in the recent exciting events here, we sincerely regret the Government did not leave in your hands the continuance of the negotiations with the authorities of Cuba.

Assuring you that you bear our hearty wishes for your prosperity and happiness, we beg you to accept the assurances of our regret at your leaving, and of our hope for your speedy and safe return.

Respectfully, your friends and servants.

It is not known for what purpose Gen. Campbell is called to Washington, but it is to be hoped the Government will listen to statements, it may be, somewhat different from those hitherto made, by other parties. Commodores have not always proved the keenest diplomatists.

Yours, PEREGRINE.

Contoy Prisoners.

PENSACOLA, *July* 23, 1850.

Editors Picayune—Below you have a list of the Contoy prisoners on board the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, now at anchor off the Pensacola Navy Yard, and there detained until Com'r Randolph receives an answer from Washington. He immediately on his arrival here wrote to Mobile, and from there a telegraphic despatch was forwarded to Washington, giving those in authority notice of the arrival of the prisoners:

Phomas Welsh, J. W. Burns, John Estall, Alex. McNally, John Conner, William McIntosh, William T. Holland, James M. Martin, Thomas M. Armstrong, Arthur McGuire, John Gibbs, Levi Brown, David K'Lngsworth, Joseph Reed, Henry L. Smith, Henry Stephens, A. P. Coulson, John H. Finch, John L. Carter, William Brown, William Smith, C. N. Parish, Geo. McDaniel, John H. Blackstone, James Forger, William Penton, J. W. Winter, Alexander Miller, James Brennan, James Tapley, Philip Conner, W. L. Harden, James McGowan, Antonio Francis, Joel D. Hogg, James O'Donnell, John M. Coulson, C. B. Mathews, William L. L'te, E. B. Davis, Stephen Haverstraw, A. B. Moore.

As soon as I get information what is to be done with them I will inform you. J. L.-D.

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

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

25 July 1850, 1

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S STEAMER VIXEN.—RELEASE OF THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—The U. S. steamer Vixen from Havana, bound to Washington, put into Norfolk on Monday for a supply of coal. Commodore Morris, who returns in the V. reports that all the Americans captured by the Spanish forces at Contoy, Yucatan, have been released by the Spanish authorities. They had all been placed on board the U. S sloop-of-war Germantown, which vessel was about sailing for Pensacola.

Since the above was in type we have received a slip from the *Norfolk Herald*, containing a letter written on board the U. S. ship Albany, off Havana, July 12, which says:

We shall leave here to-morrow morning for Pensacola, with forty-two prisoners, delivered up to Commodore Charles Morris, who arrived here a few days ago in the U. S. steamer Vixen, for the final settlement of this difficuly. These prisoners are the passengers taken in the bark Georgiana, and brig Susan Loud, bound to Chagres, and supposed to be concerned in the late expedition against Cuba. They have been confined in double irons on board the Spanish 74 since the latter part of May. The masters and crews, ten in number, have been detained a while longer. These prisoners are all Americans, and with the exception of one or two, are all from the Western States. They have been treated badly.

The U. S. frigate Congress, for Rio de Janeiro, sailed from Havana on the 12th July.

The U. S. sloop of war Germantown, with the largest portion of the liberated prisoners, sailed for Pensacola, on the 10th July. The health of the crews is represented as bad. [Balt. Amer. 24th.

The Vixen arrived at Washington on Tuesday. Com. Morris is of opinion that the remaining prisoners will not be seriously punished. He says: He met with a very hospitable reception from the Spanish authorities of the island.

The Commodore did not hear of the President's death until he met with a pilot on his coming into the Chesapeake.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE
25 July 1850, 6

FROM HAVANA.

The Contoy Prisoners—The American Consul, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 16, 1850

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath:

By the U. S. steamer Vixen, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Morris, for Norfolk to-day, I hope to be permitted to send this package, with a *Diario de la Marina*, of the, 14th, containing the *dictamen* of the Marine Auditor of War, disposing of the Bark Georgiana and Brig Susan Loud, by "confiscation to the State;" of *forty-one* prisoners made on board in their capture, by *acquittal*, and *one* by pardon (A. B. Moore,) for confession and information rendered to the authorities of the island. Commodore Morris has been six days in port, and may have possibly hurried the release of these prisoners—*after their trial had been concluded, and no cause ascertained for their detention*—by his appearance here; but there has been no other change effected. The trial of the ten remaining is proceeding as rapidly as practicable, of which it is supposed that seven seamen will be returned upon our hands when the General of Marines has done with them, and that the Captain of the Georgiana, Rufus Benson, the mate, Joseph Grafton, and the mate of the Susan Loud, Thomas G. Hale, will be dealt with as guilty parties, or pirates. We have no evidence that the slightest respect or attention has been paid to the suggestions or demands of the United States, as made first by General Campbell, the Consul, previous to the reception of instructions; second by Captain Randolph, of the sloop of war Albany; and last by Mr. Clayton's letter of instruction. It is certain that no other messenger representing the Republic was expected here when Commodore Morris arrived.

The Captain-General, Alcoy, in the midst of domestic, local and social troubles, has managed with much finesse and ability his part of the game; a good judge of human nature, he has caught the favor of almost every official that has approached him, by judicious attentions, courteous and honeyed words—and in the midst of entertainments, the languishing prisoner has been forgotten as well as the insult to our flag.

The officers of the Germantown and the Albany, have not been thrown off their guard a moment, and the American Consul, up to the close of his action, having gone the full reach of his powers, has not lost a point—the honor, integrity, intelligence and firmness displayed by him, under the most trying circumstances, will not be forgotten by his countrymen here, and will, of course, entitle him to the full measure of Spanish hatred.

The Albany left on the 12th for Pensacola, with the 42 acquitted prisoners. The Germantown has gone for provisions, to return, it is said. The Congress sailed five days since for Rio, and we will be alone this evening. The paper enclosed will give Prices Current, Exchanges, &c. Business dull. Two cargoes lumber just arrived.

Your obt. serv't. Q. U. O.

The Contoy Prisoners.

The following is a list of the prisoners released and sent home by the *Vixen*. It is contained in the *Faro Industrial* of May 13:

The auditor of the navy of Havana to the Governor General, relative to the prisoners of the barks Georgiana and Susan Loud, has made a report on the subject. He thus concludes: 1. The detention, at Contoy, of the bark Georgiana and of the brig Susan Loud is legal, as founded upon the 86th article of the title 5th of the laws of the army, 1793. 2. These barks having been seized as having a superabundant number of men, arms, munition and provisions, destined to the piratical expedition of Lopez, are declared seized, with all their property for the benefit of the State. 3. The forty two passengers—Edward R. Davis, John Finch, William Penton, David Flinger Smith, James M. Gowan, John W. Winter, John Gibbs, Thomas. M. Armstrong, William B. Smith, William McIntosh, James Folger, John Cranin, Levi Brown, Alexander Miller, Henry Stevens, William S. Lake, James M. Martin, Henry Smith, John Estill, Jos. Byrnes, Antonio Francisco, Finny S. Welsh, Phill O'Conner, Alexander M. Snelly, Jos. Reed, A. B. Moore, Charles N. Paris, William J. Holland, James O'Donnell, Arthur M. Guire, John M. Coolson, Joel D. Hogg, Stephen Hovenstrow, John L. Carter, Allen P. Coolson, James Bannon, William L. Hardy, John Blanckstone, Charles B. Mathews, James Tapley, J. M. McDaniel, William Brown, are set at liberty. 4th. Captain Pendleton and the three sailors who went to Cardenas with the Creole, will be delivered to the Captain General. 5th and last. The verbal process will devolve on the fiscal authority, in order to follow the procedure against Benson, Graffon, Hale, and some other sailors. His Excellency will give, as he thinks proper, his opinion respecting the whole of this matter.

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The Charleston Mercury.

26 July 1850, 2

THE CUBAN INVASION.—Col. Wheat has written to the National Intelligencer, contradicting the statement that the men enlisted for the above expedition went professedly as men going to California. He remarks:

"The captain of the Susan Loud was fully apprised of my intentions at the time I made the charter. fifty witnesses to which I can produce."

PASSENGERS.

In steamship Isabel, from Havana—R B Cambell and family, U S Consul at Havana, Mrs L Townsend, M de Mora and family, J D Ballachan and family, A F Tilt, F Cohen, Col McComb, J N Reyria, M Miss, P Hernandez, Capt J Stone, J L Valeres, W F English, J C Whalton, Capt G Dutton, E C Howe, J A Thuron, Capt Fowler, Maj Ringgold, M Herret, A I Parissan and servant, J Rounge, W Good, P Cebellos, J S Moralez, T Ventosa, D Warren and daughter, S J Suzane and son, Mr Fulluza, E Wade, A Rodrigue, J Doyle, lady and son, B Vangam, Mrs Stephens, J Camack, Mrs Hurtz, Mrs Withand, A J Nickerson, A W Turner, W Kelly, A Mannahan, W Park, J Mitchell, C Cox, J Hardy, C Gallo, P Doherty, I Marvin, and 30 on deck bound to California via Philadelphia.

In schr Truth, from Baltimore—Mr A Lloyd.

In steamer Wilmington, from Wilmington, N C—Mrs Dawson, child and servant, F Dupont and daughter, Rev J L Reynolds, Messrs J Bauskett, L M Jones, M P Pond, R E Winn, W Ewbank, J Palmer, V Sanford, A Bulsuada, E Fiacetta, W Ho, J Bell, H H Christian, C A Christian, and R T Pelham.

In steamer Wm Seabrook, from Savannah via Beaufort. R Habersham, sr. and lady, G Butler and lady, T J Davis and lady, T J S Farr, lady and servant, Miss Ritter, Mrs Mongin, Mrs S Habersham, Miss H Habersham, Messrs J Burt, S E Habersham, R Habersham, jr. A Canova, D B Camp, G M Dean, J J Palmer, M S Morgan, W B Johnson, J C Dubois, J M Carter, J Hugh, T D Davis, Col J McIntosh, Rev R M White, D P F Newsom, and 3 on deck.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
26 July 1850, 2.

The Mississippian, published at Jackson, says there is not a word of truth in the indictment found in New Orleans, against Gen. John A. Quitman, the Governor, and that "from first to last, he refused all connection with the Cuba expedition."

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

26 July 1850, 1

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO S. S. PRENTISS.

JACKSON, Monday, July 15, 1850.

Pursuant to notice the members of the Jackson Bar assembled in the court room of the Chancery Court, to take some measures to express their sentiments relative to the decease of the Hon. SERGEANT S. PRENTISS.

On motion, Col. J. F. Foute was called to the Chair, and L. V. Dixon appointed Secretary. After a few remarks from the Chair, more expressive of the object of the meeting, on motion, William Yerger, Jno. I. Guion, Caswell R. Clifton, and Daniel W. Adams were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable preamble and resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The members of this Bar have learned with unfeigned sorrow, that their former companion and brother, the Hon. SERGEANT S. PRENTISS, has departed this life. For upwards of fifteen years Mr. PRENTISS was a citizen of the State of Mississippi, and during that period he established a reputation for legal learning and ability, for high-souled and chivalrous patriotism, and for spotless integrity and unsullied honor, which will endure as long as such qualities and virtues are cherished among us. As an orator, the reputation of Mr. PRENTISS is national. As a lawyer, the judicial annals of our country have been illustrated by no brighter name or loftier intellect. As a politician, he received the unlimited confidence and support of one great party, while his political opponents accorded to him unquestionable integrity of purpose and sincere devotion to his country. It is a source of pleasure and of pride to his friends to recount these things. Yet to the members of this Bar, who knew him well and intimately, his social qualities and the generous impulses of a heart which always beat responsive to every sentiment of honor, friendship, manliness and truth, render his name more dear than the brightest achievements of his intellect,—therefore,

Resolved, That as an orator, a statesman and a jurist, the fame of Mr. PRENTISS will adorn the brightest page in the history of the Republic.

2. *Resolved*, That the name of PRENTISS is identified with the history of Mississippi, and his memory will be forever cherished among the dearest and worthiest of her sons.

3. *Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. PRENTISS, the legal profession has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and the members of this Bar have lost a friend, endeared to them by every manly and social virtue which could add to the enjoyment of professional intercourse.

4. *Resolved*, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, the members of this Bar will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and that John I. Guion, Chas. Scott and Daniel Mayes be appointed a committee to present the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Supreme and Chancery Courts, and ask that they be entered on the minutes of each of said courts.

5. *Resolved*, That John I. Guion be requested at the January session of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, to deliver an address, commemorative of the distinguished abilities, and the exalted private virtues of the deceased.

6. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of Mr. PRENTISS, with the assurance of the sincere condolence of the members of this Bar in their great bereavement.

7. *Resolved*, That the city papers be requested to publish these proceedings.

J. F. FOUTE, President.

L. V. DIXON, Secretary.

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

26 July 1850, Z

The Contoy Prisoners.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24, 5:20 P. M.

Forty-two of the Contoy prisoners arrived at Pensacola in the Albany, Capt. Randolph. They are detained as prisoners, to give testimony in the trials in this city. Ten are said to be in Havana, for further examination.

Duel between Col. Bunch and Capt. Lewis.

A duel was fought yesterday on the Gentilly road, between Col. Bunch, late of the Mississippi Regiment in the Cuba expedition, and Capt. Lewis, who commanded the Creole in the escape from Cardenas. The duel grew out of charges which had been made for some time against Col. Bunch. Capt. Lewis was shot through both thighs, at first fire; badly, but not dangerously wounded.

Health--Business.

City very dull, but generally healthy; only 120 deaths last week—one of cholera. Business dull in all departments. Sales of cotton, slack. Sugar very dull; also flour. Corn improving—yellow 67c, white 72c.

Fillmore's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, JULY 23.—Winthrop, Secretary of State; Vinton, Secretary of Interior; McKennan, Secretary of Treasury; T. B. King, Secretary of Navy; Morehead, Postmaster General; Graham, Secretary of War; Hopkins, Attorney General.

From California.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 9:35 A. M.:

The Falcon arrived last night at 9 P. M., bringing California dates to the 15th June. A great fire occurred at San Francisco on the 14th; one hundred houses burned; loss from three to five millions.

State Rights Association.

We are now organised at the capital.—The proceedings of the first meeting of the State Rights Association will appear in our next paper. A common necessity for concert of action must induce every county in the State to organise similar associations. Documents of great importance may be thus circulated extensively, and powerful demonstrations made in the cause of the South. These associations will add to the interest of the press in every section of the State.

The President of the association is Hon. J. A. Quitman; Vice-President, J. I. Guion; Secretary, J. T. Simms; Executive Committee, Messrs. Clifton, Fall and Duffield.

The Governor was chosen against his expressed wish. He desired to remain a member only of the association; and in view of his official duties, we think he will decline at the next meeting; so that the whole action of the association may be left entirely in the hands of the people.

The late S. S. Prentiss.

On our first page will be found the proceedings of a public meeting of the Jackson Bar in reference to the decease of the late Hon. S. S. Prentiss.

The exalted opinion of his merits held by the people of Mississippi is well expressed in the proceedings. His career in Mississippi, established for him a fame alike honorable to the State and to the Union. As a public orator, he stood in the front ranks of the nation. None more deeply than ourselves regret his loss.

Hon. J. I. Guion has been requested to deliver a eulogy at the January session of the High Court of Errors and appeals. This is an excellent selection. Judge Guion was for many years the law partner of Mr. Prentiss, and while intimate with his whole life, possesses an eloquence of language, that will portray in vivid colors, the many incidents which have contributed to spread so wide and justly his reputation.

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

New York Herald
26 July 1850, 2

Our Havana Correspondence.

Havana, July 17, 1850.

United States Vessels in Port—Arrival of Commodore Morris—The Canton Prisoners—Their Destination, &c.

The U. S. ship Albany arrived in the early part of the month. On the tenth instant, the U. S. steamer Vixen, having Commodore Morris on board, arrived. The Canton prisoners were liberated on the same day, an event anticipated some days before, but they were sent next day, on board the U. S. frigate Congress. The prisoners are detained on board of the Spanish seventy four Soberana, upon the plea that they were the officers, &c., of the vessels, and subject to punishment. It is believed that they too will be given up eventually, as the point at issue appears to be the insult to the American flag in seizing the citizens and property while in a neutral port. It is contended that it is not the Spaniards' right to punish these men as offenders against the Spanish laws. The Commodore arrived two days too late to take the whole merit of settling this diplomatic trouble. Commodore Morris had done the business before him, and is entitled to the latter share of honor in the affair, such as it is.

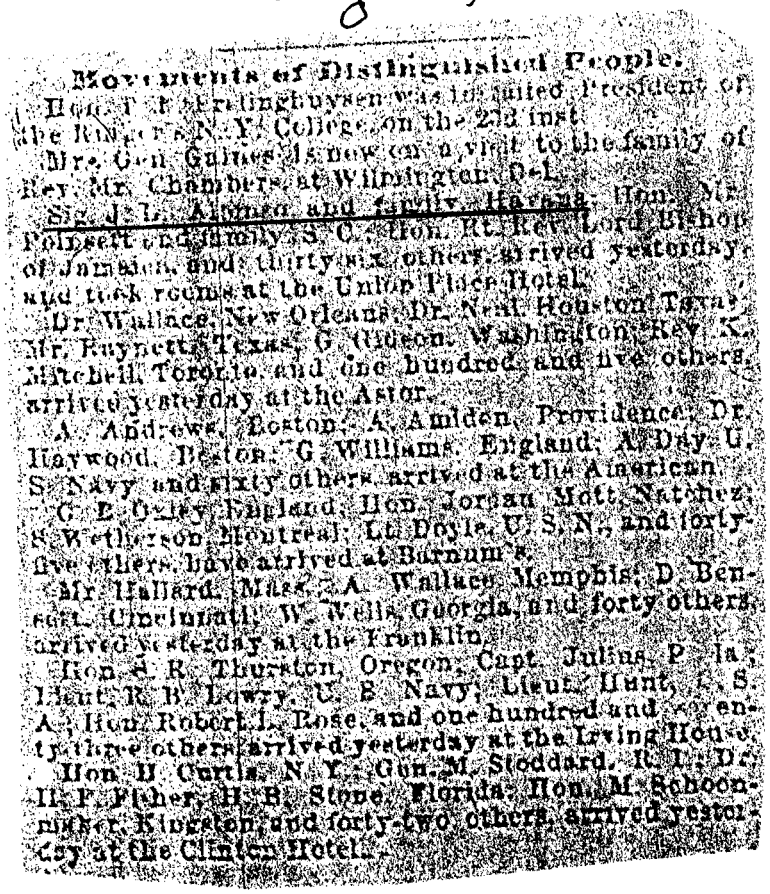
The Congress, I learn, is destined for Rio. Two Commodores are not wanted in one port. The prisoners went on board this frigate with great alacrity. The Star Spangled Banner gave new life to them, and since American decks have been shown in port they have all gained wonderfully. Not a single one of the prisoners died during their incarceration.

The yellow fever has been on board the Germantown, cruising off this port. On the tenth, eighteen cases were reported. A single case, that of the second lieutenant of marines, occurred on board the Congress. The fever was brought on by imprudence in eating. He has, however, recovered.

The prisoners have been transferred to the Albany, and will be sent home. The Congress is on her way to [illegible].

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New York Herald
26 July 1850, 2



Movements of Distinguished People.

Hon. T. Frelinghuysen was installed President of the Rutgers N. Y. College, on the 23d inst.

Mrs. Gen. Gaines is now on a visit to the family of Rev. Mr. Chambers, at Wilmington, Del.

Sig. J. L. Alonzo and family, Havana; Hon. Mr. Polk and family, S. C.; Hon. Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Jamaica, and thirty-six others, arrived yesterday and took rooms at the Union Place Hotel.

Dr. Wallace, New Orleans; Dr. Neal, Houston, Texas; Mr. Baynett, Texas; G. Gideon, Washington; Rev. K. Mitchell, Toronto, and one hundred and five others, arrived yesterday at the Astor.

A. Andrews, Boston; A. Amlden, Providence; Dr. Haywood, Boston; G. Williams, England; A. Day, U. S. Navy, and sixty others arrived at the American.

C. E. Ozley, England; Hon. Jordan Mott, Natchez; S. Wetherson, Montreal; Lt. Doyle, U. S. N., and forty-five others, have arrived at Barnum's.

Mr. Hallard, Mass.; A. Wallace, Memphis; D. Bennett, Cincinnati; W. Wells, Georgia, and forty others, arrived yesterday at the Franklin.

Hon. S. R. Thurston, Oregon; Capt. Julius, P. Ia.; Lieut. R. B. Lowry, U. S. Navy; Lieut. Hunt, U. S. A.; Hon. Robert J. Rose, and one hundred and seventy-three others arrived yesterday at the Irving House.

Hon. H. Curtis, N. Y.; Gen. M. Stoddard, R. I.; Dr. H. P. Fisher, H. B. Stone, Florida; Hon. M. Schoonmaker, Kingston, and forty-two others, arrived yesterday at the Clinton Hotel.

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The Daily Picayune.

26 July 1850, 2

The Contoy Case.

We have translated for this morning's paper the official report of the Auditor of the War and Marine Service in Cuba, in the case of the Contoy prisoners. It is a very well-drawn paper, having much less than is customary of the Castilian bombast of style, and derives strength from the absence of the rigmarole. It makes out an adroit case against the Lopez expedition in general, and exhibits details of the organization which we have not known before. But as a justification of the arrest and detention of these vessels, the passengers and crews, out of the jurisdiction of Spain, and under the flag of the United States, it will not bear scrutiny. The offences charged against the vessels and men were punishable by the laws of the United States; and if there were any right of seizure at all defensible, on the ground of urgent self-protection—a plea that the facts will not warrant—or on proofs of flagrant criminality, it was the obvious duty of the Spanish cruisers to turn them over at once to the jurisdiction of the United States. This course was pursued in 1841, by the British Admiral on the African station, in the case of the American vessel Tigris. The slave trade is piracy by the laws of England, and also by the laws of the United States, and both Governments had cruisers on the coast to capture and condemn slavers. The British armed brig Water Witch seized the American ship Tigris, on proof of her connection with the slave trade, but put her in charge of a prize-master and sent her into Boston, to be tried by the laws of the United States. Other vessels, evidently pirates according to the laws of the United States, taken by the British and carried into Sierra Leone, were discharged because they proved themselves to be of *regular American origin*; and in some cases the American Government exacted and obtained compensation to the owners for illegal detention. But we have already referred to these questions fully before, and only repeat the allusion to them to show that the national character of the ship protects even unlawful expeditions, not piracies by the law of nations, against the interference of foreign armed vessels in time of peace; and that this immunity has been recognized by Great Britain, the most imperious nation on the globe, in its assertion of the rights of armed ships to board and visit merchant vessels. Notwithstanding the promptness with which the suspected vessel (in 1841) was transferred to American jurisdiction, the Government of the United States at the time, immediately, and without waiting for any inquiry into the acts of piracy charged upon the ship, made indignant protest against the conduct of the British officer (Matson)—demanded that he should be "visited with such distinct reprehension as will prevent the repetition of a similar act," and announced (Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox, March 1, 1841,) that "however strong and unchangable may be the determination of the Government to punish any citizens of the United States who violate the law against the African slave trade, it will not permit the exercise of any authority by foreign armed vessels in the execution of these laws." Thus our Government denied the right of Great Britain to seize, even with the intent of handing over to us for trial, vessels taken, *flagrante delicto*, in the act of violating the laws of the United States.

Our Government maintained the same rigid claim to the immunities of its flag, when, in 1842, it pronounced, through Mr. Webster, then as now Secretary of State, the capture of the steamer Caroline by the British, to be a wanton insult to our sovereignty; although it was done, as alleged, during a raging conflict of arms, and the Caroline had been employed in carrying supplies to the so-called "pirates" of Canada, who were fighting against the Government. These positions, so often taken by the United States, in its previous controversies in respect to the rights of its flag, make it plain that the Spanish authorities in Cuba have made up an issue for their Government with ours, which may bring them speedily into collision. The course of the late Administration, so far as declared, pursued the same grounds; and we suppose that something definite was intended by the strong letters which emanated from the late Secretary of State. No formal or peremptory demand appears to have been made for the surrender of these men, but the position has been not less clearly taken, that the capture was unlawful and in violation of the rights and dignity of the United States. If there be no intent to go back from this ground, the decision of the Spanish tribunals will make a case for immediate action that cannot well be avoided without loss of national respect. So far as in them lies, the officials of Cuba have affirmed their right to seize these vessels—to take jurisdiction over them and the crews—to try, condemn, punish and confiscate, as completely as though upon war were existing, and these vessels had been captured in the act of breaking a lawful blockade, with arms and supplies for an enemy. They have condemned the vessels and cargoes—discharged some of the men, only after trial and acquittal—pardoned one, and still retain a number as further subjects of Spanish jurisdiction. The assertion of the lawfulness of the seizure, and exclusion of any right of reclamation or complaint, are as perfect as the colonial officials can make them. If they were to hang the persons remaining in their custody it would add nothing to the distinctness and force of the Spanish position. It is a fact of some significance, too, that the Count Mirasol, who has been sent on a special, but secret mission from Spain to the Island, has been present in Havana during the whole of these proceedings, and is presumed to have been consulted and consenting.

With all these questions the present Secretary of State is familiar. He has discussed them before in an official capacity, and his views on record are all that the most fastidious sense of national right can desire. We have no doubt that one of his earliest acts will be to require from the Government of Madrid an avowal or disavowal of the acts of its subordinates in Cuba, with a full intimation of the consequences of a refusal to renounce the inadmissible pretensions and make reparation to all the aggrieved parties for the injuries inflicted upon them. It need be only a short work. No protracted negotiations need follow, for the facts are simple, and the case of conflict is manifest. It is a naked question of the invasion of national rights and sovereignty, in respect to which "the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the acts," in which the arrested vessels were engaged, are not matters even for inquiry. Such was Mr. Webster's recorded opinion in the Caroline case, and we have no doubt that he will adhere to it, in its full breadth, in this.

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The Daily Picayune.
26 July 1850, 2

REPORT

OF THE

Auditor of War and Marine of Havana.

The Prisoners Taken at Contoy.

Most Excellent Sr. Vincente de Ramos:

Most Excellent Senor—The Auditor, with all the care and consideration that the case demands, has examined the present procés verbal, instituted by order of your Excellency, in consequence of the communication dated on the 18th of last May, which was directed by the Most Excellent Señor Commandant General of this station and of its naval forces, from Cayo Contoy, in whose waters in accordance with the powers vested in the fleets and vessels of Her Majesty by art. 86, tr. 2, tit. 5 of the General Ordinances of the Armada of 1793, he had seized the bark Georgiana and the brig Susan Loud, with all persons found on board, in consequence of the informations and suspicions circumstantially detailed by his Excellency in page 2 of the copy and 208 of the original.

The undersigned believes it his duty, before offering to the consideration of your Excellency the facts which have been elicited and the documents that have been collected relative to the affair, to record here that for more than two years some Spaniards, compelled to take refuge in the United States, in order, some to escape the punishment which they merited for their crimes, and others to avoid the investigations of the police, began to serve as a pretext or, rather were chosen by some speculators in this country, to represent a political party which should regularly organize the projects of robbery and rapine which they had conceived in their overheated imaginations. Among the elements necessary for the success of an enterprise of this kind, they counted on the portion of adventurers who in the recent war of the Union with Mexico had enjoyed the easy life of a campaign, which without many dangers or toils furnished them appreciable advantages, and they counted also on that numerous and almost daily immigration, proceeding from Europe to our neighboring Union, where among the unfortunate persons who seek the shelter and sustenance by means of their labor which they cannot procure in Europe—and with the many emigrants for political causes are seen confounded not a few stained with enormous crimes, or criminals guilty of scandalous frauds, or others, steeped in every vice, which prepares them to embark in any enterprise that gives promise of lucre or profit.

In order to form public opinion there was established a periodical, published in Spanish and English, of dimensions as diminutive and merit as scarce as were the talents and resources of the new propagandists. In this periodical were circulated, with imprudent perseverance, the grossest calumnies against the principal authorities of this island, proclaiming it oppressed by the weight of enormous taxation, and in a state of effervescence and general discontent. These gratuitous and ridiculous accusations, and the falsehoods concerning the oppressions, calamities and discontent which impelled it to desire a separation from Spain, soon found an echo in the other newspapers of our neighboring Union.

It is known that for some time the most bitter rivalry has existed between its Northern and Southern provinces, and in order to divert their attention, and to give preoccupation, the malignant rumor was circulated that such was the disgust prevailing in Cuba that it only awaited the first opportunity or any aid at a point of assistance, or rendezvous might furnish, to constitute itself a Republic, and annex itself to the United States. On this fantastic plan doubtless many of the deluded people of the South have dreamed, believing that in it they had found the most expeditious means of acquiring that preponderance over their rivals to which they aspired.

The project of an expedition against Cuba, general among adventurers greedy of gold, acquired consistency, and almost a certainty of speedy realization up to that period when the illustrious President of the United States believed himself obliged to issue the proclamation made known to the world on the 11th of August, 1849, in which, after bringing to mind the duty of observing the faith of treaties, and of preventing any aggressions by the citizens of any country on the territories of friendly nations, he declared that no one who should take part in the expedition could rely on the intervention of the American Government in his behalf to whatever extremity he might be reduced in consequence of his conduct and the enterprise in which he was engaged.

In consequence of this, the expeditionaries assembled at Round Island were obliged to disperse; but the speculators and other heads of the project, although they had to yield for the time, gloried afterwards in having continued their iniquitous preparations, with more experience and caution, until they circulated with profusion, bonds payable in Havana, and made a division of the property in all the Island. By the rise and fall of these bonds, the public is assured, fortunes have been made, and large sums payable also in Havana have been offered. About five hundred men were subsequently assembled in New Orleans under command of Don Narciso Lopez, some of them well advised, and others deceived by the promise of being taken to California. From New Orleans they sailed on three distinct days on board of the same two vessels which his Excellency the Senior Commandant General of this station and its naval forces seized at Contoy, and on the steamer Creole, the only one which arrived at Cardenas, the soil of which chosen for the disembarkation was stained with those crimes which are evident to all. It is notorious that a few hours afterwards the expeditionaries were compelled to reëmbark, being defeated by the small force which at the first notice hastened to repel them.

This unexampled and uncalled for attempt produced in this faithful "Antilla" a general cry of indignation, whose echo has made itself heard in the English Parliament and in the capital of France. But the Auditor, in his capacity of magistrate, will lay aside these notorious facts, in order to occupy himself with all the impartiality and calmness that the law requires, with the circumstances developed on the inquiry, and will conclude with proposing to your Excellency the course which seems most consistent with justice.

From the five parts of 508 pages, the attorney-fiscal, giving a laudable example of laboriousness, made a minute condensation, from which it appears: that the bark named Georgiana Lincumbly, one of the vessels seized at Contoy, left New Orleans on the 25th of April of this year, cleared for Chagres, with provisions and passengers; on the 27th she arrived at the Balize, and during the night received from a fishing boat several boxes, which were said to contain machinery, but which it then appeared held arms and munitions. These being received, she put to sea, and in nine or ten days anchored at the island or cayo of Contoy, where the passengers twice disembarked, with their arms, occupying themselves in exercising, returning afterwards to the vessel, which made sail for the island of Mugeres, taking as pilot one of the fishermen who were met. Contrary winds prevented them from arriving at the designated point, and after having been by these and by the currents driven about for several days, they returned to Contoy, where in a day or two the steamer Creole arrived, with an unknown flag, which they call the Cuban. The so-called Col. O'Hara, who commanded the people on board the Georgiana, went on board the steamer, and after communicating with her returned to his vessel. The Creole then departed for the island of Mugeres, and returned to Contoy in a few days. On anchoring, one of her chiefs went on board the Georgiana, mounted on the top of the cabin, unrolled the so-called Cuban flag, harangued the passengers concerning the object of the expedition, and returned to the Creole, whence shortly afterwards came another boat, with about 25 men of those discontented with the expedition, and afterwards transferred to the other vessels the arms, provisions and powder which the Georgiana contained, lastly taking the passengers, amounting, it is said to about 280, armed and uniformed.

The brig Susan Loud, the other vessel seized at Contoy, left New Orleans on the 2d of May of the present year, cleared for Chagres with provisions and passengers, and having laid to on arriving at latitude 25°, longitude 87°, awaited for some days the steamer Creole, which joined her, and took on board all the passengers she had brought from New Orleans, excepting only two, called John Estill and Joseph Byrnes, who hid themselves in order not to be taken on board the steamer. Both vessels then directed themselves to the island of Mugeres, whence the steamer left for Cardenas, and the brig proceeded to Contoy, where she anchored with the Georgiana.

The steamer Creole also left New Orleans, on the 5th of the same month, with one hundred and forty men as passengers; and, on arriving at the Balize, received arms, provisions and munitions, serving out the arms the day after coming out of the river, when those who called themselves officers put on their uniforms and swords. Two days after this, they met the Susan Loud; the transference of the people taking place by means of the boats of both vessels, and after having settled operations of the brig, as has been related, and having concluded the transfer of passengers, the so-called Col. Bunch harangued them on the object of the expedition, offering that the so-styled Gen. Lopez would sign a deed, binding himself to comply with the promise of eight dollars a month, and, moreover, four thousand dollars at the termination of the expedition; at the same time distributing the proclamations and the biographies of Lopez.

On the Georgiana and the Susan Loud were found, at the time of the seizure, fifty-two persons, of whom ten belonged to the crew, and forty-two were of those who embarked at New Orleans as passengers. Their names, and the specification of their class, the vessel in which they sailed from that port, and the number of the pages of the report on which their respective declarations are found, have been specified in the relation which accompanies this, formed in order to avoid the confusion of references which would be produced by the multitude of declarations which it has been necessary to receive from foreigners, whose names are easily forgotten by our clerks. Of these forty-two passengers, only the one named A. B. Moore has confessed that he embarked at New Orleans, knowing the true object of the expedition, of which he formed a part as commissary, or provider of subsistence, with the rank of captain; having, moreover, declared that the night before his departure on the Creole, he was present at a secret meeting at which affairs relative to the expedition were discussed; and among other subjects that of the reinforcements which were to follow under command of the U. S. Gen. Quitman. The forty-two remaining passengers have in their declarations persisted in declaring that they undertook the voyage with a view of going to Chagres and California, and that when they discovered on board that the true object of the expedition was an attack on the island of Cuba, they refused to follow it; on which account they were left at Contoy, in order that they might return to New Orleans.

From the letters and papers sent by the Most Excellent Sr. Commandant General of the squadron, taken when the vessels were seized, * * and from the papers found in the room of Capt. Simeon Pendleton, of the brig Susan Loud, * * It appears that in New Orleans and various other points of the United States, adventurers had affiliated themselves together for the purpose of invading the Island of Cuba. It appears from these papers that the expeditionaries formed companies, with their respective officers, and that they offered to each one of those enlisted, belonging to the class of privates, from one to four thousand dollars per annum, besides the eight dollars per month from the day of sailing; and to the officers, nineteen to twenty thousand dollars more salary, according to their respective rank. On pages 224, &c., appear the original testaments of some of the adventurers, in which they devise and dispose of the goods which they expect to obtain in Cuba. On page 440 is found the original commission as lieutenant of cavalry, in favor of John Herbert, signed by a Hisell, in the so-called headquarters of the Liberating Army of Cuba, in conformity with the authority vested in him by appointment of Gen. Narciso Lopez, General-in-Chief of the same army. In this document it is also expressed Herbert shall be appointed 2d. lieutenant of cavalry, with the pay and honors corresponding to the said rank, and authorizing him to recruit and bring to the city of New Orleans, the greatest number of volunteers for the cavalry that was possible, destined for the squadron of the said Hisell. The said volunteers were to furnish themselves with arms, the value of which was to be made good to them in Cuba, and moreover, they were to receive at the termination of the campaign, $1000, or an equivalent in lands. The pay of the officers was to be in land or money, according to their rank, not losing, in case of death, their right to these recompenses, which were to be religiously delivered to their legitimate heirs. It is also expressed in this notable document, that besides the said bounty, the officers and soldiers were to receive, according to their rank, salaries equivalent to those which were paid to the volunteers in the Mexican campaign, payable by the Paymaster General of the army of Cuba, wherever the said funds may be collected, and due from the day of enlistment. From page 477 to 504, is a printed biography of D. Narciso Lopez; and on pages 419, &c., three copies of the printed proclamations which were distributed on the steamer Creole, the day after leaving the mouth of the Mississippi.

This biography or historical resume of the life of Don Narciso Lopez, full of mistakes and inventions to elevate him to the character of a valiant and recognised hero, full of merit, adorned with all the virtues, will show his great influence among the internal population of this land, and prove that for some years Lopez had formed the resolution of making it independent. In this biography it is said that the movement was to have commenced in the summer of 1848, but that being discovered and compromised by the Government of this island, Lopez, to avoid being arrested, had to embark on a vessel cleared for Bristol; seeing himself, says the hero, obliged to take this step in order to avoid the sad fate which he and his friends would have indubitably encountered in a very few days' struggle in arms; on which account he deferred the execution of his project, which he had not doubt he could achieve with the greatest ease when the time for making a voyage to Cuba should arrive; as his great popularity, especially in the Department of the Centre, assured the triumph from which would result the success of his mission, which was to emancipate Cuba from the odious yoke, says Lopez, of Spanish tyranny.

It is indeed certain that the Captain General, in the middle of 1848, having decreed the arrest of the then Gen. Lopez, resident of one of the interior towns of the island, he, abusing the good faith and generosity of the Sr. Governor of Matanzas, succeeded in avoiding going, on account of his actions, to the military commission which was charged with trying him, by fleeing from the bay of that port. He, however, continued in his rebellion, and the sentence pronounced on the 23d of August, 1849, condemning him to death with loss of his employments, decorations and dignities, was published in all the newspapers of this capital. Lopez then, as was to be expected, took refuge in the United States, and swelled the number of the anarchists; and, to his eternal shame, forgetting all that since his tenderest years he had owed to Spain, permitted himself to be made chief of the expedition, the preparations for which are indicated in the above mentioned proclamation or manifesto of the 11th of August, 1849, on the appearance of which followed the forced dispersion of the outlaws assembled at Round Island.

It is notorious that the press of all shades in the United States and the newspapers of this capital have spoken with more or less extension, since the beginning of April of this year, of the second invading Cuba expedition; that which disembarked at Cardenas. The principal ones who figure in it, as well by the revelations of the principal documents, of indisputable authenticity, collected at the investigation and to be found in the fifth part, as by the newspapers, are the North American Judge Pinkney Smith, ex-Senator Henderson, the journalist Sigur, O'Sullivan, O'Hara, Pickett, and others whom it is not necessary to specify, as those named are sufficient to show that that expedition has been got up, sustained and was composed not only of common people, but also of men whose social position would lead them to avoid mixing in such enterprises; it being certainly astonishing and unexampled enough that persons of this kind can find a civilized country in the streets of which they can go abroad with head erect avowing opinions and designs even the suspicion of which would not be tolerated among any enlightened people.

From pages 316 to 321, both inclusive, appears sufficiently established in the legal form which suffices in a proceeding of this nature, the consummation of the attempt of the 19th of May last, and the crimes committed by D. Narciso Lopez and his men after half-past 3 o'clock on the morning when they invaded the port and town of Cardenas, belonging to the territory of this ever-faithful Island. They by force and arms deposed and imprisoned the highest officers established there; burned the house in which they encountered a heroic resistance; stole the public funds on which they could lay their hands; invited the people to rebel; spilled innocent blood; and last unfurled in the plaza an unrecognised flag. Moreover they manifested a decided intention to continue the exercise of these crimes by advancing into the interior of the country, which they were not able to effect, because, as has been already said, in a few hours of that same day, the 19th, they were charged and routed by a handful of brave men, who forced them to reëmbark.

This attempt, unexampled in history by the particular circumstances of its actors having been assembled and all the means for its preparation prepared in a friendly country, from one of the ports of which they departed agreed to traitorously attack in secret and

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Picayune.
26 July 1850, 2

with caution the territory of a nation which was then and is now at peace with all the world, has been already unanimously condemned by the press of all shades, with some rare exceptions, such as the Sun, the Delta, and a few others, which for their own interests and private views have been shameless enough to constitute themselves champions and defenders of the piratical expedition of Lopez.

Thus it has also been stigmatized by one of the most distinguished publicists and lawyers of the House of Lords of the British Parliament in the same light it was viewed by the President of the United States, in his repeatedly cited proclamation of August 11; because, considering as pirates only the organizers of the armed expedition referred to, was as much as to declare that none of the persons composing it could count on the intervention of the Government of the United States, to whatever strait they might be reduced by the enterprise and their conduct; which in few words means that the Chief Magistrate put beyond the protection of the law any of the inhabitants of the Union who should mix themselves up in the project.

The Auditor, in accordance with the most severe principles of the rights of nations, also stigmatizes the attempt of Lopez as an act of piracy, with new and aggravating circumstances of such a nature as to increase the piratical odium by adding a new species of crime. A pirate, according to the common law, is he who traverses the seas of his own authority, without a recognised flag, committing all kinds of depredations by force and arms, in peace or in war attacking all the vessels he may meet, without distinction of flag. The buccaneers, who undoubtedly were, and continue to be treated as pirates, increasing the crime by a new species, as Lopez has augmented it, by his expedition against Cuba, did not confine their robberies and depredations to the vessels which they met in the sea, but extended them so far as to attack some ports and coasts, which they sacked, burned and desolated in diverse manners. The pirates and buccaneers never could purify their misdeeds by a political pretext, nor could aspire to renown and fame; nor could have periodicals to defend them, nor find generals and judges to degrade themselves so far as to associate with them, and to wish to participate in the fruit of their sack and rapine, destructive peculiarities of the so-called expedition of Lopez—an expedition which no doubt will form an era in history, inasmuch as it was, as has been said, organized in a friendly country, sailing from one of its ports, for the purpose of murder, and robbing in the territories of a friendly nation; while there floated from the building of a printing establishment, in one of the most public streets of New York, a flag covered with emblems and colors, which was designated as the Cuban banner, and was identical with that brought to Cardenas by Lopez.

In the punishment of the new species of piracy invented by some speculators in our neighboring Republic and headed by Lopez, the other nations of the world, without regard to hemisphere or flag, are found interested on the side of Spain; because in the same manner that Spain was attacked on the 19th of May in the port and at the town of Cardenas, to-morrow under the same or similar pretexts Great Britain may be assaulted in Canada or Barbadoes, France in Guadalupe or Martinique, Holland in Curacoa, Denmark in St. Thomas, Sweden in St. Bartholomew, the Spanish American Republics in any part of their territories, and in one word, any other nation without exception.

It is not necessary to prove that the marine tribunals, to the exclusion of all others, have jurisdiction over corsairs, prizes, piracies, or any other crimes committed on the high seas; and as the crime, or rather the succession of crimes perpetrated at Cardenas, unquestionably belong to the class of piracy, the vessels and persons seized at Contoy by the marine tribunals in accordance with legal arrangements in the matter, ought to be judged according to our ordinances and ancient laws. In accordance, then, with sovereign legal authority the proceeding in which we are occupied ought to be divided into two entirely distinct parts, are comprising the condemnation or absolution of the vessels according to the best and credible means of ascertaining their destination and occupation the decision of which by article third of the royal order of June 20, 1801, belongs to the military tribunals of the armada, which in this Commandancia General is formed by your Excellency and the undersigned Auditor; the persons being tried according to the forms established by the royal order of the 8th of January, 1830, as far as it may be applicable to the present case.

In order to decide on the fate of the Georgiana and Susan Loud, there exists data more than sufficient, in the report; since it appears, according to the evidence, that these vessels, although cleared from New Orleans with the apparent object of carrying passengers to Chagres, were occupied in taking men, arms, provisions and ammunition to attack the Island of Cuba, which was proved by the disembarkation of Lopez and 500 men at Cardenas, where were perpetrated the crimes above mentioned, and which port they entered on board the Creole. This vessel was cleared under the same pretext as those above mentioned. It happening that though they left New Orleans on different days, they communicated on the high seas, and at Contoy; they transferred arms and men from one to the other, in this way showing the connection of the three, the island of Mugeres being designated as a point of reunion, the Georgiana could not, in spite of her efforts, reach there—she accordingly returned to Contoy, where the Creole went for the men and arms which the Georgiana took from New Orleans, at which point (Contoy) she was afterwards joined by the Susan Loud. Even though what has been said suffices to show the true object of the vessels, it will be well to transcribe literally the document of page 295 to 283, which says:

"This expedition has been properly organized, as papers for Chagres have been given, so that in case any search should be made by the authorities, they could not do anything to us. We took on board our vessel at the mouth of the Mississippi, a quantity of arms, and when we were on the sea, there passed us in the night a revenue cutter—but they knew who we were, as all the world is in favor of the expedition. We are armed with a gun, short-sword and two revolving pistols; the officers in the same manner. We have all confidence in a successful issue. Gen. Lopez finds himself at the head of 500 of us, and if successful, we receive $4000, and will thenceforth live securely."

It also appears that the Susan Loud and Creole recognised each other by the means of signals, which must necessarily have been agreed upon beforehand; also, that during the night they navigated together, keeping their lights lighted, in order to remain united. And above all, it appears that in the log-book of neither vessel are there observations to correct the errors noticed; and it being certain that the Georgiana should have had the proper license for the arms and munitions which she took on board at the Balize, it is beyond all doubt, that according to article 20, and other corresponding ones of the royal order of June 20th, 1801, they should be declared by your Excellency good prizes, and confiscated to the benefit of the State, with all their apparatus, rigging, instruments, small vessels, provisions and arms found on board, belonging to the same—reporting the same to Her Majesty, in order that they may be disposed of as seems best—unless, in order to avoid the loss or detention which may result from awaiting the sovereign resolution, your Excellency should prefer to sell them at public auction, or in any other manner that may benefit the State.

The contents of the foregoing paragraph having decided on the cases of the vessels seized at Contoy, the Auditor proceeds to the forty-two passengers found in them, now subject to the same proceedings, whose names are as follows:

Edward R. Davis, John Flack, Wm. Fenton, David Flinger Smith, James M. Gowan, John W. Winter, John Gibbs, Thos. M. Armstrong, Wm. B. Smith, Wm. McIntosh, Jas. Folger, John Crania, Levi Brown, Alex. Miller, Wm. S. Stevens, Wm S. Lake, Jas. M. Martin, Henry Smith, John Estill, Joseph Byrnes, Antonio Francisco, Fleny S. Webb, Philip O'Conner, Alexander M. Scully, Joseph Reed, A. B. Moore, Charles N. Paris, Wm. J. Holland, Jas. O'Donnell, Arthur McGuire, John M. Coalson, Joel D. Hogg, Stephen Hovestrow, John L. Carter, Allen P. Coalson, James Samson, Wm. L. Hardy, John Blackstone, Chas. B. Mathews, Jas. Tapley, J. M. McDaniel, Wm. Brown.

The first seventeen left New Orleans on the Georgiana, the following eighteen on the Susan Loud, and the remaining seven on the steamer Creole. Of all these only A. B. Moore has openly confessed his participation in the enterprise, but it is necessary for your Excellency to endorse the pardon expressly accorded to Moore in the name of Her Majesty, without entering into any further discussion relative to it in this place.

Whether the declaration of the forty-one remaining passengers be true or false, either by the investigation, or by military proceedings, or by carrying them arbitrarily before a tribunal where more extended evidence could be obtained from them, it is indubitable that nothing could be extracted from them which would disprove their assertions, and show that only fear of the consequences of the crimes that were to be perpetrated at Cardenas, or the incapacity of the steamer to hold them, detained them at Contoy. The evident and undoubted fact is that they remained at many leagues from our coasts; it appearing also from the documents marked 12, 13 and C, that they had brought accusations of deception against Lopez; that they were disgusted among the expeditionaries; and, in a word, that the leader, Lopez, put the Georgians at the disposition of all the discontented parties in the expedition. In order that they might return to New Orleans. The moral certainty of a thing is not enough for the judge. Without offence against common sense, and according to all the rules of reason, it may be supposed that on the enlistment of these men in the United States they must have known, or they could very well have inferred, that the onject of the expedition was not lawful or permissible, when they were taken away in secret, and were offered a reward which did not seem commensurate with any enterprise not involving grave perils. The greater part of these passengers know how to write; the avidity with which the North American people read the newspapers is well known, and it is notorious that long before the departure of the expedition the project was spoken of, particularly in the principal towns of the South, where the greater part of these people were recruited. Notwitstanding, all this is no better than inductive having more or less foundation; so that in the persuasion that nothing can go beyond the investigation or *proces verbal*, the Auditor considers that strict justice should rule in the cases of the prisoners, and that they should be put at liberty.

The undersigned requests permission, before concluding, to call the attention of your Excellency to the fact that in his humble opinion it would not be prudent under present circumstances to permit these men to wander about the streets, and to select the vessel and the time of their return to the United States. It will not be deemed too importunate to ask of your Excellency to reflect, that mercenaries, disposed to enter and form part of any enterprise without stopping to examine its morality, will easily, it is to be presumed, be persuaded to swell the ranks of a new expedition of greater strength and resources; and, though it is the private opinion of the Auditor that this new and stronger expedition will have no other result than to give more occupation to those who will have to judge or punish its members, the Government should notwithstanding not omit, because it is its duty, to adopt whatever precautions in its wisdom it may deem proper to secure order and public tranquility. Among these measures should be that of prohibiting all those, comprehended in these proceedings, from returning to the territory of this island, or of Porto Rico, at the risk of being condemned to serve two years on the public works. In order to ensure the accomplishment of this prohibition, the Government should at the present time enroll the names and description of the prisoners. But as the Auditor understands that nothing of this kind is within the province of your Excellency, you should propose to the Superior Chief of the Station that he, in conjunction with the first civil and military authorities of the island, should agree on providing transportation for these men, and take the necessary precautions in regard to permitting them to return to the United States; at which time the money and private property belonging to each of the prisoners should be restored. According to what has been said above, the vessels, with all their appurtenances, and the captured arms and provisions, should be confiscated to the benefit of the state, with which duty the Caballero Fiscal should be charged, in order that it may be executed in the shortest time possible for judicial process.

The former captain of the Susan Loud, and three sailors who went to Cardenas on the Creole, are, by the order of the Captain General, given on the 19th of May last, declared outlawed; on this account the description of those individuals will be taken according to the ship-rolls, in order that the law be complied with.

The undersigned purposely abstains from observations or statements of any kind concerning Rufus Benson, captain of the Georgiana, his pilot, José A. Grafton, and the sailors belonging to the same vessel, Nathan Dawson, Robert J. Burdy, James Morris, or concerning the pilot of the Susan Loud, Thomas G. Hale, and the sailors of the same, James Stewart, Daniel Blair, John Hamer and Andrew Jinkhanz. As to the proceedings relative to Benson, Grafton and Hale, they should proceed according to the form prescribed in the royal order of January 8th, 1830. The case will therefore again devolve on the Caballero Fiscal, as soon as he shall have finished that which is directed in the foregoing; the sailors being detained until further orders.

To sum up; in view of all that has been said, the Auditor desires your Excellency to declare: 1st, legal, as founded on art. 86, trat. 2, tit. 5 of the *Ordenanzas de la Armada* of 1793, the detention at Contoy of the bark Georgiana and the brig Susan Loud by the most Excellent Commandant General of the station and his naval forces, after he had opened and perused the correspondence of the pirates, according to the powers conceded by her Majesty in such cases in the royal order of 1803; 2d, that in view of the indubitably unlawful employment of the said vessels, detained at Contoy, proved to have carried men, arms, munitions and provisions for the piratical expedition of Lopez, they be declared confiscated, with all their appurtenances, for the benefit of the state; 3d, that the proceedings against the forty-two prisoners already named be confirmed, they being liberated for the reasons already stated—the most Excellent Seniors the Captain General of the Island and the Commandant General of the station being previously agreed concerning the particulars; 4th, that the descriptions of Capt. Pendleton and three sailors, who went on the Creole to Cardenas, be remitted to the Captain General. 5th, and lastly, that the *proces* be given to the Caballero Fiscal, in order that proceedings may be continued against the above-named Benson, Grafton and Hale, the sailors before mentioned being detained. Your Excellency without doubt will decide as you may deem proper.

Havana, July 10, 1840.

After this follows an order for the execution of the above, signed by José Antonio Nieto.

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26 July 1850, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Isabel, for Savannah—Maj Ringgold, U S A, Capt W H Fowler, U S A, and Mr W Ferrett.

Per steamship Isabel, for Charleston—R B Campbell, U S Consul, and family, Mrs Townsend, M de Mora and family, J D Ballahan and family, A J Tift, F Cohen, Col McCoomb, J N Regna, M Mesa, P Fernandez, J L Valeres, Capt J Stone, W F English, J Whalton, Captain G Dutton, E C Howe, J A Thourpa, A J Pareso and servant, J Rounge, W Good, P Cebellas, J S Morales, T Wentza, D Warren and daugter, F Swrane and son, Mr Fullusa, E Wade, A Roderique, Jas Doyle, lady and son, P Vaugan, Mrs Stevens, D Cammack and lady, Mrs Kertz, Mrs Withham, A J Nickerson, A W Turner, Wm Kelly, A Manahan, W Park, J Mitchell, C Cox, J Hardy, C Galle, P Doherty, J Marvin, and 40 on deck for California, via Philadelphia.

Per U S Steamer Monmouth, from Indian River—Mr John Coy and John Barron.

Per steamer Gen Clinch, from Charleston—S M Pond, and 2 on deck.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
27 July 1850, 4

THE CUBAN PRISONERS.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIAN.

The final release of the prisoners, citizens of this country, arrested by the Spanish authorities of Cuba for participation in the invasion of that Island under Gen. LOPEZ, is fully confirmed. Commander McKEEVER, of the frigate Congress, has contributed much to the restoration of these misguided men to their country and friends, and deserves the highest credit for his exertions. A friend and correspondent, attached to the same gallant frigate, gives the following interesting account of these captives, now restored to liberty, in a letter just received from him, dated at Havana on the 11th of July:

"Commodore McKEEVER has just received a communication from the Captain-General, to say that the Cuban prisoners arrested on account of alleged participation in the invasion of Lopez, will this day be delivered to him. They are forty-two in number. Just as I had finished the foregoing sentence, I was summoned on deck to receive these Contoy prisoners. Some have been sent on board.

"They are real Sir John Falstaff's own. They were mustered on the quarter-deck. Such odds and ends of humanity I have rarely seen grouped together. All doubt of their being a part and parcel of the original expedition fitted out against Cuba is at an end. They boldly avow it. I have conversed with one among the most intelligent of them, and if they had confessed as much to their captors as they have to us, the preservation of their lives should be regarded as an act of great humanity.

"What a comment is this upon the adventurous dare devil character of the Anglo-American! What blessings do these men surrender for the promise of a shadow, and at the risk of a halter! Could you but see them now, as I do, walking about our deck; such a grotesque, I may say picturesque party. You would suppose them to be any thing but Americans. They seem rather from Andalusia, or some province of old Spain. And these are the men whose act of folly is causing Great Britain and France to increase their naval strength in these waters, and English statesmen to fume and fret in Parliament? Truly, we are a great nation.

"Commodore McKEEVER has had a parting interview with the Captain General to-day. There are some ten remaining prisoners in his hands, the officers and crews of the two vessels which were captured. They are to be released at once, and I suppose put on board their vessels. The prisoners, a list of whom I herewith send you, who came on board to-day, have been transferred to the sloop of war Albany, to be taken to Baracoa in a few days. I am writing you in detached hours, as events transpire around me. We sail with to morrow's dawn, and shall sweep out through the Florida passage into the broad Atlantic, on our way to Brazil."

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The New York *Sun*
July 27, 1850, 2

Correspondence of the New York Sun.

CHARLESTON, July 23, 1850.

GENTLEMAN:--I have at length, after a long tedious travel through the dust and sands of Georgia, arrived at Charleston, where it is really refreshing to once more meet with something like comfort. Among my fellow passengers from Savannah was the distinguished Gen. Lopez, who is now stopping with us at the Charleston Hotel; and, by-the-by, let me speak of this house, kept by Dr. Mixer, Esq., whose endeavors to please, united with that of his courteous assistant, Mr. Rising, (formerly, if I mistake not, Lieutenant, under Gardner, of Sharon Spring celebrity, in your State,) cannot fail to retain the popularity they have deservedly earned,

The gallant General is on his way South, via. Wilmington, and will leave this afternoon. I believe he purposes sojourning for a short time at the White Sulfur Springs, Virginia, from where I will again write you. His health is good, and his eye denotes that the Patriot fire is unquenched, and unquenchable. Success to the single star, say I, and trust that your nobel efforts to aid a glorious cause will prove triumphant.

There is an immense deal of through travel this season for New Orleans and further South, via. Tennessee and Georgia, but the rail and stage roads are in a horrible condition, and the accommodations miserable. A little more Yankee enterprise would alter things materially; as it is, however, business is very thriving, and the number of cotton mills in absolute operation and in process of erection will shortly surprise some of your worthy New Englanders.

Charleston is a fine city, and very wealthy. The general health of the place is good. Its appearance, too, is truly noble on entering the harbor. Coincident with our arrival this morning was that of the steamer Osprey, from Philadelphia in 60 hours.

The weather is intensely hot, and a long absence of rain renders the atmosphere particularly oppressive. For the present adieu. I will write again from the Virginia Springs.

Yours, & c.,
CUBA

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

27 July 1850, 4

Ewing and the Compromise—Gen. Lopez.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26.

It is now currently reported that Mr. Ewing, the newly appointed Senator from Ohio, will oppose the Compromise bill.

General Lopez is here. He arrived here last night.

Later from Havana—The Prisoners.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, July 25.

The steamer Isabel has arrived from Havana with 52 passengers.

Forty-two prisoners had been released and put on board the Congress frigate. One had been pardoned.

The crews of the Georgiana and Sarah Loud are still under investigation.

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The Daily Picayune.
27 July 1850, 2
Evening Edition

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—Some time ago the National Intelligencer, in the course of an article on the Cuba expedition, made use of the following language:

"It now appears that the men enlisted went professedly as citizens going to California; that the bark and brig which contained part of the expedition were chartered for Chagres 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."

On the 20th inst. it says in addition:

We have received a letter from Mr. Wheat, dated the 24th ult., at Lake Providence, La., pointedly denying the truth of this statement. He says "the captain of the Susan Loud was fully apprised of my intentions at the time I made the charter—fifty witnesses to which I can produce." Mr. Wheat then proceeds to vindicate the enterprise itself and the purity of his motives in embarking in it. Willing to render justice to all men, we give him the benefit of his contradiction, without entering into any controversy with him on the legality or morality of his schemes.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
Saturday
27 July 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

D N C Barabino, U S N
J Whitemore, Balt
R M Williams, Fla
J H Thomas, Tenn
J Somersville, N Y
A Dunn, N O
C Oldrich, Ill
D T Disney, Cincinnati
Miss Hinsela, Mass
Miss Knight, do
R Evans, Md
L Leonard, N Y
Dr Wood, Ind
T Barker, Mobile
F Francis, S C
M Leland, lady, child, and nurse, do
C Howard, Va
Mrs Cummings, Ala
G H Goodes, do
R M Koeth, Boston
L W Thomas, do
D W Jones, Ky
Miss Ritter, N Y
M Child, Mass
C R Green, Detroit
F P Markham, do
G Nicholson and lady, Miss
E L Graham, Va
M Warrell, N Y
J W Evans, lady and servant, N C
A A Belknap, N Y
J Ritney and lady, Mobile
M Diskin, S C
J Thompson, N Y
I. Rogers and lady, Phil
M Davis, do
N K Nortes and lady, do
T Donn, N Y
S Massey and lady, Balt
C Clemance, Phila

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue between 6th and 7th streets.

H Howell, Balt
T M Kelley, Pa
W Bryan, Va
R Hutton, Ga
T Maxwell, Ind
J M Mayer, N Y
M Pierce, Mo
H R Parry, do
S Cumming, Md
G Hull, do
S T Hodge, do
E Henrick, Ala
W Rogers and daugh'r, Bishopsville
J Pizzini, lady, & child, Richmond
N Pizzini, do
J Shackelford, jr, Texas
Dr R R Peebles, do
H Well, Ala
E Behman, do
C Bosslie, do
J A Byers, Md
Dr Munroe & lady, Fla
S Garland, Va
J T Bowen & lady, Phil
J Sims, Tenn
Dr Demott & lady, Phil
Mrs Orme, do
A R McHenry, lady, child, and serv't, do
J H Brown, R I
Mr Lamden, lady, and 2 daughters, N Y
C E Elliott, Phila
Dr J Higgins, Md
E L Lowe, do

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Dr A J Spaulding, Md
G C Morgan, do
T Ritter, Richmond
W B Starbuck, N Y
R Loomis, do
C H Richmond, lady, & daughter, N C
Miss Benedict, do
H F Moncure, Va
T F Bowie, Md
T Green, Phila
R O Morris, Va
W B Grist, N O
S Colwell, Phila
F N Buck, do
Mr Eaton, Balt
H W King and lady, O
Mrs Rankine & son, Mo
W C Ellison, Phila
N W Adams, Wash'n
J Waterhouse, Va
A McElroy, N Y
W Smith and lady, U S steamer Vixen
Mrs J C Clarke
J Workman, U S M S
J D Pratt, Balt
J Casey
C Branerd and lady, do
H A White, lady, and child, N Y
J Glendining, Ga
C A Miller, Ga
E H Myers, do
J Nelson, do
C C Hamilton, N C
J Hamilton, Miss
W G Richardson Ala
R E Smith, La
D D Rogers, do
H B Thayer & lady, Ga
J G Bordon and lady, do
W Barkuloo, S C
W R Nevins, N Y
J G Thorn, Boston
S P Shallcross, U S M A
Mrs Dunlop, Phila
J D Bleight, Md
M D Brownling, do
J Grey, do
T R Hitchcock, Phila
B Badger, Phila
J Fuller, N Y
J M Parr, Balt
G Hand, N Y
L Wells, do
A S Donaldson, La
Dr Dermott and lady, Philadelphia
M C Matthers
M Lyons
Dr Hinton, Va
Mrs E G Hinton, do
S Sterns, do

United States Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

Captain Darracott, lady, child, and serv't, Va
N Pryman, Balt
J Bryant, Va
W D Wallach, Va
H Sampson, Texas
S W Bowell, S C
L Bowie, Charleston
D Maloy, do
G Sheiden, Ala
P Bogert, Ga
J A Steen, Ga
J Gandolfo, N O
E C Rawson, Ga
Capt J P Brooks, do
A J Crews, S C
C A Campbell, Va
H Welch, Vicksburg
J T Voorheis, Phila
W W Herbert, Va
R E De Butts, Va
Hon F McMullen, do

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 3d street.

C S Simly, Miss
A Penn, Va
Miss Penn, do
W Markland, Ga
Mrs Markland and two children, do
W Sibbey and lady, N Y
W J Marshall, Ky
O Duntz, Mrs Duntz, & servant, N O
Hon W Elliot, S C
Miss Elliot, do
T D Moore, Va
J T Bowen & lady, Phil
Mr Barron, Va

ANNIE ELLIOTT

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 12th street.

J R Hevenson, N Y
A J Newhouse, Ga
L T Dunbar, do
J B Lenham, do
Rev Mr. Wimmert and daughter, Hungaria
M P McErren, Phila
Gen Lopez, N O
S C Briggs, N Y
F E Garland, do
C Powell, jr, Va

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
29 July 1850, 3

THE U. STATES CONSUL AT HAVANA.

"Gen. CAMPBELL, our Consul at Havana, has received leave of absence. It is understood here, and the indications at Havana confirm the statements which have been made, that strong prejudices have been excited against this gentleman on the part of a portion of the population, as well as of the public authorities, from a supposed connexion with the recent invasion, which may render his continuance in office injurious to the commercial interests. But as this is a subject which is likely to attract the early attention of President FILLMORE and his Cabinet, I forbear from any speculation or comment; and, in stating what I have done, I desire to be understood as expressing no opinion upon the merits of the question."

We do not know that we should have felt called upon to say what we happen to know upon this subject, had the above statement appeared upon any other than the generally accurate authority of the Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer; who has in this instance certainly been led into error in a point of fact of some importance to the commercial interests (as is well remarked) as well as to the character of the individual whom it concerns.

Whatever prejudices exist in Havana, on the part of the public authorities, against the Consul of the United States at that port, are well known to have had a much earlier origin than the late miserably abortive attempt at the invasion of Cuba, with which it is an idle calumny to suppose that Gen. C. had any "connexion" whatever. It is more than a year ago that the recall of Gen. CAMPBELL was demanded by the Spanish Government, on the ground that, in a vigorous and successful effort on his part, as the only representative of his Government in Havana, to protect the rights of a freeborn American, he had undertaken to exercise functions rather of a diplomatic than a consular nature; with which demand this Government, after a thorough examination of the matter, not only peremptorily refused to comply, but, on the contrary, approved the conduct of the Consul throughout on that occasion, as on other occasions of more recent date.

The *late* excitement against the Consul on the part of certain classes of *the population* of Havana was occasioned by no such thing as a supposition of the Consul's sympathy with the project of invasion, but by the reception and publication, at Havana, of a Letter of his, addressed to his Government, not intended for publication, (but accidentally sent with other papers to Congress,) in which some opinion was expressed as to the disposition of a particular portion of that population; at which they took so much offence as to threaten personal vengeance against him—a threat which, however, they refrained from putting in execution.

So far from Gen. CAMPBELL's leave of absence being founded upon any dissatisfaction with his official or personal conduct, it was directly the reverse; the *manner* of the grant of leave being such as must have been as grateful to him as the leave itself to one who had been for so long a time engaged, without a day's respite, in the discharge of the arduous and various duties of the United States Consulate at Havana.

Our knowledge of these facts is derived, not from the Consul himself, (though a friend of more than thirty years' standing,) but from unquestionable official sources.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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New York Herald
29 July 1850, 4

MEDICAL.

TAKE NOTICE.—DR. F. MORENO, PROFESSOR OF Medicine and Surgery, in the University of Havana, (Cuba) has the honor to inform the public in general, that he has established himself in Sullivan street, No 107, where he will continue practising his profession. Orders left at his residence will be attended to at any hour of the day or night, the poor being advised gratuitously, from 3 to 4 A. M. A highly valuable medicine will be found at the Doctor's residence, for curing, radically, and within the period of six days, the most dangerous gonorrhœa. About 8,000 persons of both sexes have been saved from an untimely grave, by the use of his wonderful Injections. Said Injections are free from mercury, and will not produce the slightest pain or unpleasant feeling in using them. Two bottles only are sufficient to cure any one, and if a patient should not become radically cured after taking them, the money will be returned. This medicine may be had at the Doctor's domicile, or in South Brooklyn, at No. 12 Degraw place; the only places in the United States where it is sold, to avoid counterfeit. Price $2 a bottle.

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

29 July 1850, 4

CASE OF THE CREOLE.—*Key West, July 22.*—The case of the steamer Creole came before the United States District Court for trial on the 19th. The Proctor for the defense, not being properly empowered by the owner to defend her, she was condemned by default, and ordered to be sold by the Marshal, after giving legal notice. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE
29 July 1850, 4

From Havana.

By the steamer Isabel, at Charleston, we have dates from Havana to June 23. Among her passengers from Havana, we notice the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. Campbell, United States Consul at Havana.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 23.

GENTLEMEN:—Since I last wrote you, one of the prisoners, A. B. Moore, has been pardoned, and forty-one absolved under the conditions that they should not be put at liberty here, but sent from the country under vigilance, and with penalty of imprisonment if they were found within two years either in Cuba or Porto Rico. Com. Morris accepted them, and refused to allow them to choose their own conveyance to the United States, and sent them to Pensacola in the Albany, Capt. Randolph. The fate of the others is uncertain. Seven of them will probably receive soon the same sentence with those who have already been sent away, but Capt. Benson, his mate, Graffon, and Hall, mate of the Susan Loud, are in danger of the galleys. Com. Morris saw them all a few hours previous to his sailing, but I am told he took little or no interest in them. He found poor Benson at the Hospital, a raving maniac.

The little interest that has been shown by the Naval officers that have visited this port, with the only exceptions of Captains Randolph and Lowndes in the prisoners, has tended more to confirm the Spanish authorities in their course, than any conviction in their own minds of the legality of their proceedings.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Monday, June 22.

We beg reference to our Report of 5th inst.—Since then the demand for Sugar has continued very steady, while the supplies have been restricted, although great facilities exist for bringing the article to market, and the state of prices affords good inducement for doing so. These facts, together with the information received from different parts of the country, render it certain that only a small quantity of Sugar now remains. The stock in the market is very much reduced, and it is evident that the yield of the crop will be considerably less than was anticipated at the beginning of the season.

Much anxiety is felt and a great degree of uncertainty exists in regard to the progress of the Cholera in the interior of the Island, and as to its probable effects upon the next and subsequent crops. This disease has not yet become general, but it continues to spread in various directions, and its ravages in many cases have been appalling. On several estates the destruction of life among the negroes amounts to 25 and 30 per cent. and in some cases even 40 and 50 per cent. of the whole number, and the most efficient are generally the victims. Should the disease diffuse itself throughout the Island, the loss of life among the slave operatives would in this ratio probably not be short of 100,000 to 125,000. Even at the present average rate of mortality on the estates the estimates as to the ultimate destruction of life among the negroes, in the event of the epidemic becoming general throughout the interior, are not less than 70,000 or 80,000. The period of the year is unfortunately not favorable for checking the malady. The laborers carried off are an irreparable loss, because there is no source available at present from which they can be replaced. The loss falls heavily on the production of Sugar, because that branch has already absorbed the available laborers previously employed in the culture of Coffee, the yield of which article has been insignificant for several years. It appears therefore inevitable that the Sugar crop of next season will be seriously curtailed in quantity from the want of laborers, and this lamentable fact must make itself felt before long.

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

29 July 1850, 2

SCHR. FANNY. The Schr. Fanny of this port, wen ashore 20 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, on the night of the 18th, in a severe gale. Her cargo has nearly all been landed, most of it in good order. In all probability the schr. will be a total lose, except materials, as she is listed off shore—butts started, and considerable water in her. She is fully covered by insurance.

☞ Accounts from Havana state that the Captain of the *Georgiana*, now in confinement there, has become insane. We may soon expect to see some of the Contoy prisoners, as forty-two of them are said to have sailed in the U. S. steamer *Vixen* for Pensacola on the 16th inst.

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

Cincinnati Nonpareil
30 July 1850, 2.

THE CUBAN INVASION.--Col. Wheat has written to the *National Intelligencer*, contradicting the statement that the men enlisted for the above expedition went professedly as men going to California. He remarks:

"The captain of the Susan Loud was fully apprised of my intentions at the time I made the charter--fifty witnesses to which I can produce."

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

Cincinnati Nonpareil
30 July 1850, 2

The Spanish Government has entered into a contract for two new war steamers.

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

30 July 1850, 3

MASS MEETING.

MACON, GA., July 22, 1850.

A Mass Meeting of the friends of the Missouri Compromise, is proposed to be held in this city, on the 22d of August next.

In behalf of the people of Bibb county, who favor that measure as the best means of protecting our rights, saving our honor and preserving the Union, we most cordially invite our fellow-citizens throughout the State, to unite with us upon that occasion. The amplest provision will be made for their accommodation, and no pains or expense spared to procure everything for their comfort and convenience. We expect a large crowd and shall prepare for it. Let none stay away through indifference. Let private and personal considerations yield to the public good. It is time that the people of Georgia and the South should assemble en mass, to meet and maintain the issue which has been forced upon us. It is time that they should consult and take measures of defence against assaults which if unopposed may ultimately end in their destruction. To make successful defence, there must be union and harmony of action among the friends of the South. We call upon all classes and all parties, to forget their former differences and to unite as brethren in one common cause. Let our motto be, THE UNION OF THE SOUTH FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION. "Let our rivalry and competition be, not about old party feuds; but who shall most stoutly stand by the cause of his section and most gallantly bear its standard against the common adversary."

The friends of the Missouri Line, without distinction of party, are most respectfully invited to be present; and all others who are for a compromise honorable to the South, who are for a division of the Territory and opposed to any measure, which takes our land to convert into "Free Soil"—and then takes our money to buy more for the same purpose. The people will be addressed by a number of distinguished gentlemen from this and the adjoining States, whose names will be announced in due time.

James Dean,	Charles Collins,
B. H. Moulrie,	Wm. B. Parker,
Leroy Napier,	Samuel Dinkins,
John Rutherford,	Samuel B. Hunter,
John Talley,	John M. Field,
B. L. Strohecker,	John B. Ross,
Charles Thompson,	Henry Newsom,
Thomas King,	Thomas Woolfolk, sr.
Henry G. Ross,	C. B. Nottingham,
Simeon Buford,	P. S. Holt,
Joseph Haymore,	Robert Ousley,
Benjamin E. Stiles,	St. Lanier,
Skelton Napier,	Brown & Harris,
George Payne,	George W. Price,
Harmon Howard,	Thomas J. Woolfolk,
E. S. Rogers,	James Seymour,
R. McBoldrick,	James Taylor,
Geo. W. Hines,	Oliver A. Thrip,
Stephen Woodward,	A. G. Bostwick,
A. M. Smith,	Wm. D. Mims,
Martin Hall,	R. A. L. Atkinson,
Marcus A. Franklin,	A. G. Mossholme,

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

Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

30 July 1850, 4

We have received from the Washington correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer the subjoined Letter, touching a matter referred to in our columns yesterday. The frankness and promptness of the explanations contained in this Letter do so much honor to the writer's sensibilities that his friends ought to thank us for being instrumental in placing him in so favorable a light before the Public.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

NATIONAL HOTEL, MONDAY.

Your comments upon a paragraph in one of my Letters to the *Courier & Enquirer*, concerning the "United States Consul at Havana," seem to require prompt explanation from me; since the spirit, and in some respects the sense, of that extract have been misapprehended.

In stating that Gen. CAMPBELL had obtained leave of absence, I did not intend, directly or indirectly, to connect the fact with his official or personal relation to the recent difficulties in Cuba. It was mentioned only as an item of interest to the commercial community, and for no other purpose, and with no other meaning.

I did understand, from official and unofficial sources, that "strong prejudices" had been excited in Havana against Gen. Campbell, from a supposed sympathy or connexion with the recent invasion, and from other causes, which were doubtless equally unfounded; but, in saying that these prejudices might embarrass his continuance in office, I did not intend to sanction the justice of such imputations, or in the slightest degree to disparage the standing or conduct of the Consul. A public agent may become distasteful to a foreign Government for the very reason that he has maintained the dignity and rights of his own country too sternly. It is not unusual, in the intercourse between nations, to concede changes in the diplomatic and consular agents, even where the parties have entitled themselves to favor in the eyes of their own Government for the alleged cause of exception. The present distinguished Minister from Great Britain is, I believe, an illustration in point.

I do not regret this misapprehension on your part, since it affords me the opportunity of saying—an opportunity which I embrace the more readily because of a supposed injustice to the gentleman involved—that the conduct of Gen. Campbell, during all the trying embarrassments of a position at once delicate and important, was marked by a degree of discretion, firmness, and American spirit which entitle him to the respect and confidence of the country. No man could have acted with more promptitude and prudence than he did in the Roy case, or during the more recent and complicated difficulties occasioned by the piratical invasion of Lopez.

VERITAS.

Gen. ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, United States Consul at Havana, on a visit to the United States upon leave from his Government, has arrived in this city.

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New York Herald

30 July 1850, 4

Passengers Arrived.

LIVERPOOL.—Ship Waterloo—Patrick Tregent and lady; Miss Ann Tregent, Miss Emma Tregent, Miss Julia Tregent, Mr Augustus Tregent of London; Mrs Thompson and child, of Manchester, Eng; Gen Garibaldi, Signor Boyi, Rome; Mr Christian, Ireland; Mr Musgrave, Liverpool; Mr Daly, Canada.

Our Key West Correspondence.

KEY WEST, July 22, 1850.

The Isabel—The Creole Case, and the Decision, &c.

This is the last summer trip of our steam packet Isabel. Under her contract with the Post Office department, she stops running during August and September, and our mail will drag its slow length along in such sailing craft as chance may direct this way.

The weather is intensely hot, business of all kinds dull, and a wreck *non est inventus*. The case of the Creole, before the United States District Court, has created some excitement for a day or two past. A libel of information, for a forfeiture, has been pending some time against her, for having conveyed the patriots to Cuba, and the court to-day ruled against the claim filed by the agent of the master and charterer, and granted a decree by default, and an order of sale goes on by this mail, for publication in the Charleston papers. A motion was made by Mr Mallory, acting for the master, based upon affidavits, for longer time, to permit the true owner to come in and defend; but this was overruled. The condemnation is technically by default, and no Hearing upon the merits will be had.

L.

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New York Herald
30 July 1850, 4

Our Havana Correspondence.

Havana, July 14, 1850.

The History of the Prisoners—The United States Demands, and the Respect Paid to them—Confiscation of Vessels, &c., &c.

Strange occurrences have transpired here within the past few days. Some of the Contoy prisoners have been set at liberty, although none given up to the demands of the American government. The authorities here determined not to, at first, and they have carried their determination out to the full length. On the 9th, the Marine Court decided, (according to the sentence published in the daily papers of the 12th) that out of the fifty-two prisoners taken at Contoy, they find forty-one entirely innocent of any connection with the Lopez expedition, and one, Lieutenant Moore, who confessed under promise of pardon, that he was concerned, &c., making forty-two, are set free, but recommend that they should not be allowed to go on shore. The other ten, which are the captains and part of the crew, they pass for further trial. The two vessels are confiscated, and held as the property of the Queen. Such is the published decree of the Marine Court, right in the teeth of three distinct demands from the United States government, that they should be given up, that they should not be tried, as they had committed no offence against Spain, &c. This sentence is dated the 8th. On the 10th the steamer Vixen arrived, bringing Commodore Morris, as it would seem, with full powers to make a peremptory demand for prisoners and vessels. He arrived about mid-day, and sent a communication to the Captain General, informing him of his arrival, and requesting to know when it would be convenient to see him. The Captain General replied, "To-morrow at twelve o'clock precisely." The time came, and the Commodore left his vessel, at half past eleven, to come on shore. At that hour, or when they saw the Commodore leave his vessel, orders had been given to send those forty-two prisoners on board the Albany. At twelve, the old Commodore, together with Com. McKeever, made the visit, having, as an interpreter, Lawyer Foulhoun, a well known agent of the authorities here, and in their pay. You may recollect him as the counsel of Carlos de Espana, in the Key case at New Orleans. The interview with the Count de Alcoy seems to have been very satisfactory. He told them the prisoners had been set free, and must certainly be on board one of the American men-of-war, and invited the two Commodores to come and take turtle soup the following day. It is very singular, how very satisfactory all the interviews have been with the Count de Alcoy and our sailor diplomatic agents. What particular compliment he paid Commodore Morris, I have not heard; but Tatnall he completely came over, by telling him what a handsome face he had. With Judge Mervin and Douglass, the Key West commissioners, he fascinated them with a scowl; for he never spoke to them, although they went back to their constituents, and told them that they made the authorities here promise that there should be a distinction between the Contoy prisoners and those taken at Cardenas. What apes our people have been in all this business, and how completely have the authorities here outwitted them! Had our government given special powers to General Campbell, (our most excellent Consul) for this special purpose, I am certain that the prisoners and vessels would have been given up long ago; but the foolish, half-threatening letters of the 31st of May and the 1st of June, from Mr. Clayton, have been a disgrace—a perfect bungling of the whole business, and now, to send out Commodore Morris, is a perfect farce. Would England or France, under similar circumstances, allow themselves to be humbugged in this way? No, never. Why, if these two vessels belonged to the King of Mosquito, and captured under the same circumstances, they would have been given up before this, and damages demanded by the protector of his Indian majesty. What a pity that we had not a protector! We have now to see what the American government will do. They have demanded the prisoners three distinct times. They have not been given up, and what is more, they will not be given up to any such demands. After being kept near nine weeks (in irons most of the time), forty-one are allowed to go, as nothing can be found against them; one is pardoned. The other ten (how many of the ten are alive no one here knows; one of them—the captain of the Georgiana—is a perfect maniac from torture) are to be kept for further trial—of course, to be hung, if such should be the sentence. These forty-one took passage in the Georgiana, for Chagres, bound for California. Not one of them had the least idea of a Cuba expedition, or knew even the name of Lopez. They have suffered an unjust and outrageous imprisonment; they have been robbed of their money and clothes—everything was taken from them when they were made prisoners. The decree of the court was, that their things should be returned to them; but not one-half has been given up. They have all had to sign a receipt that they have had everything returned to them. They, however, will tell their story when they get to the States. They left in the Albany, yesterday, for Pensacola. The Congress sailed the day before for Rio, and I hear the Vixen goes to-morrow; so we are again left without the pleasure of seeing any of our naval officers at the Dominica.

How will our folks like the decision of the Marine Court? Two American vessels, with registers, and all other necessary papers, showing that they were on a voyage from New Orleans to Chagres, with passengers and cargo for that place, captured whilst at anchor on the coast of Yucatan, taking in water—the passengers and crews taken by force from on board and from on shore, their lives threatened, ropes put round some of their necks and led through blocks to the yard arms, and otherwise most cruelly used, and then placed on board a man-of-war, in irons, brought to this port, and tried and found innocent; the vessels manned with prize crews and brought to this port, cargoes discharged, vessels libelled and confiscated. This is the first case so far, and such is the decree. The ten poor fellows who remain to be still further tried, the Lord have mercy on, for they surely will not receive any from the Spaniards, and probably none from their government. This is the only case, in modern history, where vessels have been captured on the high seas, condemned and confiscated on a pretence, and the crews and passengers punished for a suspicion of their intentions. Where is the "eagle?" It is time he woke up.

TRUTH.

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The Daily Picayune.

30 July 1850, 2

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

Gen. Lopez.

This personage has arrived at Washington.

☞ Gen. Lopez arrived at Charleston on the 23d inst. He was on his way North.

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The Daily Picayune.

30 July 1850, 2

☞ Gen. Lopez arrived at Charleston on the 23d inst. He was on his way North.

☞ A State's Rights Association has been organized at Jackson, Miss. The President of the association is Hon. J. A. Quitman; Vice-President, J. I. Guion; Secretary, J. T. Simms; Executive Committee, Messrs. Clifton, Fall and Duffield.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

30 July 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

W P Buckner, U S N	N P Paryo and servant, Havana
L W Webb, Va	P Cabello, do
G D Winthrop, do	J N Reynard
M Davies, Ga	T L Valera, Havana
P M Calloway, Ala	T Marroun, son & servant, do
H Wolster, Ga	R M Cayne, N O
R B Campbell, U S Consul, Havana	E E Reinke, W Indies
Mrs Campbell, daughter, child and serv't, do	M Burnley, Ky
S E Habershaw, Ga	G L Hammicker, N O
W J Carmichael, do	W A Lilley, N Y
2 Misses Carmichael, do	C Leland, Md
Mrs Edyard, do	G R Stanard, N Y
W A VanAlstyne, Texas	C Raley, Md
Mrs Van Alstyne, do	J Wells, Boston
J L Hodge, N O	J S Gordon, Me
Mrs W L Hodge, do	S Graound, Ala
Dr Brown, Va	D Underwood, Ohio
F W de Luyanny, Cuba	W Robertson, Conn
G Bulst, S C	H Wallace & lady, S C
H Bulst, do	J P Pirsson, N Y
W L Hobson, Balt	W H Brooks, do

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue between 6th and 7th streets.

W G Lumpkins, Va	J Hendrick, Balt
G Jackson, S C	J W Adams, do
G B Baldwin, N Y	C R Minot, Pa
F Stank, Philad	G M Housewell, do
G L Holmes and lady, Memphis	L Dixon, N Y
G C Holmes, do	W L Wade, do
R W Holmes, do	W Myers, Ohio
H Hunt, Ala	R Lumney, do
J S Holman, Texas	Miss E Toombs, Ga
G T Swann, Miss	M J Robinett, Va
M L Shuford, Md	I K Smith & lady, N H
W G Lumpkin, Va	Miss V Smith, do
R Bradshaw, do	W R Smith, do
G E Crimes, do	Miss Wood, do
S Housford, do	G Marion, Boston
W Lane, Balt	H W Thomas, do

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

A Hunter & lady, Va	T Langridge, N O
O G Newton, do	J W Carroll, do
H F Grinnell, N Y	L E Timonds, do
D Webb, do	P Lelyss, Mobile
J F Housewright, Va	T McArdle, do
C A Grenier & lady, do	C P Watt, Ga
H Hunt, Ala	J W Meredith, S C
H B Short, lady, child & serv't, N C	T A Hanna, Phila
Miss Bagley, do	J C Corkran, do
J G Chapman, Md	R Walker
G Haine, do	R H Habtiale, Va
W H J Elliott, 3 ladies and 2 serv'ts, Miss	J M Clarkson, do
G Campbell, Tenn	T D Loache, Ga
W H Shore, Balt	Z C Butler, Ala
J M Gordon, Va	Col R Gamble, Fla
B D Clarke, Md	Mr Canington, Va
E Sherman, Ga	G W Call, Fla
J T Thayer, N Y	G M Logan, lady and servant
Mr Goodrich, do	J Bond & lady
H Greeley, do	Mrs E Martin
P Simms, N O	Miss Martin & serv't
H S Rice, Boston	J M Potter & lady, Ga
J W Rice, do	J M Donaldson, do
J Nowlan, N O	J B Donaldson, do
Mrs L S Taylor & servant, do	J E Courtney, St Louis
C Van Benschoten, N Y	R S Lanier, Macon
Mrs Archpoole	J A Mayor
R Williams, Ga	T McArdle, Mobile
J Perrin, Montreal	C Jones, Ala
J Moorehead, Iowa	E Bemis, Mass
J Cronin, Fla	W Nuthall, Md
E C Sprague & family, Mobile	G Witherell, N Y
Miss E D Olive, do	J Hughes, Pa
J Kennedy	J R Hannon, do
Mr Finley and family, N Orleans	J Baker, Louisville
Mr Wibray, do.	J Reidshaw, N Y
	J M Parr, Balt
	W E Hayne, S C

United States Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

J R Roche, Annapolis	2 Misses Baykin, Ga
M C Campbell, do	L C Burnnor, Ala
G F Morrison, do	Mrs Schoonmaker, do
W G Dozier, do	T Spencer, Chambersburg
L W Dawson, do	B O'Connell, N O
F A Boardman, do	E Ducatel, do
G P B Baber, do	J M Mather, Philad
F M Harris, N Y	M G Gekler, Balt
Mr Baykin, Ga	
Mrs Baykin, Ga	

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 3d street.

W Bryden, N Y	F W Woemes, Md
G A Digge, Md	H Ferguson, Md
W Louderback & lady, Sandwich Islands	E W Johnson, Va
J M S Caurine, Md	T S Elder & family, NO
W B Shackelford, do	Col Merrick, Md
H P Pointdexter, Va	J R Pancoast, Philad
Miss Quales, do	Judge W L Sharkey, Miss
A Q Halloday, do	Mrs Sharkey, do
Miss Halloday, do	T B Bethea, lady and 2 daughters, Ala
H Gaylord, N Y	

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 12th street.

J S Garrison, S C	J E Jairman, E Portland
J M Johnston & lady, do	C J McCulloch, do
H P F Morson, Fla	C Ravenhill, N Y
G Butler & lady, Texas	H A Canrad, Fla
Miss Ritter, N Y	Capt Dutton, U S A
J Burtl Texas	Dr D C Ambler, Fla
T J Davis & lady, Ala	W F English and 2 servants, do
D P Logan, lady and child, N O	J C Whatton, do
B F Jefferson, Va	H J Watt, S C
J W Johnson, Va	D Warren & daughter, Havana
R F Robinson, Balt	F Jones & lady, St Louis
J W Elliott, Va	J Regan, Washington
T H Alexander, N O	J W Davison, Newark
B Jones & lady, Iowa	H Hunter, Fla
E Fisher, N C	W Van Wyck, U S N
J S Y Znagg, N O	
P Coggins, Philad	

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30 July 1850, 2

DUEL. A duel was fought at New Orleans on the 23d inst., near the Louisiana race track, between Col. Bunch, the commander of the Mississippi regiment forming part of the Cuba expedition, and Captain L— is, who was master of the steamer *Creole*, at the time of the expedition. The weapons used were pistols, distance ten paces. At the first fire Captain L— fell, the ball of his antagonist passed through the fleshy part of both thighs. The wound though severe is not dangerous. Col. Bunch was not injured.

See: Cincinnati Enquirer, 8-4-50-2
Cincinnati Nonpareil, 8-5-50-2

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
31 July 1850, 2.

GEN. LOPEZ.-- This "conquering hero" has "invaded" Washington city. He arrived there on Thursday last. It may be that he will "retreat" to some other place ere [sic] our friends in Washington are generally aware of his arrival.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

31 July 1850, 4

Gen. JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ, formerly President of Venezuela, and one of the founders of that Republic, whence he has been recently exiled, arrived in Philadelphia from St. Thomas last Friday. He comes to this country, it is stated, with a view to making it his future residence.

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New York Herald
31 July 1850, 2

City Intelligence.

GENERAL PAEZ—ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS RECEPTION BY THE CIVIC AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Yesterday, at noon, a committee of both boards of the Common Council, with the Mayor and General Sandford, met at the Mayor's office in the City Hall, when the following arrangements were adopted:—

A Committee from both Boards of the city government, headed by Alderman Haws, the author of the reception and resolutions, accompanied by the commissioned officers of the entire division of the city, headed by the General-in-Chief, Charles W. Sandford, Esq., with Brigadiers Storms, Morris, Hall and Ewen, and their suites—will assemble at Castle Garden on Friday next, at quarter past two o'clock, P. M., from whence they will proceed in a steamer down the bay to Clifton Landing Staten Island; when they will form in procession and proceed to Clifton House, Staten Island, where the General is spending a few days to recruit, after the fatigues of his travel.

At this point Alderman Haws will make an address, inviting him, in behalf of the City Council, to its hospitality. Gen Sandford will introduce his officers, and briefly, in their behalf, welcome him to the Empire State.

The party will then take the steamer back to the place of embarkation, accompanied by their guest. On the landing at the Battery, the officers will be formed in column, preceded by a mounted escort and closed by a detachment of infantry, accompanied by the civil authorities—proceed up Broadway to the Park, where, in front of the City Hall, his honor the Mayor, will welcome General Paez to the City and conduct him to the Governor's room, where he will receive the visits of such of our citizens as may be disposed to call upon him.

These arrangements promise a well merited compliment—one in all respects worthy of the greatly distinguished hero upon whom they are to be conferred. As the friend of Bolivar—the President of his country for eight years—a man who has petiled everything for his country, and his life in at least one hundred battles—there is no living military man deserving higher honors.

VENEZUELA CONSULATE,
New York, 30th July, 1850.

SIR:—In giving you an account of the reception of General Paez at Staten Island, your reporter has fallen into an error. He states that the *Venezuelan Consul*, J. B. Purroy, Esq., interpreted Dr. A. Sidney Doane's address to the General; and in another part of the report he repeats the same error. I merely beg to state that J. B. Purroy, Esq., is not now Consul of Venezuela, his functions as such having ceased on the 29th December, 1848, and that I was not present at the reception in question. You will oblige me by inserting this in your valuable paper. I am, sir, your very obedient servant.

THOS. WILLIAMS,
Consul of Venezuela,
for New York.

J. G. BENNETT, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

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

New York Herald
31 July 1850, 2

Arrival of General Garibaldi.

This distinguished hero, who has been long expected and waited for, has at length arrived at the Quarantine Ground, in the packet ship Waterloo, from Liverpool.

He was received at the Quarantine Ground by Dr. A. Sidney Doane, the health officer of New York city, with all the ardor of feeling, warmth of welcome and republican enthusiasm, which so peculiarly distinguish the American character, in the generous and cordial welcome bestowed upon the European republicans, when driven from the land of their fathers by monarchical tyranny.

A delegate from the Italian Committee, Mr. Alboni Torrethini, had been waiting at the Quarantine Ground a week already, to receive the illustrious General, the modern Hannibal of Liberty, on the part of the Italian, French and Germans, the devoted friends of republican liberty, residents of New York. The welcome extended and the gladness of the arrival was most affecting. We shall, however, abstain at present from relating any further particulars upon this interesting occasion, as the illustrious General will be received on to-morrow, in a public and official manner, by the numerous bodies of the citizens who have arranged the interesting ceremony, and appointed to meet the General and greet him on his arrival on the Battery. That being the place and location already fixed upon for the reception of the great chieftain, for the delivery of the addresses and the formation of the procession to escort him into the city, (and a more suitable place could not have been selected,) we shall not anticipate the account of to-morrow's ceremony on the occasion of his reception, by any premature remarks.

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

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

1 August 1850, 1

☞ The following are the names of the Contoy prisoners who were recently released by the Cuban authorities, some of whom are from this city:

Edward R. Davis, John Finch, William Penton; David Flinger, Smith, Thomas M. Armstrong, William B. Smith, William McIntosh, James Folger, John Cranin, Levi Brown, Alexander Miller, Henry Stevens, William S. Lake, James M. Martin, Henry Smith, John Estill, Joseph Byrnes, Antonio Francisco, Finney S. Welsh, Phill. O'Connor, Alexander M. Snelly, Joseph Reed, A. B. Moore, Charles N. Paris, William J. Holland, James O'Donnell, Arthur M. Guire, John M. Coolson, Joel D. Hogg, Stephen Hovenstrow, John L. Carter, Allen P. Coolson, James Bannon, William L. Hardy, John Blanckstone, Chas. B. Matthews, Jas. Tapply, J. M. McDaniel, Wm. Brown.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

1 August 1850, 3

Arrivals at the Jacksonville Hotel.

July 27.—F. Titus Philadelphia, Wiley W. Harris S. S. 28, J. C. McGee, Madison Fla. 30 A. B. Clark, Tallahassee Fla. Miss Welford, Madison Fla. J. M. Dougall Tallahassee: Samuel tevens Madison, Fla. S. S. Smith Jasper. Fla.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF JACKSONVILLE, JULY 25.

ENTERED.

July 27.—Sch. O. K. Fish, Key West.

CLEARED.

July 26.—Sch. Mary Ann, Hooper, N. Y.
26.—Melrose, Moor, "
30.—H. R. Roberts, Swasy, Charleston.

Head Quarters,
TWELFTH REGIMENT F. M.,
King's Ferry, July 24, 1850.

ORDER,
No. 1.

I. The militia of the Counties of Duval and Nassau, composing the Twelfth Regiment of Florida Militia, will be divided into and constitute two separate Battalions; the militia of the county of Duval to constitute the First Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Colonel OSCAR HART; and the militia of the county of Nassau to constitute the Second Battalion, commanded by Major THOMAS W. JONES.

II. The commanders of Battalions above named will subdivide their respective commands into Companies, leaving an equal number of men in each as near as may be, and will order elections for Company Officers, taking such other steps as will ensure a thorough organization.

III. As soon as practicable after the election for Officers of the several Companies of the Regiment, the Officers elect in said companies will be officially reported at the Head Quarters of the regiment by the commanders of Battalions.

E. D. TRACY,
Colonel Com'dg.

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

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

1 August 1850, 4

PRESENTATION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of Foreign Governments, and other Diplomatic Functionaries, accredited to the Government of the United States, were presented to the PRESIDENT yesterday, at 12 o'clock, at the Executive Mansion, the President being attended by those members of his Cabinet who are in town.

Several of the Diplomatic personages were absent; some from indisposition and others from having gone on summer excursions into distant and different parts of the country. The following presentations took place:

Russia.—M. ALEXANDER DE BODISCO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; M. EDWARD STOECKL, First Secretary of Legation.

Great Britain.—Rt. Hon. Sir H. L. BULWER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

France.—M. SAIN DE BOIS LE COMTE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; M. A. DE BOURBOULON, Secretary of Legation; M. J. MARIE, M. POUSSIELGUE, and M. PHILIBERT, Attachés.

Spain.—Don A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Portugal.—The Commander J. C. DE FIGANIERE E MORAO, Minister Resident.

Prussia.—M. MAGNUS, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Belgium.—M. HENRI BOSCH SPENCER, Minister Resident.

Denmark.—M. STEEN DE BILLE, Chargé d'Affaires.

Brazil.—The Chevalier SERGIO TEIXEIRO DE MACEDO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Chile.—Don MANUEL CARVALLO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Don FRANCISCO S. ASTABURUAGA, Secretary of Legation.

Peru.—Don J. M. TIRADO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mexico.—Don ANGEL HUICI, Attaché.

Mr. BODISCO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Russia, being the senior member of the Corps, on being presented to the President, made the following address in behalf of himself and his colleagues:

It has pleased Divine Providence to take out of this world the Chief Magistrate appointed by the people to preside over the destinies of the American Union. After having shared with the whole country the deep and unanimous regrets given to the memory of the illustrious General and eminent Statesman whose long and brilliant career has been so suddenly closed, the Diplomatic Corps appears before you to present their respects to the President designated by the Constitution to complete the term of the national election.

I feel happy, Mr. President, to be able to assure you, in the name of the Ministers and the heads of Legation here present, that the Sovereigns and Governments which we have the honor to represent desire frankly to maintain the best relations with the American Government.

The happy position of the United States gives them great facilities for remaining unconnected with the contests that may agitate the world, and to devote all their efforts to the maintenance of the Union and the growth of the national prosperity.

The Diplomatic Corps sincerely hopes, Mr. President, that the success of your Administration may respond to your good intentions and to your known devotion to the best interests of your country.

To which the PRESIDENT thus replied:

Mr. BODISCO, and Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps: I have listened to your address with mingled emotions of sorrow and satisfaction; it reminds me again of the irreparable loss which my country has sustained in the death of my illustrious predecessor; but it is gratifying to receive from the representatives of foreign nations the assurances of their friendly feelings and anxious desire to cultivate amicable relations with this Government. I congratulate you, Mr. Bodisco, and your colleagues, upon the universal peace which now prevails, and the good auspices which hang over the future; and am happy to assure you that I reciprocate, most cordially, all the good will which you have expressed towards this country, and that nothing shall be wanting on my part to maintain those kind relations with all foreign nations which naturally spring from the love of honorable peace with every foreign Power.

As you have justly remarked, our position is such as to exempt us from the agitating controversies of the old world, and my intention is to maintain a strict neutrality towards all nations, as the true policy of the United States, exerting every legitimate authority to restrain any aggression upon the rights of others, and using the powers of Government to promote the harmony, prosperity, and union of this growing Republic, over the destinies of which I have so unexpectedly been called to preside.

I tender to you, and your colleagues respectively, Mr. Bodisco, the assurance of my high regard.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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New York Herald

1 August 1850, 1

Duel between Cuban Patriots.

New Orleans, July 23, 1850

A duel was fought here between Col. Bunch and Capt. Lewis, two Cuban invaders. Lewis was shot through both thighs, though not dangerously wounded. Lewis commanded the steamer Creole, and charged Bunch with misconduct at Cardenas.

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The Daily Picayune.

1 August. 1850, 1
Evening Edition

Letter from Havana.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *July* 24, 1850.

Commandancy of the Royal Arsenal.—His Excellency the Commander General of this station having ordered the sale of the hermaphrodite brig Susan Loud, of the burthen of 149 tons, copper-fastened, with her tackle, anchors, and other apparel, fitted for a voyage, proposals can be handed in to this commandancy on the days 23th, 27th, and 29th inst. at 10 A. M., where the sale will be effected. PUENTE.
Royal Arsenal, Havana, July 23, 1850.

Such is the advertisement inserted conspicuously under the marine official head in the *Diario de la Marina* of this morning, and it forms the best commentary on the proceedings of Capt. Tattnall and Coms. McKeever and Morris that can be laid before the American people.

If the first two refused to use the physical force of the Republic, the latter certainly accomplished nothing by its moral suasion. It has been lately asserted here that Com. Morris made no written demand whatever. If his mission here was what it was said to have been, I cannot believe that he omitted so material a point in his negotiations. He certainly knew enough of diplomacy to be aware that a verbal communication was no communication at all, and that he needed something more for his own report than his simple "I said" and "the Captain General said." I hardly think he would buy or sell goods without a receipt, and much more the honor of a nation.

I am told the Georgiana will not be sold, but that the navy will take its own time to fit her up, and she will be sent to Spain with timber. The prisoners continue in *statu quo*. Some new declarations have been taken of the crew to be used in the trial of the officers. A medical friend tells me that it is extremely doubtful if Benson will ever again be sane enough to fill his prospective sentence. He is still without any diminution of the mental excitement. They have bled him, and given him every attention their arrangements afford. The crews will probably receive the same sentence passed upon the passengers—that they be deported with penalty if found in Cuba or Porto Rico within two years.

Gen. Campbell left here on the Isabel, called to Washington by the Government. John Morland, Esq., an old and respected American merchant here, discharges the duties of Consul during the absence of Mr. Campbell. *On dit*, that an effort will be made by the Spanish Minister to have Campbell displaced by the new President, and if the request should not be granted, that it is not impossible his exequatur may be withdrawn. His course here has been altogether too independent and uncompromising to suit Don Diego. He has not been open to flattery. It is to be hoped the President will show that the consulates of the United States are not held at the will of any foreign power. Because a man be firm in his duty to his own country is not a very good reason for removal.

Reports are in circulation here that some difficulty has occurred at Trinidad, and the first rumor was that several Americans were killed. So far as I can learn this is an error; the only result has been the disarming of a portion of the militia. The avidity with which these reports are caught up and spread by the Spaniards shows too well their disposition.

The *Diario de la Marina*, the official organ here, has had a split in its sanctum. Part of the proprietors are not disposed to sanction the violent language its young editor has been using toward Cubans and foreigners. It hurts the pocket. The tone of its editorials is much more moderate. A little more wisdom and a little less passion will not hurt either its interest or its cause.

The son of the Captain General, a fine lad of seven or eight years, has been very ill with a bilious fever. He is now better. His father's solicitude prevented his giving audience for several days.

Yours, PEREGRINE.

From Havana.

By the arrival of the British steamer Great Western at Mobile Point, we have received papers from Havana to the 27th ult. These papers are six days later, but they contain very little news. They still contain allusions to the late expedition, and boast greatly of the fidelity of the island population. The *Diario de la Marina* says: "Every day we receive new proofs of the patriotic spirit which reigns in this fortunate island; though neither we nor our readers have need of them, to be enabled to appreciate the extent of the loyalty which distinguishes all its inhabitants."

A letter says that when the news of the invasion of Lopez reached the vicinity of Cienfuegos 250 cavalry volunteers were immediately raised in the little town of Cartagena. These amused themselves in marching around for a few days and listening to eloquent speeches, when they disbanded.

The following vessels of war are at present in the harbor of Havana: The Soberano, Perla, Esperanza, Colon, Patriota, Pelayo and steamer Pizarro. The *Diario de la Marina* thinks that the appearance of these vessels indicates the re-establishment of the naval power of Spain.

The news from the interior of the island is of little interest.

The *Redactor*, published at Santiago de Cuba, says that the rains in that vicinity have imparted an agreeable freshness to vegetation. The tobacco, which had been injured by the rains, is recovering, and now promises a good crop.

Movements of troops are still going on. The steamer Bazan, which left Santiago on the 6th ult., with two companies of the Regiment of La Union, destined to form the garrison of Baracoa, returned with two companies belonging to the Regiment of Isabel II.

The local news, as we find it in the newspapers, does not amount to any thing.

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

2 August 1850, 2

Gen. Campbell's Return.

Our Consul at Havana left the Island of Cuba, on the 22d instant, for Washington city, via Charleston.. It is doubtful whether he will return to his post. The Consulate has been left in charge of John Moreland, esq., who, it is said, will faithfully watch over American interests. It seems to be agreed that Gen. Campbell has discharged his duty faithfully to his country.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

2 August 1850, 2

Governor Quitman.

We transfer to our columns articles from democratic cotemporaries, defending the chief magistrate of the State from puny assailment, prompted by the malice and jealousy of his opponents. We have permitted many of the thrusts made at GEN. QUITMAN, since he entered upon the duties of the executive, to pass unnoticed, knowing full well that, to the contemptible minions engaged in the futile work of detraction from his great merits, a notice from a democratic press, published near his residence, would be cherished as a sweet morsel under the tongue of the vipers. But we welcome to our columns the commendations of the Governor, from other journals, whose confinity to the executive chamber will exempt them from charges, which venal scribblers are ever ready to make against others.

In point of fact, Governor Quitman needs no defence before the people of Mississippi. They know him, and have the fullest confidence in his integrity, patriotism, and decision of character. The reputation of General Quitman has not been the work of a day, or of a single occasion. Very true it is, that his distinguished services on the field in Mexico, associated him with the greatest military men of the age, enrolled his name upon the page of undying history, and gave to him a national reputation which he had not antecedently possessed; but his character as an upright citizen, consistent state rights politician, and spotless patriot, was made and known in Mississippi, long before Texas threw off the Mexican yoke. It is fortunate for the State that, at this crisis, one who so fully enjoys the public confidence, is at the head of our State government. A great crisis is at hand, which, to meet it as it ought to be met, requires cool deliberation, and the WILL to carry high resolves into effect. The rights of Texas have already been invaded, and trampled under foot by arrogant ministerials. Gov. Bell, of Texas, has called an extra session of the legislature of that State, to meet on the 12th of this month. What will be done to defend the State, remains yet to be seen. We feel fully assured that Texas will meet the emergency in a manner which will arouse again the pride of Southern chivalry, and give life and tone and energy to the dormant spirit of state rights. In the noble stand which we predict for her, she will need the aid and support of the other Southern states. Let her take her position on the outer wall of Southern ramparts, and who can doubt that Mississippi, with the chivalric QUITMAN to point the way, and give the word of command, will be among the first to join the great frontier state, and drive the Northern vulture from his prey.

Again and moreover: The great question which has agitated the whole country —call it Wilmot Proviso, Compromise or what you will—the question, shall the South be despoiled of her rights in California, Utah and New Mexico, is yet undecided. It may—probably will be—decided against us. In that event we will be called upon to meet the all important issue of *submission* to wrongs on the one hand, or RESISTANCE to tyranny on the other. A great question, upon the correct decision of which depends everything that the patriot holds sacred: *The rights of the community and of each individual member thereof, under a constitutional government.* And where is that other man in Mississippi whom the people would sooner trust to meet this issue, in their name, than John Anthony Quitman? That such a man is at the head of the State government in these times of trial, should be a source of general gratulation. We believe the renowned hero of the battle of Mexico will meet the crisis as becomes a patriot and a statesman. We give utterance to the general public sentiment when we say, out upon the petty brawlers, who would, to gratify their petty malice, seek to injure him in the public estimation. He is far above their reach.

Gen. Quitman.

Gov. Quitman has become a special object of attack on the part of Whig newspapers. The big dogs and little dogs of the Submission press are pursuing him with all the fury which characterizes hungry animals of the canine species when the prey is beyond their reach. An idle rumor, to the effect that he was ready to march to the assistance of Texas at the head of ten thousand troops, recently found its way in one of the Washington papers, whereupon they set up a terrible howling. One of the most infamous of the yelpers, cried aloud that "an example should be made of him."

Now, we have it in our power to state that in the event of a collision between Texas and the troops of the General Government, Governor Quitman will immediately call an extra session of the Legislature; submit the facts to the Representatives of the people, and leave it for them to determine what course shall be pursued.—While he feels concious of the justice of the cause of Texas, and would feel that an attempt to wrest her property from her, will be an indignity offered the entire South, yet he will not resort to the summary course indicated by this rumor.

No doubt can be entertaind as to the determination of our Legislature with regard to this vitally important matter.—Reflecting the will of a chivalric and justic-loving constituency they, will not stand idly by while a young sister is struggling for her rights against the strong arms of power—rights which have time and again been recognized by Mexico and this government—rights which are sanctified by the blood of her noblest sons. Let one drop of Texas blood be spilt, and we predict that it will be the signal for the tally of the men of the South from Mason and Dixon's line to the Rio Grande.—*Yazoo Democrat.*

A FALSE STATEMENT.—A Governor of a Southern State, said to be Gov. Quitman, has sent a telegraphic dispatch to this city, stating that he is ready to march with ten thousand men to support Texas.—*Southern Press.*

This is a base falsehood telegraphed for the purpose of exciting public prejudice against the patriotic and gallant executive of the State of Mississippi. Gov. Quitman has sent no such dispatch to Washington City or any other place.

We have no doubt that Gov. Quitman feels a deep and abiding interest for the presevation of the rights of Texas; but would scron in a legitimate capacity to do anything that the laws of the country would not justify. We do not doubt that Governor Quitman will call together the Legislate body of the State, should the circumstances of the case require, which we think is altogether probable, in doing his duty—his whole duty, and nothing but his duty. Should Governor Quitman's feelings of patriotism prompt him to the rescue of Texas he lay will aside his executive mantle and march to the battle field as Gen. Quitman, with ten thousand brave and patriotic followers.

The Whigs in general, and Whig press in particular, appear to have a kind of holy horror for this distinguished individual, henoe the cry, "what shall we do to be saved." Lo! our Mexican allies have been slain by his valor and deeds of daring, our political friend overthrowed and demolished and we, alone are left to impart the sad tidings to the remnant of the house of Baal. Oh! weep all whigdom for the slain of the daughters of they people! and now our abolition and free soil allies in the hill country of the far west is in eminent danger from the influence of this man.

Such are the reflections of many of the whig prints, as plainly vindicated by the spirit of persecution, sent abroad with a view of prejudicing the minds of the public and doing violence to the justly merited popularity our worthy executive.—*Equal Rights.*

Governor Quitman.

We regard it as peculiarly fortunate that we have, at this critical juncture, the gallant and undaunted Quitman, at the head of our State Government. He has proved himself equal to any emergency, and has spoken and acted boldly and energetically as duty demanded. Such conduct has attracted the unbounded admiration of his friends every where, while, as might have been expected, it has called down upon him the rank displeasure of a certain portion of the press believed to be inimical to Southern rights and Southern institutions. This fact is plainly attested by the eagerness with which they seize upon everything calculated to do him injury, forgetting that the masses have intelligence enough to detect their real motives. Gen. Quitman's fame as a soildier and civilian, his radical opposition to life-time franchises, his Southern heart, his State Rights doctrines, his sympathy for the down-trodden of every clime and country, and the overwhelming popular majority by which he was made Governor, have made him a shining mark for envy, malignity and traduction. In proof of this, we have only to refer to the rumor commented upon by the Mississippian. Every body knows it is false, and yet we dare say it will run the rounds of the *submission press*, for the purpose of doing him as much injury as possible. But we trust our excellent Governor will not be too sensitive on account of the ceaseless and malignant assaults which have been, and are now being made upon his fair fame. We know that he will stand firm to his integrity and his duty, and that these constant attacks, open and covert, will only serve to strengthen his determination to discharge the functions of his office, as becomes the Chief Magistrate of the State of Mississippi. The "HERO OF THE GARITA." is no man of straw to be driven from his propriety and duty, by falsehood, insinuation, or bluster. We say again, that the people of Mississippi, the people of the whole South, may well congratulate themselves that such a man as JOHN A. QUITMAN is in office at this crisis in our affairs.—*Oxford Organizer.*

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CITY OF JACKSON

2 August 1850, 2

The Struggle for Freedom in Cuba.

Here, as elsewhere, the intelligence of the struggle for freedom in Cuba, and the success of the revolutionists in all their engagements, have been hailed with joy unspeakable. In another column we publish the proceedings of a large and enthusiastic meeting of our citizens to give expression to their feelings on the occasion. The speeches were to the point and went home to the hearts of the assemblage. We were particularly struck and pleased with the views of WARREN P. ANDERSON, Esq. Going beyond her present struggle, and looking to the time when she will take her position among the nations of the earth, he declared that her annexation to the Union would be a means of protecting and saving the South.—There was much weight in his arguments. He held that the North had absorbed the territory, and had gained a large preponderancy in the Government, but to Cuba the South could look for the means of restoring the equipoise of the Confederacy. There was as much beauty as sagacity in his sentiments, and they were received with loud manifestations of approval.

The meeting adjourned until Monday evening next, when we hope to see a still larger concourse.

The Contoy Prisoners.

The following are the names of the prisoners who have been released by the Cuban authorities. Among them will be found the names of several of our citizens. They arrived at Pensacola, on the Albany, on the 20th, but it is said will be retained as prisoners by our government for the purpose of making witnesses of them against those who were engaged in the Cuban expedition:

Edward B. Davis, John Finch, Wm. Penton, David F. Smith, James M. Gowan, John W. Winter, John Gibbs, Thos. M. Armstrong, William B. Smith, William McIntosh, James Folger, John Canin, Levi Brown, Alexander Miller, Henry Stevens, William S. Lake, James M. Martin, Henry Smith, John Estill, Jos. Byrnes, Antonio Francisco, Finny S. Welch, Phill O'Conner, Alexander M. Snelly, Joseph Reed, A. B. Moore, Charles N. Paris, William T. Holland, James O'Dornell, Arthur M. Guire, John M. Coolson, Joel D. Hogg, Stephen Haverstraw, John L. Carter, Allen P. Coolson, James Bannon, Wm. L. Hardy, John Blackstone, Chas. A. Matthews, James Taply, G. M. NcDaniel, Wm. Brown.

Those who are retained for further examination are: Rufus Benson, Captain of the Georgiana; Joseph A. Graffon, pilot; of the crew, Nathan Dawson, Robert Q. Burdy, James Norris; Thomas G. Hale, pilot of the Susan Loud; James Stewart, Daniel Blair, John Hammer, Andrew Jinkhams.

Public Meeting.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Jackson, in conformity with a call formally made, to form an "*Association*" for the purpose of "*defending the constitutional rights of the South*,"

Gen. John M. Duffield was called to the Chair, and the Hon. A. Hutchison was requested to act as Secretary.

Col. J. E. Napier, after the chair had explained the object of the Meeting, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, offered a Constitution, which was read and adopted.

Upon motion, a committee of five persons, to wit—Col. J. C. Napier, J. E. Fitzpatrick, Gen. C. M. Price, J. T. Simms, and R. Hatcher, were appointed, to present the names of suitable gentlemen, for the offices specified in the constitution, for the term of six months, who placed in nomination the following names, viz:

President—Gen. Jno. A. Quitman,
Vice-President—Judge John I. Guion,
Secretary—J. T. Simms,
Treasurer—C. R. Dickson.
Executive Committee—Hon. C. R. Clifton, Col. G. R. Fall, Gen. Jno. M. Duffield.

The President elect then took the chair, and, after a few pertinent remarks relative to the existing difficulties between the North and the South,

Hon. G. W. L. Smith was called for, and addressed the meeting in his usual clear and forcible manner.

Resolved, That this association will meet, until otherwise ordered, at the *City Hall*, on every first and third Saturday of each month, at eight o'clock.

Resolved, That the Ladies be invited to attend the regular meetings of the Association.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to procure a suitable book and paper for the use of the association, and to keep the proceedings thereof.

Hon. C. R. Clifton was selected to address the association at its next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. A. QUITMAN, President.
J. T. SIMMS, Secretary.
July 20th, 1850.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
2 August 1850, 4

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, Mr. CHARLES McDONALD to Miss ANN MARIA WALLACE, all of this city.

On the 30th July, by the Rev. Mr. Donelan, Mr. JOSEPH F. CROWN to Miss PRISCILLA ANN WALTERS, all of this city.

On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. W. T. Eva, JOHN P. LAIR and DELILAH THOMPSON, both of Prince George's county, Maryland.

On Thursday afternoon, in the fourth Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. John C. Smith, Mr. JOHN W. THOMPSON to Miss JANET McGILL, all of this city.

In Edenton, North Carolina, on Thursday, 18th ult., by the Rev. Samuel J. Johnston, J. T. PICKETT, of Fauquier county, Virginia, to ELIZABETH J., eldest daughter of the late Malachi Haughton, Esq.

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New York Herald
2 August 1850, 2

City Intelligence.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS PAEZ AND GARIBALDI.

These two distinguished strangers and visitors are now on our shores, both of them sojourning at Staten Island. It is singular they should both have arrived at the same time, being two individuals, who, as astrologers would say, were born under the same star. Both are Generals, both have fought with rare and extraordinary bravery and success—both have fought for liberty—both are now exiles and proscribed—both take refuge in the United States—both are welcomed on our shores by enthusiastic crowds of people, ever ready to do homage to the brave. The reception of General Paez will take place this day, and will be a public and brilliant affair. The Mayor and Common Council, and the officers of the first division of the New York State Militia, will leave the city at 2½ P. M., taking the boat at Castle Garden, and will proceed to Staten Island to meet the brave Paez and escort him to the city. He will be conducted to that great marble palace, the Astor House, where he will be the guest of the city. We shall give a full account of all that occurs on this interesting occasion. The reception of General Garibaldi will be postponed for the present, on account of the illness of the General, who is laboring under a rheumatic attack. Due notice of the day of the ceremony will be given, when he will be received on the Battery by the authorities, and numerous delegations, committees, and societies, and also conducted to the Astor House.

The following order has been issued by Major General Sandford:—

FIRST DIVISION NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.
Division Orders.—*No.* 68.
NEW YORK, July 30, 1850.

The Major General has great pleasure in announcing to the Division the arrival at Staten Island of the justly celebrated General Jose Antonio Paez, one of the most distinguished soldiers of the age, and one whose exertions and devotions in the cause of liberty have rendered his name dear to every freeman.

The Corporation of the city having made arrangements for a public reception of General Paez, the Division will feel it a privilege to participate in rendering a tribute of respect to this hero of an hundred battles.

The officers of the Division will assemble, in full uniform, at Castle Garden, on Friday next, 2d day of August, at half-past two o'clock, P. M., to accompany the Committee of the Corporation to Staten Island, in a steamboat provided for the purpose, where they will receive General Paez, and escort him to the city.

Upon their return to Castle Garden, a procession will be formed to escort the General to the City Hall, where he will be received by the Mayor and Common Council.

Brigadier General Hall will detail a company of Infantry, to act as a guard of honor, to report to the Division Inspector upon the return of the boat at Castle Garden at five o'clock, P. M., and a troop of horse, to report for escort duty at the same time and place.

The Division staff will order their horses to await their return to Castle Garden, to enable them to aid the Division Inspector in the arrangement of the procession. By order of

CHARLES W. SANDFORD,
Major-General Commanding.

ROBERT C. WETMORE, Division Inspector.

Gen. Sandford is out of town, and Gen. Storms, as senior Brigadier General, will have the command and address Gen. Paez.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

2 August 1850, 2

We learn from a reliable source, says the New Orleans *Delta*, that the Spanish soldiers who deserted to General Lopez at Cardenas, and came to this city some weeks ago, and were decoyed away by the Spanish Consul under promises of free pardon on their arrival in Cuba, are now detained in close confinement in Havana. Here is another proof of the faith and honor of these Spanish officials. Most of the soldiers were a little too smart to be caught in the trap set by the Consul for them, and are now fortunately beyond the reach of Alcoy's vengeance and treachery.

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New York Herald
3 August 1850, 1

Spain.

THE ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE QUEEN—THE DEATH OF THE INFANT PRINCE.

The following account of the accouchement of the Queen is given in a letter from Madrid, of the 13th ult:—

The long-expected event took place yesterday afternoon, and, for a moment, the ringing of some of the church bells, occasioned by the unduly hoisting of the national flag on the Oriente Theatre by some of the workmen there, led to the belief that all had gone off happily; but these impressions were of short duration, and the news soon spread that the Queen had given birth to a prince, who died, being suffocated, it would appear, in the act of delivery. Various were the versions in circulation last evening on the subject, but at 10 P. M., an *Extraordinary Gazette* was published, with the following official announcement:—

Her Majesty the Queen, who felt yesterday, at 6 P. M., the first symptoms of an approaching confinement, continued all the night in the same state, and, until four o'clock this afternoon, when she gave birth to a robust Prince of Asturias, who unfortunately died in a few minutes, having received the water of baptism (*agua de socorro*). All the resources of art were insufficient to preserve his life.

The President of the Council and other ministers presented themselves in the place in which were the high functionaries of state, who had been convoked for the purpose, and the diplomatic corps, followed by the governess of the prince, who carried his corpse. The Duke of Valencia, deeply affected, announced the sad event to those present, by command of the King, whom his profound grief did not permit to do so; and subsequently, the first physician of the household stated that the unfavorable position of the *fœtus* in the act of the birth had been the sole cause of the misfortune, since her Majesty the Queen had been, and continued to be, perfectly well. Finally, the physicians of the household declared that the prince, whom they all had in sight, was dead.

The surrounding persons gave visible signs of the grief that so unfortunate an event caused them, though carrying with them the consolation that her Majesty the Queen continues in an excellent state of health.

Dr. Sanchez, first physician to the Queen, has addressed the following communication to General Narvaez, which is published in to-day's *Gazette*:—

EXCELLENT SIR:—From the commencement of yesterday evening, her Majesty the Queen began to give signs of an approaching confinement. These symptoms continued during last night and this morning, but with insidious slowness. At four o'clock this afternoon, the phenomenon having supervened which permits the position of the fœtus to be judged of with exactitude, I had great pain to recognise that that position was of the worst kind, and that it was consequently indispensably necessary to recur to the turning of the fœtus, called for also with urgency by the state of its august mother. My colleagues, being consulted in this conflict, were of the same opinion. The turning having been effected, not without difficulty, on a robust fœtus of the male sex coming into the world; it was, as it appeared, deprived of life. Before this, and as soon as it was possible, the water of baptism was administered, and subsequently all the means which art and even empiricism suggested, were administered to the fœtus, in order that it might show signs of life. Divine Providence did not permit our efforts to have the happy result which we sought for with so much anxiety.

Her Majesty the Queen, who has courageously supported this painful event, is in a satisfactory state.

I hasten to bring this to the knowledge of your Excellency, penetrated with the just grief which so unfortunate an event causes in all.

JUAN FRANCISCO SANCHEZ.

Palace of Madrid, July 12, 1850.

A bulletin, signed by Dr. Sanchez, was issued at twelve last night. It stated that the Queen had slept for two hours and a half, and continued in a satisfactory state.

The corpse of the royal infant, which was embalmed last night by Dr. Simon, has been exposed to-day for public view in the Chapel Royal, which has been visited by a great crowd of persons. It will be subsequently conveyed to the Escurial, and interred in the Pantheon there.

This event has caused a great and painful sensation here, and is the universal theme of conversation. There is a general disposition to blame the medical men. The *España* says, that it was Dr. Drument who performed the operation of turning the fœtus; while the *Patria* says that Dr. Sanchez was the only medical man who entered the royal chamber. Efforts were made for three quarters of an hour to restore animation, Queen Christina taking an active part. Sinapisms, ether baths, artificial respiration, and even the caul of a lamb, killed on the spot, for the purpose, were in turns resorted to. On taking the child up at first, Queen Christina exclaimed that it was alive, and breathed, and the physicians declared that the pulsations of the temporal arteries could be felt; but all the efforts used proved unavailing, and the body was finally delivered over to the Marchioness of Povar, for presentation to the persons convoked to the palace, as above stated.

In consequence of the change which this sad occurrence makes in the whole aspect of affairs, it is supposed that various questions, upon which the government would have had to come to a speedy decision—such as the convocation or dissolution of the Cortes—will be put off for the present.

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

The Daily Picayune.

3 August 1850, 2

Letter from Hav[illegible]

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, July 27, 1850.

Dear Pic.—I wrote you two days since per Fairy, in which I sent you a copy of the advertisement of the sale of the Susan Loud. Yesterday there appeared another advertisement for sale of the provisions taken on board the two ships. These two advertisements preceded by an official notice of the departure of the Consul appear daily, heading the commercial columns of the *Diario de la Marina*. The most studied malice could not have made a stronger combination. In the face of a peremptory demand, (that is to say if such a demand has been made, for there is good reason to doubt that it ever has been except by the Consul and Capt. Randolph, and they were never supported by the Cabinet or by either of the high naval officers, who have been here,) this is a pretty firm proceeding. But we must do the Spanish officers the justice to say that they have never flinched. They assumed the right to capture, and as this includes the right to try, they have proceeded to trial, notwithstanding all the paper threats. There is very little doubt that Spain means to provoke the United States to a war, and, perhaps, in the hope that if the United States makes the first declarations she may get other European powers to help her. Had Tatnall suffered Randolph to retake the prizes when he begged and prayed to be allowed to do so, this continued insult to our country would never have become a fact, and Spain never would have dared to declare war in defence of a most unwarrantable and indefensible violation of the law of nations. Com. Morris might, perhaps, have prevented much that has occurred, had he adopted the firm bearing his country looked for. Gentlemen may talk of forbearance, but there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

Of the remaining prisoners nothing has transpired. It was supposed that during this week seven more would have been acquitted, but the week has waned, and I fear week after week may wane in the same way. The absence of Mr. Foulhouze's unsustained and simply personal labors in the cause of humanity are beginning to be felt.

I am sorry to say that the Captain General is suffering severely from the ills both of body and mind. Worn down by the late illness of his son, his step-daughter lying at the point of death with consumption, and himself attacked with a painful disorder, he is harassed by the want of union among those around him and by attacks from those who hate him.

The cholera is again making great ravages here. The deaths for several days past have exceeded sixty daily. The Military Hospital has nearly six hundred patients from the army alone. The troops are being sent to the country again.

The erratic movements of the press here are sometimes strange indeed. It was not long since the *Diario de la Marina* was full of fire and fury at strangers in general and Anglo-Americans in particular, and advised them all to pack up their trunks and go away. It now seems to have struck a change of breeze and alters its course to suit circumstances. A few days since the advantages of foreign commerce were broadly set forth, and yesterday it rang the changes on "Patria!—sweet name!" in an appealing sort of leader to all classes. The young editor defines "Patria" to mean not only the soil on which we live, but "our laws, the tutelary shadow of the belief of our forefathers, the language we prattled in our infancy, and in which in later years we poured forth the sentiments of the heart, our habits, our customs and even our very prejudices." This language, addressed to the Spaniard, is very pertinent. It carries him back to the scenes of his childhood, the hopes of his youth, and the disappointments of his maturer age. But with what propriety can it be addressed to the Cuban. He has no country. Spain has no sympathy for him, nor he for her, and the land that gave him birth is in possession of the stranger. He has no laws he can call his own, and is not allowed to complain that those of another land are forced upon him. The "language he prattles in his youth" is called a bastard tongue. His "habits" are stigmatized, his "customs" dreaded, and his "very prejudices" only burn against those who hold him in bondage. Even his religion is not his own. He is christened by a foreign priest to whom he pays half an ounce, married by another to whom he pays two ounces, and buried by another who receives four ounces. Let us hear no more of the Cuban's duty to such a country.

PEREGRINE.

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

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

4 August 1850, 2

Duel at New Orleans.

We learn from the N. O. *True Delta* that a duel was fought on the 23d ult., near the Louisiana Race Track, between Col. [illegible], commander of the Mississippi regiment, forming part of the Cuba expedition, and Captain Lewis, who was master of the steamer *Creole*, at the time of the expedition. The weapons used were pistols—distance ten paces. At the first fire Captain Lewis fell, the ball of his antagonist passing through the fleshy part of both thighs.—The wound, though severe, is not dangerous. Col. Bu[illegible] was not touched.

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New York Herald
4 August 1850, 1

Unhealthy Condition of the White House.—President Fillmore, by the advice of his physician, has taken apartments for the night in Georgetown, in consequence of the unhealthful condition of the White House. Of its unhealthfulness there can be no question. It is believed that almost every inmate of President Tyler and President Polk's families, white and black, were sick there; and there died Generals Harrison and Taylor, who entered its walls well; while from there, with the seeds of disease lurking in his frame, went President Polk, to die a short time afterwards. And there, too, died the first Mrs. Tyler. The cellars of the White House are exceedingly damp at all times, and from the basement story a chilling atmosphere strikes one, whenever the basement doors are opened. One feels at once that such air is unwholesome. Added to this, the malaria from the Potomac, without an intervening object to break its effect, comes up full upon the south side of the White House, in all its unabated, unbroken power. The Long Bridge, as it is called, over the Potomac, actually dikes up the water and makes the river look like a huge mill dam, while the greenness of the sluggish waters on its borders demonstrates to every one what must be the condition of its atmosphere. There should be a light bridge across the Potomac—a high, arched and capacious bridge—so as to let the waters take their natural current unimpeded, and the cellars and basement of the White House should be drained, ventilated and made thoroughly dry.—*Balt. American, Aug. 2.*

Gov. Quitman and the Cuban Invaders.—Gov. Quitman, of Mississippi, having been indicted by a grand jury in New Orleans, for alleged participation in the Cuba expedition, the Governor of Louisiana has made a requisition upon him for himself. The constitution of Mississippi provides, that before a Governor can be tried for a criminal offence, he must be impeached and removed by the Legislature; this, however, refers to crimes against that State, and whether it will be construed so as to apply to those against the United States, seems to be somewhat doubtful.

The Locusts.—These insects appear to be creating considerable excitement among the farmers in Monmouth county, N. J. The Hightstown *Record* says they have already commenced their ravages on the forest trees; the twigs, in many instances, look as though they had been nipped by an early frost. Fears are entertained that they will extend their ravages to the peach orchards, which, if realized, will be of serious consequence. The sting is said to be a deadly one; and on Monday a boy, aged 12 years, was stung by a locust, and died in a few hours afterward.—*Newark Advertiser.*

Domestic Miscellany.

A difficulty occurred in Philadelphia, on the 2d inst. between two colored men, Joshua Lister and Timothy Brown about a female, in which the former was killed, by a stab with a rag picker's spear.

Margaret Thompson, colored, was killed by her son-in-law, John S. Jackson, a few days since, because she interfered while he was beating his wife.

There were six hundred visitors at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., on the 30th ult.

The whole number of deaths by cholera, in Cincinnati, during the month of July, was seven hundred and seventy-five.

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New York Herald

4 August 1850, 2

Movements of Distinguished People.

Hon. John McCauley Kingston, C. W.; Ex-President Tyler and lady, Va.; Major Roland, U. S. A.; Hon. Gideon Haid, Orleans co.; Major Stevens, U. S. A., and 135 others arrived yesterday at the Irving House.

Major Nicholson, Washington; Mr. Stelle, do.; H. B. Irving, Demerara; A. Templeton, do.; Geo. Richie, Philadelphia; F. Meyer, do. A. D. Maxwel, U. S. N., and 55 others arrived yesterday at the American.

Alfred Baker, Geo.; Geo. Small, Ky.; Rev. George Diehl, Easton, Pa., and 120 others arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

The Marquis of Ducro, it is said, is to be appointed Captain General of Cuba, in place of the Conde de Alcoy.

The Overland Emigration to California.—A letter from Fort Laramie, under date of June 20, says:—To form any correct conception of the emigration to California across the prairies, it is necessary to be on the ground. History presents no parallel. Thirty-five thousand persons have already passed this point, and there are some ten thousand still behind. The number of wagons is somewhere near eight thousand. The cholera has made its appearance, and two hundred have been buried. This is no great mortality, taking into consideration the utter destitution of many, the want of prairie knowledge, &c., &c. The amount of rascality on the road is almost beyond belief; there is hardly a crime that has not been perpetrated, from murder down.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
5 August 1850, 2.

Richardson Hardy stopped appearing on the newspaper masthead.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
5 August 1850, 2.

DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS.--A duel was fought near New Orleans, on the 23d, between Colonel Bunch and Capt. Lewis, two of the actors in the Cuba expedition, which resulted in the latter being shot through both thighs. His wounds are not considered dangerous. Capt. Lewis was the commander of the Creole, and had charged misconduct on the part of Col. Bunch at Cardenas.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
6 August 1850, 2.

There are now cruising on the coast of Cuba eighteen vessels, carrying three hundred and eighteen guns, besides five gun boats, with one gun each. This is said to comprise the entire Spanish navy, with the exception of a few vessels absent on service in the East Indies.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
7 August 1850, 2.

The Georgia, in a recent trip from Chagres to New York, 2,580 miles, ran the distance in 7 days, 12 hours, averaging 244 miles in twenty-four hours.

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The Daily Picayune.
7 August 1850, 1

THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany arrived in the Bay of Mobile on Friday last, having the Contoy prisoners on board. They were sent over from Pensacola by order of the U. S. Government, to be put in the custody of the U. S. Marshal for Alabama.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
8 August 1850, 2.

FROM HAVANA

New York, August 7.

The Georgia, from Chagres and Havana, reports all quiet at the latter place. Seven of the prisoners were to be released on the 7th of Aug. The remainder have been sentenced to the chain-gang for eight days.

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New York Herald
8 August 1850, 2

THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—We learn by the steamship Georgia, which arrived here yesterday, from Chagres, via Havana, that the remainder of the Contoy prisoners are yet in confinement, but that seven of them were to be liberated on the sixth of August. The remaining three were to be sentenced to eight years in the chain gang. This is the *finale* of the celebrated piratical invasion of Cuba, by Lopez and his companions.

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The Daily Picayune.

8 August 1850, 2

Letter from Havana.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *August* 4, 1850.

DEAR PIC.—There are alarming rumors in town of some trouble at Puerto Principe. What it really is no one knows exactly, for such is the fear of trusting letters to the mail, that none dare to write any other than statements landatory to the authorities. As the story runs, from some cause unknown a collision took place between the Cubans and Spaniards. The troops were called out, and it is said fired on the people, killing and wounding some thirty or forty. I am inclined to doubt the latter part of the story; but doubtless many arrests have been made.

The Susan Loud is still for sale, no offer having been made. The Georgiana has been hove out and coppered, and will take a cargo of timber to Spain. In the trial of the prisoners nothing has yet been made public. I am told the last consultation will be held to-morrow, and that three of them—the officers—will probably be sentenced to the chain-gang for eight years, and the other seven will receive the same sentence, or a similar one with those sent home. The Spaniards are very fierce in their demands that they be shot.

To-morrow the lady and family of the Captain General leave for New York, on their way to France. The pernicious effects of the climate upon their health renders this step necessary. They will be accompanied by Ceruti, the late Governor and defender of Cardenas. The Count of Alcoy remains here, but ready and desirous to leave. His health is bad. Rumor, who is constantly giving us some new Captain General, talks of Cordova and of Claveria as likely to succeed the present incumbent. Gen. Mirasol's departure has been deferred.

Narvaez is said to be very much excited against the Americans, and, it is here said, is determined to have a war. People high in station here say they do not see how it can be avoided.

The advices of the Queen's confinement are daily expected, but no very great preparations have as yet been made for the royal feasts consequent thereon. The continued prevalence of the cholera has prevented the making the necessary arrangements, and the festivities will no doubt be delayed until the abatement of the epidemic. The deaths in the city are still running from thirty to forty daily. In some parts of the country, generally in the richest sugar district, it has raged with great violence. There is hardly an estate in those districts which it has visited that has not lost twenty or more negroes; and some few have lost as many as sixty or seventy. This diminution of labor will be most severely felt in the coming grinding season. The prospects of the crop at the same time are those of a large one. The fields are now well advanced. Yours, truly, PEREGRINE.

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

8 August 1850, 2

GEN. GARIBALDI IN NEW YORK.—This justly celebrated Italian patriot and general arrived at New York on the morning of the 30th ult., in the ship Waterloo, from Liverpool. The preparations which his countrymen and others have been making for his reception, are most extensive, and the welcome that will greet him here, will partly repay him for the many sufferings he endured in making his escape from Rome, which he defended with sound skill and valor, till overpowered by superior numbers.

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The Daily Picayune.
8 AUGUST 1850, 1
EVENING EDITION

LETTER FROM GEN. QUITMAN.—The Mississippian contains the following letter from Gov. Quitman, in reply to a note from the editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel:

JACKSON, *August* 18, 1850.

My Dear Sir—Your note of yesterday, calling my attention to the comments of the Vicksburg Whig upon an article in the Sentinel of Thursday last, was received late last night.

I find nothing in your article to justify the comments of the Whig, especially after the Mississippian of the 19th July had defined my position upon this subject. I therefore see no reason to avail myself of your kind and obliging offer to deny that you spoke by authority from me. Desiring no concealment, I have no objection that it should be known that I believe the title of Texas to the territory claimed by her on this side of the Rio Grande to be indisputable; that the forcible seizure of any part of this territory by the National Executive would be a wanton act of despotism, which should be sternly resisted by Texas; that as the evident purpose of this movement is to convert a portion of her territory to free soil, the Southern States should make common cause with Texas; and that in the event of a collision of arms, or great danger thereof, I would deem it my duty to convene the Legislature of this State, and recommend to them the adoption of prompt and efficient measures to aid our sister State in the maintenance of her clear rights against federal usurpation. Nor have I a doubt that in so doing I shall conform to the will of the great mass of the people of this State.

I remain, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant, J. A. QUITMAN.

To J. C. Jones, Esq., editor Vicksburg Sentinel.

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CITY OF JACKSON

9 August 1850, 2

FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST.—The steamship Isabel, Capt. Rollins, from Havana, arrived at Charleston on the 25th. Among the passengers was Gen. Campbell, U. S. Consul at Havana, who is on his way to Washington City.

A letter from Key West, of the 22d, says that the case of the steamer Creole came before the United States District Court for trial on the 19th. The Proctor for the defence, not being properly empowered by the owner to defend her, she was condemned by default, and ordered to be sold by the Marshal, after giving legal notice.—It is presumed that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

9 August 1850, 3

A CARD.

Captain Lewis, of the steamship Creole, is the author and originator of a charge that I, at Cardenas, in Cuba, ordered him to put out to sea with that vessel, leaving a portion of the expedition up in that town to Spanish mercy. He did not dare to make it until after I had gone away from Key West; and when I first heard it in Mississippi, it had been generally circulated over the country as true.

I pronounce the charge an infamous and malicious lie, conceived and circulated by Lewis to revenge himself on me for saying to him, on the voyage over to Cuba, in the presence of Col. Wheat, that he was a scoundrel. The country has learned what have been the consequences to Captain Lewis for conceiving and circulating this slander; and I now state, that I shall endeavor to make the same kind of settlement with all future vouchers for the truth of the charge, provided the community regards them as honorable and respectable men.

I presume there is no member of the Mississippi battalion, commanded by me at Cardenas, who will deny that I did my duty to the expedition and to my command in the storming of that town. I do not know of but one member of the battalion who did not fight, and he was not a Mississippian. My command was not in the battle of the evening with the Lancers, because they were on duty at the steamship by General Lopez's orders; but when the guns of the battle of the evening were heard, without orders, I marched the battalion towards the scene of action and joined it in the streets to the left of the Louisiana regiment, having then and there reported my men and self for duty to Col. Bell as my senior officer. After all anticipation of another attack had passed away the different corps of the expedition were *simultaneously* re-embarked.

The editor of the Louisville Kentucky Democrat, (newspaper) applies to my name, almost every term of abuse which his malicious mind is capable of conceiving, but the gravamen of his gratuitous editorial is the truth of Lewis' charge. Accompanied by a friend, I was proceeding to Louisville to hold this man personally responsible for the article, when I learned from reliable sources, that he is a member of some church and is known to be of that most despicable class of human beings—a coward. I could not see the good sense of hunting up a coward to get a fight, and hence I did not go to Louisville.

This editor says I never was in a battle until the storming of Cardenas occurred. I fought with the regiment of Kentucky cavalry at Buena Vista, and if any officer of that regiment will state that I did not fight in that battle, in a manner worthy of the day and the occasion, then I am willing to be branded as being as great a coward as the editor of the Louisville Democrat.

Statements from my commanding officers of my conduct at Buena Vista, can be seen at the office of the Mississippian.

M. J. BUNCH.

Jackson, Miss. Aug. 6th, 1850.

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New York Herald
9 August 1850, 2

From Cardenas.—The brig Tonquin arrived yesterday from the above port, by which we learn that great excitement existed there in consequence of the reception of a report of an expedition of revolutionists having landed at Cienfuegos, in consequence of which the Governor of Cardenas had summoned the inhabitants to arm in defence of the city. They had also established a night patrole of the citizens. There was some little sickness among the negroes on the plantations, but in other respects the place was perfectly healthy. There was no sale for northern produce, such as lumber, shooks, &c.; molasses worth twe reals. Sugars have all been forwarded to the United States. No freights offering.

City Intelligence.

General Paez.—At 12 o'clock yesterday, General Paez held a levee in the Governor's room, in the City Hall. He was accompanied by the Mayor, and by his friend Mr. J. B. Purroy, of this city, who acted as his interpreter. The gallant old General looked remarkably well. A large number of citizens paid their respects to the "illustrious citizen" of Venezuela. He examined all the paintings in the room. When he came to Washington's portrait, he feasted his eyes for several minutes upon it, and his countenance was lighted up with joy. He expressed his unbounded admiration of Washington's character. His manner is exceedingly affable and polite, and he left a highly favorable impression on the minds of all who saw him. He drove back to the Astor House at 2 o'clock.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

9 August 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

M Lewis Clark, Mo
Gen Campbell, Havana
~~J J Robb, Texas~~
~~S W McCown, do~~
~~Wm C Nichol, do~~
James A Porter, do
J W Armstrong, La
Samuel W Speer, Miss
Miss F M Alvord, N Y
N O Preston, lady and daughter, La
W H Judson, Miss.
Wilson Carey, Ohio
J H Wallace, Iowa
W Y Morris, York
Mr and Mrs Ginnis, two children, and serv't
Mr Timberlake, N Y
Mr Ashtabunaga, Chilian Legation
H Ketchum, N Y
D D Byerly, Phil
J Downer, Fla
R S Mercer, Md
Mr Ward, Boston
Mr Aspinwall, N Y
Mr and Miss Wardell
Mr Goodenow, Boston
Jno H McGavock, Tenn
Jno Harding, do

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue between 6th and 7th streets.

R Jacobs, Va
G Whitcall, do
L Fairman, Md
M Gerard, Pa
Geo Radford, do
Samuel Heald, N Y
Wm R Miller, do
P Reddington, Va
C R McDowell, do
James J Henry, Vt
S L Boyd, Md
C P Rose, do
Robt Young, Pa
S J Drake, Maine
A P Hubard, do
R Powers, Mass
Wm N Cornell, do
R S Hart, Boston
A C Morehouse and lady, Georgia
M D Barnes and lady, Ga
Wooten, do
Bucks, do
Mrs Gardiner, do
Miss Conn, do
Alex Scott, do
Mrs G N Pease, Ala
E R Pease, Ga
T A Slappy, do
John Dawson, Va
A Smith, Balt
S Owings Ballard, Tenn
Jno T Hull, Miss
L D Taylor, N Y
S J Isaacs, Tenn
Jas J Hunton, Va
Wm Hayne, do
Chas E Sinclair, do
W Williams, N Y
James Southard, Ohio

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

R R Jetton, Tenn
W H Vaux, do
J Stuart and lady, U S N
J T Ferree, Pa
B Busbee, N C
E F Rogland, Va
W L McLarey, Pa
S Redseck, do
G M Marshall, Miss
E M Young, Ga
Mrs Austin, do
Mr Steinmitz, London
W A Major, jr, N Y
J Littlejohn, La
Miss Junes, Ark
J R Murray, Miss
Miss Fleming
Mrs. A Fleming
J P Caldwell, Tenn
W C Harkins, Pa
J Harkins, do
P Della Torre, S C
E L Brumdage, N Y
J H Griffith, Balt
W H Griffith, do
Miss M Griffith, Ky
Miss R T Griffith, do
H Gray, do
H M Bash, Balt
H Phillips, N Y
R Morrison, do
J A Hopkins, S C
F Wilson, do
H W Torry, Boston
R M Pritchard, N Y
J H Fillan, Ga
R E Townsend, S C
C P Townsend, do
J H Hall, Ga
J Miller, Ga
D Sanford, do
R B Tilton, Tenn
W H Vann, do

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Gen C A Kouly, La
Hon Howell Cobb, Ga
L Adams, La
Wm Hopkins, do
J K Bayless, do
J G Rountree, do
S Cochrell, Miss
G W Nicols, do
B C Adams, La
Lieut Geo Adams, Miss
D C Digges, Md
Dr B J Gardiner and servant, Md
R N Richardson, Ky
J W Eno, La
Mrs Glassett and child, Louisiana
D H Smith, Wash'n
J R Thompson, La
John Smith, Balt
Mrs Johnson, Balt
B C Shacklett, Pa
Thos S Elder, La
W S Royal, Ga
Mr and Mrs Hammersly and child, Md
Charles Selden, Conn
S R Selden, do
J S Gustin, N J

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Louis Ernst, N C
Antonio Verdi, Italy
G Quackenbush, N Y
J L Phelps, U S N
T P Kennedy, Fla
M C Brown, do
E D House, do
W McDougal, do
A H Brown, Wash'n
Dr Ernest Vulgar, Va
Wm Magens, Phil
Mons Francisco Dubris, Delaware
D H Kent, Wash'n
H E Worthgold,
W W Roberts, Ga

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The Daily Picayune.

10 August 1850, 1

The Contoy Prisoners.

We learn from the Mobile Tribune that on Tuesday last the steamer Swan was chartered by the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Bingham, to transport to the city from the sloop-of-war Albany the Contoy prisoners. The day was very pleasant, and a considerable number of persons went down to see the men who have become so notorious. The whole party was invited by the officers of the Albany on board of their fine vessel, and there treated with all that gallantry and hospitality which are noted features of the naval branch of the service. Champagne sparkled in all quarters, and toasts and sentiments were given with a right good will. The Tribune gives a glowing description of the vessel, its neatness and the order which appeared to prevail on board and continues:

After some of the curiosity of the passengers was sated, the roll of the Contoy prisoners was called by Lieut. Ridgely, and as each name was spoken, the man who bore it passed by with his baggage on his shoulder, and disappeared over the side on to the deck of the Swan. We noticed that nearly all of them seized the hand of the officer and gave it a hearty caress as they passed him.

Of these prisoners some eighteen or twenty are from Cincinnati. Some twelve or fourteen are from Jackson and its vicinity, in Mississippi. The rest are from divers sections. They all tell dismal stories of their sufferings while lying imprisoned at Havana. They were kept heavily ironed all the time, and watched by armed men day and night, with a vigilance that seemed to denote that a rescue was not unexpected. They fared otherwise not over-sumptuously, and had no more to eat than would cleverly keep their souls and bodies together. Most of them were in momentary expectation of a summons to death, and were kept so entirely ignorant of what was doing by the U. S. Government in their behalf, that it was not until their irons were knocked off that they discovered that they had been authoritatively demanded. Most of them are in sound health, and look very little the worse for their hard treatment. With two or three exceptions, they are also quite youthful, and none of them bears indications of profligacy or viciousness. We suspect that the tale they tell of being deluded into the foolhardy expedition is true. They do not look like men who would voluntarily seek glory or wealth by any of that Quixotic madness which characterizes Lopez and his associates.

After their transfer, the officers were invited to enjoy the hospitality of the Swan, and thereon was resumed the popping of champagne and the reproduction of patriotic and grateful toasts. As we pushed off, at a signal on board the Albany, every sailor ran up the windward rigging like a squirrel and gave three brazen shouts, as deafening as the roaring of a park of heavy artillery. The officers stood on the quarter deck and chimed in with the huge sound, and made old ocean quake. In a thin treble we returned the compliment, and then took our course to the city. Every soul of us came away with a durable belief that Uncle Sam's boys are as noble a set of fellows as one could find any time within a year's diligent search, and quite worthy of being the seaward guardians of the national character.

Of the prisoners, we learn that two or three may be detained as witnesses, or their affidavits taken, to be used in the cases now pending in the U. S. Court at New Orleans. But whither, when discharged, will the poor fellows go? Most of them are destitute and far from home, without acquaintances and no present way, except charity, of providing subsistence or seeking the places where they are known. Many of them are experienced mechanics, and by the aid of those who have employment to give, might thus be engaged in useful pursuits until they can earn the means of reaching their friends. We make this appeal, not because those who started and aided the Cuban expedition deserve the slightest respect of the public. We think they committed a great crime—happily not so disastrous as it might have been. They might have involved the civilized world in a war, whose end would have been general ruin and exhaustion. They deserve no sympathy; but the prisoners who are now among us are innocent in three ways: first, it is by no means certain that they knew whither they were going when they started; it is not certain that most of them did not start for California, and were deluded on the way thither; and, lastly, it is just as certain that most of them had not the slightest idea of the consequences of the enterprise in which they were engaged, even if they engaged voluntarily. They were mere instruments in the hands of other men. We hold them to be dupes and subjects for public pity and charity. Most of them when they began their journey had evidently no knowledge of the world or the intentions of those who misled them. Why, some of them are as innocent as children! We saw one poor fellow on the Swan weep bitter tears, appalled at the prospect of coming to a strange place, away from home, and totally helpless. He sat inconsolable, till some one by whispering a few words of comfort in his ear, brought the sunshine of smiles through the rain-drops of his heart. Certainly this man is to be pitied! He had no ambition in going to Cuba. He did not know how momentous the end of the piratical expedition in which he was engaged was likely to be! We trust that the citizens will exert some Christian kindness towards the prisoners, and will guarantee that no man will hereafter be ever able to tempt one of them in search of wild geese in Cuba or any where else.

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The Daily Picayune.

18 August 1850, 1

ARRIVAL HERE OF THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—The Contoy prisoners who were brought to Mobile on the U. S. ship Albany, were released yesterday by the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Hamilton. Several of them arrived in this city this morning, on their way home. We learn that they have forwarded to Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, through Mr. Hamilton, two statements, setting forth the manner in which they were inveigled into the expedition, contradicting the statement made extensively in the papers of the humanity of their treatment, and stating the cruel treatment they received at the hands of the Spanish authorities. From the day they were taken prisoners they were treated with the utmost barbarity, put in double irons, weighing about eight pounds, and remained in that condition for 54 days, until they were released. Many of them were sick and suffering for want of medicine; but the surgeon of the frigate Soberano, on board of which they were confined, let them go without attention, only occasionally giving a man relief, as it suited his whims.

Some seventeen of the prisoners are from Cincinnati, and, as they inform us, had embarked under the impression they were going to California. They were among the company raised by Capt. Hardee, in Kentucky and Ohio, who, when he enlisted them, represented, as they charge, that they were going to California to work in the quartz mountains for gold. After the bark Georgiana, on which vessel they had embarked, left the Balize, Capt. Hardee stated to the whole crew the object of the expedition, and admitted that he had been guilty of deception in raising the men, but he felt that the magnitude of the scheme and the certainty of success warranted the deception. The Spanish officers and soldiers took the money and jewelry found on the prisoners, and when they were released restored the jewelry, but kept about one-half of the money. They were told they must receive the money and divide it *pro rata*, and make up the loss (!) each man had sustained. They were then made to sign a paper that they had received all their money and jewelry. On being set free they were told they were banished from the island, and if ever caught in any part of the Spanish dominions, they would be condemned to ten years' hard labor.

The conduct of Mr. Hamilton, of Mobile, the U. S. District Attorney, towards these men, is spoken of in the highest terms for his kindness and generosity; he having raised a subscription to enable them to start on their way home.

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New York Herald

11 August 1850, 1

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—On the very night preceding the landing of the late Cuban expedition at Cardenas, a large vessel came quietly up to the wharf, and landed six hundred negroes from the hold, poor, miserable, half-dead shadows of men, who had been torn from their homes in Africa, and introduced into the island by the consent and to the great profit of the Captain General of Cuba. Shortly after this occurrence, a bag containing about $20,000 was found at the door of the Captain General's sleeping room, which—as there appears no acknowledgment for the same in the published reports of the receipts by the treasury—we presume, went to swell the already large pile of savings of Condé Alcoy during his very economical administration. Now, these facts we learn from a highly intelligent citizen lately from Cuba, who was in the vicinity of the transactions when they occurred, and they have been substantially confirmed by the statements of others. They are facts notorious to all Americans and foreigners in Cuba.—*New Orleans Delta*, August 2.

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New York Herald
11 August 1850, 1

GENERAL TAYLOR'S ESTATE.—Messrs. Maunsell White & Co., of New Orleans, who state they have been agents for General Taylor for the past twenty-five years, in a letter to the *Picayune*, alluding to the statements made by various correspondents, that he had died somewhat embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, say they are full of errors and misstatements, and add:—"Some of them are calculated to give pain to many who loved him in life and revere his memory, from the apprehensions they express that he has left an embarrassed estate and a family insufficiently provided for. These representations, we are happy to be able to say, are unfounded in every particular. As his agents for more than twenty-five years, we can say with some certainty that he leaves to his family, in bank stocks and other valuable property, the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. He never, to our knowledge, was indebted to any one. We have never seen his obligation in the shape of a note. He died without owing a dollar.

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New York Herald
11 August 1850, 2

Movements of Distinguished People.

Hon D. M Stewart, D. N. Walker, Richmond; Capt. R. H Simons, Capt. P. O. Wilson, S. W. Kirkland, New Orleans; J. Downen, M. N. Scott, Florida; Wm. Francis, A. Ware, Mass., and thirty-four others, arrived yesterday and took rooms at the Clinton Hotel.

Judge Wayne, Ga.; Prof. L. F. B. Morse, Poughkeepsie; W. R. Carter, St. Louis; J. H McNab, Halifax, and one hundred and eighty-seven others, arrived yesterday at the Irving House.

S. C Adamson, Ga.; J. Shanklin, Ky.; Geo. Brown, Charleston; G. Burr, U. S. A.; E. Child, Washington, and forty others, arrived yesterday at the American.

R. Ring, U. S. N.; J. Hudson, Ga.; T. Butler King, do; G. G. Hopson, Valparaiso; General Bankhead, U. S. A., and ninety-five others arrived at the Astor.

J R. Norton, Savannah; S. Cato, Alabama, G. F. Thomas, Conn.; W. Washburn, New Orleans, and fifty-seven others, arrived yesterday at the Franklin.

J. H. Foulhouze, Esq., has arrived at New Orleans, after his long and mysterious visit to Havana.

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12 August 1850, 1

CONCESIONES POLITICAS.

"Une Revolution est légitime quand elle est provoquée par une longue resistance du pouvoir constitué á une reforme impérieusement demandée par la voix publique."
HAURÉAU.

Corre bien acogida y engendra lisonjeras esperanzas en corazones muy cubanos, la voz de que el gobierno de España está dispuesto á hacer liberales concesiones politicas á los desheredados y oprimidos colonos de Puerto Rico y Cuba.

Nada tendria de estraño que en las apuradas circunstancias en que se encuentra hoy el gobierno colonial, se sugiriese la idea de poner en circulacion desde Madrid esos rumores, ó sordos anuncios de reformas politicas y administrativas, con el objeto de acallar las acusaciones contra la metrópoli, y de contener ó retardar el movimiento revolucionario de las colonias. Lo que nosotros estrañamos es que haya Cubanos tan candorosos que asi se dejen aluzinar, y que ayuden á aluzinar á otros inspirando confianza en el liberalismo y buena fé del gobierno de España; cuando nadie ignora que promesas solemnes, consignadas en la Constitucion de la monarquía, recordadas repetidas vezes en las Cortes, y reclamadas por la prensa y por Cubanos muy leales, que han tenido valor para alzar su voz en favor de la patria, no se han cumplido en mas de doce años.

En vista de esto, y de no descubrirse ni aun indicios de que el gobierno metropolitano esté animado de semejantes liberales disposiciones hácia sus colonias de América no vacilamos en manifestar nuestras sospechas de que tales rumores no son mas que un ardid político, ó no tienen otro fundamento ni origen que los vehementisimos deseos de los mismos Cubanos, que como

" soñaba el ciego que veia,
y soñaba lo que queria; "

asi ellos estan soñando con las dichosas leyes especiales prometidas en la Constitucion de 1837, y con derechos politicos, garantias individuales, reformas económicas y administrativas, responsabilidad de las autoridades, y otra infinidad de beneficios que la buena madre España ha de otorgarles liberal y espontáneamente: delirios que el miedo engendra en el seno de la esperanza!

Pero es preciso ser francos y no tratar de aluzinarnos ni engañarnos los unos á los otros. No con ardides del maquiavelismo español, ni con promesas ilusorias, ni con esperanzas de concesiones humillantes y mezquinas lograrán remediarse los males que aquejan, ni evitarse los desastres que amenazan á nuestra desventurada patria, Cuba. No: preciso es que nuestros hermanos oigan la verdad desnuda, comprendan la situacion, conozcan sus derechos propios é imprescriptibles, examinen sus recursos, y se persuadan de que en su tierra ellos solos son los fuertes; entonces se unirán todos como un solo hombre, y tendrán valor para armarse, y resolucion para reconquistar sus derechos, y su patria. No engaños, sino desengaños es lo que se necesita para hacer el bien á los pueblos. Que comprendan y se persuadan nuestros compatriotas y hermanos de estas grandes verdades que la Historia y la esperiencia de tres y medio siglos han demostrado: que nada tienen que esperar del gobierno de España, sino despotismo, opresion y contribuciones sin termino; y que ningun pueblo de América alcanzó justicia ni libertad con súplicas ni peticiones humillantes, ni con resignacion ni argumentos filosóficos, sino con la union de los Americanos, con la fuerza que repele la fuerza, y con el valor que castiga la insolencia de los opresores y tiranos: solo asi se alcanza la libertad.

No hay qué esperar, pues, ni qué aspirar á concesiones de España. Desgraciado del pueblo que esté atenido á que le hagan concesiones, ó tenga que mendigarlas como favores ó mercedes de un poder usurpado! Al cabo ese pueblo no es mas que un esclavo; y precarios son los bienes que dependen de la voluntad de un amo, cualquiera que sea. Grande, magnánimo, inspirado cual otro Moises apareció Pio IX en el Vaticano, reflejando sobre la Ciudad eterna rayos de luz divina; y el Pueblo romano conmovido de gratitud, y rebozado el corazon de esperanzas, se postró á recibir de las manos del Pontifice las Tablas de la Ley, el Decálogo político del siglo XIX—El Pueblo romano responda donde están y cuales son sus derechos politicos, sus garantias individuales, sus esperanzas en fin de un porvenir mas venturoso y digno de los descendientes de los Brutos y Cincinatos. Desgraciado del pueblo que esté atenido á *concesiones* de un Amo, y no tenga virtud y valor para reconquistar sus derechos usurpados!

Luego que por una serie de usurpaciones y abusos del Poder constituido, ha llegado un pueblo á perder todos ó la mayor parte de sus derechos; que se ve reducido á la sumision sin condiciones, ó á la obediencia pasiva de los irracionales; cualesquiera *concesiones*, ó derechos que se le otorgan, se miran como beneficios para quien ha consentido en el despojo de sus derechos, y perdido hasta el de quejarse. De aqui el encarecer como actos de la munificencia soberana, las mas mezquinas *concesiones politicas*; pero esto no es mas en sustancia y en realidad (valga una espresion vulgar) que convidar al robado con su propio dinero.

Cuando un pueblo no tiene el derecho de organizar su gobierno como mejor le plazca; de elegir sus representantes y administradores entre aquellos de sus conciudadanos que mas confianza le inspiren; de imponerse sus contribuciones, derramarlas, destinarlas é invertirlas en lo que considere necesario ó útil para su servicio, engrandecimiento, ó gloria; cuando, en una palabra, el pueblo es del gobierno, y no el gobierno del pueblo; invertido está alli el órden razional de la asociacion humana; el creador sujeto á la creatura; el Señor hecho siervo; el que paga su dinero para que le sirvan y le sirvan bien, reducido á servir, y á pagar además porque le manden, y hasta porque le manden mal.

Este es el caso; este es el estado verdadero de miseria y degradacion política á que han llegado, y á que se ven reducidos los habitantes de Cuba y Puerte Rico, hijos y descendientes de una nacion magnánima, cuyo gobierno blazona de liberal, ilustrado y generoso entre los de Europa.

Nunca menos que hoy pueden esperarse concesiones liberales de España para sus Colonias de América. Amenazado el gobierno de una revolucion que él mismo ha provocado con su resistencia á conceder lo que no solo debe de justicia, sino lo que solemnemente ha prometido; no querrá hacer hoy, por no mostrarse debil, lo que antes pudo hacer adquiriéndose la opinion de fuerte y de justo.

Pero hablemos sin rodeos, y digamos la verdad toda entera. ¿Por qué han de esperar los Cubanos concesiones liberales de España, cuando es cuestionable si el gobierno español se cuenta entre los gobiernos libres de Europa? Quién ha podido dar nunca, lo que para si no tiene! Creen nuestros paisanos los *Concesionistas*, de buena fé, en conciencia, que el gobierno de España seria capaz de darnos derechos políticos despues de habernos despojado hasta de los naturales? Qué delirio! El gobierno de España no hará tales concesiones, ni piensa en ello, pues teme y con razon, que servirian para apresurar y asegurar mas la Independencia de Cuba. Y si las tales *concesiones políticas*, no fuesen otra cosa que otra de tantas *engañifas políticas* como las que se han empleado en Américas para dominarnos y estafarnos con más impunidad; entonces ¿qué beneficios reportariamos de ellas, ó con qué fin se hacen concebir esas esperanzas á los habitantes de Cuba y Puerto Rico? Cuánto mejor y mas honrado no es desengañarlos de una vez, y convencerlos de que nada tienen que esperar del gobierno español sino despotismo, ultrajes y contribuciones!

La política colonial de España nunca ha sido otra, ni ha dado jamás frutos de libertad. En cuanto á la que ha adoptado para las colonias Americanas que le quedan, ya no deja duda, está determinada, fija sobre esta base: dominacion y sumision á todo trance y sin condiciones. Esperar otra cosa es un delirio, y delirio de cobardes esclavos. Los gobernantes de Cuba han logrado persuadir al gobierno metropolitano que cualesquiera derechos políticos y garantias individuales que se otorgasen á los colonos, otro bien no alcanzarian que apresurar la independencia de las Colonias. Por otra parte el gobierno sabe que Cuba está bajo la influencia de los Estados Unidos y demas Repúblicas hermanas; que nuestra juventud se educa, se empapa en las doctrinas democráticas y republicanas, rozandose constantemente con los hombres mas libres de la tierra; que nuestros intereses materiales se identifican, se confunden, se fomentan y prosperan con los de estas Repúblicas; y finalmente, que para imponer y conservar un yugo que todos detestan, no le queda otro recurso que emplear la fuerza del soldado. Cómo pues, hay quien espere concesiones políticas de España en estas circunstancias, cuando no las hizo en tiempo que pudiera hacerlo airosamente, como si fuese por su espontánea voluntad? En el dia, lanzado ya el carro de la revolucion en Cuba, parecerian tales concesiones arrancadas por el pueblo y otorgadas por el miedo; bastante para que á ellas se siguiese inmediatamente el grito de independencia. No les queda, pues, á Cuba y Puerto Rico otro medio de alcanzar la libertad que repeler la fuerza con la fuerza, uniéndose sus hijos como hermanos, como un solo hombre, y utilizando los inagotables recursos que les brinda su pais y sus hermanos de América. El dia que se resuelvan á pelear unidos verán que en su tierra solo ellos son fuertes, y solo de ellos será la victoria.

La revolucion solamente puede salvar á Cuba de la ruina y esterminio con que la amenaza España; y la revolucion de los Cubanos es la mas justa y legitima de las revoluciones americanas.

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12 August 1850, 1,2

PROYECTOS DE LA COMISION REGIA.

La Comision Regia hispano-colonial despachada para examinar el estado actual de la Isla de *Cuba* y de sus gentes, é informar de todo al Gobierno supremo, ha concebido el vastisimo proyecto de defensa, que es en su concepto la mas urgente necesidad á que hay que acudir de toda preferencia, y sin pérdida de tiempo.

Si á tan vasta concepcion y á los gemidos que la acompañan corresponde el parto, á fe que no se dirá que parió un raton. Daremos á nuestros lectores una idea de este sapientisimo plan be defensa interior y esterior, terrestre y naval, segun nos lo han comunicado nuestros amigos de la Habana, y haremos á continuacion unas breves y ligeras observaciones.

FORTIFICACIONES.

En la *Costa del Norte*, se construirán en Bahía-Honda, *Habana*, Matanzas y Nipe.

En la del Sur, en *Cienfuegos*, *Cuba* y Guantánamo.

Las fortificaciones de las siete estaciones navales importarán catorce millones de pesos—de los cuales se emplearán cinco millones en la Habana, y consistirán de una línea de ocho fuertes que principiará en el *Castillo del Principe* y continuará al rededor de la bahía hasta el N°. 4., á una distancia de quince mil varas, y una simple tapia aspillerada que mure toda la ciudad.

En las seis estaciones navales restantes se construirán arsenales con sus diques; lo que costará cuatro millones de pesos.

Se construirán tambien sesenta barcos de guerra, de los cuales veinte y cinco serán Vapores. El costo de esta armada se calcula en unos veinte millones de pesos.

El ejército se aumentará hasta 30,000 hombres y 25,000 milicianos, y los gastos subirán á cuatro millones de pesos.

FERRO—*CARRILES*.

UNO CENTRAL: desde el ferro-carril de Villaclara á Punta de *Maisí*, y desde Guanajay al *Cabo* de San Antonio.

RAMALES: se construirán doce desde el *CENTRAL* á los puertos principales de las dos costas. Para estos ferro-carriles se ha calculado el gasto de cuarenta millones de pesos.

TELÉGRAFOS.

Los de tierra y aspas en las costas, de puerto á puerto, costarán por lo bajo trescientos mil pesos.

Los telégrafos eléctricos por los ferro-carriles, solo costarán unos cien mil pesos.—

Este vasto plan deberá realizarse en el término de cuatro años; y los ochenta millones á que asciende aproximadamente el presupuesto deberán sacarse de:

Un empréstito hecho en Inglaterra:

Otro empréstito nacional:

Y los productos de las contribuciones de la Isla que se aumentarán en un 33 p. %.—

La primera observacion que se nos ocurre es que semejantes planes de defensa revelan la persuasion en que está el gobierno español de que está muy próximo el término de su dominacion en América.

Segunda: que pues reconoce la necesidad de prepararse para su defensa con nuevas fortificaciones, armada, ejército, &c. prueba es de que no confia en la *fuerza actual* de que puede disponer, que no la considera competente para sostenerle contra un ataque interior ó esterior, ó de ambos modos combinado.

Tercera: que el gobierno aparenta, pero no tiene la menor confianza en esa fidelidad y ese bienestar que tanto cacarea de los *Cubanos*, y menos aun en la lealtad de las potencias amigas de Europa ni de América. España como una mala madre se ha visto abandonada de sus hijas y de sus amigas; porque nadie simpatiza con los malos, y á la hora del combate justo es que todos los abandonen y los dejen solos. La Historia de la Revolucion de América es el comprobante de esta verdad, y al mismo tiempo la garantía de la Revolucion de Cuba. La Europa y la América se regocijarán de la Independencia de Cuba, y todos los pueblos oprimidos verán ensancharse el Asilo de la Libertad, y abrirse nuevas fuentes de riqueza para los industriosos y trabajadores.

Cuarta: Ochenta millones de pesos que tendrá que pedir España prestados, sobre mas de trescientos millones que debe, y cuyos intereses no pagn, ni alcanzan á pagar sus entradas, lejos de robustecer al gobierno le debilitarán mas, reduciendo á una postracion mortal á España y sus Colonias. Y al cabo, que conseguirá con esos nuevos y exhorbitantes gastos? Nada, absolutamente nada para su bien, ni para su objeto; porque á la corta ó á la larga los Cubanos y los Americanos se entenderán y convendrán, ya que España no quiere entenderse ni convenirse en arreglos pazificos, para apoderarse de la Isla sin que poder humano pueda evitarlo. La naturaleza, la razon y el interes estan conspirando de consuno contra la dominacion de España; y no hay ningun gobierno que sea bastante poderoso contra Dios, contra las leyes eternas é inflexibles de la justicia, y contra los intereses y utilidad de muchos pueblos. ? Cuanto mas sabio, mas moral, mas útil pora todos no seria, que en vez de gastar España ochenta millones inutil é inicuamente para oprimir y empobrecer á sus hijos, se los ahorrase y además se embolsase cien millones que sus propios hijos le durian gustosisimos y agradecidos por su Independencia, por el derecho tan legítimo de organizar su gobierno, y dirigir sus intereses y negocios como ellos lo juzgasen mas conveniente? Cuanto mas glorioso no seria para España garantizarles una Patria y un porvenir dichoso á sus hijos en Cuba, que no estarlos amenazando con destruirlos, y asolar el pais, antes que consentir en que sean libres y que se gobiernen por sí?

Quinta: que todos estos proyectos y planes llamados de defensa y conservacion de Cuba, y que son en realidad para su pérdida y destruccion, demuestran que nada está tan distante de la voluntad y del pensamiento del Gobierno español como hacer concesiones liberales de derechos políticos á sus Colonos de América; y que tanto las leyes especiales prometidas en la constitucion de 1837 como los informes de las diversas Comisiones Regias, no tendrán otro resultado que agravar mas las cadenas, hacer mas desesperada la situacion, y apresurar una revolucion que será tanto mas desastrosa cuanto mas la demoren los Cubanos. Para España esas fortalezas, esas escuadras y esos ejércitos, no son de mas seguridad acá en América, que las fuerzas colosales con que contaba antes de la Revolucion americana, ni las que creó y puso en accion durante la lucha con los insurgentes: el resultado al fin será el que ha sido siempre, vergüenza para España, y perjuicio, para todos los Españoles. Pero para *Cuba*, suponiendo que tales fortalezas, escuadras y ejércitos se agregasen, seria la muerte segura por consuncion; por que por una parte, el mero anuncio de esos aprestos guerreros, es causa ya de que se saquen de la Isla los capitales que fomentan su agricultura y su comercio; y por otra las contribuciones que será indispensable echar para sostener mayor número de zánganos, acabarán de postrar una poblacion harto abrumada ya de una carga tan desproporcionada á su fuerza. El gobierno con sus proyectos descubre la verdad que quiere ocultar, y es que se siente débil; y los *Cubanos* deben aprovechar el momento, antes que se refuerze y robustezca el poder que los oprime y amenaza con ruina y esterminio.

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

12 August 1850, 2-4

ESPIRITU REVOLUCIONARIO DE LOS CUBANOS.

Tan largo tiempo ha yazido en sus pesadas cadenas la isla de Cuba, con tanta profusion el gobierno colonial ha sabido pagar á los encargados de hacer la apología de sus actos despóticos y sus estafas, que hasta la prensa libre, independiente é ilustrada de este pais ha llegado á persuadirse de que en efecto los Cubanos son la admirable escepcion de los pueblos esclavizados, y que el espíritu revolucionario no ha encontrado entre ellos todavia camino, calor ni abrigo.

Para deshacer tan craso error, creeriamos bastantes los testimonios que presenta la historia de todos los pueblos, muy particularmente los que presenta la moderna de las vastas posesiones Españolas en este mismo continente, sino viésemos que apesar de ellos se admite aquella creencia, y si no contásemos, como contamos con datos fehacientes y de varias épocas, que prueban á no dejar duda que los Cubanos no ya no forman la admirable escepcion de los pueblos esclavizados, sinó que, al menos desde principios de este siglo, el estado de insurreccion entre ellos ha pasado á ser un estado normal.

Monopolizado como estaba por el rey el tabaco, ramo principal de su agricultura; cerrados como estaban sus puertos al comercio directo con las naciones estrangeras, se puede decir, que hasta los años de 1820, no vinó la isla de Cuba á figurar entre las colonias agrícolas, comerciales y pobladas de la corona de España. El ramo de su educacion, descuidado enteramente por el gobierno, apesar de los esfuerzos de Cubanos ilustrados y de influencia, habia caminado al mismo paso que su poblacion, su agricultura y su comercio. Sin embargo, en el corto periodo constitucional de 1812, en que hubo imprenta libre, elecciones populares, discusion de materias económicas, políticas y administrativas, y enseñanza gratuita de esas ciencias y de filosofia, si la instruccion no penetró en las masas, la esfera de la civilizacion se ensanchó un tanto y dió órigen á un número no pequeño de Cubanos que pensaron en que tambien podia hacerse de Cuba otra cosa que una Colonia de una monarquia europea. Y no mas que once años despues, en 1823, epoca del segundo periodo constitucional, ó del sistema, como decian nuestros padres, se tendieron los hilos de una de las mas grandes y serias insurrecciones que cuentan los anales de la *feliz y siempre fiel* isla de Cuba.

Con la existencia de las sociedades secretas ó masónicas, que favorecia la libertad constitucional, fue facil á los caudillos de la insurreccion intentada hacerse de prosélitos en todas las poblaciones principales de la Isla, y combinar un plan vasto y fuerte, que asegurase el triunfo de la causa de la independencia, que se proponian. La conspiracion se tituló de los *Soles de Bolivar*. Los Cubanos que soñaban en la libertad de su pais, viendola triunfante en el Sur de America, enviaron algunos emisarios al Libertador de Colombia para ver qué ayuda podria prestarles en caso que lograsen dar el grito de insurreccion en Cuba. Bolivar los recibió con agasajo, les reiteró el deseo de esterminar la dominacion española en el Nuevo Mundo, y les prometió la mas eficaz ayuda. De aquí la trama y el titulo de la conspiracion. Era el cabeza de ella en la Habana el coronel Don José Lemus, hombre de no comunes prendas como militar, hábil, astuto, amable y valeroso. En Matanzas se distinguian los patriotas Don José Teurbon Tolon, abogado instruido y elocuente, Don José Manuel Hernandez, doctor, hombre de grandes talentos y virtudes; en Trinidad los propietarios mas ricos, en Puerto Principe, los jóvenes mas ilustres por sus virtudes y connotaciones, y lo mismo en las demás ciudades de la Isla. Contaban los conspiradores con la milicia [llamados urbanos] armada y ya con alguna disciplina, tambien con la tropa veterana, entre cuya oficialidad habia muchos criollos y españoles republicanos, miembros de las sociedades secretas, donde se habian tendido los primeros hilos de la tramia. La noche del 16 de Agosto de 1823, víspera del dia en que debia darse el grito, pues todo estaba preparado, armas y hombres apostados en convenientes puntos, el por siempre infame traidor Don Agustin Ferreti, que hasta allí habia obrado como uno de los cobezillas, delató lo que pasaba al Capitan General. En aquella misma noche fueron presos Lemus, el caraqueño Peoli, habil marino, Don Lucas Ugarte, astuto guatemalteco, el jóven Don Pedro Recio Sanchez, y otra infinidad de personas, cabezas y partes muy principales del movimiento. Tambien cayeron en manos del Gobierno las proclamas impresas, el plan de la conspiracion y la bandera bordada por manos de una jóven habanera que aun vive, y debia enarbolarse al amanecer del siguiente dia. Sustanciada la causa al cabo de un año de curso, todas esas cosas fueron quemadas en la plaza pública por mano del verdugo, delante de la tropa tendida en son de batalla: los jefes y principales cabezas de la conspiracion condenados á muerte, otros á presidio, otros á destierro, sin contar el gran número de los que pudieron en tiempo escapar, huyendo unos á Jamaica, otros á Costa-firme, otros á Méjico y no pocos á esta misma ciudad de Nueva York.

Cuando se sustanció la causa de conspiracion llegó de Capitan General de la isla, Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, humano, político y contemporizador, que no quiso señalar la entrada de su gobierno con derramamiento de sangre Cubana, ni siendo tan general y formidable la conspiracion, aconsejaba la política llevar las cosas á estremo. Las sentencias de muerte decretadas contra Lemus, Ugarse, Peolí, Recio Sanchez, Teurbe Tolon, Hernandez, y otros muchos fué conmutada en confinamiento indefinido en España. Antes de esto Peolí habia logrado evadirse del convento de Belen, donde estaba preso, disfrazado de fraile belenista; Lemus que no tuvo tanta fortuna, á poco de su confinamiento en Sevilla logró escapar á Gibraltar en compañia de Don Segundo Correa Botino; Ugarte, confinado en Málaga, tambien huyó y vino á dar á Nueva Orleans. El Sr. T. Tolon, junto con otros tres, logro, por medio del soborno, evadirse de la carcel pública de la Habana y huyo á Mejico. El respetable Doctor Hernandez murio de veneno en la prision.

Para mayor claridad de este trabajo, que no pasa de ser un ligero apuntamiento historico, en que tenemos que valernos de la memoria, pondremos de bajo una lista de los nombres de la mayor parte de los individuos que fueron comprendidos en la causa de conspiracion del año de 23, con especificacion de la pena que les recayó, su naturaleza y último destino; todo, por supuesto sin pretension de exactitud, y sin que se entienda que los nombres que acotámos son los únicos que sufrieron por aquella causa. En seguida, sin entrar en mayores comentos, pondremos por órden cronologico la lista de todas las personas que ya por conspiraciones, ya por sus ideas liberales, ya por otras causas políticas han sido perseguidos en Cuba, y o jimen en la espatriacion, ó han muerto lejos de la patria, o hau vuelto a ella llenos de años, de trabajos y de pesares.

Año de 1823–Conspiracion de *los Soles de Bolivar*.

Coronel Don José Lemus de la Habana.
Ldo. Don Jose Teurbe Tolon de Matanzas.
Doctor Don J. M. Hernandez de id.
Don J. Peoli, de Caracas.
Don P. Recio Sanchez, de Pto. Pre.
Don J. Aniceto Iznaga de Trinidad.
Don A. Abad Iznaga de id.
Don Alonso Betancourt, de Pto. Pre.
Don Francisco de Agüero de id.
Don Bernabé Sanchez de id.
Don J. Maria. Heredia, de Matanzas.
Don Pedro Rojas.
Don Andrés de la Flor.
Don Mariano Tarrero.
Don Miguel Acosta.
Don Lucas Ugarte, de Guatemala.
Don N. Guerra, de Pto. Principe.
Don Tomas Villanueva, de Trinidad.
Coronel Don Manuel Era y su hermano, de la Habana.

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

12 August 1850, 2-4

Todos estos individuos fueron condenados á muerte, y solos dos de ellos, Agüero y Sanchez, sufrieron la pena de horca que se les impuso en la ciudad de Puerto-Principe, y no ya por la conspiracion únicamente, sino por haber tratado de alzar el pueblo, como diremos despues. El poeta Don Jose Maria Heredia, que no llegó á ser preso, murió en Mejico despues de haber sido amnistiado por Maria Cristina la viuda de Fernando VII. Don Antonio A. Iznaga murió en Jamaica, lo mismo que Tolon en Nueva Orleans. Tarrero fue amnistiado.

Don F....., O G..... de Matanzas.
Don Melitou Lamar, de id.
Don N. Escarraz, de id.
Don N. Ramos, de Venezuela.
Don N. Araoz, de España.
Don N. Gonzales, de la Habana.
Don F. Braza, de id.
Coronel Don José Mena, de Trinidad.
Don Pedro Arias é hijo de Pto Pre.
Don N. Ruiz, de Matanzas.
Don Francisco Rodriguez, de islas Canarias.
Don Francisco Yturrondo, de España.
Don Manuel y Don Luis Madruga, de Matanzas.
Don Gabriel Escaztí, de Santiago de Cuba.
Don Antonio Céspedes, del Bayamo.
Don M. M....., de la Habana.

La mayor parte de estos diez y siete fueron condenados á presidio en Africa, los demas espatriados, ó por sentencia del tribunal ó voluntariamente. De ellos Don F..... de la O G.....; fue amnistiado y volvió á su ciudad natal; Yturrondo cumplió el termino de su destierro y tambien volvió á Cuba, donde ámbos viven; lo mismo que Don Nicolas Ruiz, que perdió el juicio en la espatriacion. Mueces, Madruga, Escarraz y Céspedes que tambien volvieron á la patria cuando creyeron olvidada la causa por que se les persiguió, sufrieron nuevas persecuciones, aunque inocentes, con motivo de los nuevos movimientos intentados en los subsiguientes años.

Confinados los gefes de la conspiracion de *los Soles*, y huyendo otros con los principales adictos, ya no era posible continuar conspirando en Cuba, tanto por la ausencia de los que habian sido alma, como por la vigilancia que ejercia el gobierno Español. Pero esto no desanimo ni rindio a los mas exaltados. Pues no podemos seguir conspirando en Cuba, y pues somos tan escasos que no podemos invadirla á mano armada, pensaron ellos, tratemos de hacer lo ultimo buscando proselitos en Mejico y Colombia. Y he aqui el origen del proyecto de invadir a Cuba con las fuerzas reunidas de esas dos repúblicas de que se trató en el Congreso de Panama, y que no se llevó a efecto por la interposicion en contra de los E. Unidos.

Con ese motivo tambien se formó en Mejico el 4 de Julio de 1825 *La Junta Patriótica Cubana*, promovida por Don Antonio Abad Iznaga, Don José Teurbe Tolon, Don R. Lara de Trinidad y Don Pedro Lemus, de la que fue nombrado presidente Don Juan Antonio Unzueta de la Habana, y secretario Don Jose Fernandez de Velazco de Puerto Principe. Ademas nombráronse diputados por la Habana á Don J. A. Unzueta y Don Juan Rodriguez; por Santiago de Cuba al General Manuel Gual, nativo de Colombia y á Don Antonio Mozo de la Torre; por Matanzas á Don J. T. Tolon; por Puerto Principe á Don José Antonio Valles natural de la misma ciudad; por Santi Espiritus á Don R. de Lara; por Trinidad a Don A. A. Iznaga de la misma; por Holguin á Don Nicolas Tellez de la misma; por san Antonio Don José Dario Rouset de España; por Bejucal Don Antonio Ferrara de la misma; por Guanajay Don Antonio Maria Valdes del mismo; por Santiago Don Juan Perez Cotilla de la misma; por Bayamo Don Pedro Lemus de la Habana; por Guanabacoa Don Juan Amador de la misma; por Jaruco Don José Maria Perez de la misma; por Baracoa Don Juan de Zequeira de la misma; por Nueva Filipinas Don Jose Agustin Peralta del mismo; por san Juan de los Remedios Don Pedro de Rojas de Guanabacoa.

Año de 1826.

Este año fue memorable por la ignominiosa muerte que sufrieron en una horca en Puerto Principe los jovenes y arrojados patriotas Don Francisco de Agüero Velazco y Don Bernabe Sanchez y por la espedicion de Don Alonso Betancourt. No recordamos que antes de ellos, ni despues de ellos, por tal causa haya subido al cadalzo ningun otro hijo de Cuba, aunque contra la mayoria de los diferentes conspiradores se ha pronunciado la pena de muerte en todas ocasiones. La historia de esas dos victimas de la tirania, es brevemente como sigue:

Sabedores de la invasion que se alistaba en Colombia contra Cuba y ansiosos de ganarse las albricias del pueblo y prepararlo, aunque proscriptos por la conspiracion del año 23, se dirigieron a la patria ocultamente. A su llegada, por Enero, se vieron con muchos amigos y proselitos, les comunicaron las buenas nuevas de que eran portadores, y antes de acercarse al punto por donde debian desembarcar los Colombianos, como jóvenes y exaltados que eran, deseosos de atraerse un individuo muy rico, de influencia y pariente de Agüero, le revelaron la especie. El individuo bien no los creyese, bien quisiese enterarse mejor, les manifestó su incredulidad, y Agüero Velazco y Sanchez, por tal de remover toda duda, aunque en realidad no lo eran, se confesaron emisarios de los capitanes de la invasion. Aquella noche misma fueron presos.—En la Audiencia, que fué la que conoció en la causa, estaba de Regente Don Juan de Alva hombre feroz, que tenia muy presente las humillaciones que le habian hecho esperimentar en Quito, de cuya Audiencia habia sido Oidor cuando la guerra de la independencia, y cebó su venganza en los dos jóvenes patriotas Principeños. Concluida la causa con una velozidad no usual en los tribunales españoles fueron condenados á la pena de horca ejecutados en la plaza pública, como bandidos miserables, el 17 de Marzo de 1826.—El tiempo se acerca en que se derramarán flores sobre el sepulcro de los dos primeros mártires de la libertad de Cuba.

Sobre la invasion de los *trece* que ocurrió en el propio ano de 26, será bueno vue oigamos al que hizo cabeza de ella, quien en carta á un amigo la cuenta de la manera siguiente:—"Por lo que respecta a mi espedicion con Salas, no hay mas, sino que yendo yo con mi primo Fernando Betancourt para Cartagena, con animo de reunirnos a la espedicion que entonces proyectaba Colombia contra la Isla, pase por Kingston en Jamaica, y allí me encontre con los coroneles Don Juan Jose de Salas y Don Juan de Betancourt, quienes me significaron que venian comisionados por el Gobierno de Colombia para ir a examinar las costas de Cuba para ver el punto mas conveniente y facil para efectuar el desembarco de la espedicion, y me persuadieron á que los acompañase. Al efecto nos trasladamos los cuatro á Montagobay, donde se nos reunieron el Dr. Don Francisco Desa de la Habana y Don Santiago Sambrano de Trinidad de Cuba, y fletamos en 300 pesos por mes la balandra inglesa Margaret, en la que embarcamos cien fusiles, doscientas lanzas, que se hicieron en Montagobay, diez mil cartuchos y diez quintales de pólvora. El 4 de Marzo de 1826 nos hicimos á la vela con tantos hombres á bordo como letras tiene la palabra *Independencia* [13], de los cuales seis eran ingleses, un indio del Perú, y los seis arriba nombrados. A los cuatro dias, es decir, el 8 por la tarde fondeamos en Romero, entre Mansanillo y Santa-Cruz, y fuí á tierra con Salas, Juan Betancourt, Fernando y el ingles Rafael Dolphy, y me dirigí a la hacienda San Lorenzo, distante mas de una legua de Romero, donde se quedaron mis compañeros, y yo seguí solo cuatro leguas mas adelante, donde me encontré con un amigo, con el cual escribí al Principe, pues me prometio que volveria dentro de tres dias. De ese punto regrese á San Lorenzo, y allí nos situamos ocho hombres, á esperar las resultas de las comunicacions enviadas por mi al Principe. A los ocho

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOLICITAMOS ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

12 August 1850, 2-4

dias recibi un propio que me hizo un deudo mio aconsejandome que me retirase otra vez a la Jamaica; porque la gente liberal del Camagüey estaba muy acobardada con la prision de Don Francisco Agüero Velazco y la de Don Bernabe Sanchez, quienes estaban condenados á muerte, y debian ser ahorcados al dia siguiente; que asi nadie vendria a donde yo estaba, ni mandarian nada. Que ademas, se estaba disponiendo una partida para que saliese á perseguirnos hasta capturarnos ó destruirnos. Con este aviso, convinimos en retirarnos a bordo y seguir á Trinidad á vernos con el patriota Don Jose Antonio Iznaga. En efecto, nos hicimos a la mar el 18 y el 23 fondeamos en la boca del rio Manati; echamos el bote al agua y yo fui en el y subi el rio hasta la primera vega que encontre, donde desembarqué y alquile una bestia, y me dirigi á Trinidad, a verme con el citado Iznaga para quien llevaba una carta del Coronel Don Juan Betancourt. Habiendo llegado a la casa * informadome de su ausencia en el campo, me dirigi a la de Don P.... S.... para quien llevaba otra carta del propio Betancourt, y allí le hice un propio al espresado Iznaga, diciendole que yo iba para el rio de Zaza, a donde esperaba hallarle. Despachado el propio regrese yo a la vega y seguidamente a bordo, e hice vela para Zaza, adonde llegua al siguiente dia: á las 8 de la Manana fui en el bote con el Coronel Salas, Dolphy y otros dos ingleses y subimos el rio hasta la casa, primera que encontramos, que supe era del Capitan del Partido, no hallando bestia que alquilar para ir al ingenio de Rio-Abajo, me dirigí al potrero que estada al otro lado del rio, y allí alquilé dos bestias con un guia que me llevase al ingenio; pero no pudiendose vadear por allí el rio, me dijeron que fuese al embarcadero, que estaba un poco mas arriba, y que allí encontraria las bestias y el guia. Yo no sabia que en el tal embarcadero habia poblacion y destacamento de tropa, por lo que no dudé de dirigirme inmediatamente á el. Al doblar el recodo del rio descubrimos el caserío y la batería, y no siendo posible escapatnos por la fuga, como propuso Salas, determiné dirigirme al Comandante del destacamento, á quien persuadí de que Salas y yo éramos prisioneros de un corsario insurgente, que nos habia echado en el Gran Caiman, de donde veniamos en una goleta inglesa, que nos traia por $50 y que yo iba a Rio-Abajo á buscar esa cantidad con Don José Antonio Iznaga, que me conocia, para pagarle á los ingleses y continuar mi viage con Salas a Puerto Príncipe. El Comandante me creyó, y yo seguí á Rio-Abajo, á dónde llegué á las ocho de la noche, y donde permrnecí hasta la una de la madrugada, que con Iznaga monté en su quitrin y nos dirigimos a Tayabacoa, donde el dicho Iznaga tuvo una entrevista con el coronel Betancourt; y de dónde me reembarqué. A Salas, Dolphy y á los otro dos ingleses les permitió el Comandante que fuesen á bordo á buscar la ropa que me pertenecia, para que al siguiente dia nos reuniesemos allí mismo, segun yo habia quedado de volver y de allá ser remitidos á Santi Espiritus con el parte de costumbre. Reunidos todos nos hicimos á la vela la misma mañana, que era sabado de gloria, sin tener á bordo un plátano que comer. Á las cuatro de la tarde fondeamos en Caiman Brack y fuimos á tierra y compramos pezcado y cortamos unos palmitos de guano, y seguimos rumbo al Gran Caiman, á donde llegamos dos despues, Aqui fue donde yo enferme de muerte, y donde permaneci hasta julio, que volví con Salas á Kinsgston, donde conoci á Ud. Juan Betancourt, Desa, Sanbrano y el indio cansados de lo largo de mi enfermedad, se fueron para Campeche con las armas. Dolphy que era el amo del buque, con los otros ingleses, se volvió para Jamayca."

El anciano y respetable patriota autor de esta carta aun vive en Filadelfia, adonde se retiró despues de sus novelescas y riesgosas aventuras.

Año de 1828.

En este año se volvió á tramar otra conspiracion no menos vasta y formidable que la del ano de 1823. Titulóse del *Aguila negra*. Con ser mas reciente que la de *Los soles*, esta para nosotros mas envuelta en la oscuridad. Y varias causas contribuyen á esto. En primer lugar, aunque fué descubierta por el Gobierno por medio que ignoramos, parece que no dió con los hilos principales, y la mayor parte de los cabeza-motines evitó la prision con la fuga, ó con la ocultacion; en segundo lugar ya para entonces la isla de Cuba estaba declarada en estado de sitio, con su comision militar permanente para juzgar todos los delitos politicos y de otra clase, y este tribunal siguió un procedimiento mas secreto é inquisitorial del que siguió el que conoció de la causa de conspiracion del año 23; en tercer lugar, escarmentados los conspiradores con lo sucedido á *Los soles de Bolivar*, fueron ahora mas cautos, no escribieron nada, arreglaron el plan de palabra, la base que en 1823 se componia de un sol con siete rayos, ya era un triangulo, número mas reducido, de modo que aunque descubierta ó delatada la trama, muy pocos se pudieron perseguir, y los iniciados han tenido despues buen cuidado de reservarse de los profanos.

Sin embargo, en 1832, en que ya habia terminado la gobernacion de Vives y habia entrado a sucederle Ricafort, publicó este una circular a los gobernadores y justicias de la isla, para que persiguiesen y aprendiesen a varios de los individuos comprendidos en la causa de conspiracion del *Aguila negra*, que habian sido juzgados y sentenciados en rebeldia, ó habian fugado de la prision. Por fortuna conservamos una copia exacta de la famosa circular, que nos puso en conocimiento del nombre de algunos de los conspiradores. Por ella se verá que no pocos de ellos pertenecieron á la de *Los soles de Bolivar*. Despues pondrémos los nombres de los que fueron juzgados y sentenciados por la misma causa y que no estan comprendidos en la circular por que fueron presos y sufrieron la pena que se les impuso.

"Circular á los señores Gobernadores y justicias de la Isla.—Interesandosa mucho la recta y pronta administracion de justicia y el mejor servicio del Rey Nuestro Señor en la aprehension de aquellos reos que han fugado de las prisiones, y de los que estan acusados y sentenciados en rebeldia, he dispuesto que por todos los medios posibles, y que con la mayor actividad y eficacia se les persiga y aprehenda con objeto de que sufran las penas á que se hayan hecho acreedores por sus delitos; con cuyo motivo se lo aviso á U. para su conocimiento, á fin de que pueda dar las órdenes que estime mas conducentes á la captura de los reos que se espresan en la adjunta relacion de que acompaño á U. ejemplares y uno de la circular que sobre el mismo particular he dirijido á los comisarios de barrio de esta ciudad y á los capitanes de los partidos de campo, esperando me de oportuno aviso al momento que sea aprehendido cualquiera de ellos que remitirá con la competente seguridad al juzgado á que corresponda. ¡Dios &. Habana 12 de Setiembre de 1832.—Mariano Ricafort.

Circular a los comisarios de barrios y jueces pedaneos.

"Considerando como uno de los primeros deberes de la autoridad la mas esacta y rigorosa administracion de justicia en la parte criminal para que los buenos y pazificos vecinos esten protejidos en sus vidas y bienes, persiguiéndose y castigándose a los criminales que atentan á tan sagrados derechos; y estando yo muy convencido que la verdadera seguridad y proteccion que merecen las personas honradas, consiste en que los delincuentes sufran irremisiblemente las penas señaladas por nuestras sabias leyes, para que no quede burlada la vindicta pública con el escándalo y mal ejemplo para los malos á quienes podria alentar la impunidad con que han visto cometerse los crimines mas atroces, sin que la pena siga inmediatamente de satisfacion á las leyes vulneradas, he resuelto: que por todos los medios posibles se procure

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

12 August 1850, 2-4

aprehender el *Crecido número de reos de delitos graves que andan prófugos apesar de las INFINITAS* circulares dirigidas por los tribunales y de los *repetidos* encargos del Gobierno por la *apatía* de los jueces pedáneos, comisarios de barrios y por la *inmoralidad* de las personas que los ocultan, sin conocer que se hacen cómplices en conciencia y delante de la ley de los delitos perpetrados por aquellos."

"Para el logro de *mis deseos*, tan ajustados á la mejor administracion de justicia, dispuse se reuniesen cuantas noticias han sido necesarias para que haya podido formarse la adjunta lista que acompaño á U. á fin de que persiga los reos contenidos en ella, aprehendiendolos y remitiéndolos á los tribunales á que correspondan y dándome aviso como *primer* interesado y responsable del cumplimiento de las leyes y de la tranquilidad pública, en inteligencia de que procurare instruirme del celo y actividad con que U., sus tenientes y cabos de rondas persigan á todos y cada uno de los criminales comprendidos en ella, y de que tambien cuando llegue ese caso, dispondre se averigüe *en qué barrio, partido ó territorio ha residido, para que irremisiblemente recaiga la debida responsabilidad sobre el que lo hubiese tolerado por abandono* ó por una culpable connivencia. Dios &. Habana Setiembre de 1832.—Mariano Ricafort."

Relacion de los reos prófugos, acusados y sentenciados en rebeldia que deben ser aprehendidos y remitidos á cada uno de los juzgados á que corresponden, y se espresan á continuacion.

COMISION MILITAR.

Por el fiscal Capitan Don Tomás Salazar. Despues de muchos nombres de reos de delitos comunes, muertes y salteamientos en camino público, empieza la lista de los reos de delitos politicos que el Gobierno confunde con aquellos á fin de infamarlos.

Don Mariano Machado, natural de la Habana, del comercio, de 36 años de edad. Por *sospechas* de emisario, sentenciado á *diez años de presidio y confiscacion* de bienes en 20 de noviembre de 1828, y por la conspiracion del *Aguila negra*, á la pena ordinaria de muerte en 20 de Enero de 1831.

2.° Don *Mateo Somellar*, natural de Regla, de 30 años, estatura pequeña, cara ancha, poca barba, traficante. Por la conspiracion del *Aguila negra*, fugó del castillo de la Cabaña y fue sentenciado á 10 años de presidio con retencion en Africa en 20 de Noviembre de 1830.

3.° *Don José Machado*, natural de la Habana, ejercicio de la pluma. Comprendido en la ante-dicha causa, sentenciado á 6 años de presidio.

4. *Don Manuel Palacios*, Traficante, comprendido en la misma causa y sentenciado á 4 años de presidio.

5. *Don Alonso de la Vega y Torres*, de Canarias, traficante, comprendido en la misma y sentenciado á que se vigilará su conducta.

6. *Don José Medina*, natural de la Peninsula, capitan de buques mercantes. Acusado en la misma causa sobre fracmasoneria, sentenciado á la pena de horca, y confiscacion de bienes en 7 de Julio de 1830.

7. *Don Francisco Guillen*, vecino de Regla comprendido en el mismo cuaderno de fracmasoneria y sentenciado á 8 años de presidio.

8. *Don Luis Ramirez*, natural de islas Canarias, de 30 años de edad, estatura regular y cerrado de barba. Juzgado en el 5.° cuaderno de la misma conspiracion, fugó del Castillo de la Cabaña, sentenciado á pena de muerte y confiscacion de bienes en 20 de Enero de 1831.

9. *Don José Teurbe Tolon*, natural de Matanzas, abogado, comprendido en el mismo cuaderno y sentenciado á igual pena.

10. *Don José María Heredia*, natural de Matanzas, por la misma causa sentenciado á la misma pena.

11. *Don Andrés de la Flor*, de la misma ciudad, por la misma causa sentenciado á la misma pena.

12. *Don Mariano Tarrero*, idem, idem.

13. *Don Pedro Rojas*, de Regla idem, idem.

14. *Don Miguel Acosta*, natural de la Habana, fué cadete del batallon de Cataluna; idem, idem.

15. *Don F.... O. G....*, natural de Matanzas, hacendado, fué capitan de milicias de aquella ciudad, condenado á 10 años de presidio en Africa.

16. *Don José Francisco Rodriguez*, natural de Canarias, del comercio, por la dicha conspiracion, condenado á igual pena que el anterior.

17. *Don Manuel Madruga*, de Matanzas, á 6 años de presidio.

Aquí concluye la lista de los reos politicos de qué habla la circular. Además de esos, se sabe, á no quedar duda, que fueron comprendidos en la causa de conspiracion del *Aguila negra*, los siguientes notables individuos:

18. Licenciado *Don Manuel Rojo*, natural de la Habana, condenado á muerte.

19. *Don Luis Ramirez Monfort*, de España, á muerte.

20. Ldo. *Don Alonso Betancourt*, de Puerto Principe, á id.

21. *Don Juan Betancourt*, de id. á id.

22. *Don Antonio Zambrana*, de la Habana á id.

23. *Don Francisco Senmanat*, de id. á id.

24. *Don Pedro Muro*, de Regla, condenado á la espatriacion.

Todos estos últimos fueron amnistiados, algunos de ellos despues de haber cumplido la pena de confinamiento en que les fue conmutada la de muerte, y otros, tal como Rojo, vuelto á la Habana, fue atropellado, reducido á prision en 1837, mandando el Capitan General Don Miguel Tacon; Senmanat fue fusilado en Tabasco por el feroz Ampudia, que frió en seguida su cabeza en aceite; y Ramirez Monfort perdió el juicio en la espatriacion.

Años de 1834, 36 y 41.

Reinaba en Cuba el General Don Miguel Tacon, cuando el patriota y sabio publicista Don Jose Antonio Saco, natural del Bayamo, recibió su pasaporte para dejar la isla á fines del año de 1834. La presencia sola de este hombre, admirado de la juventud cubana, y querido de la edad provecta, inspiraba serios temores al Gobierno, aunque Saco jamas ha sido un conspirador oculto, y gubernativamente ordenó Tacon su salida de la isla. Desterrado y todo, cuando el Estatuto Real y la Constitucion del año de 12 llamaron diputados de Cuba á las Cortes Españolas, fué elegido dos vezes uno de los tres que le tocaron, á despecho de los esfuerzos y de la declarada oposicion del Capitan General; y con Armas y Montalvo, firmó la protesta que se presentó á ese gran tribunal de la Nacion luego que declaró á Cuba colonia y cerró las puertas á los mismos diputados que habia llamado.

En 1836 fueron desterrados de Santiago de Cuba muchos individuos de nota, entre ellos el Coronel Don J. Kindelan, Muños del Monte, Valiente y otros por haberse arrimado á la opinion del General Lorenzo, gobernador de la ciudad que hizo jurar la constitucion del año 12, recientemente proclamada en España.

En 1841 el literato y elegante escritor Don Domingo Delmonte, recibió un *recado* de S. E. el Capitan General Don Gerónimo Valdes, para que dejara la isla á la mayor brevedad no dándole razon ninguna de está órden despótica. El Señor Delmonte, que abogaba la causa de la abolicion de la esclavitud, y con su influencia entre la juventud ilustrada predicaba una cruzada contra el tráfico de negros, llegó á escitar el odio de los empeñados en ese tráfico, los cuales maquinaron para arrojarlo de la isla, y lo consiguieron derribando despues al Capitan General que habia desterrado á Delmonte. Aunque la juventud Cubana, ni el propagandista principal del abolicionismo en Cuba, eran ni son abolicionistas por el estilo de los que se usan en los Estados de la Nueva Inglaterra, con todo eso, sus ideas contra el tráfico de negros causaron gran inquietud á los traficantes por

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO RECOMIENDA ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

12 August 1850, 2-4

que ellas tendian á perjudicar sus intereses mercantiles y al gobierno por que inspiraban recelo á su infernal política de sugetar la raza blanca por medio de la preponderancia de la raza negra. De modo que en los abolicionistas y enemigos del tráfico de esclavos se persiguió tambien á los ámigos de la libertad y de la independencia de Cuba.

Año de 1844.

Por este tiempo imperaba en Cuba el Capitan General Don Leopoldo O' Donnell Codicioso de dinero y viendo que el medio mas fácil de hacerlo era protejiendo el tráfico de esclavos, de todos modos y maneras procuró animar y ayudar á los traficantes, y su reinado se distinguió del de sus antecesores por el estado floreciente á que se elevó esa infame piratería. Pero la proteccion del tráfico abaratába la mercancía en el mercado, y la sobreabundancía escaseaba la demanda, por lo cual O' Donnell para ver de remediar el mal, de una insignificante insurreccion de esclavos, con su comision militar y la prodigalidad del tormento, supo hacer una formidable y vasta conspiracion para matar, como mató con el azote y el plomo cerca de 4,000 esclavos. La mercancia tuvo una alza.—Pero la obra hubiera quedado incompleta, si no mezcla en la susodicha conspiracion todas aquellas personas blancas que por sus virtudes, sus talentos y sus ideas hacian sombra al gobierno y eran una acusacion constante de tan escandaloso, como atrz é inmoral proceder. La lista que agregamos y que hemos tomado de la santencia del tribunal de la Comision militar, publicada en los periódicos de la Habana en Noviembre de 1845, dará una idea del carácter y estension de esta persecucion no vista ni oida en los anales de Rusia y Turquia.

Don José Ayala. Don Vicente Rangel. Don Felis Mena. Don Francisco de Orta. Don Lucas Valdes. Don Juan del Castillo. Don José de J Santa Maria. Don Francisco Castillo Mayio. Don Quirino Rubion. Don Pedro Ulloa. Don Manuel Mongeoti. Don Agustin de la Peña. Don Miguel Martinez. Don Ignacio G. Osuna. Los Licenciados Don Andres Cascales. Don Domingo Delmonte. Don José de la Luz Caballero. y Don Juan de Dios Corona. Dr. Don Santiago Bombalier. Don Mariano Oraa. Don Felix Tanco. Don Benigno Gener. Don Pedro Guiteras. Don Juan Gaston y Fulgueiras. Don Manuel Cabrera. Don Francisco Piar. Don Rafael Mena. Dr. Don Andres Lopez Consuegra. Don Ramon Charun. Don Telesforo Torrea. Los Licenciados Don Manuel Martinez Serrano. Don M. M. y Don Manuel Costales.

Todos estos 33 perseguidos fueron al cabo absueltos de culpa y pena, declarándose además que á Rangel, Mena, Orta, Valdes, Castillo, Santa Maria, Castillo Mayio, Rubion, Ulloa, Mongeoti, Peña, Martinez, Osuna, Cascales, Delmonte, Luz Caballero, Corona, Bombalier, Oraa, Tanco, Gener, Guiteras, Gaston Fulgueiras, Cabrera Torre, Piar, Mena (R), Lopez Consuegra, Charun, Torrea, Martinez Serrano, M..... y Costales, no les *sirva de perjuicio en sus carreras, ni de nota en su opinion la prision sufrida, ni el encausamiento*; que Torrea, Charun y Lopez Consuegra queden á *disposicion* del Escelentisimo Señor Gobernador superior civil, como *lo estaban antes de su prision*; y que á Martinez Serrano, Costales, Bombalier, Lopez Consuegra, Torrea, Luz Caballero, Corona, Delmonte, Cascales Charun, Ulloa, Gener, Guiteras, Osuna, Tanco, Rubion, y Piar, *les quede á salvo su derecho de daños y perjuicios* á los dos primeros *contra el Fiscal* originario, y á los últimos *contra sus acusadores*.

Las causas de la persecucion de Luz Caballero, no fueron otras que sus grandes talentos, su inmaculada virtud y la influencia que sus ideas y preceptos ejercen en la juventud de Cuba; la de la de Gener, el haber firmado con otros 93 una representacion contra la trata de Africa; la de la de Martinez Serrano, el haber redactado la igual representacion contra la misma trata que trató de elevar al gobierno la Sociedad Patriótica de la Habana; y la de Lopez Consuegra, Charun y Torrea, por lo que vamos á referir.

Marti, el amo del teatro de Tacon, no queria que Escauriza, amo del Café del mismo nombre, diese bailes de máscaras en su casa, cuando aquel los daba en su teatro, por la razon de que siendo las entradas á esta gratis, le quitaban la entrada al suyo que era por dinero. El Gobierno, por motivos que él se los sabia, dió oidos á la pretencion de Marti y ordenó que Escauriza no diese bailes y que en noches de máscaras en Tacon cerrase las puertas de su Café. La injusticia era grande y atroz: el pueblo trató de castigar la codicia y el egoismo de Marti. Llegada la noche, Escauriza, aunque deseaba cumplir con la órden de la autoridad cerrando el Café, no pudo, porque un inmenso pueblo desde temprano llenaba sus salones. Marti se quejó, vinieron el Alcalde Mayor y el Mayor de Plaza á echar fuera el pueblo, pero este se negó á salir, e intimidados ambos personages, le despacharon un aviso de lo que pasaba al Capitan Ceneral O'Donnell que á la sazon se hallaba en un baile de máscara en la Sociedad Filarmónica. Este que soñaba en conspiraciones y rebeliones y deseaba distinguirse en América, como se distinguió en España, se montó en cólera y en el caballo de un Ayudante de Campo que con un piquete de lanceros le acompañó al baile, y parte para el lugar de la escena con todos sus acompañantes resuelto á hacer un campo de Agramante del Café de Escauriza. Apenas llegó y vió el tropel de gente, mandó á sus lanceros que cargaran lanza en ristre, y el pueblo, que lo menos que pensaba era en motines de resistencia, echó á huir á la desbandada por calle y alameda. Los que no pudieron huir, ni se habian acercado al Café, fueron las negras y otras gentes que vendian *punche de leche*, avellanas y confituras en las calles de la alameda, y fueron arrollados por los lanceros y el mismo O'Donnell, que cargaba á su cabeza repartiendo á un lado y otro tajos y reveses contra mesas, tiendas, faroles de papel, y casuelas de *punche de leche*. Dispersada la gente y derramada mucha leche y grasa, se cerró el Café, y el héroe de la campaña con sus valientes lanceros se volvió al baile de la Filarmónica á descansar á la *sombra de sus laureles*. Al otro dia por la tarde, el pueblo se reunió en el lugar de la escena á contemplar los destrozos de la víspera, y como se habia derramado mas punche de leche que grasa y dulces, ocurrióse á *Lopez Consuegra*, hombre de chispa, y uno de los espectadores, denominar á aquella batalla; *La batalla del Punche de leche*. Torrea que andaba por allí y era tambien hombre de humor oyó y repitió la frase, *Charrun* que tambien la oyó le dió circulacion y tanto que llegó á noticia del *Capitan General*, héroe de la batalla; el cual no hubo de celebrar el dicho, pues arrebatando á los tres calificadores de batallas, sin decirles oste ni moste los sopló á España. Aquí no paró el negocio. Queriendo adelante, O'Donnell justificar la deportacion de tres individuos honrados, que no habian cometido otro delito que dar un nombre á una escena muy ridícula, trató de meterlos en la *Conspiracion de los negros*, los hizo venir de España, los encerró en el Morro, mientras les buscaba delito, y no hallándoselo, ni sabiendo que hacerse de ellos los soltó, cuando se retiraba de la isla. Si de este hecho no fuera testigo la Habana toda, tendriamos escrúpulo en referirlo, por el temor de que no se diese credito á nuestras palabras.

Año de 1848.

Conspiracion del General Don Narciso Lopez.

A consecuencia de ella fueron presos:

Ldo. Don. Gregorio Villegas. de Cienfuegos.

id. Don Rafael Fernandez de Cueto de la Habana.

id Don Gabriel Montiel. de id.

id. Don Antonio Guillermo Sanchez. de Trinidad.

Don José Maria Sanchez Yznaga. id.

Don Francisco y Don Lucas Castro. de id.

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

12 August 1850, 2-4

Don Mariano Yznaga. de id.
Don Pedro José Yznaga. de id.
Don Pedro Manuel Sanchez. de id.
Don Francisco Villegas. de Villaclara
Don José Gonzales Abreu. de id.
Don Juan Bautista Entensa. de Cienfuegos.
Don Ladislao Landa. de la Habana.

De todos estos solo el General Don Narciso Lopez que habia huido el dia despues de la delacion al Cobierno, fué hallado culpable de muerte á que se le condenó en rebeldía, como tambien Don José Maria Sanchez Yznaga que fue condenado á ocho años de destierro que el mismo se habiá impuesto fugando de la isla poco despues de haberse sobreseido en la causa. De los demas los dos Villegas tio y sobrino, Cueto, Landa, Sanchez y Montiel fueron juzgados y absueltos, despues de una prision de siete meses en la cárcel pública de la Habana. Los restantes fueron puestos en libertad al mes de su prision cuando se sobreseyó en la causa.

A fines del mismo año de 1848 fueron presos por suponérseles implicados en la anterior conspiracion y por corresponderse con los Editores del periódico La Verdad:

Don Cirilo Villaverde. de la Habana.
Don Gaspar Mateo de Acosta. de id.
Don Francisco de Acosta. de id.
Teniente Don José Yribarren. de España.
Ldo. Don José Elias Hernandez. de Puerto Príncipe.
Don Carlos Mola. de id.
Don Melchor Mola. de id.
Don Marcelino Cuebas. de Cuba.
Don Sebastian M. Morales. de Matanzas.
Don Miguel T. Tolon. de id.

De estos, Don Miguel T. Tolon, hijo de Don José el perseguido por la conspiracion de los *Soles* y del *Aguila negra* y Villaverde fueron condenados á muerte, habiéndose escapado el segundo de la cárcel de la Habana. Morales fué condenado á ocho años de Confinamiento en Filipinas, Acosta (Don Gaspar) á dos años de encierro en el castillo del Morro de Santiago de Cuba y su hermano Don Francisco á ser vigilado por la justicia. Los restantes absueltos de culpa y pena.

Año de 1846.

En este año fueron deportados gubernativamente á la Peninsula, por *no haber asistido al baile de la Reyna*, los jóvenes matanceros:

Don Calisto Sorondo.
Don Juaquin Delgado.
Don Francisco Sorondo.
Don Ygnacio Alvarez.

Debia haber sido compreñdido en la misma pena Don Plutarco Gonzales, de la misma, pero logró fugar á estos Estados Unidos. Don Juan Francisco Gonzales y Don Francisco Javier de la Cruz, que tambien habian logrado fugar de la isla por ese tiempo, temiendo ser presos, han sido condenados en rebeldía á diez años de presidio cada uno. Don Pedro y Don Eusebio Guiteras, naturales de Matanzas, por atribuírseles la circulacion de unas proclamas al Ejército de la Isla, fueron encerrados en el Morro, y últimamente han sido puestos en libertad.

Año de 1850.

Hasta la presente van citados por edictos, y se les han confiscados sus bienes, como rebeldes á los siguientes:

Don Gaspar Betancourt Cisneros. de Puerto Príncipe.
Don Pedro Agüero. de id.
Don Cristóbal Madan. de Islas Canarias.
Don José Victoriano Arrieta de la Habana.
Don Cirilo Villaverde. de id.
Don Ambrosio José Gonzales. de Matanzas.
Don Juan Manuel Macias. de id.

El Pbro. Don Juaquin Valdes, Cura de la Sabanilla acaba de ser condenado á muerte por haber tratado de alzar el pueblo contra el Gobierno; y la Señora Doña Emilia Tolon, esposa de Don Miguel, desterrada perpetuamente de Cuba. Para coronar el Gobierno su obra de iniquidad y tirania, lo mismo que para coronar los patriotas cubanos la suya de redencion, no necesitaban mas que una muger, cuyo destierro fuese una prueba viva y elocuente del despotismo y barbarie de nuestros Capitanes Generales, y cuyo patriotismo fuese un rayo de gloria y de esperanza para la oprimida y saqueada Cuba.

En los momentos en que escribimos estas lineas, sabemos de muchos jóvenes cubanos que han salido de la isla huyéndole al despotismo colonial, y no pocos peninsulares que por la misma causa han realizado sus bienes y se han marchado á Europa, para no volver mas á la colonia. Dentro de poco tememos que el Gobierno tenga que encerrar toda la poblacion de la isla, tanto para evitar que huya de su tiranía, cuanto porque es muy fácil, que cansada de tanto sufrir, al cabo, se alze en armas y cobre su libertad. Ello, si despues de tantos años de conspiraciones, de tantas muestras de patriotismo, y de tan gran número de victimas por la causa de la libertad, los cubanos no estan preparados para una revolucion, ni contagiados del espíritu de ella, venga Dios y véalo. Por lo que hace á nosotros, convencidos de que jamás pueblo alguno como el de Cuba se halló mas maduro para un general cambio politico, trazamos á la carrera estos breves fastos históricos, seguros de que antes de mucho la mayor parte de ellos quedaran sobrepujados por el patriotismo y los esfuerzos de mas ardientes, numerosos y afortunados patriotas cubanos.

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12 August 1850, 4

SONETO

Aunque en soberbias olas se revuelva
El mar, y conmovidos sus cimientos
Gima la tierra, y los contrarios vientos
Talen la cumbre en la robusta selva;
Aunque la ciega confusion envuelva.
En discordia mortal los elementos,
Y con nuevas señales y portentos
La máquina estrellada se disuelva;
No cederá, ni se verá oprimido
Del buen Cubano el corazon constante,
Que su mal como ageno considera;
Y en la mayor adversidad sufrido
La airada suerte con igual semblante
Mira seguro y alentado espera.

T. M. Rosis

Savannah Junio 1 1850.

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12 August 1850, 4

Del Centilena del Rio Grande.

17th de Julio de 1850.

AL DIARIO DE LA MARINA.—Para levantar al cielo el canto de sus triunfos, inutil parece a todo hombre de mediano criterio, que el "Diario de la Marina" insultara á la nacion mejicana diciendo á sus lectores al dar la noticia del resultado de la invasion estrangera. "Sabed ilusos, que en Cuba no encontrareis guachinangos Los mejicanos han probado ante el mundo que las sobra el valor para defenderse; pero las continuas desgracias que han maltratado á esta heroica nacion, unicamente influyeron en los sucesos de la guerra pasada.—Los hombres imparciales pueden juzgar de lo que acaba de pasar en Cuba, y diran que el valor legetimo, está en la audacia de Lopez y de sus valientes camaradas. Cuatrocientos hombres, sin mas que su denuedo, desembarcaron en una isla rica, poderosa, defendida por un ejercito brillante y disciplinado: cuatrocientos hombres iban á pelear en desconocidos terrenos contra veinticinco ó tréinta mil sol dado dispuestos, á todo trance, á morir por mantener en la isla de Cuba el dominio de sus amos. Si hablar pudieran los periodicos de aquella, se veria cual es el sentimiento que anima á los Cubanos, abrumados bajo el yugo del servilismo y la degradacion del hombre. El Diario de la Marina, defienda enorabuena, la causa de sus mandarines, ensalce las proezas de los que triunfaron por las ventajas que tenian; pero no insulte á una nacion cuyos hijos descienden de los mismos españoles; porque si tratamos del valor é intripidez de los americanos, la posteridad calificará como un héreo invicto, á Narciso Lopez, nacido como nosotros en las playas del nuev mundo.—*Del Monte Cristo de Mexico*

IMPRENTA DE "LA VERDAD,"
Numero ciento y medio, Church Stree:

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New York Herald
12 August 1850, 1

Spain and the United States.

In reply to an article which appeared in the *North American* Gazette of the 13th of June, published at Philadelphia, the Madrid *Espana* of the 17th ult. publishes a long and ably written article on the subject of international law, upholding the rights exercised by Spain and other European nations over their colonies, referring more especially to the recent attempt at the invasion of Cuba by citizens of the United States, and deprecating the language of some of the American journals, and the secret support given by members of Congress.

The Philadelphia *Gazette* (says the *Espana*) pretends that should a question arise respecting the legality of any proceedings in our transatlantic colonies, it should be submitted to the United States government, and not to the government at home; it pretends that those provinces and their authorities, because situated distant from the government of the country to which they appertain, fall under the jurisdiction of a foreign government, which, when it behoves it, qualifies their acts as oppressive, and thinks itself authorized to institute others. It pretends that a law promulgated in the United States should hold good in Cuba and in Canada; that the authorities in these provinces should consult the members of Congress before issuing a decree, lest, perchance, they should be deemed unworthy by them, and that the territorial jurisdiction, which is independent of the government of the country, should be dependent upon a foreign government. It pretends, finally, that the territorial sovereignty of Spain and of England should be reduced to a nullity, such being best suited to the interests of the United States.

The aim and object of all this is no secret to us. It is a wish to invest the governors of colonies with a sovereign authority independent of the mother country—to effect a separation *de facto*. A continual attempt is made to create difficulties and throw obstructions in the way of the local governments of those colonies, to render all administration impossible, to persuade the inhabitants that there is no peace or prosperity for them without annexation to the United States.

This is the object in view—an object which will not be attained, for Spain is resolved to maintain her rights even to the last extremity, and because the Cubans share the loyalty of all Spaniards, and are aware that in case of annexation, the Spanish race would be absorbed by the Anglo-Saxon, they are aware that the religion, the language, and the customs of their forefathers would vanish rapidly from the soil, and that they would gradually sink, superseded by more influential bodies who would eagerly seize upon the rich and fertile soil, the possession of which was the golden bait which enticed the buccaneers of the United States.

The great number of strangers who proceed to Cuba to enjoy the advantages offered by that beautiful land, to amass large fortunes there by exercising commerce or their professions under the protection of the laws by which it is governed, is a sufficient proof that they do not fear the arbitrary rule attributed to its governor, or that they may forfeit their liberty and their fortune; and, in sooth when we consider the rich reward that awaits the intelligent and industrious man in that privileged region of America, we cannot be surprised at the eagerness with which so many strangers from distant lands seek its shores, among whom the Anglo-Americans contribute no inconsiderable number.

But if the government of the United States, more zealous of the safety of her citizens than they themselves appear to be, is of opinion that the established laws in Cuba do not offer sufficient guarantees for them, it would be more just to prevent them seeking a residence in the island, than to demand an alteration in the existing laws, and in the natural relations between the province and the mother country; in terms unused and unheard of, and dictated by caprice or by interest.

It is a well known fact in the United States, that Spain and England, as independent nations, could, if they chose, refuse admission into their territory to strangers, and that this law of right could not be altered on the plea of vicinity, even should that neighbor be the United States. Independence is the prime law and vital essence of nations, and, to suit the convenience of a state, cannot be destroyed, in the same way that it would not suffice that the citizens of the United States should allege that it suited them to establish themselves at Pekin, without first demanding the permission of the Emperor of China.

For our part we have no wish to see the Anglo-American citizens excluded from Cuba; all that we desire is, that they should be subject to the laws of the country; that no attempt should be made to exempt them from its jurisdiction, and that the legitimate rights of European governments should not be sacrificed to such strange and unfounded exactions.

The *Espana* concludes by commending the line of conduct followed by the late lamented President of the United States, in putting a stop to the ambitious plans of Lopez and his crew. Such conduct, it says, inspires us with the confidence that the government of that republic will not present demands which Spain ought not nor would not accede to, and which would necessarily prove fatal to the the friendship now existing between the two nations.

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The Daily Picayune.

12 August 1850, 1
Evening Edition

THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—The Mobile Tribune learns that all these men, except fifteen, have been discharged. Those who are retained are held on their own recognisances to appear at New Orleans, in December, at the trials there of Lopez and others. They will receive the per diem pay allowed to witnesses. Many of those who were discharged were furnished by the citizens of Mobile with means to reach New Orleans on their way home.

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New York Herald
13 August 1850, 1

Movements of Distinguished People.

J. Younge, England; H. Cahill, Richmond; C. Shaw, Madeira; Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Ky.; J. A. Russel, Ky.; S. Powell, Texas; L. Phelps, U. S. Navy, and 110 others, arrived yesterday at the Astor.

W. Henderson, Ill.; Col. H. Walworth, Ark.; Gov. M. Clark, Savannah, and 62 others, arrived yesterday at the Franklin.

R. J. Thompson, Va.; S. Lamberson, Louisville; C. Crawford, S. C., and 60 others, arrived yesterday at Barnums'.

J. M. Newburgh, Ga.; J. Pyne, Washington; Rev. R. Dalrymple, Va.; Dr. Browne, Va., and 97 others, arrived yesterday at the American.

Prof. Eames, Washington; Hon. J. D. Ruggles, Wis.; J. C. Hobson, J. Kavanagh, England; Rev. Benj. Freeman, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Gordon D. Abbott and family, S. I., N. Y.; Sig. Jose Manuel Ponce, Havana; W. Stewart, Esq., N. Y.; G. A. Gordon and family, Savannah, Ga., and 55 others, have arrived, and taken rooms at the Union Place Hotel.

Hon. A. Gilmore, Pa.; P. M. Clark, U. S. A.; Dr. Simmons, U. S. A.; Capt. Jno. H. King, U. S. A.; Hon. T. P. Stanton, Tenn.; Judge P. E. Broohus, Washington; Major Barnard, U. S. A.; Commodore Parker, U. S. N., and 278 others, arrived yesterday at the Irving House.

Col. and Mrs. Fremont have engaged apartments at the Irving, and are expected to arrive by the night train.

Hon. E. Sherwin, Vt.; D. Russell, A. W. Adams, Hon. James J. Clayton, Pa.; James Mann, H. H. Nelson, Ga.; E. Packard, Mass., and twenty-eight others, arrived yesterday, and took rooms at the Clinton Hotel.

The Hon. George W. Crawford arrived in Augusta, from Washington, on the 1st inst., on his way to his place of residence.

General Pierce is at Saratoga.

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

The Daily Picayune.

13 August 1850, 2

☞ Gen. Paez has received a triumphant reception in the city of New York, as a republican martyr and hero. It is not many months since Gen. Paez undertook to overthrow, with foreign assistance, the Government of his own country, which is a republic, was defeated and imprisoned. It was not a Spanish despotism which he undertook to overthrow—nor did he land at Cardenas—but he went on his expedition in a steamboat, which, although it was not named the *Creole*, was purchased and fitted out for him in the United States. What is this huge difference between Paez and Lopez that one should be praised and feted, and the other hunted with warrants? We should like to understand the cause of these distinctions in the treatment of men; and would be thankful for anybody to tell us what has become of that profound and jealous regard for treaty stipulations, and the "neutrality laws" of 1818, which lately formed the theme of so many ponderous articles, and so much virtuous indignation.

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New York Herald
14 August 1850, 2

Movements of Distinguished People.

Among the passengers in the steamship Georgia, sailed yesterday, for New Orleans and Chagres, are J. R. Bartlett, Esq., Chief of Boundary Commissioners; Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, Colonel N. T. W. Chandler and party, *en route* for El Paso.

Among those in the Cherokee, is Mr. Anson Dart, of Wisconsin, the newly appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for the Territory of Oregon. Mr. Dart is charged by the government, with the collection of information respecting the resources and capabilities of the new Territory.

J. G. Kendall, Manchester, England; W. Wilcox, Philadelphia; J. Dodson, Washington; W. W. Corcoran, Washington; T. Denham, Florida; Col. Baker, U. S. A.; and 200 others, arrived yesterday at the Astor.

Geo. H. Cheever, Florida; J. W. Rogers, Ala.; Dr. Johnson, Demarara; H. Irving, do.; Z. F. Pilcher, U. S. A.; and ninety others, arrived at the American.

The Hon. J. J. Crittenden, as we announced yesterday, arrived at the Astor on Monday, and proceeded the same evening to Washington, to assume his official duties as Attorney General for the United States.

Col. Fremont and lady, California; Hon. Jacob Collamer and family, late Post Master General; Colonel Erving, U. S. A.; Dr. T. L. Smith, U. S. N; Gen. C. M. Rowley, New Orleans, and 213 others, arrived at the Irving House yesterday.

Hon. J. C. Morgan, R. N. Dean, New Orleans; Hon. L. D. Cook, L. I.; Colonel E. Jessup, Coun; John A. Baker, Wm. Redd, A. W. Cunningham, Geo. M. LaPrade, Florida; Danl. Baker, Texas, and forty others, arrived yesterday, and took rooms, at the Clinton Hotel.

General Paez and suite left Saratoga Springs on the 12th instant, for West Point.

Dr Gwin, United States Senator elect from California, is in Boston, and will probably remain until after the Presidential obsequies.

Mr. Squier, the United States Chargo to Guatamala and Nicaragua is among the notables at Saratoga Springs.

Among the passengers by the steamship Pacific from Liverpool is Mr. Florentino Gonzalez, late Minister of New Granada in Paris, and Secretary of the Treasury under President Mosquera. Mr. Gonzalez was very efficient in obtaining the franchises of the Isthmus of Panama and the privilege for the railroad. He is now on his way to Panama to establish a commission house. Mr. Gonzalez stops at Delmonico's Hotel, and will give any information about New Granada to all persons desiring to go to that country.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Herald
14 August 1850, 4

Passengers Sailed.

CHAGRES—Steamer Cherokee—F Dumminton, JH McNabb, Mrs Bellmore, Miss Bellmore, Mrs St Clair, R Stone, J Heineman, Mr Benjamin, Gustavus Bock, A W Janes, David Bervenfriend, David C Belknap, Anson Dart, P C Dart, Messrs Bush, Tileston, Cronk, Friedlenburg, Morse, Wilson, Field, Eddie, Lee, Flynn, Dorsey, Newburg, Wright, Cowen, Carver, Ottenheimer, Rosenfeld, Holmes, Bryant, Rossanye, Webster, Paige, Barnette, Wolfe, Jessey, Rising, West, Mrs West, Berault, Bolles, Mrs Fay, Hobson, Simpson, Hopkins, Phelps, Voss, Ingalls, Ober, Gerou, Creary, Mrs Down, Mrs Tafft, Hutchinson, Mayer, Dr Cornick, Buel, Jones, Hulton, Walsh, Minturn, Story, Barnett, Walker, Tuttle, Hendricks, Pennington, Robbins, Pollock, Burrell, Edwards, Cullen, Crosby, Piaro, Vevalle, McLuren, Kelner, Pope, Tighe, Shepard, Francis, Jacobs, Joyce, Wright, Finger, Dickman, Grinewald, Budd, Wilson, Eckstein, C Howe, H Howe, Creighton, Thos Wright, Blocks, Furgurson, Trump, Golastein, Bennat, Ready, Collier, Clarke, Dann, Wilner, Smith, Clarke, Baker, D J Harlow, C D Harlow, Cleng, Jr, Green, Ailsworth, Baker, Clute, Robinson, Bishopsberger, Crawford, Newton, H Johnson, Weeks, Dunn, Geischan, Heller, Carr, Levis, Johnson, Preston, Brown, Lester, Hebalsale, Montague, Jacobs, G Ferguson, Browning, Belmore, Layton, Janes, Cook, H Smith, Springer, Loud, Nauton, Plaisted, Poland, Bown, Farnsworth, Rose, Thompson, Hicksen, Patterson, Rand, Pierce, Crow, Barton, Beckwith, Goss, Yoglesand, Smith, Lewis, S Lewis, Miller, Bourne, Stull, A Lance, F Lance, Fulkson, Ellison, Emerling, Stearns, Hamilton, Belcher, Bresler, Martch, Von Hauser, Davis, Robinson, Wood, Kerloskie, Philip, Schutt, Thompson, Malcomb, Flint, Gnober, Ludwick, McLaughlen, Acker, Cox, Breed, Cairies, Mead, Richardsen, Swift, Tannibaum, McMorris, Brooks, Brown, —Total 203.

CHAGRES, &c—Steamship Georgia—For New Orleans—Hon Judge Slidell, Thos S Elder and family, Mrs J A Beck, Col Morgan L Smith, A Haber, Isaac Hart, M Goldsmith, Merrick Bosshart, J R Sweet, Hy C Force, T Janfroid, D Lee, Ben Johnson, G J Oldis, J G Strouse and two ladies, J B Walsh, G W Woods, J Mathews, Hy Rhodes, N Janin, E Janin, J Crocket, T Robinson, J Agnew; J R Bartlett, Esq, chief of boundary commissioners; Lt A W Whipple, Col N T W Chandler and party, en route for El Paso.

For Havana—Sr Gonzalo Jorrin, Manuel Morales, Jose Hernandez, C Lazzarine, Joaquim De Santa Cruz, F De Castro, J Wheeler, J G Flinck, R Leonori, John Wren, F Waldfeld, J Casteneco, J Mixodio, Joaquim Gomez, Antonio Barrios, W Shaw, J Higgins, A Favarger.

For Charleston and Savannah—A McAllister, Wm Hoss and lady, D Coxtoller, M Lehman, P Buttar, Miss Brady, P Barry.

For Chagres:—W A Bayler, Esq, U S Mail agent; Tod Robinson, Esq.; M O'Connor and family; M Richardson and two sons; D Lyons, Edward Klem, M Christee, F R Storrs, B Rowe, W Clark and family, W M Morris, G W Krink, A S Katora, P G Button, L Simon, J Jeffries, A Woodworth, J McFarland, B S Jackson, E W Johnson, J Lowry, E Adams, L Leavens, D Healy, N Brooks, H J Brown, E G Freeman, L T M Freeman, T M Woods, A W Herrick, L Slocum, H A Barnet, L Barnet, E Doyle, C O Neil, J F Scholes, J Lary, A Poste, P C Champion, Woods H S Mann, C Taplin, John Sparks, John Phillips, Thomas Carr, J Peel, J Severn, J Severn, Jr, J Armstrong, H Grey, H Rhodes, C Weart, E Standish, A M Rice, O Multman, Geo P Hoffman, J S Miller, J W Hammond, Hathaway W G Stanley, Paul Morrill, T J Reed, L Dewey, Mrs. Little.

CHAGRES—Empire City—Messrs Gordon, Davis, G B Davis, Jr, Henderson, Croucher, Jacobs, Randolph, Scovell, Rankin, McPherson, Norton, Gage, Adams, Ryder, Smith, Benj Smith, Hammond, Moore—Total, 18.

HAVRE—Packetship Duchess d'Orleans—Mr Seghers, N Orleans; J G Ward, Boston; Mr Munchmeyer and friend, St Domingo; Mr Beving, Havana—16 in the steerage.

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New York Herald
14 August 1850, 4

Additional Information relative to the Stupendous Disunion Plot.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1850.

An announcement that a deliberate plot has been, and is now, going on for the dismemberment of the Union and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, whilst it can excite but one feeling of indignation in the minds of all true Americans, can scarcely be received with surprise by those who have marked the course of events during the past year.

* * * * * *

In January last, General Lopez waited upon General Sam. Houston, and presented him with a paper, drawn up by leading Southern men in this city, in which it was stated that the South, despairing of justice, had determined to sever their connection with the Union, and establish a Southern confederacy. That, for the purpose of strengthening the contemplated confederacy, overtures were to be made to Mexico to join it; and to incline her to do so, every effort was to be made to induce her frontier provinces to revolt, by the means of "Buffalo Hunts" and secret emissaries; and it was then to be represented to her that her only safety in guarding against these revolts, and the dismemberment of her republic, was to join the Southern States of this country and form a strong Southern Union. As a further inducement, it was to be represented to her that the city of Mexico was to be the seat of government; but that, in fact, Texas was to be really the head of the new republic. General Houston was also told that, if he would join the movement, he should be President. General Houston indignantly refused to have anything to do with the base and traitorous scheme. He was an American, and a devoted friend of the glorious Union. He was not a Catiline to betray his country. Mr. Calhoun was fully aware of this treasonable project, but he was opposed to any action being taken until a final proposition to amend the constitution should be asked for. This course was not, however, approved of by others, and an emissary was sent to the city of Mexico, to unfold the matter there. The Mexican authorities received the proposition with some hesitation, and although they did not refuse it, they insisted upon a guarantee being given that their laws regarding religion and the abolition of slavery should remain, and that England should sustain the movement. A proposition to this effect was made to Mr. Doyle, the acting charge d'affaires of Great Britain in Mexico. Mr. Doyle, not to commit himself in any way, declined to express any opinion, but said he would consult his government. The Mexican Government, fearing to move unless sustained by Great Britain, delayed giving an answer; and it is understood England has not taken any notice of the *projet* submitted to her. So the matter rests. Meanwhile, an emissary from the South, from the State of Mississippi—I mean a citizen of that State—is in Mexico, and doubtless in correspondence with the disunionists here.

Emissaries were despatched, in May last, to Lower California, to create a revolt there, and consequently to propose an independent government, to be annexed to the South. The news of this movement is anxiously looked for, and its arrival is daily expected. It is believed that if Mexico finds her provinces revolting, she will agree to the terms proposed by the originators of the Southern confederacy; and if she will not, that these revolting provinces can come in by themselves.

It is unnecessary to name the parties who have been the prime movers in this scheme. It originated in the notorious "Southern Convention," and the Nashville Convention, which was then proposed, was an incipient step. The debates in Congress this session will afford to every one a ready means by which to ascertain who the movers are.

But this treason should be branded in such a way as to leave no room for denial. Gen. Houston has in his possession the paper to which I first alluded, and he knows who the authors of the conspiracy are.

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The Daily Picayune.
14 August 1850, 1
Evening Edition

HISTORY OF THE LATE EXPEDITION TO CUBA.—This is the title of a pemphlet of about ninety pages, which we have received from the author, who was one of the participants in this exciting affair. The work appears to be well written, and gives a graphic account of the incidents which occurred at the time. It will be found highly interesting. It is for sale at the book stores.

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Florida Republican.
Monticello, Fla.

15 August 1850, 2

MURDER OF ONE OF THE CUBAN PARTY.

The Coroner of Madison county reports the death, at Madison C. H., by a stab from the hand of Washington Waters, of Charles Donelly. He was a member of the Louisiana regiment of Cuban invaders, but originally from Pittsburg, Pa. The wound was inflicted on the 17th, and his death took place on the 19th of July. The body was conveyed to the public burying-ground, and decently interred.

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The Daily Picayune.
15 August 1850 /
Evening Edition

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA AT NEW YORK.—The steamship Georgia arrived at New York on the 7th inst., from Chagres and Havana, having left the latter place on the 4th.

The officers of the Georgia report that every thing was quiet in Havana. American passengers were permitted to go on shore without difficulty. The remainder of the Contoy prisoners were still in confinement—seven of them were to be liberated on the 6th of August. The other three were sentenced to eight years service in the chain gang. The Spanish frigate Pizerro was to leave for New York in three days. The Captain General of Havana, and his family, were to come as passengers on board, on a visit to the North. The British frigate Indefatigable was at Havana when the Georgia left.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
16 August 1850, 2.

The Spanish authorities have advertised the captured ship, Susan Loud, for sale at Havana.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
16 August 1850, 2.

The latest news from Cuba is, that seven of the Contoy prisoners are to be liberated, and the rest sentenced to 8 years imprisonment.

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CITY OF JACKSON

16 August 1850, 2

MESSRS. MAUNSEL, WHITE &co.—General Taylor's factors in New Orleans have published a statement contradicting the rumor which has appeared in print, that the estate of General Taylor was left by his death in an embarrassed situation. They say that General Taylor was not at all in debt. He was never known to trade on credit.

GEN. CAMPBELL, U. S. Consul at Havana, has arrived at Washington, and the National Intelligencer, by authority, denies that he left Cuba on account of the disaffection of the Spanish authorities towards him. He has not resigned the consulate at Havana. He received his appointment from President Harrison, and has been continued in office by the succeeding Presidents. He is a South Carolinian, and served in Congress with Mr. Fillmore, voting with him on all party questions.

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New York Herald

16 August 1850, 1

THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—We learn from the *Mobile Advertiser*, that the United States Marshal in that district went down to the Albany sloop of war on the 6th, to receive the Contoy prisoners, and bring them up to that city. Doubtless this is in pursuance of instructions issued by the late cabinet, and the *Mobile Advertiser*, therefore, asks for what purpose are these men to be kept. It learns that the District Attorney has telegraphed Mr. Webster for instructions as to the course he should pursue with them, and has also written to the District Attorney of New Orleans, to learn whether he has any evidence to show that they have been guilty of ony offence against the laws.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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New York Herald

16 August 1850,1

The Attempts to Revolutionize Cuba.

[From the New Orleans Delta, August 4.]

We received, a few days since, from Kingston, Jamaica, the following letter, with quite a large package of documents, consisting of personal memoirs, correspondence, old newspapers, proclamations, &c., relating to the various efforts made by the Cubans, at different times, to sever their connection with the mother country. These documents contain materials for a very interesting and dramatic history, and put to flight the absurd story to which the organs of the Captain General, and their allies in this country, have given currency—that the Cubans were content with their lot. We have translated the letter, interpolating it, in two places, with lists taken from the documents enclosed to us. The interpolations are contained in brackets. The object of the writers in sending us these documents, is fully attained by the publication of their own letter:—

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 9, 1850.

Our object in addressing this letter, and the accompanying documents to you, is to answer a charge made against the Cubans by several papers published in the United States. The charge is, that the inhabitants of the island of Cuba have never made any attempt to throw off the yoke of Spain, and to change their political condition. Whether this has been said in good faith, and in ignorance of our history, we cannot determine. It is strange, however, that well-informed journalists should know nothing of the facts which have transpired during the last twenty-five years, in an island almost within sight of the shores of their own country. It is strange that men who hail with joy the revolutions of distant nations, should even be ignorant of the sufferings and struggles of a neighboring people, inhabiting the same hemisphere, and bearing the same name as themselves. But whether made in good faith, or for the purpose of disparaging our cause, the accusation is utterly unfounded. So far from submitting patiently, the people of Cuba have made repeated efforts to throw off the dominion of Spain, and have furnished as many and as noble martyrs to the cause of liberty as any other portion of America, of equal extent and population. It is not the fault, but the misfortune, of these poor victims, that their deeds, and even their names, are unknown to the free nations around them. Neither does it detract from their merit, and the veneration due to their memory, that their efforts were defeated, whilst those of their neighbors on the continent proved successful. They dared and periled everything—everything which man could dare and peril. If they have failed, the failure must be attributed to the difficulties of the undertaking, and not to any want of willingness and exertion on their part. Many of these difficulties are apparent, from the documents which we transmit to you; there are others still more formidable, arising from the character of the government, and from our insular position. The government of Cuba is emphatically a government of spies. At home or abroad, in the country or in the city, around the social board or in the private chamber, the Cubans live constantly under the eyes of ever-watchful detectives, who, with the means afforded them by their powerful employers, penetrate everywhere, in every form. The conspiracy of 1848 was discovered and reported to the Captain General by the attorney of one of the conspirators. In other despotic governments the spy is but an occasional instrument employed in times of danger; in Cuba it is the main and permanent machinery of government. The difficulty of preparing and maturing an extensive plan of revolution under such a regime, is proved by the fact that every successive attempt at organization made by the Cubans was discovered and crushed almost in its very incipiency.

Another appalling obstacle in the way of success is, the want of arms, and the almost impossibility of procuring them. The people of Cuba are not allowed to keep fire arms and weapons of any kind, and the system of espionage which prevails, renders even the secret possession of them dangerous in the extreme. Where and how can they be obtained, even after a general rising, if the island is blockaded not only by the Spanish fleet, but by the English and American navies, and all neutral vessels carrying these necessary means of war are forced to turn back? Must we create a navy of our own? What people in a state of revolution has been able to do so? Look at the recent failure of the German empire.

The want of military leaders is another serious embarrassment; for although there have been, and there are still many distinguished Cubans in the army of Spain, none are ever sent to Cuba with military command. Those who, after resigning their posts, are allowed to return to their country, are the objects of such close surveillance by the police, as to render their connection with the patriots more dangerous than serviceable.

Well, sirs, notwithstanding all these dangers and difficulties—notwithstanding the many disasters which attended every effort—the people of Cuba have steadily pursued their purpose. Several efforts were made before 1823, more, however, with a view to obtain more liberal institutions from the mother country, than with a view to separation. Time and experience having proved that all hope of good from that quarter was fallacious, the people began to consider independence as the only remedy for their grievances. The first extensive conspiracy, having this object in view, was formed in Havana, in the beginning of 1823. It extended over the whole island, and included the most respectable and influential men of the country, as well among the Spanish as among the native Cuban population. It was unfortunately discovered by the constitutional Alcalde of Havana, Don Augustin Ferreti, on the 16th of August, before the time for action had come. Col. Don Jose Lemus, the chief of the conspiracy, Don Lucas Ugarte, and Don Pedro Recio Sanchez, were arrested during the night, and papers were found in their houses which exposed their plans and the persons implicated in the plot. Document A contains the details of this conspiracy, and the names of some of the most prominent persons engaged in it. We might have sent you many hundred names, but we deem these sufficient to show the feelings and wishes of the people of Cuba.

[Col. Don Jose Lemus and Doctor Don Juan Fernandez, both of Havana; Don Jose Teurbe Tolon, of Matanzas, and Don N. Peoli, of Caracccas, all condemned to death. Don Juan Gualberto Ortega, of Matanzas, then consul of H. C. M. in New Orleans, was also condemned to death, but of course did not return to Cuba. Don N. Escarras, Don N. Ferrero, Don Jose Maria Heredia, Don Melitou Lamar, of Matanzas, Don N. Araoz, of Spain, Don N. Draza, Col. Don Ezay Hermano, Don N. Gonzalez, Don Felix Varela, of Havana; Col. Don Jose Mena, Don Thomas Villaneuva, of Trinidad; Don P. Arias, father and son; Don N. Guerro, of Puerto Principe; Don N. Ramon, of Venezuela, were all condemned to perpetual exile.]

The threads of this conspiracy, thus prematurely broken, were resumed in the city of Mexico. On the fourth of July, 1825, a "patriotic junta" was there formed under the auspices of President Guadalupe Victoria, who obtained from the Mexican chambers the authority to organize an expedition to afford to the Cubans the assistance which they needed to commence the revolution. Document B contains a narrative of this affair, the causes of the failure of the enterprise, and the names of some of the members of the Junta. You will find among them persons of the highest standing in the island for wealth, intelligence, and character.

[President of the Junta, Don Jose Antonio Unruets, of Havana; Secretary, Don Jose Fernandez de Velazco, of Puerto Principe; Deputies from Havana, Don Jose Unrueta and Don Juan Rodriguez; from San Yago de Cuba, Gen. Don Manuel Gual and Don Antonio Mozo de la Torre; from Puerto Principe, Don Antonio Jose Vallee; from Santi Espiritu, Don R. de Lara; from Trinidad, Don A. A. Janaga; from Villaclara, Don Tomas Gonzales; from Holguin, Don Nicholas Tellez; from San Antonio, Don Jose Dario Rousset; from Santiago, Don Juan P. Costilla; from Bejmal, Don Antonio Ferrara; from Guanajay, Don Antonio Maria Valdes; from Bayamo, Don Pedro Lemus; from Guanabacoa, Don Juan Amador; from Guines, Don Manuel F. Madruga; from Jarnco, Don Jose M. Peres; from Barocoa, Don Juan de Zequeira; from Filipinas, Don Jose Augustin Peralta; from San Juan de los Remedios, Don Pedro de Rojas.]

As soon as the Cuban exiles found that their efforts to enlist foreign aid in their behalf would be thwarted, they insisted that their friends at home should commence the work, and their appeals were answered by a rapid succession of conspiracies, which were all discovered before they had matured. Don Francisco Aguero y Velazco and Don Barnabe Sanchez, of Puerto Principe, suffered death by the hands of the hangman, in 1826; Don Manuel de Rojo, of Havana, Don Luis Ramirez y Monfort, of Spain, Don Alonza Betancourt, of Puerto Principe, Don Juan Betancourt, of Havana, and Don Antonio Sambrano, were condemned to the same penalty, in 1828; Don Antonio Saco, of Bayamo, and many others, were condemned to perpetual exile, in 1834; Col. Don N. Kindelan, of Cuba, in 1826; Don Dominguez Delmonte, in 1841; and Lieutenant-Colonel Luis Valasquez de Cuellar, in 1844, with a large number of their co-conspirators, were sentenced to the same penalty. Document C will furnish you with the details of those different plots.

The particulars of the conspiracy of 1848, of which General Don Narcise Lopez was the soul, are well known to you and the American public. Fortunately for Cuba, his indomitable energy, courage, and perseverance, still remain to ground her hopes upon. His example will animate the patriots to renewed exertions. He received timely warning of the discovery of his plans, and succeeded in effecting his escape. He was condemned, by default, to be shot. Many of his friends also escaped. The jailor, Rey, saved the life of Cirilo Villaverde. Don Jose Maria Sanchez and Don Sebastian Morales were sentenced to eight years hard labor; others were sent into exile.

Only a few months after, new victims, undismayed by the cruel fate of their friends, commenced again to prepare the minds of the people, and to organize them for the return of General Lopez, who was then daily expected. But there was a spy in their midst, and they were again betrayed. A great many of them sought refuge abroad. Dr. Joachin Veldes, of Havana, was condemned to death; Don Francisco Javier Cruz, of Bayamo, to ten years hard labor; Don Juan Gonzales de la Laner, to eight years; and many others to exile and confiscation of their property.

With what justice can it be said, with all these facts before the world, that the Cubans are not willing to be free? Are not these hecatombs of victims, offered up from year to year, a most solemn and earnest appeal to Heaven against the oppression which bears them down to the earth, disarms them, and even chokes the voice of complaint? The documents which we enclose to you will furnish you abundant materials for a short history of the struggles of Cuba, which, we think, would remove the many false impressions existing in the minds of some persons, to the prejudice of our cause. We feel assured, from the interest you have taken in Cuban affairs, that they will be made useful in your hands.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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New York Herald

16 August 1850, 4

Passengers Arrived.

HAVANA—Steamer Pizarro—Countess de Alcoy, and family.

LONDON—Packet Ship American Congress—Rev A H Fletcher, lady and 3 children, of Boston, late missionary to Ceylon; Mons Millyer, lady and child, Paris; Mrs Biggar, Mrs Price, Mrs Watkins, of New York; Mrs Davy, Dr F Therold, of Canada; F Beck, Lieut Upsall, of London; Ed Bowers, of Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL—Packet Ship Queen of the West—Mrs Thurston, of Fall River; Mr Davidson, Glasgow; Mrs Hallet, Dr Skerras.

HAVRE—Packet ship New York—Mr L Sener, lady and daughter, of NYork; Mr Rivas and lady. Mr Damainville, lady, child, daughter and servant, C Schwab, Miss Houdlett. Mr Carpentier, of France; Mr Chas and Benj Zuller, of St Louis.

HAVRE—Ship Lemuel Dyer—Mr Viola and lady; Mrs Raymond.

LIVERPOOL—Ship James Wright—Mr Ogden, of Conn; Mr Weeks, Mr and Mrs Guppy, Misses M, Maria, and S Guppy, Masters E H and F Guppy, all of England.

GLASGOW—Ship Iowa—Mr Scott, lady and 3 children, Mr Adams, Miss Taylor, Miss Downy, Dr Grant.

CURACOA—Schr Catharine—Mr Horn, Mrs Young and children.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

16 August 1850, 2

REVIVAL OF THE CUBAN TROUBLES. A Washington letter writer says that the President has received information of arrangements in progress for another attempted invasion of Cuba, and that a strict watch is now kept on the suspected parties.

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New York Herald
17 August 1850, 2

Arrival of the Spanish War Steamer Pizarro.

THE COUNTESS DE ALCOY AND FAMILY, AND THE GOVERNOR OF CARDENAS, PASSENGERS.

In yesterday's *Herald* we announced the arrival of the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, which anchored at Staten Island late on Thursday evening, under the command of Captain Sirila, and having on board the Countess de Alcoy, lady of the Governor-General of Cuba, and her family, who embarked at Havana, together with her *compagnon de voyage*, Don Ceruti, the Governor of Cardenas, who made such a noble and heroic defence with the Spanish troops under his command, against General Lopez, in his silly, futile, and unadvised descent upon Cardenas. The Countess de Alcoy, who is a mild, affable, and dignified woman in appearance, is accompanied by her three children, the eldest of whom is an interesting young lady, about fifteen or sixteen years of age; the second, a son, of some nine or ten years old, and the third, a girl of seven. The boy has just recovered from an attack of the small pox, but in every other respect the voyagers looked remarkably well, buoyant and healthy. The Countess is on her way to Europe, whither she will go in the course of a few days, and intends sojourning in Spain, but her husband, the Governor-General of Cuba, still remains in his official capacity at that island. The Pizarro sailed on the 10th of August, making an excellent passage to this port in five days. She is a handsome vessel, of remarkable sea powers, unique, commodious, and well manned, and possesses the interest of being the same war steamer that captured the Susan Loud and the Georgiana, and gave hot chase to the Creole, all of which were engaged in the Lopez-Cuban expedition. The Pizarro will return from this port to Havana in a few days. The Countess de Alcoy and her family are stopping at the Union Place Hotel, where they enjoy every comfort and attention for which that house is proverbial.

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The New York Herald
August 17, 1850, 2

General Lopez and the Disunion Plot.

To the editor of the Herald.

Barnum's Hotel, August 15, 1850.

Sir–In your paper of yesterday, is quoted, from a Philadelphia journal, a letter from Washington, announcing "a deliberate plot for the dismemberment of the Union, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy" which it then proceeds to state in detail, commencing as follows:--

"In January last, General Lopez waited upon Gen. Samuel Houston, and presented him with a paper, drawn up by leading Southern men in this city, in which it was stated that the South, despairing of justice, had determined to sever the connection with the Union, and establish a Southern Confederacy – that, for the purpose of strengthening the contemplated confederacy, overtures were to be made to Mexico to join it, and to incline her to do it, every effort was to be made to induce her frontier provinces to revolt" &c. &c. And it concludes as follows: – "General Houston has in his possession the papers to which I first alluded, and he knows who the authors of the conspiracy are."

A thousand calumnies have been circulated respecting me for the sole crime of not having yet succeeded in liberating my beloved and beautiful country from a tyranny a hundred fold more oppressive than that from which your fathers, powerfully aided by foreign sympathies, fleets, and armies, achieved their emancipation after a struggle of seven years. Those calumnies I have been content to leave to history to refute and their authors to blush for, spontaneously, hereafter. Such a charge as the above, however, claims the notice which I give it, by sturdily pronouncing it utterly destitute of foundation, in any act, words, thought, wish, or knowledge of mine. God forbid that any portion of this startling announcement of a plot, but little short of imprints, should have any better foundation than that connection of my name with it, to which I desire to give the broadest and most unquestioned contradiction.

Hoping that all such papers as may have copied the same charge will do me the favor and justice to copy also this note.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Narciso Lopez

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New York Dispatch
August 18, 1850, 2

From Havana.

The Spanish man-of-war steamer Pizarro, arrived at New York on Thursday, with the family of the Conde de Alcoy, on a tour for the benefit of the Condesa's health, through a portion of the United States. They remained but a short time in the city, proceeding to Boston, while the steamer went to quarantine. We doubt not that this visit will have a good effect, and persuade the Conde, through his lady, that the universal Yankee nation are not all barbarians.

The Conde de Alcoy remains at Cuba. He is probably in the exercise of more power, than any other man in America, as Captain General of all Cuba, civil chief of half of it, etc., etc. He is not, however, all powerful, having in the Admiral and in the "Intendente," or chief of the customs and purse-holder, two colleagues nearly his equals. In many respects the Admiral exerts as much power as he does, ordering courts and carrying sentences into execution, with his own prison, guards, etc., as if he were in another country. The Intendente owes no accountability except to the mother country, and lives in almost as much state as the Captain General. It is this triple government which weighs so heavily on Cuba, costing for that small island as much as the Federal and State establishments of all the Atlantic-board of the United States. There was a rumor that Spain was about to send a vice-king to Cuba. This would simplify our arrangements and intercourse with that island very much, and would make it possible for the United States to send a diplomatic agent, instead of a mere counsel, to Havana. There is, however, little probability of its being done. Counts and Countesses have become common of late in the United States. Until recently, the only sprig of nobility we could look on was a Yucatec.

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New York Herald
18 August 1850, 1

More of the Stupendous Disunion Plot.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Washington, August 15, 1850.

In my letter to the *Inquirer*, of the 11th inst., it is stated that in January last, a paper developing a plot for the formation of a Southern confederacy had been placed in General Sam. Houston's hands—that it detailed with some minuteness the measures which were to be adopted—that overtures were to be made to Mexico to join the confederacy—that General Houston was to be President, &c. My information was from a reliable source, and I felt it a duty to the country to make it public.

To-day, in the Senate, Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, read this letter, and called upon General Houston to state whether it was true or not. General Houston was not present while the letter was being read, but came into the chamber immediately afterwards; and, on being informed of what had transpired in his absence, at once responded to Mr. Butler's call, by declaring that the statement was a solemn LIE, or falsehood. That he knew nothing of such a scheme. In the course of his remarks, however, he stated that he hooted at the idea of Mexico joining the Southern confederacy. This statement seemed somewhat at variance with his denial of the truth of the letter, for the most prominent part of the scheme, as there stated, was this very proposition with regard to Mexico, which General Houston said he hooted at.

Believing from this that there must be some misapprehension on the part of General Houston, and feeling deeply sensible of the importance of the truth being arrived at, I called upon that gentleman this afternoon, and found that my surmise of his having made the denial under a misapprehension of what was stated in the letter, was correct. He said to me that a document, such as I had described in my letter, had been handed to him last January; but that it was a mistake that General Lopez had anything to do with it, as it was presented to him by another gentleman, who had brought a letter of introduction from a friend; that what he had intended to deny, in his remarks in the Senate, was, that the document or memorandum had the signature of Mr. Butler, or any leading Southern men, attached to it, as it had no signature whatever. I immediately called General Houston's attention to the fact, that I had made no assertion that any signatures were attached; that I had implicated no person by name, for I did not hear that the document was signed, and it struck me as highly improbable that a treasonable paper would be handed about with tell-tale signatures attached. General Houston said further to me, that he indignantly refused to have anything to do with the plot, and handed the paper to General Rusk. He did not know where it was now, but he believed it was in his possession, either at Washington, or at his home, in Texas; that if the paper had been signed, he would have felt it his duty at once to have exposed the guilty parties; but being merely an unsigned document, he did not feel warranted, upon mere surmise, in taking any action, and so dropped it. He also disavowed any intention of being personal in his remarks in the Senate.

The matter is one of great moment to the country. A plot has been, and is now, in all probability, going on for the dismemberment of the Union, and it becomes the duty of all good citizens to use every effort to unmask the treason. It will not do to utter hackneyed sneers at "letter writers," or "newspaper paragraphs." The matter is one of too much importance to be either sneered or laughed into silence. The Senate, through some of their members, have seen fit to notice the matter, and the country will expect that it will not end here. General Houston has stated that a paper, such as has been described, is in existence; and, in a matter which, perhaps, involves the permanency of the Union, the authors of that treasonable paper should be dragged into daylight.

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New York Herald
18 August 1850, 2.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of a Steamboat Thief.—A kind of a gentlemanly dressed fellow, calling himself James Smith, *alias* W. Ingo, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of stealing a trunk from the steamboat Commodore. He was detected in the act by officer Cordroy, of the First ward police. On his person was found between thirty and forty pawn tickets consisting of trunks, valise, carpet bags, clothing, &c. All of which have been stolen from the different steamboats belonging to the eastern and northern routes. Owners are wanted for the above named articles, apply to Mr. Steuart, clerk of police, at the Tombs.

The Rioting Tailors.—Twenty-seven out of the thirty-eight journeymen tailors, who stand charged with riot, have been bailed, and liberated from custody. The balance, eleven, who are mostly the principals in the riot, are confined in prison, and will possibly, on Monday, be transferred from the Jefferson prison to the Tombs.

Charge of Grand Larceny.—A Jew boy, called Abram Reeve, was arrested yesterday at the Jersey City ferry, on a charge of stealing a basket containing clothing, and a pocketbook, containing fifteen dollars in money, making in all forty dollars, the property of J. Dalton. The accused it seems was entrusted with the basket to carry, and escaped behind some coaches, away from the owner, but was subsequently arrested and taken before Justice Mountfort, who committed him to prison for trial.

Dice Loaded with Quicksilver.—A curious case is now under investigation before Justice Mountfort, involving several blacklegs and gamblers, also some merchants, who have been induced to risk the hazard of the die, and have been the sufferers to the amount of several thousand dollars. The facts appear to be that a certain merchant was acting as a kind of decoy duck for the gamblers, and thus would induce his associate merchants to gamble with dice, by which they lost their money. These dice have been seized by the police and on examination, it was found that they were loaded with quicksilver, in order to win for the gamblers. The case is still under a secret examination.

The Cuban Spy in Limbo.—A man calling himself Thomas J Dowden, was arrested yesterday by officer E J Smith, on a charge of sending a letter to a young woman by the name of Louise Meiville, containing very wicked and infamous language. Dowden, it is said, has been acting as the secret spy of the Cuban government. Justice Lothrop committed him to prison for a short time, but on a promise of leaving the city, he was liberated from custody.

The Charge of Conspiracy to Extort Money.—We are requested to state that Mr. Boyd only acted as the professional adviser of Mary Jane Starr, in the case of the alleged conspiracy to extract money from Mr. Topping.

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New York Herald
18 August 1850, 2

Movements of Distinguished Individuals.

Hon Dan'l S. Dickinson, Washington; Hon. E. N. Sill. Ohio; Hon. Jno. A. Rockwell, M. C., Ct; Hon. H. W. Hilliard, M. C., Ala.; Judge Boyd, Natchez; Prof. Bache, U. S. Coast Survey; Prof. Demphel, Phil.; Hon. E. Gilbert, California; Hon. P. C. Grimball, Philadelphia; Judge Brockus, Washington; Rev. Mr. Gassaway, Georgetown, D. C., and 377 others, arrived at the Irving House, within the last two days.

Hon. Thos. Ash, Throgs Neck; T. O'Shaughnessy, Cinn.; T. Gadsden, S. C; A. M. Morgan, La.; N. Webster, La.; Capt. Stone, steamer Niagara; Hon. J. W. Davis, La; Geo. L. Todd, Paris; T. Cushemy, Baltimore; Josiah Sibley, Ga; Major Sedgwick, U. S. A.; J. Belefanty, Jamaica; Gen. Greene, Boston; Maj. Jackson, U. S. A.; and 280 others arrived within the last two days at the Astor House.

Geo. Mervin, Richmond; J. Fairly, England; J. Copeman, England; J. P. Whittaker, Geo.; Capt. Wilkes U. S. A.; E. E. Grunbee, N. C.; J. Maddox, Ga.; D. H. Buller, Richmond; R. Pemberton Richmond; R. Washington, U. S. N.; R. Forbes, Texas, and 120 others arrived at the American within the last two days.

Hon A. J. Miller, Ga.; Robert Lambert, S. C; Wm Paine, A. Perkins, Mass.; Oren Thompson, Thompsonville; Judge Norris, Sing Sing; J. B. Shutters, Conn, Hon Stephen Whiterker, Ohio; Col E. Jesup, Conn; Charles Rogers, Florida; L. Cowles, W. D. Conger, Georgia; W. H. Boyd, Michigan, and 63 others, arrived within the last two days at the Clinton Hotel.

The Countess of Alcoy and family; Ex-Governor of Cardenas; Hon. W. W. DeForest, and 25 others, have arrived and taken apartments at the Union Place Hotel.

Col Fremont and lady, who have been stopping at the Irving for several days past, left last Friday evening for Washington.

The Hon. Luther Severance, U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and family, are now in Boston. They will embark early the ensuing week, in the new and splendid ship Gentoo, for Honolulu.

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Cincinnati Commercial

19 August 1850, 1

The Contoy Prisoners Released.

The Mobile Tribune, in giving an account of the forty-two Contoy prisoners brought from the U. S. sloop of war, Albany, and released by the Government, says:

Of these prisoners, some eighteen or twenty are from Cincinnati; some twelve or fourteen are from Jackson and its vicinity, in Mississippi—the rest are from divers sections. They all tell dismal stories of their sufferings while lying imprisoned at Havana. They were kept heavily ironed all the time and watched by armed men day and night, with a vigilance that seemed to denote a rescue was unexpected. They fared otherwise not over sumptuously, and had no more to eat than would cleverly keep their souls and bodies together.

Most of the prisoners were in momentary expectation of a summons to death, and were kept so entirely ignorant of what was doing by the U. S. government in their behalf, that it was not until their irons were knocked off that they discovered that they had been authoritatively demanded. Most of them are in sound health, and look very little the worse for their hard treatment. With two or three exceptions, they are also quite youthful, and none of them bear indications of profligacy or viciousness. We suspect that the tale they tell of being deluded into the foolhardy expedition is true.

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New York Herald
19 August 1850, 1

ARRIVAL OF THE CONTOY PRISONERS AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Contoy prisoners who were brought to Mobile on the United States ship Albany, were released yesterday by the United States District Attorney, Mr. Hamilton. Several of them arrived in this city this morning, on their way home. We learn that they have forwarded to Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, through Mr. Hamilton, two statements, setting forth the manner in which they were inveigled into the expedition, contradicting the statement made extensively in the papers, of the humanity of their treatment, and stating the cruel treatment they received at the hands of the Spanish authorities. From the day they were taken prisoners they were treated with the utmost barbarity, put in double irons weighing about eight pounds, and remained in that condition for fifty-four days, until they were released. Many of them were sick, and suffering for want of medicine; but the surgeon of the frigate Soberano, on board of which they were confined, let them go without attention, only occasionally giving a man relief, as it suited his whims.

Some seventeen of the prisoners are from Cincinnati, and, as they inform us, had embarked under the impression they were going to California. They were among the company raised by Captain Haidee, in Kentucky and Ohio, who, when he enlisted them, represented, as they charge, that they were going to California to work in the quartz mountains for gold. After the bark Georgiana, on which vessel they had embarked, left the Balize, Captain Haidee stated to the whole crew the object of the expedition, and admitted that he had been guilty of deception in raising the men, but he felt that the magnitude of the scheme and the certainty of success warranted the deception. The Spanish officers and soldiers took the money and jewelry found on the prisoners, and when they were released restored the jewelry, but kept about one-half of the money. They were told they must receive the money and divide it *pro rata*, and make up the loss (!) each man had sustained. They were then made to sign a paper that they had received all their money and jewelry. On being set free, they were told they were banished from the island, and if ever caught in any part of the Spanish dominions, they would be condemned to ten years' hard labor.

The conduct of Mr. Hamilton, of Mobile, the U. S. District Attorney, towards these men, is spoken of in the highest terms for his kindness and generosity; he having raised a subscription to enable them to start on their way home.—*New Orleans Picayune August* 10.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

19 August 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

C P Hite, Ky
W E Seymour, N O
C B Tenney, La
Miss C Redfield, do
P J Tricou, do
F J Clark, N Y
S H Tucker and lady, Ark
A Farwell, Mass
C Anderson, U S N
E B Ward, Detroit
T P Andrews, Balt
T C Jutting, N Y
D D Kelly and lady, Boston
M D Spence, Ala
J Boardman, do
E Brownell and 2 ladies, Ky
A Pitkin, Mich
F A Champion, N Bedf
M Hooker, Ala
H Bolton, N Y
T Cahill and family, Pa
G Wood, do
J Blake, do

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

J B F Davidge, Wash'n
J Gardner, Md
W M Hurnell, Va
J W Spalding, do
C R Wheat, N O
J A Hunt, Mass
L Owen, lady and son, Ala
Miss Gerald, do
G W Harris, do
W W Fayett, S C
J T Jones, Ala
J Mill, do
J F Eremerson, S C
T A Williams, do
W P Butler, do
T B Sullivan, do
J C Mays, Va
F A Lavender, Md
G W W Murrell and lady, Ga
J B Mosley, Tenn
Mrs Trotter, Tenn
Miss Booker, do
Miss C H West and servant, do
3 Misses Lewis, Pa
F W Lewis, do
W H Carroll, S C
P Poldersham, Ohio
Mr Bowling, Md
J D Lewis, London
W S Balfour and lady, Miss
Miss E Hunt, do
A Hunt and lady, do
Dr Wynne, Md
J Menzies, do
W C Tevis, Pa
W G Korevons, N Y
Mr and Mrs Bryan, N C
Miss A Pettigrew, do
Miss E H Bryan, do

United States Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

J Witherell, Boston
P Merkle, do
C G Norgent, do
A Hotchkins, Va
C M Wright, do
J Haymond, Ohio
J Prescott, Mo
J D Newell, Md
P Mead, Pa
H Parker, Boston
C H Clark, N Y
H V Bush, N O
A A Duverson, Miss
H Trumiser, do
A Priest, Boston
W Bemann, Pa
A R Chase, Va
R Blandford, Md
Mrs Gilbert and daughter, S C
N S Sheinuell, N C
P Sheinuell, do
B G Albetton, do
E H G Garhe, do
J P Bell, do
J Dixon, do
B F Williams, do
J Williams, do
W Gremaey, do
C Perry, D C
C Rapley, Ark
J Boyce, Boston
A L Shipley, do
M L Cook, Ky

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

J N Owen, Ala
W B Weaver, Miss
L Bowdon, Ala
W Wood, do
N Prothern, Geo
I I Jones, Ala
J G Whitaker, do
J B Lamar, Ga
J N Horne, do
J J Brantz and lady, S C
Miss Smith, N C
B G Worth, do
Miss Worth, do
Miss Hutchings, do
J R Kendrick, S C
J Key, Ala
Dr Beasley, lady and servants, do
M Watkins and lady, do
Mrs Moore and daughter, Va
W D Alexander, Ga
J Wilson, Pa
T B Robinson, Va
S S Fabnestock, lady, child, and servants, Pa
S C Turner, S C
C Cullam and lady, Ala
Miss Cullam, do
T Wright, Ill

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

Dr R E Smith, La
R J Smith, jr, do
E F Humphrey, Ala
W F English, Fla
E Watkins, Pa
J Cessin, do
S V Halton, do
W Magens, do
J W Knight, Ct
W W Wise, do
L C Kingles, Md
F Harris, N Y
L Von Schmid, Germ'y
W J Cunningham, Mich
J G Jackson, Md
S Walch, Boston
H Cobb, do
J Gordon, Pa
B B Smith, do
G H Young, N Y
Y Z Nash, Mass
D D Hunt, do
E E Frank, do
F G Burns, N Y
Z S Crump, do

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
20 August 1850, 2.

Several of the Contoy prisoners arrived in our city yesterday, looking well and hearty; others belonging to the city will be here in a day or two.

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New York Herald
20 August 1850,6

Notes from the Watering Places.

FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., }
August 10, 1850. }

The Situation of the Springs—The Scenery—Climate—Benefits to Invalids—The House and its Accommodations—Comfort—Life—Varieties of Character &c., &c.

The object of the following communication is simply to furnish for the columns of your world-read journal a rough sketch of the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, which are situated in a remarkably healthy region, in full view of the bold Blue Ridge, and in the vicinity of the beautiful village of Warrenton, about fifty miles distant from the city of Washington, and can be easily reached by stage every day. Virginia is no less distinguished and celebrated for her mineral waters than for her eminent statesmen, and justly may she be proud of both, for they have equally contributed to give her name to fame.

The cluster of springs most generally known to the country as the Warrenton Springs, is the White Sulphur Springs, in the county of Fauquier. The natural scenery which encompasses them on every hand, is perfectly beautiful and picturesque, and cannot but excite the wonder and command the admiration of every beholder, for you can cast your eye over a panorama of thirty miles, embracing mountains and hills, valleys and landscapes, villages and hamlets, which seldom have been equalled, if ever surpassed. The surrounding country is poetical in itself, and associates its towering mountains, its sublime grandeur and its beautiful scenery with the characters of poetry; for all that is lovely in nature is linked with that which is most eloquent in genius and most interesting in story. The history of Virginia is full of classic scenes and interesting incidents, furnishing the most glowing themes for the lovers of nature and the admirers of beauty. The climate is mild and the soil is fertile; the landscapes burning with the purple and the gold, as well as the elegant manners and the generous hospitality of its inhabitants, can never be excelled.

The mineral waters of these springs have always been celebrated for their medicinal qualities, and the use of them has been giving relief to many hopeless invalids that have been laboring for years under various forms of chronic suffering, and more hopeless cases have never been relieved and restored to the enjoyment of health and happiness. The healing virtues of these fountains have acted like a charm on numerous chronic diseases of its visiters, that has created a degree of astonishment which nothing short of miraculous power could exceed, and thus has attracted around these health-giving fountains many invalids from every portion of the land. And, notwithstanding the invaluable and intrinsic worth of these life-restoring waters, they were suffered for many years to remain neglected, so that they were scarcely known beyond the precincts of the State, until a distinguished and enterprising gentleman, Thomas Green, Esq., of Washington City, determined to enlarge and improve the establishment so as to make provision for the accommodation of the public, at what is now known as the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs.

This splendid and commodious establishment, for beauty of design and elegance of execution, for the comforts of a fashionable retreat and the pleasures of refined society, for the luxuries of its table and the accommodating spirit of its gentlemanly proprietors, remains unsurpassed by any other watering place in our country.

This deservedly popular establishment has very recently undergone extensive improvements, which will greatly contribute to the comfort and delight of its visiters. The grounds have been highly improved by beautiful walks and by shady groves, and exhibit throughout the most perfect taste. The principal buildings are of brick, and neat one and two and three story cottages enclose the grounds in the form of a semicircle, in the midst of which is a beautiful fountain of water, surrounded by choice forest trees, which afford a refreshing shelter from the heat of summer. No one can ever visit these beautiful grounds and fountains, groves and lawns, parks and gardens, and return disappointed, for everything around this establishment is eminently calculated to please the tastes of even the most fastidious.

If you are fond of riding, you have but to command a horse or carriage, and you can travel for hours through the most beautiful and romantic scenery that the eye has ever seen; or, if you are anxious to take exercise, you have only to avail yourself of the ten-pin alleys, the pistol gallery, or the ball room, where you may enjoy yourself in the society of those that compose the giddy dance. The lovers of music and flowers will find peculiar care has been taken to win their approval, while the fallow deer and the fawn, the gold and silver fish, the elk and the swan, may relieve a tedious hour to those who are interested in the *feræ naturæ*.

In a word, every step has been taken which expanded liberality could suggest, to add to the comfort and accommodation of its visiters. The hurdle race and tournament, the fancy ball, masquerade, and brilliant fireworks, will lend their respective attractions to the lovers of pleasure.

The visiter, at these springs, can be as retired as he pleases, or he can be as gay and lively as the gayest and the liveliest; for if he prefers his own society to that which surrounds him, he can easily enjoy it. Every one is allowed to do just as he pleases, provided he pleases not to interfere with the rights of other visiters.

At this present time, there are visiters from New Orleans and Washington, Richmond and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and Boston, as well as from numerous other cities, which time forbids me to enumerate. The army and the navy, as well as every other profession, is here represented, and, consequently, you have no difficulty whatever to choose your own circle of society. Should you hear from me again, I may favor you with a running sketch of the beautiful living pictures which adorn the galleries of the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, and you may rest assured that life will be sketched, as it goes, without regard to friends or foes.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS

20 August 1850, 2

Macon Mass Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Chatham county, favorable to sending a delegation to the Mass Meeting to be held at Macon, on the 22d inst., was held at the Long Room in the Exchange, last evening.

On motion of Col. Isaac D'Lyon, seconded by C. A. L. Lamar, Esq., Dr. Jas. P. Screven, was called to the Chair, and Edward G. Wilson, appointed Secretary.

C. A. L. Lamar, seconded by Thomas Higham, moved that the Chair appoint a committee of five to select suitable delegates to attend said Mass Meeting.

The Chair appointed the following committee, viz:

Charles A. L. Lamar, Dr. Richard Wayne, Dr. R. D. Arnold, George W. Adams, John Murchison.

The committee having retired, John M. Millen and John Bilbo, Esqrs., upon being called for, addressed the meeting, in their usual ervid and enthusiastic manner.

The committee returned and reported that they had nominated the following delegation, which was confirmed, to wit:

Dr. James P. Screven,	John F Tucker,
Dr. C. P. Richardson,	W. Neyle Habersham,
Hon. Thos. Purse,	E. H. Moore,
Col. T. Verstille,	L. Legriel,
John Boston,	Julius Gaudry,
Charles Van Horn,	George Webb,
Col. Geo. P. Harrison,	J. G. Levy,
John P. Kellar,	M. J. Buckner,
Edward Borquin,	W. T Thompson,
Col. W. J. McIntosh,	J. Elton Stark,
James T. Buckner,	John P. Thomas,
Isaac Bruner,	Edward J. Purse,
W. C. Butler	H. Styles Bell.
Dr. J. R. Saussy,	Ged Robertson, Jr.,
Joseph Felt,	Hon E. J. Harden,
Dr. S. A. T. Lawrence,	L. Cheves, Jr.,
John M. Millen,	Wallace Cumming,
J. P. Noyland,	Col. S. S. Sibley,
Robt. H. Griffin,	J. H. Gunby,
Thos. Higham,	F. C. Adams,
John Bilbo,	T. T. Smith,
Charles S. Arnold,	Jr. C. Ganahl.
Joseph M. Turner,	T. M. Turner,
James E. Gaudry,	H. M. Davenport.
Jessee Mount.	T. W. E. Beall

On motion of John M. Millen, it was

Resolved, that the Committee of 5 be added to said delegation. Carried.

Col. Isaac D'Lyon, seconded by Wm. M Wilson, offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That every citizen of Chatham county who is in favor of Southern Rights, and also can make it convenient to go to the proposed Mass Meeting at Macon, be requested to attend as a delegate, in addition to the delegates named by this meeting.

Dr. R. D. Arnold being called for, addressed the meeting in his usual style.

John Bilbo, seconded by Dr. R. D. Arnold, moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the city of Savannah. Carried.

The meeting adjourned giving three hearty cheers.

JAS. P. SCRIVEN, Chairman.

EDWARD G. WILSON, Secretary.

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

Cincinnati Commercial

21 August 1850, 2

Arrival here of the Contoy Prisoners.

The Contoy prisoners who were brought to Mobile in the U. S. ship Albany, were released yesterday by the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Hamilton. Several of them arrived in this city this morning, on their way home. We learn that they have forwarded to Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, through Mr. Hamilton, two statements, setting forth the manner in which they were inveigled into the expedition, contradicting the statement made extensively in the papers of the humanity of their treatment, and stating the cruel treatment they received at the hands of the Spanish authorities. From the day they were taken prisoners they were treated with the utmost barbarity, put in double irons, weighing about eight pounds, and remained in that condition for fifty-four days, until they were released.—Many of them were sick and suffering for want of medicine; but the surgeon of the Spanish ship of the line Soberano, on board of which they were confined, let them go without attention, only occasionally giving a man relief, as it suited his whims.

Some seventeen of the prisoners are from Cincinnati, and as they inform us, had embarked under the impression that they were going to California. They were among the company raised by Captain Hardy, in Kentucky and Ohio, who, when he enlisted them, represented, as they charge, that they were going to California to work in the quartz mountains for gold. After the bark Georgiana, on which vessel they had embarked, left the Balize, Capt. Hardy stated to the whole crew the object of the expedition, and admitted that he had been guilty of deception in raising the men, but he felt that the magnitude of the scheme and the certainty of success warranted the deception. The Spanish officers and soldiers took the money and jewelry found on the prisoners when arrested at Contoy, and when they were released restored the jewelry, but kept about one half the money. They were told they must receive the money and divide it PRO RATA, and make up the loss (!) each man had sustained. They were then made to sign a paper that they had received ALL their money and jewelry. On being set free, they were told they were banished from the island, and if ever caught in any part of the Spanish dominions, they would be condemned to ten years' hard labor.

The conduct of Hamilton, of Mobile, the U. S. District Attorney, towards those men, is spoken of in the highest terms for his kindness and generosity; he having raised a subscription to enable them to start on their way home.

[N. O. Picayune, Aug. 9.

We were handed the above yesterday by Mr. HENRY STEVENS, a resident of this city for about sixteen years, who went with Capt. Hardy under the express condition that he was to be conducted, on certain conditions, to California. Mr. Stevens, when he found out the deception, and the intent of taking him and others to Cuba! resolved to return to his family in this city at the first opportunity; but he could not at once do so, and he was forced to go on until the barque Georgiana, Capt. Benson, (chartered, as afterwards understood, by Lopez and suite, or men in the Lopez employ,) arrived at the Island of Contoy, (Contoi.) The Contoi prisoners were there awaiting a favorable wind to return to the United States when captured. There were fifty-two in all in durance. Mr. Stevens states to us that he and his fellow-prisoners received the most brutal treatment continually, being ironed down to the bottom with shackles and bars, so it was very painful to raise up even upon the knees. A guard with loaded rifles and muskets was stationed over them all the time, night and day. The demand of the United States Government via. Com. McKeever, on the U. S. frigate Congress, obtained the release of forty-two—ten were retained for some cause not known by Mr. Stevens. The released prisoners came to Mobile in the United States ship Albany, Capt. Randolph. The Contoi prisoners arrived in this city are Henry Stevens, Jas. Martin, Wm. Smith, Jos. McGowan, and a man by the name of Lake. Statements have been made to our Government, and indemnity is expected for detention and false imprisonment. The remainder of the Contoi prisoners belonging to Cincinnati will be here as soon as their circumstances will permit. Nearly every Contoi prisoner lost all he had. Com. Morris remains at Havana to see to the remainder of the prisoners. We learn that for two weeks the Contoi prisoners expected execution daily.

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Cincinnati Gazette
21 August 1850, 2

☞ *The New Orleans Picayune* of the 10th inst., states that seventeen of the Contoy prisoners just released, were from this city, several of them arrived here yesterday.

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New York Herald

21 August 1850, 1

Movements of Distinguished People.

Mr. Clay attended Divine service at Dr. Choules' church at Newport, R.I. on Sunday morning.

Hon. John Van Buren, N. Y.; Capt. S. H. Fowler, U. S. N.; Sig. A. Fernandez Broido, Havana; Mr. Hastings, Canada; Hon. Thomas Pugh, Ia., and twenty-one others arrived, yesterday, and took rooms at the Union Place Hotel.

Hon S. H. Goodrich, Ark.; Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, P. W. Southack, D. Pearce, Mo.; H. R. Coggenhall, R. N. Hayden, Conn.; M. N. Scott, Fla., and forty-three others arrived, yesterday, and took rooms at the Clinton Hotel.

J. Sharpless, Phila.; Henry Grant, Ky.; E. A. Carrington, St. Louis; J. S. Gardner, New Orleans; J. A. Andrews, Tennessee; R. Houston, Texas; W. C. Myrtle, Arkansas; J. K. Douglass, South Carolina; E. H. Reynolds, Indiana, and 180 others, arrived at the Howard Hotel within the last three days.

Gen. Talmadge, New Hamburgh; Capt. R. A. Luther, U. S. A.; Major Van Dorn, U. S. A.; Hon. Thomas R. Price, Richmond, Va.; Hon. Z. Pratt, Prattsville, and 237 others arrived, yesterday, at the Irving House.

S. Simmons, Phila.; J. A. Dowd, Ky.; N. S. Valax, Phila.; Lt. Gibbon, U. S. A., and 50 others arrived, yesterday, at the American.

W. Wilcox, Phila.; M. O'Brien, Baltimore; C. Gayle, Mobile; Rev. W. Reeder, New Haven, and 160 others arrived yesterday, at the Astor House.

Viscountess Elgin and family, arrived in this city, yesterday, and occupy apartments at Sanderson's College Place Hotel.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

21 August 1850, 2

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA AT NEW-YORK. —The Spanish steamer Pizarro (the same that figured so conspicuously in the chase of the Creole) arrived at New York on Thursday having, on board Count de Alcoy, the Captain-General of Cuba. This distinguished personage, it is said, has come to try the influence of the northern climate upon an enervated constitution, and not upon any business of an official character, that we know of. His family are with him.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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21 August 1850, 2

☞ General Lopez is out with a card, dated Barnum's Hotel, (New-York,) in which he positively denies the story that he had ever proposed to Gen. Houston to join in severing the Union, and establishing a Southern Confederacy. There has been a big *fib* in the buisness somewhere.

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The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

23 August 1850, 2

Contoy Prisoners--Cincinnatians.

The N. O. *Picayune* of the 10th inst., in speaking of the arrival, at that city, of several of the Contoy prisoners, remarks:

Some seventeen of the prisoners are from Cincinnati, and as they inform us, had embarked under the impression they were going to California. They were among the company raised by Capt. Hardy, in Kentucky and Ohio, who, when he enlisted them, represented, as they charge, that they were going to California to work in the quartz mountains for gold. After the bark *Georgiana*, on which vessel they had embarked, left the Balize, Capt. Hardy stated to the whole crew the object of the expedition, and admitted that he had been guilty of deception in raising the men, but he felt that the magnitude of the scheme and the certainty of success warranted the deception. The Spanish officers and soldiers took the money and jewelry found on the prisoners, and when they were released restored the jewelry, but kept about one-half of the money. They were told they must receive the money and divide it *pro rata*, and make up the loss (!) each man had sustained. They were then made to sign a paper that they had received all their money and jewelry. On being set free they were told they were banished from the island, and if ever caught in any part of the Spanish dominions, they would be condemned to ten years hard labor.

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New York Herald

24 August 1850, 2

Important Rumor from Cuba.

THE SENTENCE OF TWO AMERICAN CAPTAINS TO BE EXECUTED.

The steamship Palmetto, Smith, (not the Ohio, as reported,) arrived yesterday afternoon from New Orleans, via Key West, after a passage of seven days.

She brings news of the fate of two American ship masters.

The mail schooner from Havana arrived at Key West the day that the Palmetto sailed, and the captain reported that Captain Benson, of the bark Georgiana, and Captain Pendleton, of the brig Susan Loud, had been condemned to death by the authorities at Havana.

The probability is that these unfortunate men have, ere this, been executed.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

24 August 1850, 2

FROM HAVANA.—The fast sailing schr. *C. A. L. Lamar*, Capt. LIGHTBURN, arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, having left on Saturday morning last. She sailed in company with the mail schr. *Merchant*, which vessel also arrived yesterday. We learn that Havana is comparatively healthy, only a few cases of Cholera occasionally appearing. The accounts of the Sugar crop continue favorable.

In the interior of Matanzas a report had been circulated that Gen. LOPEZ was again about to invade the island, with a large force. It caused considerable excitement among the people, and the government were again flurried, and half frightened out of their wits. It is the opinion of intelligent foreigners that a majority of the people are in favor of dissolving their connexion with Spain, and that the mother country cannot much longer hold the Island—that it must either fall into the hands of the Americans, or be governed by England.

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The Daily Picayune.

25 August 1850, 2

From Havana.

By the steamship Falcon we received files of Havana papers to the 20th inst.

A person writing from New York to the *Diario de la Marina*, under the signature of Peter Hicks, says positively that another expedition against Cuba is being organized in the United States, and that it certainly will sail unless the Government interferes, which he thinks it will do. The writer says that on the 11th inst news was received at Washington that the points of rendezvous were Mobile, Philadelphia and New York, in consequence of which orders were immediately given that all suspicious vessels should be searched by the custom-house officers. "The renegade Lopez" (we quote from the letter) "boasts publicly that this time the expedition will not have less than 5,000 or 6,000 men, though privately he confesses to his friends that he does not expect to collect more than 1,000, and even that he may be compelled to set sail with less men than in the first one."

Gen. Quitman, it is said, is determined to go, but will not trust himself with a handful of men. Gen. Garibaldi also has been consulted; but he, it is asserted, will not go with less than 6,000. It is thought of placing him at the head of a provisional government. All these things Peter Hicks heard Gen. Lopez relate in a public coffee-house—a statement which we think rather doubtful.

We noticed many cases of death by lightning in Cuba, though some parts of the island, particularly in the neighborhood of Matanzas, were suffering from want of rain.

We find very little local news of interest.

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The Charleston Mercury.

26 August 1850, 2

The Cuba Prisoners.

We learn from a private source that the Captains of the Susan Loud and Georgiana have been condemned to death by the Spanish authorities at Cuba. The Captain of the Susan Loud has lost his senses and is a raving madman. The authorities would do well to pause before carrying the sentence into execution, as it would be an intolerable disgrace to our Government to permit the lives of our citizens to be taken, unless upon the fullest justification. These men were not taken in making war upon Cuba, and were not taken within her jurisdiction. They were not belligerents, and the proof is very slight that they had before hand any distinct knowledge of the purpose for which their vessels were employed.

Our correspondent "Henry," we foresee will renew the woes of various tender-hearted patriots at Washington and elsewhere by the bold truths he utters and promises to utter. For their consolation we will inform them that the author hails from the far side of Georgia, and not from "that hot-bed of sedition," the Palmetto State.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
26 August 1850, 2.

Gen. Lopez is out in a card deying, most positively, the report that he had anything to do with, or any knowledge of the Southern Disunion Plot, as reported by a recent letter from Washington in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
26 August 1850, 2.

A SPANISH STEAMER.--The Spanish steamer Pizarro, at New York, is a fine looking vessel, of English build, and about 200 feet in length. Her engines are of superior construction and finish, and equal to 550 horse power. The number of men on the Pizarro is one hundred and fifty-six, including officers, marines, crews, &c. She is well armed, carrying four "thirty-two pounders," and two "sixty-eight pound Paixan guns." No wonder Lopez and his valiant army took to their heels, en route for Key West, on seeing her.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Picayune.

26 August 1850, 1
Evening Edition

From Key West.—The following is an extract of a letter received in Mobile by a commercial house, dated Key West, August 16:

The ship M. Howe, from New York, and the ship Emily Taylor, from Boston, both bound to New Orleans, with assorted cargoes, are ashore a few miles from this port, and are receiving assistance from the wreckers.

The Mobile Tribune learns, in addition, that both these vessels were got off and carried into Key West on the evening of the 16th. The latter was very little injured. The other had about nine feet water in the hold, and had suffered more damage.

It also learns that the steamer Creole, of Lopez notoriety, was sold on the 15th, and purchased for about $2000 by Mr. Tift, including boats and every thing belonging to her. It was a great bargain, for the next day her owner made more than the purchase money by carrying into Key West the two vessels referred to in the above extract.

Arrival of the Pizarro.—This vessel arrived on Thursday evening, the 16th inst, at the New York Quarantine, in seven days from Havana. Among her passengers were the Countess de Alcoy and family.

☞ Gen. Paez, accompanied by his son, has gone to Saratoga. On his return he will secure a permanent home in some retired part of the State of New York.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Picayune.
26 August 1850, 1
Evening Edition

For California.



FOR CHAGRES—Harrison & Wickham's Despatch Line—To sail with despatch—The very fast sailing and A1 coppered schooner AMERICAN, Maloney, master, will sail as above. This vessel has been running regularly in the trade and has always made the quickest trips of any of the sailing vessels. She is beautifully fitted up and very comfortably arranged for passengers. The second cabin passengers will be furnished with berths, mattresses, provisions, and every requisite for the voyage. No charge made for baggage. This being the regular line, passengers may rely on punctuality as to time of sailing. For tickets apply on board, Lower Picayune Tier, opposite the Public Square, or to

R. M. HARRISON & CO., 14 Gravier st.
O. WICKHAM, 26 Common st.

☞ A vessel of the above line will sail every week. au14



NICARAGUA ROUTE FOR CALIFORNIA—The well-known and very fast sailing clipper THORN, John Lewis, master, will leave for San Juan, Nicaragua, unavoidable accidents excepted, on the 1st of September next. From San Juan to Realejo on the Pacific, the route is by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, with twelve miles of land carriage, and all through an interesting and perfectly healthy country. Realejo is a port of some note on the Pacific, at which there are constant opportunities of going to San Francisco by sailing vessels. This route is about one thousand miles shorter than any other in operation. The Thorn is in fine order and will sail punctually as advertised, provided a sufficient number of passengers offer. Passage $40. For tickets apply at the office of the agent.

Jy30—M&Elstp WILLIAM J. DEWEY, 77 Gravier st

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Picayune.
26 August 1850,
Evening Edition

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE SUSAN LOUD.—In the Boston Evening Traveller there appears a communication of Simeon Pendleton, late master of the brig Susan Loud, in which he attempts to vindicate himself against statements made in the report of the Auditor of War and Marine at Havana, connecting him criminally with the Cuban expedition. He admits that his vessel was chartered to take passengers to Chagres, with the privilege, if they saw fit, to stop at any point this side; but he denies that he knew anything of their intention to invade Cuba until after they were on board. He says that after reaching latitude 26°, longitude 87', he was ordered to lay by for the steamer Creole, which came up with him on the 10th of May. His passengers were then transferred to the steamer, with most of the provisions.

At this point he ordered his boat to be hooked on, and was about to part company with the Creole, considering himself dismissed, when Gen. Lopez sent an order desiring him to go on board the C. to receive certain directions. He went, and was detained and compelled to take the vessel into the port of Cardenas. He contradicts the Auditor's report, asserting that his papers were not in order —that the brig was supplied with a superabundance of men, arms, and ammunition, and that there were papers found in his desk, showing that adventurers were ready at various points to invade Cuba. In conclusion, he asserts his innocence of any crime against his own country, the sovereignty of Spain, or the laws of nations.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
26 August 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

C P Bolles, Charleston	E G Mathews, Wis
H Lloyd, N C	D E Stringham & lady, Boston
L J O'Connor, S C	J A Nottingham, Va
R B Cunningham, Va	M Wiles, do
D Gibson & lady, Ohio	M Fuller, Ga
O Perin, do	C G Howard, Ohio
R A Pringle, Charleston	E D Barker, Ala
E G Squier, Central Am	L A Cady & lady, Pa
C Fullon, Phila	E M Chase, N Y
E P Hewlings, do	

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue between 6th and 7th streets.

C L Weller, Ohio	A Dick, Balt
C Stuart, do	J Armstrong, U S N
Dr Straton, N Y	M Mason, Va
S Hadley, Va	J Martin, Ala
J McCurdy, Phila	R H Miles, Md
W McKnight, do	Z E Dening, La
Geo Hay, R I	E R Freeman, Ky
O N Weaver, Mass	D C Freeman, do
J C Walker, Miss	Z B Bell, Md
C H Martin, lady, two child'n & serv't, Miss	W J Bell, do
	Mr Bruce, do
Col G P Kane, Balt	Mr Chew, do
T Shankland, N Y	W Morey & lady, Va
G Tryatte, Charleston	Mr. Ashley, Hartford
J Miller, Balt	J Bennett, Va
T E Harman, Va	

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

A Stafford, Ga	A S Goodrich, Va
J H Flynn, do	W W Henry, Va
J Curd, Mo	T How, do
A A Cleveland, Ga	G O Whitcomb, do
J D Willis, do	W Williamson, Pa
T J Dinkins, S C	C D Hill, Md
J Adams, lady & daughter, S C	T H Kent, do
	Lt Tattnall, U S N C
H B Williams, N C	S A Belden, Texas
Miss McClary, do	W Alling, N O
J Wylie, S C	L Webb, Richmond
J Dunorant, do	P H Haywood, N C
J R Magill, do	W H Wheeler, N Y
J M Allen, do	W T Palfrey & daughter, La
J Stephenson, Mobile	
G M Malloy, do	C C Cleaves, lady, child & servant, Memphis
P Mallory, Va	
M Frazier, S C	Miss DeGraffenadt, do
J Coligan, do	Miss Strange, do
R Anderson, do	Miss Wilkinson, do
C Smith, do	T W Wilkinson, do
Stanton, Mobile	C H O'Neil, N Y
M Strauss, S C	R H Parsons, N C
J Cothran, jr, do	T Clarke, Pa
W Stanton, Mobile	F K Murray, U S N
Z C Deas, do	C Dyer, Mass
Mrs Nott, & serv't, do	A Parker, do
Mr Clarke, Va	G W Call, Fla
Wm Hill, Richmond	C M Chaffee, Ct
J Mullikin, Md	J T Cochran, Pa
C M Gaines, Ohio	W R Matthews, Md
C S Bogardus & lady, New York	J G Campbell, Balt

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

C C Bowers, jr, N Y	J Cosby, Mo
C R Bullock, Mass	Z Hooker & son, Miss
J Walker, Charleston	S B R Loring, Va
T Richards, do	W H Sutton, do
E S Edgerton, do	G Stewart, Wash'n co
J C Erbin, N Y	A Cooks, N Y

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

V A DeCastro, Havana	H Holster, N O
D B Jenkins, Balt	W Holster, do
T J Walsh, Savannah	F Hogan, Pa
S Carroll, do	J H Drum, S C
R Hosmer, Mich	Hon W J Alston, Ala
H B Lathrop, do	F Bates, N Y
J McBride, jr, Phila	H H Duncan, do
Mr Magens, do	L B Frank, Tenn
J H Johnson, Va	C C Nile, do

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The Georgia Citizen.
(Macon)
27 August 1850, 2

PUBLIC MEETING IN MACON.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of H. G. Ross and M. E. Rylander, as Chairmen, and H. K. Green and B. A. Wilcox Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated by Dr. J. M. Green, and the offensive articles read by him.

Mr J. J Jones moved that a Committee of Five be appointed to report Resolutions for the action of the meeting, which was amended by increasing the number to Ten, and the following gentlemen were appointed B. F. Ross, Robert Collins, N. H. Beal, Benj. Fort, W. C. Lawshe, James Dean, E. L. Strohecker, C. W. Raines, J. M. Green, Alex. Richards, The Committee retired and after a short absence, reported the following preamble and Resolution:

Whereas, Mr. Andrews, the Editor of "*The Georgia Citizen*," has this day put forth in his paper certain abolition sentiments, which we regard as highly treasonable and dangerous to the institutions of the South.

Resolved, That a Committee of Fifteen gentlemen be appointed to wait upon Mr. Andrews, and inform him that he must not issue another number of his paper in this city; and that he must give up the name of the author of the "*Georgia*" letter; and should he refuse to comply with the above demands, that the Citizens of Macon will adopt such measures as to compel his precipitate departure.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in our city papers, with the request that all the papers in the State copy them.

The following gentlemen were added to the above to constitute the Committee of Fifteen:—Messrs. Peter Solomon, J. D. Ross, Anderson Comer, T. G. Holt, and John H. Brantley.

H. G. ROSS, } Chairmen.
M. E. RYLANDER, }

H. K. GREEN, } Secretaries.
B. A. WILCOX, }

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

27 August 1850, 2

PRESENTACION DE UNA ESPADA Y DE UNA BANDERA AL GENERAL LOPEZ.

Los Cubanos de Filadelfia, Boston y New York, reunidos en junta unos por si y otros por si y sus delegados para tratar de hacer una manifestacion de gratitud y aprecio hacia el General Lopez por su consagracion y sus importantes servicios á la causa de la libertad é independencia de la cara patria, que gime todavia bajo la opresion y tiranía de España, entre otros particulares, acordaron:

Nombrar una comision compuesta de los Señores Don Miguel T. Tolon, Don Gaspar de Agramonte, Don Miguel de Agüero y Don Cirilo Villaverde, á fin de que colectasen los fondos necesarios con que comprar una espada y costear una bandera de seda, igual á la que se enarboló en Cardenas el 20 de Mayo del presente año, para presentarlas al General Don Narciso Lopez como una muestra de la gratitud y la estimacion profunda de los patriotas cubanos.

En efecto, la comision, gracias al entusiasmo patriótico que reina entre los Cubanos residentes en los Estados Unidos, en una semana ha llenado satisfactoriamente su encargo, y hoy tiene el placer de anunciar por la prensa á sus comitentes, que el domingo 25 del actual, reunida en cuerpo pasó á Barnum Hotel, donde se hallaba de paso el General Lopez y le presentó la espada y la bandera. Esta es del deber ineludible de la comision manifestar, que ha sido formada por las preciosas manos de varias Señoras cubanas, no menos entusiastas que admiradoras de la consagracion, virtud y talentos del General Lopez. Al tiempo de hacer la presentacion, el Sor. Tolon, como presidente de la comision, pronunció el siguiente discurso:

GENERAL:

Un gran numero de Cubanos residentes en Nueva-York nos han hecho el honor de comisionarnos para presentar á V. esta espada juntamente con esta bandera hecha por las lindas manos de algunas bellas hijas de Cuba, para quienes este trabajo fué una obra de amor. Acepte V., General, esta prueba de gratitud y simpatías por sus esfuerzos y sacrificios hechos en favor de nuestra patria querid ; y de la confianza y fe que en V. tienen como instrumento que parece designado por la Providencia para llevar á cabo la revolucion política que traerá consigo Libertad, Paz y Ventura a los desgraciados habitantes de Cuba.

Asi como la una simboliza la nacionalidad de Cuba libre, independiente y feliz como debe ser y será, la otra representa el solo medio que tienen los pueblos esclavizados para romper el yugo del Despotismo estranjero. La noble consagracion del Patriotismo Cubano ya manifestado por V., lo señala como el hombre digno de enarbolar esa bandera y conducirla por la senda de la Gloria á su triunfo seguro; y el heróico valor personal de que tantas pruebas tiene V. dadas á la historia, nos asegura que esa espada no podrá ser empuñada por mano mas digna y poderosa.

Sabemos, General, todos los pormenores de su reciente tentativa al empezar la revolucion en el suelo de Cuba: comprendemos bien toda la importancia de sorprender á Matánzas desembarcando en Cárdenas, y sabemos tambien que tan acertada combinacion se malogró por uno de esos casos fortúitos que muchas vezes desconciertan los mas brillantes planes militares.—Nada sucedió que pueda debilitar la confianza de los inteligentes ni escitar la censura de los justos, ya sea con respecto á la capazidad de V. como jefe, ya en cuanto á su valor como soldado, ó á su prestigio é influencia sobre el pueblo y aun las mismas tropas españolas de Cuba, que solo resistieron movidas por el rigor y el hábito de la disciplina militar é ignorantes de la causa y jefe á quienes se oponian y á que espontánea y entusiasmadamente se adhiriéron tan luego como cesó el engaño en que estaban durante el combate de aquella noche. Tambien sabemos que las operaciones de Vd. fueron interrumpidas y frustradas por la retraccion de una parte de sus voluntarios que no solo se negaron á seguir á Vd. despues de triunfar en Cardenas, insistiendo en ser conducidos á Cayo Hueso contra sus órdenes terminantemente espresadas, sino aun desatendiendo sus súplicas de que le desembarcasen en cualquiera punto de la Isla con aquellos que querian acompañarlo. Pero a la vez que deploramos con V. tan fatal contratiempo, creemos que esa desgracia no ha producido otro daño que el de retardar por algunos dias la inevitable revolucion Cubana. Inútil es, pues, hablar de lo pasado, y mas inútil aun recordar á V. los graves deberes que tiene que cumplir. Cuba lo espera todo de V. V. lo sabe, y convencidos como estamos de su indomable energía, su perseverancia y su decision, asi como de su conocimiento y esperiencia acerca de los elementos que ecsisten en Cuba para una revolucion inmediata y feliz. No nos queda mas que esperar, bien que impacientes, General, el momento en que V. nos llame al campo de batalla para vencer ó morir, como dignos hijos de Cuba, al pie de esa bandera.

En la espada hemos respetado el deseo, espresado por U. mismo al saber él paso que se proponian dar los patriotas Cubanos, residentes en Nueva, York Filadelfia y Boston y le presentamos á U. una cual corresponde y cual debe ser la ESPADA destinada á cortar á cercen las cadenas que, mas de tres siglos ha, tienen esclavizados á nuestros hermanos de Cuba:—una espada, General, estremadamente sencilla en adornos, pero cuya hoja de bien templado acero y de probado corte, la haga formidable manejada por el poderoso brazo que ha de esgrimirla contra el mismo corazon de la tiranía: una espada cuyo mote espresa que "por medio de ella se consigue la Paz y la Felicidad bajo la sombra de la Libertad."

General; por donde quiera que U. vaya le seguiran nuestros votos y nuestros corazones ardientes con el fuego del santo amor de patria y libertad y mientras; que todos persistamos en el noble objeto que con orgullo declaramos, sin ofender las leyes de este pais, cuyo ejemplo nos ha inspirado y decidido, suplicamos á U. lleve consigo la seguridad de que tan pronto como alze U. en Cuba el grito de Libertad y de al viento la bandera Cubana en sus propias playas, alli tendrá U. á su alrededor un número considerable de Cubanos residentes en Nueva York; y con la bendicion del cielo sobre la causa mas sagrada entre todas aquellas por que jamas se tiró espada de la vaina, esperamos que no se mostraran indignos de su patria ni de su Jefe."

El General, profundamente conmovido, contesto del modo siguiente, poco mas ó menos:

Señores: con lo íntimo del corazon agradezco á las bellas hijas de Cuba, y á los dignos compatriotas que vds. representan, esos unidos testimonios de sus simpatias y confianza en mí; aunque todo sentimiento personal lo absorva en este instante, el gusto conque veo tal prueba de patriotismo, corage, perseverancia y union. Al entretener estos sentimientos, estoy tambien convencido de que vds. representan exáctamente la poblacion en general de nuestra Cuba, puesto que he recibido de ella muchos y autorizados informes que no permiten dudar de que un contratiempo fortuito en los sucesos recientes, lejos de descorazonarla ha aumentado su ardimiento pues ha visto la causa de la revolucion elevada por él á un punto avanzadisimo; progreso sin duda, comprado barato para Cuba por mas sacrificios que haya costado no solo á nosotros mismos sino á muchos de los mas nobles espíritus de este pais que tuvieron una honrosa parte en la empresa por mas sangre que se hubiese derramado, y por acerbo que haya sido el dolor de dejarla entre cadenas cuando teniamos casi en las manos su libertad.

Las revoluciones son épocas de prueba para el temple de las almas que aspiran á ser libres, y á dar la libertad á su patria; los que toman parte en ellas, no solo han de resolverse á pasar las horas oscuras é incómodas de la noche antes de saludar al sol apetecido, sino que han de resignarse igualmente á sufrir con noble silencio, hasta que el suceso haya estampado en su obra el sello de la gloria, las calumnias de los enemigos, la dañina frialdad de agenas

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27 August 1850, 2

simpatias y la hostilidad de ese partido anti-popular, que tiene una comun existencia y un caracter comun en todos los paises y bajo todas las formas de gobierno. Peró todo esto lo sobrelleva facilmento la conciencia pura, la esperanza confiada, y la resuelta voluntad del patriotismo que es ahora nuestro comun principio de accion y el lazo de nuestra cordial union.

Esta bandera será la bandera regimental del primer cuerpo que se organize en el seno de nuestra patria, que orgullosamente se llamará "El de las hijas de Cuba." Luzirá sobre el Morro, ó será mi mortaja en una tumba cubana que sirva para marcar un paso mas en la marcha de ta revolucion que Vds. justamente llaman inevitable.

Agradezco tambien, Señores, que se haya atendido mi deseo de que todo el brillo de esta noble arma, que han puesto en mis manos, se encuentre en su hoja, y que el costo de adornos superfluos se destinase á beneficio de esos bravos soldados españoles, que en Cardenas con tanto entusiasmo se unieron voluntariamente á nuestras filas tan luego como supieron quienes éramos y cual nuestro objeto. Una espada de servicio, de sencillez republicana; pero fuerte en el azero para derrocar la tiranía, es en efecto la sola que corresponde al tiempo, y que seria aceptable á mis sentimientos. En el espiritu de su mote diré: que Dios apresure la hora en que asegurada para Cuba la libertad y tranquila felizidad que solo puede alcanzar la espada, se convierta en reja de paz."

Con lo cual se concluyó el acto, y se despidieron los de la comision del Geenral deseándole en nombre de todos los Cubanos salud y larga vida, a fin de que pueda llenar cumplidamente la mision a que el cielo lo tiene destinado.

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27 August 1850, 2

ACCION GLORIOSA DE CÁRDENAS.

Hace muchos dias que sabiamos por los periódicos de la Habana que bajo este título se habian litografiado várias láminas representando el suceso de Cárdenas; pero estábamos muy distantes de creer que fuesen cuadros como lo son de lo poco que allí ocurrió, pues esperamos *caricaturas* de los *piratas* y retratos bellísimos de los *apiratados*. Ayer hemos tenido el gusto de ver esas dos series de láminas. En ellas; en las que representan la carga de los lanceros, aunque estos hacen el papel de los Francisco Estevez y los Bernardos, todavia aparece que mordieron el polvo, como era de esperarse lo mordieran 22 temerarios contra 300 ó 400 hábiles rifleros, que fueron los que no estaban reembarcados cuando la ocurrencia de por la tarde.

Una cosa nos ha llamado mucho la atencion en las tales láminas de la *accion gloriosa de Cárdenas*, y es que el heroe de los tragabalas y cureñas, el Sr. Morales, no se ve en ninguna de las escenas. ¿Donde se hallaba este valiente cuando sus lanceros caian como pájaros á los tiros de diestro cazador? Segun un corresponsal de *La Crónica* quedó á retaguardia y fue encontrado fuera de la poblacion cuando volvia del muelle una partida de curiosos que fue á cerciorarse de si el *Creole* habia zarpado ó no. Y si esto es cierto, como debe serlo, no cabe duda que los litógrafos han respetado la verdad histórica en este punto.

Tambien hemos estrañado no ver siquiera una pinturita del gobernador de Cárdenas, del comandante y del teniente de la guarnicion marchando para el *Creole* en mangas de camisa y con frazada al hombro! Esta sí que hubiera sido una lámina histórica y sobre todo divertida, divertilísima, la corona de la *accion gloriosa de Cárdenas!*

Nos complace igualmente ver en dos de las láminas la *bandera Cubana*, aunque sin duda, por ignorancia de los litógrafos pintada con dos fajas azules mas de las que en realidad tiene la que ondeó en Cárdenas y que pronto ondeará en toda la isla de Cuba. De este modo, si bien defectuosa, los Cubanos patriotas podrán públicamente comprar y llevar á todas partes la pintura de la bandera de su libertad, bandera cuya posesion en el dia de otra manera les costaria la vida. Gracias debemos dar á los que se encargan de populizar la revolucion en nuestra oprimida patria. Los litógrafos de la *accion gloriosa de Cárdenas* de seguro que han hecho dinero, pero la causa de la libertad de Cuba ha ganado tambien numerosos y ardientes partidarios.

—o—

LA COMPAÑIA DE CARDENAS.

La compañia de Cárdenas, ó los soldados del Regimiento de Leon que se pasaron en aquella ciudad al General Lopez, nos remitieron dias pasados, por medio de su Capitan, una comunicacion que dirigieron a "La Patria," contradiciendo lo que ese periódico sostenia, por instrucciones del Cónsul Español en Nueva Orleans, de que los soldados habian venido á los Estados Unidos, como prisioneros, no como voluntarios. "La Patria", segun hemos sabido, no quiso publicar la comunicacion, por temor de que yendo á Cuba viese la guarnicion de ella, que la misma compañia, en libertad y en un pais tan libre como este, sostenia bajo su firma, que no habia venido acá forzada, sino voluntariamente.

Pero la intriga no surtió todo su efecto. El Cónsul Español de N. Orleans, con dinero á mano, no ha perdonado esfuerzo para atraerse á la *Compañia de Cárdenas* y volverla á la esclavitud del servicio militar en Cuba, destruyendo el efecto moral que su union voluntaria al General Lopez ha producido en el egército Español. De los siete soldados que cedieron á los alagos y al oro del Cónsul, solo cuatro cedieron completamente, porque los otros tres, despues de haberlo aparentado volvieron á reunirse con sus libres compañeros, dejando al seductor tan chasqueado, como corrido.

Ahora se ofrece una duda. ¿Pues que solos *cuatro* hombres de los *veinte y siete* de que se componia la *Compañia de Cárdenas* del Regimiento de Leon se han dejado seducir y engañar, logrará el Gobierno Español persuadir con *cuatro*, que *veinte y siete* han venido á estos Estados Unidos como prisioneros de guerra del General Lopez, y no como voluntarios y partidarios de la libertad? Mucho lo dudamos. No bastan para destruir el efecto moral producido por *veinte y siete* pasados á las filas de la libertad, al contrario, bien se echará de ver, que esos pocos, ya por ser débiles de razon ó de espíritu, ya por la codicia del oro, han vuelto á someter la cerviz al yugo, y antes que respeto infundirán desprecio é indignacion a sus compañeros en Cuba. ¿Que hará, pues, el Gobierno colonial, con los *cuatro* mentecatos que logró *engatusar* el Cónsul Español de N. Orleans, y que segun las últimas fechas ya los ha mandado á la Habana? Les dará las cruzes, les honores y el oro que les ofreció en su nombre el instrumento de la seduccion? Qué hará con cruzes, con honores y con oro un soldado español en Cuba? Mucho tememos que la vara del cabo haga conocimiento con las costillas de esos cuatro pobres diablos mas pronto de lo que ellos quisieran y que las promesas de cruzes, honores y oro terminen en una muerte lenta, cruel é ignominiosa.

Y ahora que recordamos. ¡Para buena cosa han quedado los Cónsules Españoles en Nueva Orleans! Para seducir y robar refugiados de su nacion en los Estados-Unidos! Linda ocupacion por cierto, y propia de los empleados de una nacion tan orgullosa como España!

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

27 August 1850, 2,3

Nueva Orleans 3 de Julio de 1850.

S. S. Editores de "La Verdad":

Hoy mismo hemos creido conveniente dirigir al periódico "La Patria," que se publica en esta Ciudad, una declaracion que rectifica las inesactitudes que contiene el alcance que hicieron circular ayer, y como nosotros deseamos que la citada declaracion tenga toda la publicidad posible para que la verdad obre efectos; rogamos á Uds. la inserten en su acreditado periódico y hágan lo que puedan para que tambien la copien todos los demas de esa parte de la Union que se interesan en no dejar pasar inapercibidas las mentiras que se publican con claras tendencias de entorpecer la gran causa de la humanidad.

De Uds. respetuosamente, los que consignan sus nombres en la declaracion que se acompaña á nombre de los cuales suscribo esta.

El Capitan—*Miguel Lopez.*

Nueva Orleans 3 de Julio de 1850.

Señores Editores de "La Patria."

En vista de las incorrecciones que con respecto á nuestra posicion, encierra el suplemento a su periódico que Uds. juzgaron conveniente publicar ayer, nos creemos obligados en justicia á nuestro General Don Narciso Lopez y á lo que como verdaderos españoles debemos á la verdad, á hacer la declaracion siguiente: Al entregarse en Cárdenas el Gobernador Ceruti con los que estabamos á sus órdenes, el General Lopez nos dejó en completa libertad atendiendo á que tan luego como le conocimos á él y su objeto, le ofrecimos seguirlo y acompañarlo hasta la muerte en su santa empresa. Asi fué que en seguida arrojamos nuestros uniformes, vestimos entonces (no ahora como Uds. aseguran) la *camisa colorada con estrella blanca* que hemos conservado, y tomamos nuestro puesto en las filas patrióticas. *Libres* desde las 10 de la mañana del dia 19 de Mayo, y con las armas que dejó en nuestro poder, el General Lopez, pudimos muy bien, si tal hubiera sido nuestro deseo, haber vuelto al yugo del gobierno de Cuba; pero al contrario, despues de haber recorrido toda la poblacion de Cárdenas durante el dia vestidos de espedicionarios, al toque de corneta nos encontramos todos por la tarde, *sin faltar uno solo*, al lado de nuestro general. El Gobernador Ceruti y los oficiales prisioneros son los mejores testigos de todo esto.

Nosotros no *somos prisioneros*, ni hemos sido traidos *por fuerza*, como lo quieren Uds. hacer entender. *Libres* estuvimos en Cárdenas, *libres* á bordo del *Creole*, *libres* en Cayo-Hueso antes y despues de la salida de ese punto de nuestro General, *libres* y *solos* fuimos desde allí á Tampa, *libres* permanecimos en Tampa, *libres* y *solos* hemos venido á Nueva Orleans, libres estámos y gracias á Dios y á la humanidad del General Lopez somos hoy libres, y libres pensamos permanecer por el resto de nuestros dias que trataremos de emplear en bien de los que no disfruten de tan gran beneficio y muy particularmente de nuestros hermanos y compañeros de armas de Cuba tan barbaramente oprimidos.

No deseamos por consiguiente, acogernos al pabellon español, como Uds. nos sugieren y como trataron antes de ayer y ayer de inducirnos á hacer con promesas seductoras ese que Uds. llaman Cónsul español y el sugeto que le acompañaba, que por cierto no quedarian muy contentos con lo que *oyeron de nuestras mismas bocas.*—Nos basta, Señores Editores, la bandera de los Estados Unidos, mientras no ondée en suelo de Cuba la de *una estrella* que hemos jurado establecer en él cuando tenga á bien conducirnos á la empresa el gefe de nuestra predileccion: el General *republicano* Don Narciso Lopez.

Juan Rodriguez,—Jacinto Gaite,-Felipe Roman,—Felip Merino,—Francisco Iglesias,—Francisco Sanz,—Juan Lopez,—Antonio Valdespino,—Miguel Ancejo —Francisco Grau;—Pedro Almerillo, —Manuel Silva,—José Esteves,—José Ronquillo—Carlos Arlandes—Jomás Yañez—Miguel Lopez.—Manuel Coya. —Ambrocio Castaño—Andres Lestar Luis Viñas—Felipe Sainr—Luis Villarino—Manuel Barrera—Juan Sauderra.—

25

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

27 August 1850, 3

EN OCASION DE PRESENTARSE AL GENERAL LOPEZ UNA ESPADA Y UNA BANDERA, POR PATRIOTAS DE CUBA,

Galano pabellon! emblema santo
De gloria y Libertad! enseña y guia
Que de Cuba en los campos algun dia
Saludada será con libre canto;
Bajo tus pliegues cual sagrado manto
La muerte sin temor se desafía:
De tu estrella al fulgor, la Tiranía
Huye y se esconde en su cobarde espanto!
Y tú, noble adalid, grito de guerra
Por Paz y Libertad alza valiente
Clavando ese estandarte en nuestra tierra:
Tu poderoso brazo empuñe y vibre
La espada que en tu mano es rayo ardiente
Y en el mundo se oirá: ¡YA CUBA ES LIBRE!

N. York Agosto 25—1850.

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27 August 1850,3

ESPAÑA

Cambio en la administracion de Cuba.

El corresponsal de "El Times" en Madrid proporciona las siguientes importantes noticias:

"El presente estado de Cuba y el marcado desacuerdo que existe entre el Gobierno y el Capitan General de la Isla y que ha ocasionado la separacion del Conde de Mirasol y de la comision que lo acompañaba, junto con el nombramiento del General Don Jose de la Concha para la Capitania General, son los asuntos de la conversacion de todos, y pueden considerarse como las materias mas interesantes del dia. No cabe duda que muchas y justas causas de queja contra las autoridades militares de la isla de Cuba, han salido a luz, no obstante las dificultades con que tienen que luchar los habitantes para hacerse oir, probando que por largo tiempo se han visto condenados a sufrir en silencio toda clase de abusos. Se sabe que hechos bien serios y mejor comprobados han podido llegar hasta el Consejo de Ministros, ilustrándolo en cuanto al real estado de la colonia y á los peligros de que está amenazada. Se ha presentado al Gobierno [el público ignora este hecho] una representacion demandando politica mas liberal, mas ilustrada y equitativa administracion, y una garantia eficaz contra los saqueos [depredations] y escesos de las autoridades y empleados [officials]."

"En carta recibida hace pocos dias de la Habana, se dice, que la trata de Africa y la importacion de esclavos han progresado que es un contento durante el gobierno del actual Capitan General. Segun este curioso documento, escrito por un habitante respetable de la Isla, aparece que al mismo tiempo que Narciso Lopez desembarcaba en Cardenas, un cargamento de esclavos africanos, compuesto de 1,000 negros, desembarco por aquellas inmediaciones y le produjo al Capitan General la bagatela de 3,000 onzas de oro, es decir, tres onzas por cabeza. El Gobierno al cabo *ha accedido á la peticion del futuro Capitan General de la isla de Cuba, dando las órdenes necesarias para reunir las fuerzas que deben formar la espedicion que ha de mandar Don* Jose de la Concha, y que se compondrá de 4,000 ó 5,000 hombres de infanteria, 600 de caballería, con suficiente equipo, escepto caballos, que se procurarán á la llegada á la isla, y cuatro compañias, de artilleria. Los escuadrones de caballeria se estan organizando en las cercanías de Madrid."

"La Reina ya ha podido salir á misa, y de dia en dia se espera su presentacion en público. El *General Serrano* ha sido nombrado sucesor de Don Jose de la Concha, como inspector de caballeria, pero se me ha asegurado que el Rey *reusa obstinadamente confirmar su nombramiento.*" [Tonterias de zeloso.]

Sabiamos de la division existente entre el actual Capitan General Don F. Roncaly por una parte, y por la otra el Comandante General de Marina Don A. Armero y la Audiencia Pretorial de la Habana; pero estabamos muy distantes de creer, que tan pronto hubiese producido su fruto, como lo presentimos, en contra del primero. Notorio es que el actual Capitan General de Cuba, bien de timido, bien de discreto ha seguido en su gobernacion una política moderada, que en el lenguage del Gobierno espanol, se llama contemporizadora, hácia criollos y estranjeros, precisamente cuándo el Comandante General de Marina Armero, su atizador el fiscal de la Audiencia y censor regio Don José Antonio Olañeta y otros, estaban y estan por las medidas fuertes, ó de raja-tabla, segun se dice vulgarmente. Por descontado, estos últimos, que si bien para aconsejar una politica tan imprudente no cuentan ni pueden contar con otra cosa que con el celebre *no importa español*, encontraron la aprobacion y el apoyo mas declarado y ardiente entre aquella clase, por fortuna escasa, de españoles, que atenta solo á su interés material, ve en todo movimiento una tendencia á destruir su propiedad y cree que se la salva el que está dispuesto á recurrir á la violencia para atajar una revolucion; al paso que Roncaly, Capitan General de la Isla y responsable inmediato, se ha visto insultado en las calles de la Habana por medio de pasquines en en que se le ha pintado como un cobarde, mal español y hasta vendido al partido anexionista de Cuba.

De modo que la causa de la caida de Roncaly si es cierta, debe buscarse en la Habana, y no en Madrid, ni en los hechos bien serios y bien comprobados de que habla el corresponsal del *Times*. No hay mas hechos sino que Armero, Olañeta y sus secuaces han prevalecido contra el Capitan General; el Consejo de Ministros ha hallado que este es un paisguato, incapaz de gobernar colonos y escarmentar estranjeros, lo ha depuesto y ha nombrado otro en su lugar bragado, de bigote retorcido, malos humos y mano pesada. Dejadlo venir. Veremos si Armero, Olaneta y el hombre de la Concha prevalecen con la misma facilidad contra la revolucion. Sabido es que los Armeros y los Olañetas y no otros fueron los que precipitaron y consumaron la revolucion que dió libertad é independencia á la América antes española.

En cuanto á la separacion del Conde de Mirasol y de la comision que le acompañó á Cuba, debemos tambien buscar la causa en el documento que sobre fortificaciones publicamos en nuestro número anterior, y no en lo que parece indicar el corresponsal del *Times*." Allí, como recordarán nuestros lectores, se demandaban mas de 80,000 millones de pesos, un ejército permanente de 35,000 hombres y doble marina que la presente para asegurar la posesion y tranquilidad de la Isla de Cuba; el Consejo de Ministros habrá penetrado en su alta sabiduria, que con seis ó siete mil hombres de tropa mas de la que hay, un General de órdago y cuatro compañias de artilleria, se sobran para meter en cintura á todo revoltoso y prolongar la dominacion pazífica de la colonia, sin necesidad de gastar tanto dinero en castillos, y barcos. Si á este desacuerdo se refiere el corresponsal del *Times*; estamos corrientes; la mision del Conde Mirasol y de la regia comision habia cesado, desde que no halló medicina mas barata para salvar al enfermo de una muerte fatal.

Por lo que toca á la representacion ó peticion de que tambien habla el corresponsal madrileño, no sabemos quien ó quienes hayan podido elevarla, nosotros que estamos convencidos que de España solo se sacan concesiones con la punta de la espada y con el plomo, deseamos á los peticionistas buena manderecha en su viage á la luna, y viendo venir las concesiones con nuevas tropas, nuevos Generales y nuevos barcos de guerra, seguimos firmes y constantes el propósito de dar libertad é independencia á nuestra patria, ó morir en la demanda.

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New York Herald
27 August 1850, 3

THE SPANISH RULE IN CUBA.—A letter from Madrid, dated the 31st ult., says:—

It appears that the general discontent of the inhabitants of Cuba, kept down so long by the iron rule of of its pro-consuls, but yet stimulated by recent events, has at length been expressed in a document lately communicated to the government. This manifesto has been signed by a great number of the most distinguished and wealthiest persons of the island. Nothing, however, has as yet transpired as to the nature of the complaints or wrongs contained in the manifesto, almost unprecedented in a country hitherto administered by exceptional laws, and entirely deprived, in fact, of the right of petition. It is, nevertheless, probable that one of the greatest wrongs complained of is the immemorial, but impolitic and scandalous custom of making the island serve as a sort of reserved fund to enrich the favorites of powerful men, or the lucky minions of a court. Should such be the foundation of these complaints, their expression may at all events render important service to the home government, by opening its eyes to the monstrous abuses for which a counterpart can only be found in the brutal and cruel avarice of the old conquerors of the New World, and which led to its emancipation and its disruption from the mother country. It is now known that a high employment in the Spanish colonies is a sort of bill payable at sight on their inhabitants in favor of the lucky individual, who, in turn, has to make way for some new favorite of the hour, who awaits his recompense for public or private services to the minister. These leeches, as is well known, succeed each other every four or five years, that their action may be always fresh, piercing, deep, and equally productive. These persons return to Spain in a marvellous state of repletion, and the least so short a sojourn in Cuba procures to each is a fortune of from thirty to forty millions of reals £300,000 to £400,000).

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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PUBLIC LEDGER
PHILADELPHIA

27 August 1850, 2

EXCITEMENT AT CARDENOS.—By the brig Washington, at this port, information is brought that a great excitement prevailed at Cardenos, on account of a supposed secret expedition by Lopez. The excitable dons may rest quiet, Lopez is not the man to revolutionize Cuba, and in the face of the present preparation, it would be mere madness to attempt it.

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The Charleston Mercury.

28 August 1850, 3

PASSENGERS.

In steamer Creole, from Key West—Mrs Foster, F J Moreno, R P Campbell, E Smith, A R Gandolfo, J B Whalton, and H McCandless.

In steamer General Clinch, from Savannah via Beaufort. Miss Blamar Mrs Demeaux and servant, Miss Roats, Miss Peterson, Mrs Howland, Miss Bradley, Miss Spencer, Mrs Anerum, Messrs D Carrawdy, C J Klinck, W H Ross, W M Vinler, W Vallenoir, G Birch M Gonzales, D J Johnson, J F Bythewood, T J Locket, T J Locket, T J Wigfall, Bumcompher, Elliott, M S Elliott, R B Rhett, Ronahan, Thurston, E Barnett, S Cherll, J Coltum, C H Johnson, H F Lieperson, J McDonald, J P Tucker, T J Woolfolk, and S on deck.

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The Daily Picayune.

28 August 1850, 1

The Disunion Plot.

The "stupendous Disunion Plot" discovered and disclosed by the Washington correspondent of several papers in New York and Philadelphia, is a good live plot yet, and will not be killed. All the parties yet mentioned by name, as having *proof* of its existence, have positively denied all knowledge of anything sustaining it. Yet the author of the story is neither daunted nor discouraged. His own faith is unlimited, and in all probability illimitable—and he is not going to permit himself to be deprived of so large a portion of his personal consequence as a saviour of his country. He repeats his charges—challenges inquiry—demands investigation—and calls upon all good citizens "to use every effort to unmask the treason."

These are our sentiments exactly. Let all traitors be unmasked, and if the gentleman—who, under several names, makes his accusations through the columns of the newspapers—will put into the possession of one of a dozen Senators that could be named, the proof that he boasts of having—that there is a "stupendous plot" on foot for the formation of a Southern confederacy—that agents have been tampering with foreign governments, and that the plan and measures have been arranged by which the plot is to be consummated—there is no question but he can get a committee moved for and granted for searching out everything that he wants investigated for unmasking treason and the traitors. The North would be very glad to have such proofs in their hands, by which to turn the popular love of the Union against Southern men and measures. And we in the South are deeply interested in knowing who has been disposing of us so independently, without advising with us or giving us any information. We have been listening to a great deal of excited declamation, and seen in the public prints strong threats of revolutionary movements—to be made hereafter by the people—and very elaborate calculations of what will be the costs and the profits of disunion. But all these do not make a "plot." They may show excitement—they are omens of danger—signs certainly, we think, of rashness—but they are not conspiracies—not "plots;" nor are such intended by those awful disclosures. It is meant to be understood that individuals have made combinations in secret, appointed agents, arranged a plan of operations, and sought foreign alliances, with a view of breaking up the present Union, and establishing a Southern confederacy. This is what the charge means—and if there be anything in it, we should like to know who the projectors are, and by what crazy infatuation they were led to believe they had the power of directing the action of the Southern people, and disposing of the destiny of States, without any communication with or commission from the people themselves. We should like to know who are the authors of such a "stupendous" piece of folly, if any there be—and therefore We say again—let the discoverer furnish something tangible upon which to act, to any one of a score of Senators, who would be glad of the opportunity to stand up and be admired as a zealous enemy to traitors and treason. It would be better to do that at once with his budget of facts, than to peddle them out by bits, in the form of bold insinuation and ostentatious profession, through the anonymous channels of the press. If he expects to be believed—in either capacity—he must do something more precise, and say something more credible than he has yet made public.

Gen. Houston, who was said to have in his possession the proofs of the conspiracy, denied it in the face of the Senate as a solemn humbug—Gen. Lopez, who was named as the agent for communicating with Gen. Houston, has pronounced it a calumny—yet the story is persisted in, reduced at last to very miserable dimensions. His last version is, that an "unsigned paper" was handed sometime last January to Gen. Houston, which contained the details of the plot. We have no sort of doubt, ourselves, that twenty or even fifty papers have been drawn up by crack-brained enthusiasts to enforce the policy and necessity of disunion, and explaining the process by which it might be effected. Some of them have been published, and they read very seditiously, whether in the form of newspaper editorials, communications, or speeches at barbecues or in the Capitol at Washington by members of Congress. South Carolina writers have furnished any quantity of them, as thorough disunionist as the "paper" in question can very well be. We dislike them all, and disagree with them all in nearly every position; but they do not make a conspiracy—they form no part of a "plot," and we believe that if ever this story is sifted it will be found to rest on no stronger ground than the suggestion of some hot headed individual, of what he thinks ought to be done, and how he thinks it might be done. The proffer of proof that some nameless individual exhibited to Gen. Houston an "unsigned paper" amounts to nothing. They who see in this evidence of a "plot" for the dismemberment of the confederacy are only a degree or two less insane than the plotters would be who should engage in earnest in any such absurd and impracticable scheme; and think to succeed by keeping it secret from the people, and to help its success by attempting to enlist in it the Senator from Texas, whose whole public life has been a personal struggle *ad internecionem* with the very class of men in the South who are the reported disunionists.

No—the danger resides not in any secret plots, or other individual plans of treason, if there be any. The people would take care of such gentry very summarily; and this every man of sense enough to keep his hair out of the fire knows full well. It is in the extensive dissatisfaction of the masses and States that the chances of disunion lie, and it will never be attempted except under some organized State form of secession; and if there be disunionists, it is by that mode they seek to work out their ends, and for that purpose are striving to excite and agitate the people—not by the stupid and impracticable plan of private and secret "plots."

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New York Herald
29 August 1850, 2

Paez, Lopez, Louis Napoleon, Daguerre. Louis Philippe, Henry Clay, Lola Montez, Herrera, Madame Bishop, and other distinguished personages, taken by the Daguerreotype, may be seen in the galleries of the subscribers. Citizens and strangers are invited to call.

MEADE BROTHERS,
223 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain.

P. S.—Jenny Lind will be added to the collection on her arrival, a letter having been received from her by the above.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Cincinnati Nonpareil
30 August 1850, 2 (Friday).

Something Interesting.

We shall commence the publication on next Tuesday, of a highly interesting, reliable, and authentic account, entitled the "*History and Adventures of the Cuban Liberators.*" It is ably written, by one who participated in the struggle, and will occupy our reader's attention for two weeks or more. We can safely promise them both pleasure and profit in its perusal.

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

30 August 1850, 2

FROM CARDENAS.—Advices from Cardenas to the 29th ult. have been received at New York. The authorities of Cardenas keep a more vigilant watch over the port than formerly, having placed sentries upon the docks, who overhaul every boat as it lands. No freights offering. Sugar crop all shipped. Molasses scarce.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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30 August 1850, 2

☞ The steamer *Creole*, of Cuba memory, was sold at Key West on the 15th inst. under a decree of the U. S. Court, for $1,750. We see by the Charleston papers that she has arrived at that city, on her way to New York.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
31 August 1850, 2.

Washington City contains a population of 25,869.

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New York Herald
31 August 1850, 1

Spain.

THE REPORTED INSULT TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER—THE DEATH OF GEN. TAYLOR—THE CUBA AFFAIR.

Our advices from Spain are to the 4th instant.

The government are about sending a large reinforcement to Cuba. There are four battalions of infantry, of 1,000 men each, to be formed by volunteers from the regular army; four squadrons of cavalry are organizing in Alcala, and General J. Concha, who is going out to Cuba as captain general, still acting at present as the director of that arm, enables him to see that this corps is an effective one. A brigade of artillery and a company of sappers and miners are also to be sent there. The officers are, it is said, to have a step in rank conceded to them.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, writes under date of the 3d inst. as follows:—

The present state of Cuba, and the marked disagreement which exists between the government and the captain-general of the island, a [illegible]h have induced the withdrawal of the Count de Mirasol and the commission which accompanied him, and the appointment of General Jose de la Concha to that command, are the objects of every conversation, and may be regarded as the most interesting matter of the day. There are, no doubt, many just causes of complaint against the military authorities of the island of Cuba which have come to light, notwithstanding the difficulty which the inhabitants, who have been long condemned to suffer in silence the abuses of the authorities, find in making their complaints heard. It appears that serious facts, well authenticated, have made their way to the Council of Ministers, and have enlightened them as to the real state of the colony and the perils which hang over it. A petition has been presented to the government demanding a more liberal policy, a more enlightened and equitable administration, and an efficacious guarantee against the depredations and excesses of the officials. In a letter received a few days since from the Havannah, it is stated that the slave trade and the importation of negroes have been carried to the highest pitch during the government of the present Captain General. According to this curious document, written by one of the most respectable inhabitants of the island, it appears that on the very day when the band of Narciso Lopez was attacked and defeated in the streets of Cardenas by the Spanish troops, 1,000 negroes were landed in the island of Cuba, which produced the Captain General 3,000 ounces of gold—three ounces for each unfortunate slave whom enlightened Europe has not been able to defend except by vain declamation and ineffective armaments. The government has, at length acquiesced in the petition of the future Captain General of the Island of Cuba, and given the necessary orders for assembling the force which is to form the expedition to be commanded by Don José Concha, and which will be composed of 4,000 or 5,000 infantry, 600 cavalry, with its sufficient equipage, except horses, which they will find, on their arrival in the island, and four companies of engineers. The squadrons of cavalry are at present being organized in the neighborhood of Madrid.

[From the Madrid Herald (official) July 2.]

Contrary to the 26th June, copied from an English periodical, the *Sun*, the following paragraph, viz:—

Letters from Madrid, contain rumors of serious differences between Narvaez and the Duke of Montpensier. It is also said, that at a ball given by the Neapolitan Minister, (the Prince de Canini,) Narvaez offered a gross insult to the American Ambassador, who approached to salute him. "I will have nothing to say," insulted Narvaez, "to a person who represents a nation that harbors pirates, and encourages public felonies." After saying these words, in a tone of voice loud enough to be heard all over the room, Narvaez turned his back on the American Plenipotentiary, who was also "cut" by all the Spaniards present.

We are able to contradict (*démentir* to give the lie) in the most decided manner, the absurd rumors which the foregoing paragraph has reproduced. There is not now, nor has there been, any difference, either great or small, of the kind spoken of. And in regard to the supposed scene with the representative of the United States, in order to believe that this is true, is not to know General Narvaez, nor have any knowledge of the courtesy and urbanity becoming a gentleman, and a person of his elevated position, with which he treats not only the representatives of friendly powers, but all persons, whatever may be their rank, who have the honor to approach him. We declare, then, that the whole paragraph which we have just quoted, is absolutely false.

[CIRCULAR.]

LEGACION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN ESPAÑA.
MADRID, August 1, 1850.

It becomes my painful duty to announce to you, officially, the decease of General Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States of America. This melancholy event took place, after a brief illness, at the executive mansion in Washington city, on Tuesday, the 9th ultimo, at thirty minutes past 10 o'clock in the evening. A great and good man has fallen. Attached in early life to the profession of arms, his long career of useful and arduous military service, was marked by every virtue that could adorn the soldier, and was crowned by a series of triumphant achievements, which encircled the victorious hero with a brilliant renown, and rendered him his country an imperishable fame. His military life but served to develope and illustrate the noble attributes of his character as a man. His modest simplicity and sincerity, sound judgment, moderation, integrity and purity, his justice always tempered with mercy, courage without rashness, firmness without obstinacy, kind without weakness, and his self-sacrificing and abiding devotion to the conscientious discharge of his duty under all circumstances, had endeared him in the affections of the people, and were rewarded by a grateful country with the highest honors in its gift. The same generous and high qualities of head and heart, which had ennobled the soldier and the citizen, continued to adorn the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, and to render the late illustrious President beloved at home and respected abroad. From the pure source of such a life, he was enabled to say in death, "I am ready. I have always endeavored to do my duty." Such a life, consecrated in youth, manhood, and ripe age, to the disinterested service of his country and her best interest, to the preservation of her institutions and the perpetuity of our hallowed Union, will always remain a bright example of American character and patriotism, deserving the constant emulation of our countrymen in all the relations of public and private station. I therefore respectfully invite the Consuls, Vice Consuls, and other officers of the United States, and others of my countrymen in this Peninsula and the Islands adjacent, to join in the general and deep regret for this unexpected calamity, and in the becoming demonstrations of sympathy and sorrow which now pervade a whole nation over whose vast interests he presided with so much dignity, honor, and usefulness.

D. M. BARRINGER.

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

New York Herald
31 August 1850, 2

THE ALLEGED INSULT TO OUR MINISTER AT SPAIN.—Some time since it was reported, on English authority, that General Narvaez, Prime Minister of Spain, had insulted gressly Mr. D. M. Barringer, our Minister at the court of Madrid. We learn, by private advices, which are consonant with our public reports on the subject, that there was not the slightest foundation for any such story. On the contrary, General Narvaez has always been very courteous to our minister, as have been, indeed, all the members of the Spanish government. It will be perceived that the government newspaper, *El Heraldo*, contradicts the report, and there can be no doubt that the story was a malicious fabrication, designed to injure the character of General Narvaez. It is an agreeable task to correct so gross a calumny.

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

The Charleston Mercury.

2 September 1850, 2

CUBA.—A new Captain General has been appointed for Cuba, a Madrid correspondent of the New York Sun says:—His name is General Jose Do La Concha. Four new regiments, of 1,000 men each, are to be sent out immediately to Cuba. The increase of troops in Cuba, in consequence of the late Lopez expedition, will be, when all the corps now forming, have arrived thither, upwards of 9,000 men, rendering the effective standing military force of the Island 30,000. The fees which have hitherto belonged to the Captain Generalcy of Cuba, are to be abolished when La Concha enters into office, and in lieu thereof the salary is to be raised. The Spanish government hag just got awake, and discovered that Roncali has made a fortune out of the slave trade, which Spain was bound by treaty with England to prevent. One million it is said, has gone into the Spanish treasury from the same illegal traffic. The project of establishing a mail line of steamers between Cadiz and Havana, has met with great encouragement.

A letter dated Havana, 19th August, to the New York Tribune, states that it is probable all action with reference to the Contoy prisoners will be suspended until the opinion of Mr. Webster, the new Secretary of State, can be ascertained. The brig "Susan Loud" has been sold for $6,000, to a government contractor for ship timber.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

2 September, 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

M de Cramer, Russia
H B Bertant, N Y
N Lopez, do
T W Coleman, Va
W D Winter, La
L Z Gonzalez, Pensaco'a
Maj Keyser, do
Mr and Mrs Cammack, N Orleans
Miss Cammack and servant, do
E Randolph, Ga
J Page and lady, Phila
Mr L Reed, N C
R McIntosh, N Y
L Guy, Phila
J T Doswell, N O
W M Sutton, Richmond
P W Gray and lady, Texas
Mr Bannelos, Spanish Legation
J W Sewall, N Y
E J Morrison, Belfast

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue between 6th and 7th streets.

W Shriber, N Y
J B Lamar, Ga
J W Sessesne, N C
D Lewis, do
M Isbell, Va
T Fisk, Phila
J E Richardson, West Indies
W Beck, do
W Watkins, Md
O B Wight, Balt
W F Berry, Md
D Taylor, Washington
G L Lyman, S C
J F M McElroy, Phila
J Walker, S C
J W Kelly, Ga
J B Magruder, Balt
J Stevens, Va
T Hunt, Washington
B B Sampson, N Y
R Profilet, Natchez
G McFarley, Miss
A Ryon, N O
G Hoff and lady, Phila
F Dedham, do

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Dr R R Walton, Annapolis
J Walton, jr, do
J M Harris, Balt
W F Murdock, do
S Churchill, Utica
N H Thomas, Mobile
J Booth, do
J Mitchell, Dallas
J Wright, S C
M Bull, Orange county
Mrs Nancrede, do
Miss Nancrede, 2 children, and servant, do
G A M Turner, Md
R P Wade, do
H H Bean, do
Dr R H Stewart, Va
H W Davis, Balt
M L Brown, S C
J Eisenman, do
C Littell, Va
L B Harrison, Cincin'i
A M Payne, Miss
L H Knight, Va
R Green, La
J A Miller & lady, N O
R Tweed, do
A R Taft and lady, S C
R Contee, P G county
Mr Croswell, N Y
D S Goodloe, Lexington
T Martin, Tenn
R H Simms, N O
Capt Lewis
G Gilbert, N Y
W Wright, Savannah
L Manship, Balt
H W Daw, S C
E B Neely, Va
R H Stuart, do

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

P E Parker, Tenn
R W Hall, do
W Brooks, do
J Beall, Ga
G Burt, Fla
R Tanner, La
E S Tanner, do
S G Compton, do
A G Compton, do
G Taylor, Miss
R Horn, Ill
W Vallear, Fla
J Wildbaker, Ala
J W Downing, Fla
D McNair, S C
J Moss, do
Mrs and Miss Moss, do
H Moss, do
M D Van Loan, do

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

N P Smith and lady, Md
Mrs Hyde, do
Mrs Means, Balt
E J Buckmaster, S C
Rev J P Lee, do
G McLaughlin, Ga
E W Feagrie, Ala
L G Corbite, do
A McAllister, do
J W Stokes, do
J R Murchison, N C
Gov C J McDonald, lady, and servant, Ga
B T Roman, do
S Pratt, S C
J M Wampler, U S C S
S A Jones, lady & child, Georgia
Miss Burton, do
R M Fuller, S C
Miss J Quarles, do
S B Ryans, do
T J Faison, N C
G W France, Va
J B Penney, N Y
T B Burton, Va
C M Deringer, Phila

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

S M Owen, jr, Washington, D C
W W Brown, N Y
H Stevens, Wis
W Magens, Phila
W Sawyer, N Y
H Reed, do
S G Carter, Balt
H Cox, do
W Briggs, N Bedford
W J Haner, do
J H King, Ala
D H Duvall, Wis
R A Force, do

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The Daily Picayune.
3 September 1850, 1
Evening Edition

THE GRAND BALL AT SARATOGA.—The New York papers are filled with descriptions of the great ball at Saratoga, which took place on the 20th ult. The affair is said to have been very brilliant. Among the persons present without fancy dresses were:

Senor F. de Arragoiz, late Minister of Finance, and Diplomatic Agent of Mexico in the late war. Senor Alfonso, of Havana, a very wealthy gentleman, owner of the railroad to Guines. It is said that Senor Alfonso has lately built for himself one of the most magnificent palaces in America, at a cost of more than $100,000. Senor Diago, of Havana, a very rich planter, who produces about 30,000 boxes of sugar per annum. The son of Count Fernandina, of Havana, a scion of Spanish nobility. Senor de Embil, a wealthy banker, of Havana. The Hon. Francis Granger. Hon. David Graham and lady, of New York. Ex-President Tyler and lady.

We find only the following from this city and vicinity:

Mr. Tradeau, of New Orleans, wore the beautiful costume of a citizen of ancient Venice. Mr. Montgomery, of New Orleans, represented an English darkey very cleverly. Miss Tradeau, of New Orleans, was a very charming fairy. The two Misses Choutard, of Natchez, Miss., appeared one as a Marchioness and the other as a Neapolitan lady.

A party of some twenty or twenty-five young ladies and gentlemen, mostly New Yorkers, agreed upon a uniform fancy dress. The ladies all wore the costume of French peasant girls of the last century, pink skirts, black boddice, and powdered hair dress—a very beautiful and picturesque costume. The gentlemen were all dressed as sailors of an American man-of-war.

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

THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
3 September 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

R P Campbell, Florida
O W Logan and daughter, S C
Mrs M E Logan, do
H A Keenan, Philad
W J Hubbard, Boston
R H Eddy, do
E H Taylor, jr, Frankf't
J H Coles, Cincinnati
G Marshall, La
J G Stanly, N C
J H Trenholm, Wash'n
H T Titus, Florida
Miss M Titus, Wyoming
Maj H Brock, Ga
A Ward, Ct
Mrs A Griffith, S C
M Chapin & lady, S C
Mr Abbott, N Y
P S Smith, Philad
W Duer, Washington
J Ackerman, N Y
J J Pirsson, do
A M de Bree, Norfolk
J C Douglass and lady

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue between 6th and 7th streets.

J F Wall, Va
F G Will, N Y
Mr Berry, Md
N Smith, N Haven
W P Taylor, lady, and 2 boys, Va
E S Barrett, N C
R R Templeton, do
W A Lark, do
Miss Lark, do
N J Moore, do
R E Johnston, do
N M Griffin, do
H Turner, do
J E Goodson, do
J W Stockton, do
W H Morrison, do
J A Huggins, do
T H Crichlow and lady, Tenn
A M Boreloy, lady, child and servant; Ala
Miss M A Toney, do
Dr R W Hall, Va
Mrs Eaton, Ga
Miss Smith, do
C D Pullon, do
J J Caloway, do
P Bogert, do
H G Garner, Md
J S Morgan, do
J L Waterhouse, Va
A M Berry, Md
P S Duval, Philad
R Wallace, Ky
Miss Wallace, do
S Wright, and lady, & 2 Misses Wright, Ohio
E Millet, Baltimore
C Hutchinson, Va

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

C D Hill, N C
W C Hill, do
Mrs Hill, do
2 Misses Hatch, do
Miss Houston, Va
M Grimsion, Pa
A Hutchell, Ala
S Burrows, N C
J H Graham, Balt
M Stevens, Ga
W Morton, do
J R Cobb, do
S N Lewis, lady, child, and servant, Phila
J C Pelan, Ga
J W Goss, do
W S Grady, do
J W Grady, do
R Ap C Jones, N C
T H Kent, Balt
R H Rawlings, Va
J H Weeks & lady, Ga
R S Greene & lady, do
Miss C A Holmes, do
Jos Young, Balt
S Kittell, do
J F Swanson, Ga
G P Funner, do
Miss Grangreen, Philad
G D Prentiss, Ky
A W Brockway, San Francisco
W P Eichbaum, Pa
A A Rubenard, Mich
G T Parish, Ala
J Greer, Ga
Miss Greer, do
A W Hill, do
B May, do
Mrs Beirne, servant, and child, Va
Dr F C Gray, N Y
G Law, do
G W Sanders, do
C M Reed, Pa
R P Wall, Md
H H Been, Md
G A W Turner, do
Miss A Clary, F W S Springs
Miss M Clary, do
G F Wayward, do
R Taylor, Balt
R B Keys, do
Mrs B Keys, do
Mr March, Washington
A J White, Ga
J C Jones, do
W A Joyce, do
G B Roberts, do
J D B De Bow, N O
J M Tison, Ga
J A Wharton, Texas
A C Crawford; do
P C De St Cyr, do
J L Florence and two daughters, Philad
Miss Fulton, do
G Gould, Va
J S Gittings, Balt
G F Brown, Va
Gov Pratt, Md
W H Kirkland, Miss
W Hodges, Ga
W Wood, Ala
E Lynch, N Y
W Clark, Ga.
H Barrett, Waterville
C M Shreve, Ky
B Kerby, do
A Henry, Ill
H S Tarr, Philad
W T Martin, Miss
Miss C M Martin, do
R F Brown, Va
A Brown, do
A S Waterman, N O
C W Kreb, Balt
Mrs H Williams, Miss
Miss C Williams, do
J Williams, do

United States Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

G Lee, Texas
A A Lockwood, do
T Orman, do
T Tyler, Mass
E W Charles, S C
E L Tanner, Va
A G Crompton, do
J Dixon, N C
J W Carr, do
S T Byman, do
E W Farrior, do
J F Collier, Ky
J Z Caldwell, do
E Armstrong, N C
A F Guarce, Ky
G W Mitchell, Ga
G M Everhart, S C
J Frank, S C
J A Williams, do
J C Poe, do
B G Worth, N C
Miss Worth, do
Miss Hutchins, do
N W Ramsey, do
W W Long, Ala
Mrs Long, do
Mrs Bleech, Pa
J R Feargains, Va
J A Sampson, Georget'n
Hon D R Atchison, Mo
Hon E La Sère, N O
R W Townsend, S C
J M Hook, Va

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

T W Jordan, Va
Col J C Cook & lady, Ga
L Douglas, Boston
B F Cox, Va
Mr Wilkinson, La
H H Dent, St Louis
B J Johnson, S C
Dr J F Bythewood, do
C Du Pic, N C
B B Baron, do
T B Bicknell, England
G Firth, do
J Sprugue, Md
S C Judd, N Y
W Lane, Ohio
J Whiting, do
J Rhoads, Pa
W Ogden, do
J S Allen, La

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

J Todd, Washington
J B Burch, Florida
T F Hanson, Md
D Carter, Va
P O Dennoghue, Boston
T C Winter, Philad
D H Times, do
C F Hastings, do
S Parker, Me
B E Evans, Me
S Bidwell, Md
T Cushman, Texas
G G Bucknell, do
J Hunter, Va.
J Ross, Me
L Luther, do
S M Chace, Boston

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

Cincinnati Nonpareil
4 September 1850, 1

(Written for the Cincinnati Nonpareil)

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES OF THE CUBAN LIBERATORS

Part 1

ENLISTMENT AND EMBARKATION OF THE KENTUCKY BATTALION.

The strenuous vigilance of President Taylor had stifled the Cuban Patriots in New York; the men whom they had assembled on Round Island had been captured by U.S. vessels and brought back;

...

you shall receive the due rewards from the *New Republic*."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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New York Herald
4 September 1850, 2

THE PRESENTATION OF A SWORD AND FLAG TO GEN. NARCISO LOPEZ.

A committee having been appointed, consisting of four members, (Mr. Tolon as President) to present a sword and flag in behalf of the Cuban ladies and gentlemen from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, to General Lopez, the presentation took place on Saturday afternoon, 24th August, at General Lopez's rooms, in Barnum's Hotel. The banner is a rich one, made of water silk, and the star trimmed with silver. The address was delivered by Miguel T. Tolon, a President of the Committee, and is as follows:—

GENERAL—A large number of Cubans, resident in New York, have done us the honor to commission us to present to you this sword, together with this flag, wrought by the fair hands of some beautiful daughters of Cuba, to whom that task has been a labor of love. Accept, General, this proof of gratitude and sympathy for your exertions and sacrifices in behalf of our beloved country, and of the confidence and trust reposed in you as the instrument which Providence seems to have designated to carry into effect that political revolution which will bring in its train liberty, peace and prosperity to the unfortunate inhabitants of Cuba. As the one symbolizes the nationality of Cuba, free, independent, and happy, as she ought to be, and shall be, so does the other represent the sole means by which an enslaved people can break the yoke of a foreign despotism. The noble devotion of Cuban patriotism, already shown by you, marks you as the man worthy of raising aloft that flag, and bearing it along the path of glory to a certain triumph; and the heroic personal valor of which you have given to history so many proofs, assures us that that sword can never be wielded by a hand worthier or braver. We know, General, all the particulars of your late attempt to begin the revolution on the soil of Cuba; we understand well all the importance of surprising Matanzas, by landing at Cardenas; and we know, too, that so admirable a combination failed by reason of one of those casualties which often disconcert the most brilliant military plans. Nothing occurred which could impair the confidence of the intelligent, nor occasion the censure of the just, whether in regard to your capacity as a leader, to your valor as a soldier, or to your popularity and influence over the people, and even over the Spanish troops themselves in Cuba—troops who only resisted under the rigor and habit of military discipline, and in ... ce of the cause and of the chief they were opposing, and which, with spontaneous enthusiasm, joined that cause and that chief as soon as the deception was removed under which they were during the combat of that night. We know, also, that your operations were interrupted and frustrated by the drawing back of a portion of your volunteers, who not only refused to follow you, after having been triumphant in Cardenas, insisting on being carried to Key West, contrary to your express orders, but also disregarded your entreaties that you yourself might be landed at any point of the island with those who wished to accompany you. But while we deplore with you so unfortunate a mischance, we believe that no other evil has resulted from it but the delay for a few days of the inevitable Cuban revolution. It is needless, however, to speak of the past, and still more needless to remind you of the grave duties you have yet to accomplish. Cuba expects it all from you—you know it; and convinced as we are of your indomitable energy, perseverance and resolution, as well as of your experience and knowledge of the elements which exist in Cuba for an immediate and happy revolution, nothing more remains for us, General, than to await, however impatient, the moment when you may invite us to the field of battle, to conquer or to die, as worthy sons of Cuba, under the shadow of that flag. In the sword we have deposited the desire expressed by yourself, on being informed of the step about to be taken by the Cuban patriots resident in New York, Philadelphia and Boston; and we present it to you, such as should be the sword destined to sever the chains which, for over three centuries, have fettered our brethren of Cuba—a sword, General, extremely simple in ornament, but formidable by its tried and tempered steel, when wielded by the strong arm which is to aim it against the very hearts of tyranny—a sword whose motto expresses that it is by means of it that peace and happiness must be sought beneath the shadow of liberty.

"Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

General, wherever you may go, you will be followed by our prayers and our hearts, glowing with the sacred fire of love of country and liberty; and while we all persist in the noble purpose, we are proud to avow it, without violating the laws of this country, whose example has inspired and determined us. We entreat you to carry with you the assurance that as soon as you shall raise in Cuba the cry of liberty, and give to the wind the Cuban flag on her own shores, you shall find by your side no inconsiderable number of Cubans, resident in the United States, and with the blessing of God upon the most sacred cause for which the sword is ever unsheathed, we trust that they will not show themselves unworthy of their country and their chief.

The General then replied in the following terms:—

Gentlemen—From the bottom of my heart I thank the beautiful daughters of Cuba, and the worthy compatriots whom you represent, for those united testimonials of their sympathy and confidence, though every personal feeling is at this moment absorbed in the greater pleasure with which I witness this evidence of patriotism, courage, perseverance, and union. In entertaining these sentiments, I am, moreover, well satisfied that you correctly represent the general population of our country, since I have received from there numerous and reliable assurances which do not permit me to doubt that an accidental reverse, far from disheartening the people, has but augmented their ardor, and has served to carry far forward the cause of the revolution, a progress cheaply purchased for Cuba by greater sacrifices than it has cost (not only to ourselves, but also to many of the noblest spirits of this country, who bore an honorable part in the enterprise,) by more blood than may have been shed, and by all the grief it may have cost us to see her left still in her chains, when we held her liberty almost in our very grasp. Revolutions are epochs of trial to the temper of the souls that aspire to be free, and to give freedom to their country; those who take part in them must not only be content to pass through the dark and painful hours of the night before they can hail the impatiently awaited sun, but they must resign themselves, too, to endure, in noble silence, until success has stamped the seal of glory upon their work, the calumnies of enemies—the coldness of alien sympathies—and the hostility of that anti-popular party which has a common existence and a common character, in all countries and under all forms of government. But all this is easily borne by the pure conscience, the confident hope, and the resolute will of patriotism—that patriotism which is now our common principle of action, and the bond of our cordial union. This flag shall be the regimental flag of the first body that shall be organized on our country's soil, which shall bear the proud name of the regiment of "The Daughters of Cuba." It shall have above the Moro, or it shall be my winding sheet in a Cuban grave, which shall serve to mark another step in the onward march of the revolution you justly call inevitable. I thank you, too, gentlemen, for your attention to my desire, that all the glitter of this noble weapon should be found on its blade, and that the cost of any superfluous adornment should rather be applied for the benefit of those brave Spanish soldiers who, with so much enthusiasm, voluntarily joined our ranks as soon as they knew who we were, and what our object. A sword of service, of a republican simplicity, but strong in its steel for the overthrow of tyranny, is indeed the only one befitting the time, or which would be acceptable to my own feelings. In the spirit of its motto, I say, God speed the hour when that liberty and tranquil happiness being secured to Cuba, which the sword alone can achieve, it may be converted into the ploughshare of peace.

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The Daily Picayune.

BY LUMSDEN, KENDALL & CO.

F. A. LUMSDEN, GEO. WILKINS KENDALL, A. M. HOLBROOK, AND A. C. BULLITT.

OFFICE—72 CAMP STREET.

TERMS OF THE PICAYUNE.

Subscriptions received for twelve months for $12—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates. All subscriptions in advance. Single copies 6¼ cents.

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Advertisements inserted on the second page charged as new each day.

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A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements, not specified as to time, will be published one month, and charged accordingly; but no advertisement or subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Marriage and Obituary notices will be charged $1.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4. 1850, 2

☞ We learn that Col. O'Hara, formerly of the Cuba expedition, is at Frankfort, Ky. We regret to hear that he has not yet entirely recovered from his wounds.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Picayune.
4 September 1850, 2

Letter from Havana.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *August* 19, 1850.

Dear Pic.—The "dog days" and a few cases of the epidemic, have driven every one out of town except those who seem to be life-members of the "can't get away club," and even these, to the number of 15,000, rushed to Guanabacoa, a small town two miles from the city, a few days since, to see the image of "our lady of Assumption" carried in procession, and to thread the giddy mazes of the dance all night. There is not even an alarming rumor afloat to thrill men's souls. Commerce is dead, and the mind languid with the lifelessness of the scene.

A few days since the newspapers reported the sailing of "H. C. M. transport ship Georgiana," for Cadiz, which caused a little talk, but it soon died away. The Susan Loud now lies consortless, waiting for some bold purchaser. It may be matter of some surprise in time to come, that the Government of the United States should be so fierce with little Portugal about an old claim of thirty years standing, and appear so indifferent to the outrageous capture of American ships at Contoy, and the untenable defence of the proceedings by big Spain. I see some of your northern papers talk of the removal of Gen. Campbell, because he is obnoxious to the Spanish Government. I had thought that the defence of one's country by a public officer abroad, is worthy of approval instead of reproach, and that the office of Consul of the United States was held at the pleasure of the President thereof, and not at that of any foreign power.

In the case of the remaining Contoy prisoners nothing has been made public. I am told they will be condemned to severe penalties, and then made recipients of the royal mercy. Their sentence awaits the authority from Spain to pardon them, when they will be published together. The fireman who was found the day after the departure of Lopez, by a coasting schooner, on one of the small swamp islands at the mouth of Cardenas bay, has been condemned to death, but will be pardoned with the others. Of poor Benson I can learn nothing.

The famous Pizarro sailed for New York or Boston several days since, bearing the family of the Count of Alcoy, and Ceruti, the defender of Cardenas. Report differs as to whether they will go at once to Europe, or, visiting Saratoga, Newport and other fashionable places, await in the United States the arrival of the Count, who is daily expecting his removal. To him it will be a relief both from moral and physical causes. In the playing of his cards in the late difficult game here, he has shown great skill but made many enemies.

The news of the birth and death of the Prince of Asturias, fell upon apathetic ears here. There was no sign of joy or sadness. Men's minds seem too much employed about the pending fate of Cuba, to think of princes and successors to royal honors.

Mr. DeBarr, a French juggler, opened last night at the Tacon, to a very thin house.

The weather is extremely hot, and every other day we have a shower that gives one an idea of those during which Noah floated his ark.

Yours truly, PEREGRINE.

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The Daily Picayune.

4 September 1850, 4

[From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.]

News from Key West.

[Correspondence of the Picayune.]

STEAMSHIP CREOLE, CHARLESTON, August 27, 1850.

Editors Picayune—The steamship Creole arrived this day in sixty-four hours from Key West, which place she left on Saturday, the 24th. She brings the latest dates from that city.

The Creole was sold by the U. S. Marshal on Thursday, the 15th August, for $1,725, her hull, machinery and spars; the materials swelled the amount up to about $3,000. The purchasers are Capt. Ambrose S. Page, of your city, and Charles Tift, H. Benner and Pfister & Clapp, of Key West.

Early in the morning of the 16th, two ships were seen ashore from the high cupolas of Key West, on the outer reef. The various vessels in harbor proceeded to offer aid to the two ships. The Creole, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of the famous engineer, "Hickory Bob," well known to the craft of your city, was soon alongside of the ship M. Howes, Capt. Patten, with a rich cargo of Manilla sugar and dry goods from New York, and bound to New Orleans. After discharging six hundred or more packages into the steamer, she was so much lightened that she was got off, with eight feet water in her hold and towed to town. The other ship was got off by the sloops and pilot boats, and anchored abreast of the town before night. She proved to be the ship Emily Taylor, from Boston, with an assorted cargo for New Orleans. The Admiralty Court awarded the wreckers, in the case of the latter ship $16,200, or 20 per cent. on $80,000, or thereabouts. The case of the Creole *vs.* M. Howes has not been tried, but we presume that the agent of the underwriters would be glad to compromise for $15,000. The M. Howes has discharged and will be hove down for examination and repairs.

We had a gale of wind on Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st and 22d of August, which done but little damage to the vessels in port. A Spanish brig from Trinidad de Cuba, with a cargo of 500 boxes of sugar, bound to Barcelona, went ashore ten miles to the westward of Key West during the height of the gale and bilged. Her cargo will be saved—a portion of it in a damaged state. I could not learn the name of the vessel; her captain is M. Duval.

The schooner Merchant, from Havana, 18th of August, reports the condemnation to death, by the Spanish tribunals, of the captains of the Susan Loud and Georgiana.

The Creole proceeds to New York to undergo repairs. Ambrose S. Page, well known to your commercial community, is commander. It is said to be the intention of her present owners to fit her out for California.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
5 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES
(Continued)

This was enough--what more could be asked! Such a chance to carve out fame and fortune with the sword of Liberty...

...

"Siksey" was assistant commissary during the campaign, and discharged his duties faithfully and ably.

(To be continued)

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
5 September 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

J S Williams, Ga
M J Mora, lady, son & daughter, Havana
M Mora, lady, 2 daughters & serv't, do
B Ross, La
A W Griswold, Phila
C A Oliver, do
T Wistar, Phila
A Cope, do
Jas Smith, do
G M Kennedy, N Y
J A Seely, Cincinnati
G D Sohier, Phila
A Stilwell, do
E J Jacobs, N H
H Parker, Adams
F Miller, N Y
J D Whitcomb, lady, 2 children & serv't, Ky
M A Watkins, N Y
C Wortzell, do

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue between 6th and 7th streets.

Mr Blank, Balt
J F Wall, Va
L L Stevinson, do
A J Vaughan, Mo
W H Goodwyn & 2 ladies, Va
J B Wills, Md
J H Stone, do
J P Schooley, Va
C P Baldwin, do
F Clayton, do
G Taylor & family, Ct
J J Young, N Y
A Conway, do
D M Wager, Phila
J Broadbent, Balt
Maj O B Wight, do
P L Addoms, Phila
A G Stanard, lady & 2 daughters, do
M Tayman, N O
N Staples, Miss
T B M Harrison, Mo
F Hurley, Ohio
D S Hurley, do
J R Jefferson, Tenn
R Oggsberg, Ohio
A W Reyonalds, Alb
S Strickland, Miss

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

T M Taylor, U S N
W Kelly, Bangor
Mrs Stewart & daughter, Va
J Mayo, Richmond
E Robinson, do
J W Schumburgh, do
J L Roberts, N Y
T C Crewshaw, lady & child, Tenn
R N Venable, Balt
W A Carrington, do
P A Turner, do
G Thomas, N J
A Palmer, Columbia
J W Tyson, Harvard
L S Searle, U S A
H B Keen & lady, N O
Dr Sanders, S C
F F Beattie, do
J W Long, do
B F Crayton, do
J J Cunningham, do
C B Wilkinson, Greenv'e
H S Wethers, Ky
Mrs M G Bailey, do
J S Shanks, do
J M Smith, Ala
T J Tatum, do
H Howell, do
J W Kaigler, Phila
Rev S W Stuart, Va
J A Waddell, do
Miss Waddell, do
Miss Peyton, N Y
Dr Bonsall, Pa
C H Carter, Md
H D Kennedy, S C
J E Lord, Va
J W Burke, Alexand'a
P C Buck, Phila
A C Durbin, do
C W Trump, Balt
E R Hunter, Va
W M Watts, Carlisle
C N Watts, do
C Harkey, lady & child,
S M Shoemaker, Balt

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

A Mazzet, S C
R E Talbot, La
H C Adams, jr, N Y
C W Bonny, lady & son, S C
C A Nash, Fla
J Rooksey, do
Mr Pettigrew, N C
Miss Pettigrew, do
C E Neal, do
J A McAlister, Phila
Miss A McAlister, do
Miss E McAlister, do
Miss R S Young, do
J D Delaplane, Ohio
J S Barbour, jr, Va
Miss A Barbour, do
J S Maxwell, do
R Maxwell, do

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

H B Mudz, Balt
W Brisco, Charleston
W Russell, Alex'a
E B Powell, do
E H Register, Del
H M Heiskell, Phila
A Snodgrass, do
E E Pomeroy, Mich
Mrs F H Clarke, N O
B B Clarke, do

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
6 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES
(Continued)

Bill Redding needs no introduction. He put in his best licks for fun and frolic on the trip,...

...

Oh! that the *Chancellor* would arrive! Then our destination would be decided on.

(To be Continued)

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

6 September 1850, 2

Meeting in Attala County.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Attala county, irrespective of party, was held at Attalaville on the 3d instant, the object of which may be learned from the preamble and resolutions given below:

The meeting was organised by appointing J. Henderson, Esq., Chairman, and Wm. P. Preston, Secretary. Mr. J. A. P. Campbell then addressed the meeting in a forcible and eloquent speech, which was highly applauded; at the conclusion of which the following persons were chosen a committee to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, to-wit—P. W. Lowe, Emanuel Friday, W. P. Preston, and J. A. P. Campbell. The committee retired, and after a brief absence reported as follows:

Whereas, we have become satisfied, from the recent movements on the part of the North, in the Congress of the United States, that we have no security for the acknowledgment of our just rights, and that the only way in which we can hope to obtain an acknowledgment of those rights, is by asserting them, and resolving to maintain them at all hazards; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the Address and Resolutions of the Nashville Convention, and, with the whole South, will be READY TO MAINTAIN THEM TO THE LAST EXTREMITY.

2. *Resolved*, That the so-called Compromise, offered by Mr. Clay, in the Senate of the United States, is an insult to the South, *and that the people of the South should indignantly reject it.*

3. *Resolved*, That unless the equality of the South in the Union be fully acknowledged by the Senators and Representatives from the North, our Senators and Representatives from all the Southern States will be justifiable in refusing to vote supplies to a government which is no longer worthy of the confidence of the Southern people.

3. *Resolved*. That love for the Union has already induced the South to yield too much to the aggressions of the North, and that justice to herself demands, that in future she should REFUSE TO YIELD ANYTHING MORE.

5. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the citizens of the county, to attend the meeting appointed to be held in Kosciusko on the 17th inst., to take into consideration the course necessary to be pursued by the South in the present crisis.

6. *Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be handed to the editors of the "Kosciusko Chronicle" and "Attala Democrat" with a request to publish them.

The following significant resolution was then offered by Capt. P. W. Lowe:

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Hon. Jefferson Davis, our Senator, and the Hon. Wm. McWillie, A. G. Brown, Jacob Thompson, and W. S. Featherston, our Representatives in Congress, for their noble and patriotic exertions in behalf of Southern rights—all of which were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Signed in behalf of the committee

JOHN HENDERSON, Chm'n.

WM. P. PRESTON, Sec'y.

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

The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

6 September 1850, 3

A Card.

Col. Bunch, in his card which appeared in the Mississippian of the 9th inst., has so grossly misrepresented facts, in reference to one or two very material points connected with the affair at Cardenas, that I am compelled to say that he has deliberately lied.

He says, "my (his) command was not in the battle of the evening with the Lancers, because they were on duty at the steamship by General Lopez's orders." My impression is, that nCol. Bunch volunteered his services to assist in unloading the vessel; at least, he remained on board, or at the wharf, from about 2 o'clock, P. M., until he left the vessel with the volunteers for the purpose of assisting General Lopez and the Kentuckians. In the meanwhile, I was placed in the Plaza with one company of the Mississippi Battalion and Capt. Mizel's Independent Company. About 3 o'clock, General Lopez, anticipating the attack which was afterwards made, designing to support the Kentuckians by a company of Mississippi Rifles, dispatched the Adjutant of the battalion, Mr. J. Collins, of Adams county, with an order to Col. Bunch to send forward one of those companies of his battalion. The statement made to me by the Adjutant was, that Col. Bunch neglected doing so, and afterwards said, in explanation of his conduct, that the General was going back to New Orleans, and that his men were safe on board and that he intended that they should go if others went. This was after it had been made known that the General intended to re embark.—General Lopez, perceiving that his order had not been obeyed, after waiting some two hours, commanded me to return to the vessel with the companies under my command; the time for re-embarking the troops having arrived, and intending, without doubt, that the Kentuckians should follow as soon as the outposts should be recalled.

Colonel Bunch, in his card, further says, "when the guns of the battle were heard, I, without orders, marched the battalion to the scene of action and joined it in the street to the left of the Louisiana Regiment." These are the facts: I arrived at the wharf about the time the firing commenced, with the two companies under my command. In the presence of Capt. Hoy, Quartermaster of the Kentucky Regiment, I requested Col. Bunch to order out his command to the relief of the Kentuckians; this he declined to do. He was then standing on the hurricane deck of the Creole, I on the wharf.

At this juncture, the cable was cut. By whose order and for what purpose, Colonel Bunch should at least know. After the confusion which ensued on the cutting of the cable, had ausided, Col. Bunch came to the prow of the vessel, when I again urged my request that he would order out his command. His reply was, in effect, that he would not take the responsibility of so exposing the men under his command. Finding it impossible to induce him to give the order, I remarked that I being his subordinate, could not *command* the men to follow me, but that I would lead any who would volunteer to go to the relief of our friends. Upon making a call, I was instantly joined by nearly every man on board; Col. Bunch then said that he too would go with me. Although my superior officer, by so doing he placed himself temporarily under my command; in which position we remained, until we were met by Gen. Lopez on his return from the scene of action, although Colonel Bunch may have, as he says, reported to Col. Bell.

Having heard from reliable sources that Colonel Bunch has threatened to call me to account for remarks made about him, I have deemed it a duty owed, as well to myself as to the public, to acquaint him with the substance of those remarks.

PETER SMITH,
Late Major of the Mississippi Battalion, in the Liberating Army of Cuba.
Woodville, Miss., August 20th, 1850.

A Card.

Jackson, Miss., 2d September, 1850.

To Peter Smith, Major of the Battalion of Rifles from Mississippi in the Liberating Army of Cuba:

I direct you this letter, in answer to your card published in the Woodville Republican of the 27th August. That card is aggressive, uncalled for and full of lies.

Since the return of the Cuban expedition, I have ever spoken of your conduct at Cardenas in terms of the highest praise. On the voyage over to Cuba, I made more sacrifices to befriend you than I did for any other officer in the battalion. I appointed three out of the four staff officers of the battalion from the company of which you were then the Captain, and previously insisted with Gen. Lopez on your promotion to the majority of the battalion until he complied; thus again promoting every officer of the company which you had commanded.

You state, in your assailment of me, that I "at least should know" who ordered the cable at Cardenas to be cut. I did not know before, that the cable had been cut at all. You appear so well informed on the subject, that I state that you "at least should know" more about the cutting of it than I do.

The statement that I volunteered under you in the evening to go to the relief of our friends up in the town, is simply absurd and rediculous. During the few seconds I was organizing, with your assistance, the battalion, preparatory to moving up in the town, I did make some slight remark about placing under your command on the left and rear of our battalion, all those volunteers from other corps, who joined us.

That I, who was twenty-four consecutive months in the army in Mexico—a year under General Taylor, and the same length of time under General Scott—who passed through the ordeal of Buena Vista, should, at Cardenas, become so alarmed at the sound of a few dozen guns half a mile off, as to volunteer as a private under an inferior officer, when as Colonel in command I would be in precisely the same danger, is a conception worthy of the imagination of the youthful Peter Smith. If I volunteered under you, how did it occur that I was not in the ranks, and you not at the head of the battalion, instead of myself.

The truth is, that the high anticipations of yourself and others, of Cuban fame, not having been realized, you naturally hunt up some officer of rank on whose shoulders you try to place the onus of the failure of the attempt to revolutionize the Island. As I was a stranger in Mississippi and Louisiana, you, sir, have joined in a combination conceived by a scoundrel more experienced than yourself in such matters, to make me the scape-goat of the expedition. You may rest satisfied I will fight that combination as long as I am alive.

It would have been shrewder in you and others to have borrowed Santa Anna's idea in such cases, and have cast all the blame on some man *who had got killed*. One of your party has felt that I am not yet dead, and it is quite probable that you may soon realize the same disagreeable truth.

Quarrels among the officers of the late Cuban expedition, are in bad taste, and an injury to the cause. The assault made upon my reputation as a soldier, by Captain Lewis, has caused three very bloody fights, for which I do not consider myself responsible. You are the assailant on this occasion, and on your hands be the blood that may be shed in this quarrel.

Were I to challenge you (who are comparatively a boy, and a son of Judge C. Pinckney Smith,) and kill you, the people of the State of Mississippi would censure me for the deed. But allow me to hope that just here shall end our *newspaper* warfare. By promptly causing to be delivered to me the proper manuscripts, you will get the fight you seem so desirous of engaging in. You are seeking a fight, why do you resort to the newspapers?

M. J. BUNCH,
Lt.-Colonel of the Battalion of Rifles of the Liberating Army of Cuba.

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The Charleston Mercury.

7 September 1850, 3

PASSENGERS.

In steamship Osprey, from Philadelphia—E R Cowperthwaite, lady, 2 children and nurse, Miss Carter, Miss Grier, Mrs Maffett, 2 children and servant, Miss E Dixon, Miss J Dixon, Mrs Milan, J Arner, Mrs J Arner, Mrs Baker, J M C Johnston, Mrs Johnston, E C Lolge, Mrs E C Lolge, R D Roper, Mrs Owen and son, J H Craven, J T Hardie, S Coltart, J Jackson, C P McCalla, D B Strauck, C Love, J C Murrell, E Jahn, J Quinn, H Evans, W Warrington, C A Morse, M Davis, A Woolf, W Ashton, J Hill, A Bowen, A P Caldwell, C LePrince, Col Erving, J L Cassady, and 16 in the steerage.

In steamer Gladiator, from Wilmington (N. C.)—Mrs J K Daniel and child, Mrs J C Ellington and 2 children, Miss Bright, Mrs G Land, Miss E Land, Mrs S N Scun, Miss Scott, Mrs E W Bonney, Miss Horton, Mrs Conward, Miss Conward, Mrs E H Crews, Miss Crews, Mrs M E Logan, Mrs C H Patton, Mrs Clark, Messrs. J J Cunningham, J K Daniel, S W Land, Master J M Land, G W Conley, E H Cushing, J Scott, A Palmer, E M Seabrook, C H Crayton, J W Long, W R Saunders, Z S Searle, S S Mims, W Holmes, J M Smith, H Harwell, Dr J W Raigler, T J Tatum, H B Bertaut, J Scott, J D Smith, A T Jones, W Kerr, E Hanrick, J H Taylor, J Grigg, J Nickols, W H Patton, E W Bonney, M P Bonney, Dr H F Arrington, Mrs M Clemens, T F Beattie, J Clemens, J G Selig, J Averham, E Olden, W Miller, J Kirksey, T S Crane, R B Scott, C A Nash, C A Williams, G T Davis, Gen N Lopez, B N Villeponteux, E B Crews, G W Logan, Miss Logan, C J Colcock, J R Bates, A Talley, C H Patton, J G Poindexter, and 12 in the forward cabin.

In steamer Jasper, from Savannah via Beaufort.—Mrs Thompson, W F Sandford, Mesare, R B Sandford, Longworth, J Howe, J H Walker, C Mulkey, and Master Longworth.

In steamar Etiwan, from Edisto—Mrs Bryan, 2 children and servant, Dr Matthews, B Fuller, and 2 on deck.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
7 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES
(Continued)

It was late at night when Major H. arrived at the Jefferson City Hotel, in Freeport; the men were mostly at their quarters and nothing was communicated to them.

...

Doffing this last article as he approached, he took a seat opposite to me at the table, and began with an apology after this fashion:

(To be Continued)

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The Daily Picayune.

7 Sept. 1850, 2

Letter from Havana.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *September* 3, 1850.

Dear, Pic.—We are again ahoy with rumors of a new expedition. Yesterday all Havana was astir with the story that Lopez was at Key West, with I don't know how many thousands of men, and scores of ships. Some innocent citizens, in blissful ignorance of geography—with us it may truly be said the schoolmaster is abroad—went down to the sea shore to have a look at the monster. That man Lopez must be decidedly ubiquitous. Yesterday he was dissolving the Union, and to-day we have him on the borders of the dominions of Spain, severing the brightest jewel from her crown. What will come next? as the sailor said when he was blown up by the ill-timed explosion of the juggler's fireworks.

Among other things that our citizens went down to the sea shore to sea, and saw not, was the arrival of Gen. Enna. This gentleman has been named "Segundo Cabo" in Cuba, and is daily expected from Spain. The report ran that the ship which brought him was off the harbor, and as the rank he holds is the second in military command in the island, preparations were made to receive him; but it was a mistake. The new Captain General, Concha, will soon be here, and it is said the present one, Count Alcoy, will deliver the command to Enna so soon as he arrives, and not wait for the new incumbent. He will proceed to join his family. Gen. Mirasol, who has been waiting here for his nomination as Captain General, has received permission to return home. The celebrated commission to inquire into the wrongs of Cuba has turned out to be nothing more than a political shuffle to get a stumbling block out of the way during the confinement of the Queen and certain intrigues attendant thereon. All was frustrated by the death of the new born Prince.

About a week since great damage was done in the country and on the south coast by a violent gale of wind from the southwest. At Batabano the water, impelled by the gale, rose seventy feet, invading the land and flooding the town so that there was but one house dry in the place. The greatest injury was effected by the blowing down of the plantain trees Any one who knows Cuba knows the immense value of the plantain to the poor. Its destruction deprives them of a great part of their food, and reduces them to a sad condition. The gale was experienced here in part of its severity, and after it abated the Spanish men-of-war, with their usual *foresight*, hauled into a secure part of the bay, and housed topgallantmasts. The U. S. sloop-of-war Germantown was off our port a few days since, and sent in her boats.

The Pizarro returned from her New York trip a few days since. The Spanish middies expected her to make the "shortest time on record," which she did in six days and odd hours. I am told, however, that she can beat the Georgia and Ohio, but there was good reason why she did not do so on this occasion. The Colon steamer has gone to look for those "pirates" that are coming.

A native of the Canary Islands, a poor ignorant fellow, was executed at Cardenas a short time since. He was accused of aiding and abetting Lopez. It seems he loaned him a horse or carried a message for him. On the trial, the proof being insufficient, the fiscal proceeded to question him in the hope of saving him, but the man died for his honesty and truth. When asked "But did not Lopez force you or deceive you?" "No, sir." "But did he not use coercion?" "No, sir—he spoke to me and I liked him, and so I served him." "Did you not know that in serving him you were committing treason against your Queen?" "I do not know the Queen, I never saw her, and that man spoke civilly to me." And so he died, saying with the greatest coolness while on the scaffold, "These people kill me because they choose to do so."

The Susan Loud has been sold for $6,000. This price for a small, low deck hermaphrodite brig, in ill repair, may seem to be high to some of your readers, but it is easily explained. The ostensible purchaser is a Catalan, but the real ones are two officers in the service, whose duty it is to inspect and receive timber purchased by Government. She is to be paid for *in timber*, which she is to bring from the wood-cutting districts. The operation merely amounts to Pedro *private* purchases of Pedro *public*, and they mutually serve each other.

The long talked of cause of the captains and crews of the Georgiana and Susan Loud is at last finished. Benson and Graffon are condemned to death, and Hale to ten years public works in Africa. For what? you ask, and echo answers "what?" So little sympathy has been shown by the press and Government of their own country for these poor fellows, that I am tired of writing about them. I have now the satisfaction to announce to you that they will be recipients of royal mercy, and that the promise of the Captain General to Mr. Foulhouze, "they shall not die," will be fulfilled. What will be their commutation I know not. The seven of the crew will be sent to the United States, as will also the man who was found on the "Mangle Island," at the mouth of Cardenas Bay. He was condemned to death and respited.

The above sentence has not yet been made public, and may yet be altered as was that of the passengers some time since. The beneficial influence that the doughty commodores who have been here have had in this matter is infinitessimal. Can you or any of your readers tell me if Daniel Webster recognises the right of Spain to capture American ships at Woman's Island?

Yours, truly, PEREGRINE.

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

The Daily Picayune.

8 Sept. 1850, 2

CUBA.—The N. Y. Sun says:

A new Captain General has been appointed for Cuba, and a Madrid correspondent says: His name is Gen. José De La Concha. Four new regiments, of 1,000 men each, are to be sent out immediately to Cuba. The increase of troops in Cuba, in consequence of the late Lopez expedition, will be, when all the corps now forming, have arrived thither, upwards of 9,000 men, rendering the effective standing military force of the island 30,000. The fees which have hitherto belonged to the Captain Generalacy of Cuba are to be abolished when La Concha enters into office, and in lieu thereof the salary is to be raised. The Spanish Government has just got awake, and discovered that Roucali has made a fortune out of the slave trade, which Spain was bound by treaty with England to prevent. One million, it is said, has gone into the Spanish treasury from the same illegal traffic. The project of establishing a mail line of steamers between Cadiz and Havana, has met with great encouragement.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
9 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES
(Continued)

"Captain, I'm rather a rough-looking customerto talk with, but I don't always wear such clothes;

...

"We shall of course be glad to have Mr. B.: if he wishes to join us, here is the roll-book, which is all the explanation we have time to give."

(To be Continued)

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The Savannah Georgian.

9 September 1850, 3

PASSENGERS.

Per steam-packet Gen. Clinch, from Charleston—Miss Scott, Mrs Dr Baker, Mrs Buckan, Messrs Joseph Jackson; Warrington, R McDevitte, Dr F Pope, G Street, C A Nash, Kirksey, Fordley, W Keer, Scott, A Lafitteau, and 3 deck.

Per steam-packet Matamora, from Charleston—Miss V Ells, Mrs Gullmartin, W Dickerson, A Mix, W Evans, T Wiedeman, G A Mann, and 2 deck.

Per steam-packet Jasper, from Charleston.—Miss H B Keen, Mrs Maffitt, 2 children and servt, Gen Lopez, C Mulkey, J Sullivan, T Walker, J W Kelly, Thornbury, S Currell, H Bertant, DeMartin, Waterman, H B Keen, and J C Murrell.

Per steamer H L Cook, from Augusta—Mrs A Harden, Miss S N Williams, D J Dillon, H R Roberts, M McMurray, G T Camp, S J Smith, J Bennett, Dr T C Risley, E E Bostwick, J W Wilson, and J S Green.

Per steamer Ivanhoe, from Palatka, Fla.—Capt Rudulph, M McIntosh, N Test, and E Terry.

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9 September 1850, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Gen Clinch, from Charleston—Miss Scott, Mrs Dr Baker, Mrs Buckan, J Jackson, Warrington, R McDevitte, Dr F Pope, D Pope, G Street, C A Nash, Kerksey, Tordley, W Keev, Street, A Lafite, and 3 on deck.

Per steamer Ivanhoe, from Palatka—M McIntosh, Capt T Rudolph, N Teat, and E Terry.

Per steamer H L Cook from Augusta—Mrs A Harden, Miss S N Williams, D J Dillon, H R Roberts, M McMurray, G S Camp, S J Smith, J Bennett, Dr. T C Risley, E E Bostwich, J W Wilson, J S Green.

Per steamer Metamora, from Charleston—Miss V Ells, Mrs Guilmartin, W Dickinson, A Mix, W Evans T Wiedeman, G A Mann, and 2 on deck.

Per steamer Jasper, from Charleston—Mrs Maffitt, 2 chileren and srvt, Mrs H B Keen, Gen N Lopez, C Mulkey, J Sullivan, T Walker, J W Kelly, S Currell, H Bertant, DeMartin, Waterman, H B Keen, J C Murrell

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
10 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES
(Continued)

Tom felt himself beat, and both he and his friend looked blank.

...

A sadness crept over each brest as our bark ploughed her way towards the broad Gulf, and soon all sought relief from regrets and doubts, in slumber.

(In Part II, we will bid "our native land goodnight," introduce more important characters, and see what was done at the famous Contoy Island.)

From the New Orleans Delta, of May 17th.

[This article was reproduced]

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
10 September 1850, 2

ANOTHER CUBA EXPEDITION.--The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says the report that another Cuba expedition is fitting out, is said to be true, by one who pretends to know, and that an inmense sum of money has been raised for the purpose, and as many as seven thousand men have been enlisted for the purpose of making another descent on that Island.

The Georgia Telegraph.
Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/
(Macon)
10 September 1850, 2

Macon Ga., August 2, 1850.

Sir.—A Mass Meeting of those opposed to the so called "Compromise or Adjustment" Bill of Mr. Clay, and in favor of the Missouri line of 36 30 to the Pacific, is proposed to be held in this city on Thursday, the 22d of August inst.

In behalf of the citizens of the city and county, who favor this measure as the best means of securing a portion of the rights of the South, and preserving the Union—permit us, most respectfully to invite you to be present on that occasion, to address the people on these important issues.—We anticipate a large gathering of the people, and hope that the magnitude of the subject, and the importance of the crisis will not permit you to decline the invitation. Please advise us at your earliest convenience, whether or not you can come.

Very respectfully,

Samuel J. Ray, Charles Collins, A. H. Colquitt, B. H. Moultrie, H. K. Green, Samuel Dickins, John J. Jones, Pulaski S. Holt, H. L. Strubecker, R. A. L. Atkinson, Leroy Napier, Thomas A. Brown, James Dunn, Wm. B. Parker, Benjamin Fort.

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The Georgia Telegraph.
(Macon)
10 September 1850, 2

From the Alabama Tribune.

Gentlemen—Will you be pleased to insert the accompanying letter in the columns of your paper? It was prepared in reply to an invitation to attend a mass meeting at Macon, Georgia, of the opponents of the so called compromise or adjustment bill of Mr. Clay; and in favor of the Missouri line of 36 30, but not having been finished in time for that occasion, I desire its publication for the purpose of laying my views before many of my friends who have expressed a wish to learn them.

In this letter I have not entered particularly into a discussion of the practical features of the measures in question, but have confined myself to an examination of the general principles involved. But there is one subject upon which, it is proper perhaps that I should add a few words. I refer to the controversy as to the boundary of Texas. It fell to my lot, while President of that Republic, to become intimately connected with her claim to the Santa Fe country. The right of Texas to all territory east of the Rio Grande was considered as indisputable as her right to any other portion of her possessions. This had been asserted from the first and was never surrendered. During my administration I despatched a military force to Santa Fe to establish our jurisdiction and but for unfortunate divisions in the command, the object would have been fully accomplished. Her right was discussed and fully recognized at the time of her entrance into the Union. It is now preposterous and disgraceful to deny her title. The proposition made by congress to pay her ten millions of dollars for the country, coupled with the alternative of having it wrested from her by the federal bayonet, in the event she refuses to accede to the proposal, is only another proof of the high handed and arbitrary character of our government, and demonstrates the military despotism into which it is running. What course it is proper for Texas to take, I cannot now pause to consider; but must add that, I am most decidedly opposed to her accepting this compensation for plundered rights and outraged honor.

The insertion of this hasty note and the accompanying letter will greatly oblige your obedient servant,

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

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10 September 1850, 4

SPAIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRID, JULY 31.

It appears that the general discontent of the inhabitants of Cuba—kept down so long by the iron rule of its pro-Consuls, but yet stimulated by recent events—has at length been expressed in a document lately comunicated to the Government. This manifesto has been signed by a great number of the most distinguished and the wealthiest persons of the island. Nothing, however, has as yet transpired as to the nature of the complaints or wrongs contained in the manifesto, almost unprecedented in a country hitherto administered by exceptional laws, and entirely deprived, in fact, of the right of petition. It is, nevertheless, probable, tha one of the greatest wrongs complained of is the immemorial, but impolitic and scandalous, custom of making the island serve as a sort of reserved fund to enrich the favourites of powerful men or the lucky minions of a Court. Should such be the foundation of these complaints, their expression may at all events render important service to the home Government by opening its eyes to the monstrous abuses for which a counterpart can only be found in the brutal and cruel avarice of the the old conquerors of the New World, and which led to its emancipation and its disruption from the mother country. It is now known that a high employment in the Spanish colonies is a sort of bill payable at sight on their inhabitants in favour of the the lucky individual, who in turn has to make way for some new favourite of the hour who awaits his recompence for public or private services to the Minister. These leeches, as is well known, succeed each other every four or five years, that their action may be always fresh, piercing, deep, and equally productive. These persons return to Spain in a marvellous state of repletion, and the least so short a sojourn in Cuba procures to each is a fortune of from 30 to 40 millions of reals (300,000 £. to 400,000 £.) It is to be hoped that the just complaints of the inhabitants of the island will at length attract the attention of the Government before it be too late.

General José de la Concha, who at first demanded a reinforcement of 5,000 men as a condition *sine qua non* of his acceptance of the command of the Island of Cuba, yesterday announced his consent, but without the condition specified.

The same rumours of Ministerial changes prevail, and the resignation of the Ministers of Grace and Justice and of War is still spoken of, though it is now believed that General Manuel de la Concha will, after all, decline taking office for the present. These rumours, though generally prevalent, are not however considered of sufficient importance to interfere with the departure, on the 3d of next month, of the President of the Cabinet for the baths of Puerto Llano; it may, therefore, be concluded that there is nothing serious in them, at least for the present.

The levee held to-day by the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier was extremely brilliant. They are to leave Madrid to-morrow and to sleep at Aranjuez.

The Three per Cents, were done to-day at 33¼, cash; the Four per Cents., at 12⅜; the Five per Cents., at 12⅝; Coupons, at 7 ⅛, paper.

(The Times August 7, London.)

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10 September 1850, 4

HISTORIA DOCUMENTADA DEL RAPTO DE JUAN FRANCISCO GARCIA [a] REY, DE NUEVA ORLEANS.

Acabamos de recibir de Washington por el correo, un volúmen de 163 páginas, impreso en cuarto, segun resolucion del Senado, en que se contienen todos los documentos, correspondencias, papeles y causa seguida contra el Cónsul Español Don Carlos de España por el rapto y transporte á Cuba del refugiado español Juan Francisco Garcia [alias] Rey. Nos aprovechamos de esta oportunidad para poner ante los ojos de nuestros lectores una relacion fiel y completa, aunque abreviada, de este tan singular como escandaloso asunto, en que se dan la mano la necedad y el ridículo envolviendo en el oprobio y en el desprecio asi al vil instrumento del rapto como á sus soberbios autores.

El 7 de Enero de este año, el Senado de los Estados Unidos adoptó la resolucion en que se exigia que el Presidente remitiese—" copia de toda la correspondencia habida con el Ministro Español en Washington, ó con las autoridades de Cuba, ó con el Cónsul Americano en la Habana, con cualesquiera otros individuos, concerniente al rapto de Garcia (alias) Rey de Nueva Orleans, por el Cónsul Español en la misma plaza; y de los demas documentos, papeles y escritos que tengan que ver con este asunto." Y cumpliendo con la ante-dicha resolucion, el Presidente de los E. Unidos en 14 del propio mes, con un corto mensage acompaña el legajo que ahora recibimos impreso.

La primer comunicacion que aparece es un despacho telegráfico, su fecha en Washington a 28 de Julio de 1849 del Secretario de Estado Mr. Clayton á Mr. Hunton, attorney de los Estados Unidos en la Luisiana, pidiéndole informes acerca de los rumores del rapto y transporte á Cuba de Don Juan Garcia por las autoridades Españolas ó sus agentes, para en caso de ser ciertos, tomar mayores é inmediatas medidas.

Con fecha de Nueva Orleans á 3 de Agosto, contesta Mr. Hunton tambien por el telegrafo, que Don Carlos de España, Cónsul Español, habia sido arrestado por injuria de palabra y obra y falsa prision contra la persona de Don Juan Garcia; que la causa en estado de examen seguia por ante el juez comisionado de los E. U. M. M, Cohen; que era probable que Garcia hubiese tornado á la Habana bajo la promesa de un perdon; que habia ido en la goleta Mary Ellen y sido trasladado al bergantin Andrew Ring en cuarentena en la Habana.

El mismo attorney del distrito de los Estados Unidos en la Luisiana, vuelve á dirigirse á Mr. Clayton por el correo bajo la propia fecha, dándole mas amplios informes. Por todo lo actuado los principales hechos que aparecian contra el acusado, eran:

1.° —Que se habia dirigido al Cónsul Mejicano a fin de averiguar si Garcia y Fernandez habian pedido pasaporte.

2.° —Que estaba averiguado que Garcia habia sido llavero de la Cárcel de la Habana de donde dejó escapar dos presos, huyendo él con ellos de la isla.

3.° —Que el Cónsul habia llamado á Trescasez, anteriormente un oficial de policia, y propuéstole prender á Garcia sin previa órden.

4.° —Que Rogers, uno de los testigos, habia sido empleado por uno de los acusados, creatura del Cónsul, para que lo ayudase en la empresa de meter á Garcia á bordo de la Mary Ellen, su patron Mc-Donnell, la noche del 5 de Julio.

5.° —Que el testimonio de Rogers se veia confirmado por la declaracion de Orlon.

6.° —Que la goleta Mary Ellen abrió registro para la Habana el 3 de Julio y no salió hasta el 5, sin que se diese razon de la demora.

Por parte del Cónsul se habia probado que Garcia lo habia visitado antes de su partida para la Habana, hecho una confesion, y obtenido una promesa de perdon; que la tripulacion de la Mary Ellen, habia declarado que Garcia desde que salió de N. Orleans hasta que llegó a la Habana fué suelto y contento, y que suelto y contento estuvo seis dias hasta que fué trasladado al bergantin americano Andrew Ring. &. &.

Con fecha 15 del mismo mes, vuelve á escribir Mr. Hunton á Mr. Clayton, participándole haberse cerrado el proceso de exámen formado contra Don Carlos de España por el rapto de Juan Francisco Rey ó Garcia; que se le habia exigido la fianza de $ 5,000 para comparecer ante la corte del Circuito en el próximo término de 3 Diciembre; que el caso se presentaba difícil y enredoso, y que, segun su opinion, de todo lo actuado se desprendian razones buenas y suficientes para retirar el exequatur al Cónsul,—modo el ménos desagradable de salir de él (of getting clear of him.)

En seguida viene un despacho telegráfico, fecha 20, de Mr. Clayton á Mr. Hunton, ordenándole el envio á la Habana al Cónsul americano Mr. R. B Campbell, de un testimonio completo del proceso seguido contra el Cónsul Español; y prometiéndole mandarle por el correo los despachos y papeles que acompañaba Mr. R. Campbell, donde se probaba que Garcia se habia dirigido á él dos vezes por escrito declarando haber sido arrebatado á la fuerza de Nueva Orleans, con una órden falsa del *recorder* de la 2.ª Municipalidad, y pedia ser devuelto á los Estados Unidos.

Con fecha 23 hay una comunicacion de Mr. Hunton á Mr. Clayton remitiendole por espreso un paquete del Cónsul americano Mr. Campbell; y inmediatamente, con fecha 28, otra comunicacion del otro attorney Mr. Bradford al Mr. Clayton participándole la entrega de Garcia (alias) Rey por las autoridades Españolas y su arribo á Nueva Orleans en el bergantin Salvadora.

Con fecha 29 los dos attorneys del Distrito oriental de la Luisiana, repiten á Mr. Clayton por el correo lo que con fecha del dia antes le habian comunicado por el telégrafo, y le añaden que atendiendo á la naturaleza del caso les habia parecido conveniente poner á Rey bajo la custodia del *Marshal*; que Rey repetia haber sido en efecto arrebatado á la fuerza de N. Orleans, y que se prestaba gustoso a dar cuantos informes se le pidiesen.

Luego con fecha 18 de Agosto hay un oficio de Mr. Campbell á Mr Hunton remitiendole a Juan Garcia á cargo del Dr. Gage; y en seguida un despacho telegráfico, su fecha en Washington á 30 del propio mes, de Mr. Clayton al mismo Mr. Hunton, el cual á la letra dice ásí:—"Habiendo accedido las autoridades Españolas á la entrega de Garcia, por la demanda que de órden del Presidente les hizo Mr. Campbell, tenga U. mucho cuidado que el Cónsul Español, España, ni su bandera, sufran ningun insulto. Proteja á ambos la ley, y que al Cónsul se le juzgue con toda imparcialidad. Cuando será el juicio?"

Despues se encuentra una carta sin fecha de Mr. Hunton á Mr. Clayton, en que dice haber pasado á la Corte del Distrito de los Estados Unidos la causa formada contra Carlos de España, Cónsul Español, en Julio último, y que el gran jurado *ignoraba* la acusacion. Añade, sin embargo, que cree el gran jurado no duda de que Garcia fue estraido por fuerza, pero que no cree que las pruebas son suficientes para convencer al Cónsul del rapto.—En nota se dice que esta carta fue recibida en Washington el 4 de Enero del presente año. Debió de haberse escrito á fines de Diciembre.

En seguida hay una carta, fecha el 27 de Agosto, del Mayor de N. O. á Mr. Clayton incluyendole una de Mr. Campbell, y la correspondencia que medió entre él y Don Carlos de España. La carta de Mr. Campbell fecha 9 de Agosto al mayor, se contrae, á que sabiendo que el Capitan General iba á remitirle copia de ciertas declaraciones hechas por Garcia ante el Cónsul Español, le advertia, que tenia para ser enviados en la primer oportunidad á la Secretaria de Estado, una relacion de todo su proceder (el de Campbell) su correspondencia con el capitan General, y copias auténticas de dos cartas de Garcia, sobre su salida de N. Orleans y su llegada á la Habana.

Continuará.

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

10 September 1850, 4

PROJECTS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Hispano-colonial Royal Commission sent to examine into the condition of the Island of Cuba and its inhabitants, and to lay before supreme government full information on the whole subject, has conceived the project of a stupendous system of defense, to which it considers it a matter of most urgent necessity that resort should be had, taking presidence over everything else, and without loss of time.

If the product of the parturition correspond with the vastness of the conception, and the groans aocompanyng it, it certain can never be said that the mountain has brought forth a mouse. We will give our readers an idea of this most sapient plan of defense, internal and external, by land and by sea, as it has been communicated to us by our friends in Havana following it up with a few brief and slight remarks of our own.

Fortifications.

On the Northern coast to be constructed at Bahia Honda, Havana, Matanzas and on the Southern coast, at Cienfuegos St. Jago de Cuba, and Guantanamo.

The fortification of the seven naval stations to cost fourteen millions of dollars; five millions of which will be applied to Havana, where they will consist of a line of eight forts, commencing at the Castle del Principe, and continuing in a circuit round the bay to the fort No. four, at a distance of 15,000 varas apart, and a walling round the whole city.

At the other six naval stations to be constructed navy yards and docks: which will cost four millions of dollars.

Sixty vessels of war to be constructed, twenty-five of which to be steamers. The cost of this armada is estimated at twenty-one millions of dollars.

The army to be increased to 80,000 men, and 25,000 militia, and the expenses to rise to four millions of dollars.

RAIL-ROADS.

One central line, from the rail-road of Villa Clara to Point Maisi, and from Guanajay to cape San Antonio.

BRANCHES—twelve to be constructed from the central line to the principal points of the two coasts. For these railroads the cost is estimated at forty millions of dollars.

TELEGRAPHS.

Those by land and on the coasts, from port to port, will cast, at a low estimate three hundred thousand dollars. The electric telegraphs along the rail-roads will only cost about a hundred thousand dollars.

This vast plan is to be realized within the period of four years: and the eighty millions to which the approximate estimate amounts are to be drawn

From a loan negotiated in England:

From a national loan;

And from the product of the imposts of the Island which are to be increased 33 per cent.

The first remark occurring to us is that such plans of defense betray the Spanish government's own understanding of the approaching termination of its dominion in America.

Second that since it recognises the existing necessity of preparing for its defense with new fortifications, fleets, armies, &c. it proves its want of confidence in the *existing force* at its disposal, which it does not consider competent to withstand an attack internal, or external, or combined in the two modes.

Third; that while the government affects it does not really entertain the slightest confidence in that fidelity and prosperity as the part of the Cubans of which it makes so much parade, and even less in the good faith of its friendly powers of Europe and America. Spain like a bad mother has seen herself abandoned by her friends; because no one sympathizes with the bad, and in the hour of their need it is but just that they should be abondoned and deserted by all. The history of the revolution of Spanish America is the proof of this truth, and at the same time the guaranty of the revolution of Cuba. Europe and America will rejoice in the Independenne of Cuba, and all the oppressed nations will see enlarged the Asylum of Liberty, and new fountains of prosperity opened to the industrious and laboring classes.

Fourth; that eighty millions of dollars which Spain will have to borrow, addod to the three hundred millions which she owes, and on which she does not pay the interes far from strengthening the government will weaken it the more, reducing it to a state of mortal prostration Spain and her colonies. And after all what will she gain by these new and exorbitant expenditures? Nothing, absolutely nothing for her benefit, nor for her object; for sooner or later the Cubans and the Americans will understand each other and agree together, since Spain herself will come to no amicable understanding, to take possession of the Island, beyond the ability of any human power to prevent it. Nature, reason and interest are conjointly conspiring against the Spanish domination; nor does the government exist that is powerful enough to withstand God, the external and inflexible laws of justice, and the interests of various nations. How much more wise, moral and beneficial to all would it not be, that instead of wasting eighty millions uselessly and iniquitously to oppress and impoverish her sons, Spain should at once spare them that loss and herself pocket a hundred millions which they themselves would give with joy and gratitude for their independence, for the natural right of organizing their own government, and of directing their own interests and affairs as they may themselves think most proper! How much more glorious would it be for Spain to guaranty to her sons in Cuba a country and a happy future, than to be perpetually menacing them with destruction and the desolation of the land rather than consent to their becoming free and governing themselves!

Fifth; That all those so-called project and plans for the defense and preservation of Cuba, in reality for her loss and ruin, demonstrate that nothing is so far distants from the disposition or thought of the Spanish government, as the idea of making liberal concessions of political rights to its American colonists; and that alike the "special laws" promised in the constitution of 1837, and the reports of different Royal Commissions, will never result in anything else than in adding weight to the chains of Cuba, despair to the situation of affairs, and in hastening a revolution which will be the more disastrous the longer it is delayed. For Spain all those fortresses, those squadrons and those armies, lend no more security here in America, than did the colonial forces which she had to depend upon before the revolution of Spanish America, nor those which she created and brought to bear during the struggle with the insurgents:—the final result will be what it has always been, disgrace to Spain and injury to all the Spaniards. But for Cuba, supposing the accumulation of such fortreses, squadrons and armies, it would be a certain death by consumption; for on the one hand the mere announcement of these warlike preparations is producing the withdrawal from the Island of the capital which stimulates its agriculture and and commerce; and on the other hand the taxation it will be necessary to impose for the maintenance of a larger number of public drones, will complete the prostration of a people already sufficiently overloaded with a burthen so disproportionate to its strength. The government discloses by its projects what it wishes to conceal, its own consciousness of its weakness; and the Cubans ought to take advantage of the occasion, before reinforcements and recruiting strength can come to the relief of the power which oppresses and threatens them with ruin and extermination.

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

10 September 1850, 2

STEAMER CREOLE—the same which figured so conspicuously in the Cuban Expedition, under Gen. Lopez—arrived at New York on Wednesday fore, noon, from Key West—last from Charleston.

ANOTHER RUMORED CUBAN EXPEDITION. A New York letter writer to the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, says:

There have been rumors flying about for some time past of another expedition being formed for the purpose of invading Cuba, but they have excited nothing but ridicule and contempt. I heard to-day from a person who assumed to know all about the subject, that they are true, that an immense sum of money has been raised for the purpose, and that as many as seven thousand men have already been enlisted for the purpose of making another descent on that Island.

The gentleman is recently from Havana, and in addition to what he said in reference to the rumored expedition, informed me that at least two-thirds of the people of Cuba are opposed to any further political connection with Spain, and that if Lopez's expedition had been better managed, and if the Creole had been burnt on her arrival, so as to cut off retreat, the movement would have been successful, and Cuba be free. Now, I give this without expressing any opinion on the matter, one way or the other.

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

11 Sept. 1850, 1
Evening Edition

☞ We perceive by the Spanish paper *La Verdad*, published in New York, and devoted to the freedom of Cuba, that the Cuban residents of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, have presented to Gen. Lopez a handsome sword and banner as a testimonial of their feelings towards him.

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The Savannah Georgian.

11 September 1850, 2

From the New York Herald of the 4th inst.

The Presentation of a Sword and Flag to Gen. Narciso Lopez.

A committee having been appointed, consisting of four members, (Mr. Talon as President) to present a sword and flag in behalf of the Cuban ladies and gentlemen from New York, Boston and Philadelphia to General Lopez, the presentation took place on Saturday afternoon, 24th August, at General Lopez's rooms, in Barnum's Hotel. The banner is a rich one, made of water silk, and the star trimmed with silver. The address was delivered by Miguel T. Talon, President of the Committee, and is as follows:—

GENERAL.—A large number of Cubans, resident in New York, have done us the honor to commission us to present to you this sword together with this flag, wrought by the fair hands of some beautiful daughters of Cuba, to whom that task has been a labor of love. Accept, General, this proof of gratitude and sympathy for your exertions and sacrifices in behalf of our beloved country, and of the confidence and trust reposed in you as the instrument which Providence seems to have designated to carry into effect that political revolution which will bring in its train liberty, peace and prosperity to the unfortunate inhabitants of Cuba. As the one symbolizes the nationality of Cuba, free, independent, and happy, as she ought to be, and shall be, so does the other represent the sole means by which an enslaved people can break the yoke of a foreign despotism. The noble devotion of Cuban patriotism, already shown by you, marks you as the man worthy of raising aloft that flag, and bearing it along the path of glory to a certain triumph; and the heroic personal valor of which you have given to history so many proofs, assures us that that sword can never be wielded by a hand worthier or braver. We know, General, all the particulars of your late attempt to begin the revolution on the soil of Cuba; we understand well all the importance of surprising Matanzas, by landing at Cardenas; and we know, too, that so admirable a combination failed by reason of one of those casualities which often disconcert the most brilliant military plans.

Nothing occurred which could impair the confidence of the intelligent, nor occasion the censure of the just, whether in regard to your capacity as a leader, to your valor as a soldier, or to your popularity and influence over the people, and even over the Spanish troops themselves in Cuba—troops which only resisted under the rigor and habit of military discipline, and in ignorance of the cause and of the chief they were opposing, and which with spontaneous enthusiasm joined that cause and that chief as soon as the deception was removed under which they were during the combat of that night. We know, also, that your operations were interrupted and frustrated by the drawing back of a portion of your volunteers, who not only refused to follow you, after having been triumphant in Cardenas, insisting on being carried to Key West, contrary to your express orders, but also disregarded your entreaties that you yourself might be landed at any point of the island with those who wished to accompany you. But while we deplore with you so unfortunate a mischance, we believe that no other evil has resulted from it but the delay for a few days of the inevitable Cuban revolution. It is needless, however, to speak of the past, and still more needless to remind you of the grave duties you have yet to accomplish. Cuba expects it all from you—you know it; and convinced as we are of your indomitable energy, perseverance and resolution as well as of your experience and knowledge of the elements which exist in Cuba for an immediate and happy revolution, nothing more remains for us General, than to await, however, impatient, the moment when you may invite us to the field of battle, to conquer or to die, as worthy sons of Cuba, under the shadow of that flag. In the sword, we have respected the desire expressed by yourself, on being informed of the step about to be taken by the Cuban patriots resident in New York, Philadelphia and Boston; and we present it to you, such as should be the sword destined to sever the chains which, for over three centuries, have fettered our brethren of Cuba—a sword, General, extremely simple in ornament, but formidable by its tried and tempered steel, when wielded by the strong arm which is to aim it against the very heart of tyranny—a sword whose motto expresses that it is by means of it that peace and happiness must be sought beneath the shadow of liberty:

"Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

General, wherever you go, you will be followed by our prayers and our hearts, glowing with the sacred fire of love of country and liberty; and while we all persist in the noble purpose, we are proud to avow it, without violating the laws of this country, whose example has inspired and determined us. We entreat you to carry with you the assurance that as soon as you shall raise in Cuba the cry of liberty, and give to the wind the Cuban flag on her own shores, you shall find by your side no inconsiderable number of Cubans, resident in the United States; and with the blessing of God upon the most sacred cause for which the sword is ever unsheathed, we trust that they will not show themselves unworthy of their country and their chief.

The General then replied in the following terms:—

Gentleman:—From the bottom of my heart I thank the beautiful daughters of Cuba, and the worthy compatriots whom you represent, for those united testimonials of their sympathy and confidence, though every personal feeling is at this moment absorbed in the greater pleasure with which I witness this evidence of patriotism courage, perseverance, and union. In entertaining these sentiments, I am, moreover, well satisfied that you correctly represent the General population of our country, since I have received from there numerous and reliable assurances which do not permit me to doubt that an accidental reverse, far from disheartening the people, has but augmented their ardor, and has served to carry far forward the cause of revolution; a progress cheaply purchased for Cuba by greater sacrifices than it has cost (not only to ourselves but also to many of the noblest spirits of this country, who bore an honorable part in the enterprise,) by more blood than may have been shed and by all the grief it may have cost us to see her left still in her chains, when we held her liberty almost in our very grasp.

Revolutions are epochs of trial to the temper of the souls that aspire to be free and to give freedom to their country; those who take part in them must not only be content to pass through the dark and painful hours of the night before they can hail the impatiently awaited sun, but they must resign themselves, too, to endure, in noble silence, until success has stamped the seal of glory upon their work, the calumnies of enemies—the coldness of alien sympathies—and the hostility of that anti-popular party which has a common existence and a common character, in all countries and under all forms of government.—But all this is easily borne by the pure conscience, the confident hope, and the resolute will of patriotism—that patriotism which is now our common principle of action, and the bond of our cordial union.

This flag shall be the regimental flag of the first body that shall be organized on our country's soil, which shall bear the proud name of the regiment of "The Daughters of Cuba." It shall wave above the More, or it shall be my winding sheet in a Cuban grave, which shall serve to mark another step in the onward march of the revolution you justly call inevitable. I thank you, too, gentlemen for your attention to my desire, that all the glitter of this noble weapon should be found on its blade, and that the cost of new superfluous adornment should rather be applied for the benefit of those brave Spanish soldiers who, with so much enthusiasm, voluntarily joined our ranks as soon as they knew who we were, and what our object. A sword of service, of a republican simplicity, but strong in its steel for the overthrow of tyranny, is indeed the only one befitting the time, or which would be acceptable to my own feelings. In the spirit of its motto, I say, God speed the hour when that, liberty and tranquil happiness being secured to Cuba, which the sword alone can achieve, it may be converted into the ploughshare of peace.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

11 September 1850, 2

SPAIN AND CUBA. In his letter of the 8th August, the London correspondent of the National Intelligencer announces that General Manuel de la Concha has accepted the command of the Island of Cuba, and says:

It appears that the general discontent of the inhabitants of Cuba, kept down so long by the rule of its pro-consuls, has at length been expressed in a document lately communicated to the Spanish Government. This manifesto is signed by a great number of the most influential and wealthy persons of the Island. Nothing, however, has yet transpired as to the nature of the complaints or wrongs which form the subject of the document. It is nevertheless thought probable, that one of the principal subjets of the complaint is the impolic and unjust custom of making the Island serve as a sort of reserved fund, from which to enrich the favorites and minions of the Court.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
12 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES
PART II

The conclusion of the first part of this History left the Kentucky Battalion asleep, while the Georgiana was being towed down to the Balize.

...

He only regretted that they had not made known their disinclination to go to Cuba sooner.

(To be Continued)

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
12 September 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

T Snowden, Md	E G Camp, N O
Dr M Harrison, Pa	G Arlington, N C
Major T Sparks, Md	T Flint and lady, Ill
L Hunton, N O	G M Billings, N Y
R F Canfield, do	E K Collins, do
A Levy, do	S F Butterworth, do
R Hicks, Oxford	W K Kitchen, lady and 4 children, Ga
R H K Whiteley, USA, La	Mrs Scofield, Pa
C M Wozencraft, N O	W W Gallett, S Francis
M Lawrence, N Y	Judge Randall, Fla
J G Walker and lady, Mass	W F Couledge, N Y
A M Baker, Mich	

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue between 6th and 7th streets.

W F Lee, Va	J G Field, Va
J Burnett, Boston	F Suit, Md
G Brent, Md	J S Briggs, Texas
S B Day and lady, Ga	Miss Cooper, do
Mrs Linn, do	J W C Loud, Fla
A G Bostick, do	C C Magruder & son, Md
G Smith, do	B Miller, Va
D Stubblefield, Va	A Miller, do
T Lilly, Md	Major Taliaferro, Pa
H J Bookman, Ala	Mrs Taliaferro, do
Mr Drey, do	N Winters and lady, O
E Leon, N O	Mrs J Harshman, do
Major H Hill, U S A	J H Shepherd, N O
J Barton, Monterey	

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

O S X Peck, Wash'ton	S B Thomas, Fla
J M Ramsay Geo'town	Dr J T Bellony, N C
Major Hitchcock, Ohio	Misses Caffield, do
A R Hay, N J	R Roberts, l & child, Ga
C E Detwold, Md	T Clanton, Ga
Mr Mercer, 2 ladies and 3 servants, Miss	Miss G Clanton, do
Mr Hackabee, Ala	Mrs E Larykin, do
Miss Hackabee, do	Miss McRea, N Y
R E Coxe, do	G S Varhon, Va
R Howard, Va	J P Hale, N H
W J Norris, Ala	J S Little, Portland
Mrs C M Turner, do	Mrs H Hall, Md
E T Denne, U S N	F H Bartholomew, N Y
J S Ruer, Fla	T S Prosburgh, Canada
L H Helzer, N Y	W Glaze, S C
E Myers, N C	J Fenton, do
A Snow, do	A H Gladden, do
A R Stillman, S C	J F Points, Va
F Burt, Mass	T W P Lewis, Pa
H L Elliott, S C	A H Greene, N Y
M Hale and lady, do	B F Greene, do
L Chapin and lady, do	S Robinson, do
W P Carmichael, Ga	T W Newton & lady, do
Mrs Edgar, do	Miss J S Woolsey, do
2 Misses Carmichael, do	Miss Heartwell, Va
J R Dow, do	H J Heartwell, do
W Odin, do	R N Neblett, do
J V Conerat, do	M P Cayce, Md
J R Green and lady, O	A S Tidball, Va
Mrs F W Turpin, do	J R Lawrence & lady, N Y
S J Hill, do	O W Phinney, Cuba
F Hofman, Ga	H J Gilbert, lady and 3 children, Ga
J T H White, S C	C F Wood and lady, O
T Robertson, Va	Miss E S Gillespie, do
J L H Hill, S C	Mrs Hamsley, do
C B Simes, do	H S Shultz, 2 ladies and servant, N C
H W Harrison, Ga	

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

J F Beatts and lady, Ky.	M Valewroyle, N Y
G A Caldwell, Tenn	J Wollard, do
J Caldwell, do	A Vedder, Matanzas
J Campbell, do	J F Voorhies, Pa
S E Burnett, Ga	M McAlfee, Ky
W R Webster, do	Miss M J Forsyth, do
R W Ijams, Md	G M Kelly, N C
E D Bruner, do	B Boykin, do

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

P B Key, Md	P Cohen, Ala
D E Merrill, Ala	A Isaac, do
D Thornton, Ga	S Mandelbaum & l, N O
Miss C J Hinton, Ohio	J D Hoke, Ala
H C Adams & daugh, N Y	Rev D D Flower, do
F W Gale, Mass	Miss L L Bass, Ga
G Mandell, Wash'ton	Miss W H Deupree, do
W W Cole and lady, N C	Dr Lamar, l & servt, Ga
A Hatchett, Ala	W West, Md
C P Sutton, do	W D Alsen, U S N
W L Mansfield, Ga	E A Penneman, Pa
W N Roach, Va	Prof Booth, do
J H Osborne, lady and 2 children, Pa	Mr Morfit, do
L Adler, Ala	J B Forney and lady, Ala
S Adler, do	H Duvall, La
	H C Duvall, Md

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

J S Billings, N Y	B B Luckett, Va
D G Morgan, do	C D Miner, St John
E Lougenmore, Mo	D F Bently, Mo
H J Allen, Jackson	H H Henry, do
J Darby, Ga	S T Johnson, Pa
Miss Bohme, Boston	Capt Brooks, N J
H Connelly, Pa	E F Torp, Me

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
13 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES
(Continued)

Brief as was this explanation, it satisfied all, except perhaps three or four,...

...

It was a sad, enraging disappointment, when they were told there was no chance to land before a day or so.

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

13 September 1850, 2

California Admitted into the Union!

This scheme of monstrous outrage has at length been fully consummated by Congress. At a single fell swoop the South has been forever deprived of all and every possible advantage which might have accrued from the possession of a single port on the American coast of the Pacific. In vain did her sons rally around the national flag and plant it in triumph on the capital of Mexico; lost was the blood they spilt on every field where honors were won in the war; waste and ruin to them was the treasure with which California was purchased—for the North has seized upon all that was gained, and even the very honors which Southern heroes were wont to boast of, are now rendered emblems of their shame and deep degradation. They fought and won that the North might enjoy all that was intrinsically of substantial value purchased by the victory.

Although we have for months past known as well as we could know the certainty of the happening of any event not yet transpired, that California would be admitted during the present session of Congress into the Union as a State, still did we cling with the tenacity with which drowning men hold to straws, to the hope that some toward change might take place which would divide the territory on the line of 36° 30′, and thereby a home be secured to Southern men, for them and their property, on the coast of the western ocean. We could not realize the appalling fact that the North would seize upon all the territory, and insultingly say to the South 'submit, or the strength of the government will be tested,—resist, and you shall be whipped into submission!" This is virtually the tone and language of the federal Government. The solemn protest of nine States through their chosen delegates assembled at Nashville, has been treated as lightly as if it had proceeded from the same number of savage tribes in Africa or New Holland. The South has been completely cut off, abased and kicked into what is now the south-eastern corner of the United States. And here we are hedged in—the door of egress locked and bared—and all chance for escape forever interdicted. The rest of all the world is forever a waste to the Southerner; he must perforce remain where he is, come what may, come what will.

And shall the South remain this degraded appendage to the triumphal car of the North—wronged, degraded and contumeliously thrust aside! No, no; it must not be. We may not now—perhaps never can—plant the institution of slavery on the Pacific; but it is yet in the power of the South to arrest the hand of aggression, and to resent and repel outrage.

Never in the history of the world, did one people perpetrate so foul a wrong as that just now consummated at Washington, upon another, without having to make a bloody attonement. It will be marvelous if strife does not grow out of this unparalleled injury to the Southern people. We would counsel against all rashness. The South must move with deliberation, but with lofty and inexorable firmness.

All patriotic men now turn to the government of the States to devise means of future protection. So far as Mississippi is concerned, we know that her chief Executive will do his duty; and in all that Mississippi may do, she will sedulously endeavor that it shall be in harmony with the wishes and actions of the other insulted States of North America.

Telegraphic Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8th.

The bill to admit California into the Union which had passed the Senate, has passed the House, ayes 137, nays 67.

JACOB THOMPSON.

A later despatch says that Pearce's bill for the settlement of the Texas boundary, and the bills giving Utah and New Mexico Territorial governments, have also passed the House.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
14 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES
(Continued)

We came within sight of the Mexican coast somewhere about Lisal,...

...

The Spaniards gave Hoy some fine fish, after feasting on which the ship-guard felt better able to pay them in leaden coin, if they did not keep their distance.

(To be Continued)

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

14 September 1850, 3

Arrivals at Jacksonville Hotel.

September 9th.—Thomas Jones, Walker Co. Ga.; F. T. Titus, Miss Titus, Philadelphia; Miss Ayres, Salem, Mass. Sept. 10th.—C. W. Williker, Ellsworth; Maine, Sept. 11th.—Elias Buddington, Black Creek, H. H. Floyd, Camden Co. Ga.; T. C. More, Ga.

Marine Intelligence.

ENTERED.

Sept. 5th.—Brig Kossuth, Allen, New York,
9th.—Brig Commerce, Greenlaw, Sav

CLEARED.

Sept. 4th.—Sch. Morning Star. Plummer, N. Y.
5th.—Sch. Susan Landing, Steele, N. Y.
7th.—Sch. Sarah Lewis, Haskell, N. Y.
7th.—Brig Harriet, Kelly. N. Y.
9th.—Brig I. B. Lunt, Campbell, N. Y.
10th.—Sch. Isiphene, Holden, Boston.

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The Daily Picayune.

14 Sept, 1850, 1
Evening Edition

ANOTHER RUMORED CUBAN EXPEDITION.—There have been rumors flying about for some time past of another expedition being formed for the purpose of invading Cuba. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

I heard to-day, from a person who assumed to know all about the subject, that they are true; that an immense sum of money has been raised for the purpose, and that as many as seven thousand men have already been enlisted for the purpose of making another descent on that island.

The gentleman is recently from Havana, and in addition to what he said in reference to the rumored expedition, informed me that at least two-thirds of the people of Cuba are opposed to any further political connection with Spain.

STEAMER CREOLE.—This steamer, which figured so conspicuously in the Cuban expedition under Gen. Lopez, arrived in New York on the 4th inst. from Key West and Charleston.

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

The Daily Picayune.

15 September, 1850, 2

☞ Gen. Lopez arrived at Savannah on the 8th inst.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Cincinnati Nonpareil
16 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES
(Continued)

Towards evening, Col. O'Hara returned from his excursion.

...

Thus by a very little exertion and *condescension* was harmony and spirit restored to the battalion.

(To be Continued)

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
17 September 1850, 1.

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES
(Continued)

By this time the supply of water began to grow scarce.

...

...and the Republicans in possession of Havana, even if it should be within a few weeks.

(To be Contunued)

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
17 September 1850, 2.

The N. York Herald says another Foray against Cuba is whispered--and it had bettered be whispered, *only*.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
18 September 1850, 1.

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

(Continued)

Very early on the morning of the 14th of May,...

...

--THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

(Part III will embrace the landings and battles at Cardenas, the retreat, the chase by the *Pizarro*, and the dispersion of the Liberators at Key West).

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Louisville Courier

18 September 1850, 4

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO TEN O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Galt House.

J B Miles and L, Ark;
W Freeman, Nashville;
L Linzey, Frankfort;
S Cline;
S Slackhouse;
B Laplace, N O;
H B Parks, Georgetown;
Capt Sanders, Frankfort;
J Watson, do;
Capt Hollen, do;
J W Buck and L, Vicksburg
J A Miller and 2 child'n, Miss
Miss Barbour, Vicksburg;
J W Vick and F, do;
J Potter, Mo;
W H English, Wash City;
J P Dupuy, Henry co;
G Thomas and L, N O;
J Brickey, Carroll co;
W Renshaw, St Louis;
I Wolf, Hopkinsville;
R Muller, Miss;
J Powell, do;
J W Beall, do;
H Metcalf, Carrollton;
J B Anthony, Ia;
W H H Terrell, Ia;
S Painter, Newport;
W Kenton, Aurora, Ia;
J Dean, New Albany;
R Andrews, Pittsburgh;
J Hubbs, City;
R N Carnan, Vincennes;
C M Allen, do;
Judge Sharkey and L, Miss;
J T Miller, county;

Louisville Hotel.

J A Thompson, Miss;
T F Buchanan, Ala;
W M Hughes, Madison;
A Clark, Henderson;
S Reid, Ark;
W L Harlan, Frankfort;
Capt Glass, Tenn;
Mr Collins, do;
A W Patterson, Ala;
S W Reinele, Vermont;
P S Ruter, Lexington;
W La Rue and F, N O;
Miss Sharp, do;
R Anderson and L, La;
Master Anderson, do;
Miss Craven, do;
P D Quays and F, do;
P C Jackson, Clarksville;
M B Johnson, Miss;
T Watson, Phila;
J Brown, Miss;
A A R Briggs, Miss;
B Holing, Danville;
W Figg, do;
H G Graham, do;
R J Jackson, Ia;
J Posey, Harrodsburg;
W H Bowman, do;
W Brundege, Garrard;
R Boris, do;
J M Tooley, La;
Mrs R Adams, Harrodsburg
Miss Miller, do;
Mrs Crawford, do;
S Adams, do;
J Crawford, do;
J A Henry, Ark;
W Peak, Warsaw;
W J Peak, do;
J H Robb, do;
Miss Shrowsberry, Va;
M Quarner, do;
W P Nance, Ala;

Exchange Hotel.

R G English, Westpoint;
I S Greenwood, Bedford;
H Satterwhite, Westport;
G Stratton, Bedford;
D Law, do;
J Holden, Tenn;
A Dabb, do;
A Adkinson, Stephensport;
Capt Throp, Magyar;
Capt Leonard, N O;
J W Casey, Meade co;
W R Hollcroft, Mo;
M'st Oneal, Steubenville, O;
D D Crooks, Savannah;
N W Hill, Mt Tabor, Ia;
G M Hill, do;
Mrs Laughly, Ia;
J H Cunningham, Springf'd
A Brown, Middletown;
R Cochrill, do;
W Williams, Bryantsville;
M Williams, do;
H L Love, Franklin co;
W T Pettard, St Louis;
J G Curtis, str Wyoming;
L Bradly, Ia;
S C Cowan, Tenn;
D C Thomas, Salem, Ia;
J Berky, do;
G R Freeman, Frankfort;
J Jackson and son, county;
Capt Rodman and L, LaG;
Z Head, Oldham co;
S Ellis, do;
O H P Scanlan, Tenn;
R R Scanlan, do;
W R McMunnan, Ia;
Mrs Shannon and child, Mo;
W M Cook, Tenn;
R M Kendish, do;
W W Wright, Ia;
J W Dimmitt, Fisherville;
M G Alexander, do;
J L Fitzler, do;
A W Grossly, do;
J J Malone, do;
G H Swingle, Hardinsville;
J Jones, Milton;

Hotel De Reine.

T W Warder, Frankfort;
J C Hawkins, do;
H S Judge, do;
D G Rumsey, City;
A Hermondy, Oldham co;
J Morlan, Lagrange;
T J Bain, do;
R Tallaferro, do;
C B Strouse, Lagrange;
J Rodman, do;
T L Burnett, Taylorsville;
T H Hughes, Tenn;
J Pope, Ark;
T M Glexen, Carrolton;
D Campbell, str Sea Gull;
Capt Ayres, A W Vanleer;

Bowles House.

Mrs Shannon and F, N O;
N G Farmer, Christiansburg
S P Ward, Madison;
V B Dowd, county,
L B Talbott, Fayette co;
T Foley, do;
T Kignily, Lagrange;
J D Willard, Bloomfield;
J H Lynch, Shelby co;
R Collins, do;
J Todd, do;
S Yates, do;
J Tensley, do;
J W Clark and L, Lagrange

Commercial Hotel.

R S Goodall, county;
T J Stewart, do;
R Phillips, do;
P W Johnston, Breckinridge
R D Anderson, city;
I Dean, Oregon;
J H Smith, str Bostona;
D R Murray, Cloverport;
A Adkinson, Stephensport;
J Cockran, N Y;
H O Brown, Hardstown;
Miss Brown, do;
T H Cowan, Texas;

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The Daily Picayune.

18 September 1850, 1

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

Thomas Ewbank, Commissioner of Patents.

CONSULS.

William Carroll Sanders, of Alabama, for the city of Rome, in place of Nicholas Brown, recalled.

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

Joseph Mosier, of New York, for Ancona, in Italy vice James E. Freeman, recalled.

Alexander H. Clements, of the District of Columbia, for the port of Messina, in Sicily, vice T. W Behn, recalled.

Nathan Burchard, of New York, for Basle, in Switzerland, vice George H. Goundie, recalled.

Zabdiel W. Potter, of Maryland, for the port of Valparaiso, in Chili, vice Wm. G. Mourhead, recalled.

James F. Waddell, of North Carolina, for the port of Matamoros, in Mexico, vice Thomas W. Simmons recalled.

J. B. Wilbor, senior, of New York, for the port of Nice, in Sardinia, vice Victor A Sasserno, removed

Lewis Baker, of New York, for the port of Laguayra, in Venezuela, vice John P. Adams, recalled.

Thomas M. Rodney, of Delaware, for the port of Matanzas, in the island of Cuba, vice Simeon M. Johnson, resigned.

Reynold Frenckall, for Helsingfors, in Russia.

Henry Stuckle, for Algiers.

John M. Fessenden, at Dresden, in Saxony.

Pablo Auguera, for the port of Barcelona, in Spain.

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The Daily Picayune.

18 Sept. 1850, 1

REMAINDER OF THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce furnishes the following information relative to the persons remaining in custody at Havana, charged with a participation in the Lopez invasion:

The captain (Benson) of the Georgiana was for some time confined in a mad-house near the city, in a state of raving lunacy; but he has, I am told, recently recovered. The captain of the Susan Loud quitted his vessel and went with Lopez in the Creole.

The trial of Capt. Benson and his mate, with the mate of the Susan Loud, has only recently terminated and the latter has been acquitted, in consequence of letters to his wife, found on board at the time of the capture, ready to be forwarded, in which he denounced the captain as having deceived him in the object of the voyage, a protest to that effect having, I believe been inserted by him on the log book.

Capt. Benson and the other mate have been condemned to eight years' hard labor at Ceuta, notwithstanding that the Fiscal (prosecuting attorney) strenuously demanded the utmost penalty of the law, viz. death; stimulated, it is said, by the views of the General of Marine, (Admiral of the station,) who, from the first, has been steadfast in his determination to go the utmost length against all and every one of the unhappy beings connected with the invasion of the island.

When, however, the proceedings came before the Auditor of War, he disapproved of them, and also demanded the execution of Benson and the mate. I am not quite sure, but believe that, under these circumstances, the whole proceedings must be referred to the Government at Madrid, which will leave ample time for the Government of the United States to make such interference as they may think proper.

For fear of misapprehension, I would add that I cannot ascertain which of the two mates have been acquitted. I think it is the one of the Susan Loud, but I cannot ascertain to-day.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Cincinnati Nonpareil
19 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES
PART III

The *Creole*, on leaving Contoy, bore the "Cuban Expedition,"...

...

...was all that broke the dread silence on that stealthily moving ship for hours.

(To be Continued)

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

19 September 1850, 2

ANOTHER RUMORED CUBAN EXPEDITION.—A New York letter writer to the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, says:

"There have been rumors flying about for some time past of another expedition being formed for the purpose of invading Cuba, but they have excited nothing but ridicule and contempt. I heard to-day from a person who assumed to know all about the subject, that they are true, that an immense sum of money has been raised for the purpose, and that as many as seven thousand men have already been enlisted for the purpose of making another descent on that Island.

"The gentleman is recently from Havana, and in addition to what he said in reference to the rumored expedition, informed me that at least two-thirds of the people of Cuba are opposed to any further political connection with Spain, and that if Lopez's expedition had been better managed, and if the Creole had been burnt on her arrival, so as to cut off retreat, the movement would have been successful, and Cuba be free. Now, I give this without expressing any opinion on the matter, one way or the other."

STEAMER CREOLE—the same which figured so conspicuously in the Cuban Expedition, under Gen. Lopez—arrived at New York on Wednesday forenoon, from Key West—last from Charleston.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

19 September 1850, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Gen. Clinch from Charleston—Mrs Allen, Messrs. Bythwood, A Schroker, J J Johnson, W D Longdon, W Denhom, L S Denhom, C Denhom, T R Denhom, J S Devine, Swift, J T Reed, N N Curtis, S M Cummings, N Cummings, Geo Sawyer, I Morritt, A B Hawks & Lady, L P Warner, Asst D A O'Byrne, J P Wight, T J Perkins, J W Mann, W McClona, Geo McCleskey, Lady and Daughter, A Hopkins, J Wood, U S A, C Rothwell, A Washburn, Moore, Mrs Arthur, R Meldreem, Jno E Ward, Capt J P Brooks, W Murphy, Jno Weeks, T Johnson, Herman, Comeran, Jenkens, Capt T P Brooks, and 9 on deck.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
20 September 1850, 1.

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

(Continued)

The moon had gone down, when about 1 o'clock in the morningof the 19th of May,...

...

...the Spanish loss was probably about the same, not withstanding they had fought most of the time behind impenetrable walls.

(To be Continued)

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Cincinnati Nonpareil
20 September 1850, 2.

NOT THE MAN.--J. K. Smith, spoken of in Part II of the "History of the Cuban Liberators," published in this paper, is not *the* J. K. Smith, formerly of New Orleans, and now residing in this city--but another individual of the same name. As the first mentioned Smith is represented by the writer as any thing but a "patriot," it is due to his namesake to make this explanation.

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Louisville Courier

20 September 1850, 4

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO TEN O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Galt House.

I H Trabue, Frankfort;
C Hall, Binghampton;
G W Carter, Versailles;
C A Fuller, Nashville;
Miss Fuller, do;
I Meare, do;
W R Pearl, do;
R Wiseand L, do;
J M Taylor and F, Ark;
R W Gibson, Scotland;
P C Hartnett, Va;
M H Church and L, NO;
O H Bliss, do;
H C Montague, do;
T W Reed, do;
W Lyre, do;
J B Batson, do;
J C uff, do;
A L Gaines, do;
C Oliver, Mass;
Mrs H Ewing and N, Phila;
Pedro M Lopez, New York;
J H Brown and L, do;
E B Powell, Maysville;
W H Thompson, Mo;
W H Pruett;
R S Hill, Iowa;
W Porterfield, Vicksburg;
Miss Hart, Cincinnati;
T Crain and L, do;
W Ewing, do;
Miss Jarrani, do;
Miss O Bryon, do;
Mr Jackson and children, La
A Ashley, L and Son, La;
J W Bates, city;
B A Muir, Fayette co;
W L Davine;
S Beck, Mo;
T C Tupper, Miss;
T T Pittsburgh, Kingston;
L L Woodruff, Mobille;

Louisville Hotel.

S W Spear and L, Natchez;
Miss Alrord, do;
T Barbee, Danville;
A D Blerry, do;
W B Taylor, Owensboro;
M J Keening, Lexington;
M Webster, Cin;
M H Jordan, N O;
R G Northern, Nashville;
W Elliott, New Albany;
B Ricy, Ia;
T S Thompson, Ia;
J Helm, Danville;
L H Bryant, Crab Orchard;
J Harris, N Y;
S Bardon, do;
A Walworth and F, St Louis
G Fitch, Madison;
J H Mather, do;
W M Mather, Salvisa;
H C Pulliam, Scottsville;
J S Mansfield, do;
J B Drane, do;
H C Mitchell, do;
W Fassig, do;
T Speed, city;

Exchange Hotel.

W A McKenzi, Ia,
J H Sandy, do;
C L Bell, Cin;
Mrs N Pearson, Savannah;
Mrs Abbott, Lexington;
Mrs Chadwick, do;
Miss Claymount, Cin;
H B Malott and L, Salem In
Miss A E P Malott, do;
Miss M M Malott, do;
W Huddleston, city;
W W Hays, Columbus;
G G Stephenson, N V;
J Keet, Mo;
A C Harris, Mo;
J Miller, Lake Washington;
Dr G W Basham, Henry co;
R H Ellis, Belleville, Ky;
M G Taylor, Fruit Land;
J M Lillard, Harrodsburg;
W Cranmar;

Bowles House.

C P Stiner and L, county;
Miss Stiver, do;
R Pemberton, Hardinsville;
J Posey and L, Harrodsburg
G W Kightly, Lagrange;
Mrs Kightly, do;
W Montgall and L, Mo;
C Pierce, Madison;
H C Mosely, Keene;
H Gallee, Ky;
A Tarlton, Oldham co;
H Foxworth, do;
J D Hastings, Accom Line;
W Montgall, Shelby co;
B Cooper, city;

Commercial Hotel.

Mrs Hitt, Hardinsville;
Miss Hitt, do;
J H Redford;
P G Hinsand L, Hartford Ky
Mrs McCrary, do;
2 misses McCrary's, do;
P T Daring, Mo;
Miss Clay, Owensboro;
Miss Hieronymus, do;
Miss Clay, do,
B Nail, do;
P R Butler, Barren co;
J J Carden, Hawesville;

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CITY OF JACKSON

20 September 1850, 3

☞ GEN. LOPEZ was presented with a sword and flag on the 24th of August, at Barnum's hotel, New York city, in behalf of the Cubans residing in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Miguel T. Tolon delivered an address on the occasion, which was responded to by the General.

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The Daily Picayune.

20 Sept. 1850, 2

☞ The N. Y. Sun, of the 9th inst., publishes a long list of the Cuban patriots who have suffered either death, imprisonment or expatriation, since 1823, in consequence of their attempt to gain freedom for their country.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

20 September 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Dr W Dallam, Md	M Y Johnson, Galena
A Pizzin, Richmond	W P Remus, N Y
Capt Stribling, U S N	H L Lyall, S C
A T Burnley & fm'y, Ky	H S Howell, Ohio
M Lynch, Conn	R A Allen & lady, Ga
P O'Reilly, do	Miss M E Walker, do
F Rawdon, N Y	S P Carter, U S N
H C Buckner, Ky	Dr Denny, Pa
Capt Mayo & lady, Ct	W H Crocker, Mass
W A Patterson, Md	

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue between 6th and 7th streets.

Mr Dent, Md	L Benjamin, N Y
W A Wallace, do	W Webster, Md
J Duncan, Tenn	J Morrow & lady, O
S B McAddams, do	D R Burbank, Ky
W Rhoads, Pa	Miss Hunt, do
Mr Plummer, Md	Miss Key, do
J T Sasscer, do	N Washington, N C
P Gregg & son, Va	Maj L Talmaferro, Pa
Capt Musse & 2 daughters, Va	G Flint & lady, N Y
	A Hord, do
J Chase, N B	S M Boothe, Phil
G Wayne, N O	N Reynolds, do
W T Davis, Va	G T Mathews, Balt
C C Magruder, Md	W R Johnston, do
H W Ellsworth, Ia	

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

J H Watkins, Md	A D Greene, R I
Mr Burgwin, N C	W Bordon, N Y
Rev Dr Mason, do	Lt Col Campbell & lady, Halifax
Mr Walker, do	
A G Goodloe, Ala	P W Grain, Md
W A Newell, N J	T Drew, N Y
G W Riggs, Wash'ton	J H Skinner, Md
J D W Bellamy, S C	J S Coom, Ky
J S Payne, do	E Claude,
R M McAlphin, N O	Dr Bonsall, Pa
J J Allen, Phil	H R Dunham, N Y
E B Ballou & lady, Fla	A L Hayes, Pa
J N Knapp, N Y	W Callow, do
M H Simpson, Bost	J B Robb, Boston
W B Reynolds, do	T M Smith,
Mr Caldwell, Phil	Miss Jenkin, Mexico
J H Harris & lady, N Y	H A Lowe, Mobile
Miss Stephens, do	A M Kimball, N Y
Miss Maxwell, do	A F Elliott, N O
J L Cooley, do	L Meginney, N C
H M Seward, do	A A Cleaveland & d, Ga
R Bordon, Mass	

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

A B Rucker & serv't, Va	S J Hinsdale, N Y
J Compton, do	J B Lee, do
J Ferguson, Ala	P S Flagton, do
H M Benedict, N Y	S Heister, Penn
J L Weeks, Mobile	Mr Herst, Va
R Thomson, W I	J M Stanard, Ala
B Benson, N Y	P A E Williams, do
R S King, N C	J T Smith, Va
A Z Summay, do	J B Clarke, N Y
Mrs Summay, do	M F Carman, N J
Miss Ranson, do	G N Murrell & lady, Ga
W Ranson, do	C Jackson, Boston
J Sibley, Geo	H Brevoort, do
R Sibley, do	S Putney & lady, Va
J Hinsdale, N Y	Master Putney, do
Mrs Hinsdale, N Y	

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

J E Doyle, Va	B Winters, Md
W Segar, do	D Durant, do
W Magens, Phil	S B Carothers, Md
H W Carter, Va	E Foster, Baltimore
B Hunter, do	F E Fisher, Boston
S Cox, Md	G S Payne, Md
R R Bushnell, Boston	S Potter, N Y
J Cuthbert, Cuba	E R Wilson, N Bedford
A Smith, Phil	A Fox, do
J Z Henshaw	

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
21 September 1850, 1.

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES
(Continued)

On the cessation of hostilities, the grand enquiry was for something to eat and drink.

...

The wide street and Plaza was strewn with bodies for two squares.

(To be Continued)

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
21 September 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

Lt Col Freeman, Army	Judge Christian & dr, Va
Capt G Sykes, do	Maj Christian, 2 dau'rs,
T W Logan, Charleston	and 2 serv'ts, do
J French & lady, Toledo	R Arnold, U S A
E G Carew, Ala	P T M Swan, do
W S Maple, do	G W Billings, N Y
J B Lester, Ky	Hon N K Hall and son,
Dr J C Patrick, La	Washington
Miss Patrick, do	J H Wheelock, U S A
Miss Barrow, do	E B Creighton, Boston
A Barrow, do	G L Wright, Phila
C H Davis, N Y	J D Fuller, N Y

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue between 6th and 7th streets.

N Thompson, Va	R W Hunter, Md
S T Payne, do	J D F Wallace, Phila
J White, do	C B Haddock, N H
Miss Ballard, do	W Ball, Mass
J Woolfolk, Ga	T G Clinton, U S
A H De Witt, do	G T Burt, Ohio
T J Nuckolls, do	P D Graham, do
J T Eversfield, Md	S Harrison, N Y
H H Eversfield, do	S T Hammond, Md
W P Drumright, Va	D Shumire, Penn
J T Walker, do	N Hoff, Miss
S V Morton, do	R Barnes, Balt
Mrs Morton, do	T C Harcott & lady, N Y
Miss Morton, do	J N Owen, Moulton, Ala
Miss Watkins, do	

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

R H Duvall, Md	C C Mann, Balt
W Ridout, do	C Wendell, Washing'n
E H Jackson, do	J M Davies, N Y
B Gheselen & son, do	S M Allen, Boston
J H Watkins, do	J P M Neill, Phila
W C Calvert, do	—— Raymond, N C
G S Tiffaney, Canada	W G Connut, Va
S M Meyers, N Y	E B Cooper, England
J M Allen, S C	Capt J Dickinson, Phila
A H Larned, Ct	J L Linton, do
J M Austin, Va	S Ruffin, Ala
M B Buckley, Phila	T J Wallace & lady, Ga
S J Reeves, do	J R Bacon, do
J Sterrat, Balt	J H Dunham, do
J C Butler, Cinn	Miss White, Troy
N H Wyse, California	G Perkins & son, N C
Miss E Wyse, Md	A K Hughes, U S N
Miss M Wyse, do	C Jackson, jr, N B
C Jackson, R I	G Young, do
P Mann, N Y	A Cowton, Cumberland
Mrs Garrison, do	J Stoddard
N Lamson, Mass	C H Hayden, Boston
—— Melenda, do	C R Wheat, N O
H P Slater, Providence	W G Alexander, lady & daughter, Phila
Mr Halford, London	
T Prosser, N Y	J Audlich, lady, dr, & serv't, Penn
G W M Reecker, Va	C C Stuart, Va
J McDonald, Albany	
—— Watkins, Md	

United States Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

Hon T H Averett, Va	S Hahnweiler, N C
T T Mullin, Montreal	J Palmer & lady, N Y
A Gray, Md	W B Thompson, Va
H C Tyler, do	A Smith, N C
C E Singleton, Va	W B Spilman, Va
P A Klipsteine, do	J F Voorhies, Pa
C W Rixcey, do	B Russell, Md
J Weeks, Va	J E P Boulder, do
C Wood, Va	J S Ridgway, N Y
W G Peck, do	C B Bowers, Ct
G H Powers, do	L S Corryell, Pa

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

G W Palmore, Va	J T Latta, S C
H A White, do	W H Harrison & l'y, Va
J B Legare, S C	B V Harrison, do
J Macbeth, do	S Platt, S C
E E Anderson, Ga	Hon G Abernethy, Or'n
M P Ellis, Fla	E J Leet, N Y
J H Johnson, Miss	W White, Va
W Allen, Balt	Mrs White & child, do
Mr Roberts & son, do	Miss White & serv't, do
W F Wickham, Va	G B Gordon, N C
R Reid, N C	B F Harrison, Va
Miss Reid, do	Dr McCreery, do
L Wilcox, jr, & lady, Pa	Mrs McCreery, do
J Lemon & lady, do	J C Griffin, S C
J Flemming & lady, do	

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

J H Ochery, Boston	O D Peabody, N Y
R Ammond, do	L C Watson, Me
J C Stuart, Balt	H B Watson, do
J Bell, jr, Nashville	B B Times, do
D W McClary, Cum'd	D Clark, Phila
R C Foster, Keysbury	J Brown, N Y

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
23 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES
(Concluded)

Such was the result of the battles at Cardenas, which have since been celebrated as magnificent Spanish *victories*!

...

But they did land, and most of them yet hope, under more favorable stars, to *land again*--on the COAST OF CUBA.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS
23 September 1850, 2

The New Cuban Movement.—The Norfolk Herald of Monday, says:

"A rumor is in circulation upon our streets to-day, apparently not without foundation, to the effect, that another *Cuban Expedition* is on the tapis, more extensive in its organization and appointments than any of its illustrious predecessors. Seven thousand men it is said, are already enlisted in the cause, with the means and appliances. That our Government is already on the *qui vive*, and that orders have been dispatched to Boston, New York and this station, to fit out immediately for sea, the sloops Germantown, and Albany, and the fine steamer Saranac, now receiving repairs at the Navy Yard."

The fact is, remarks the Baltimore Sun, if the U. S. Government is to be kept busy in this way, in taking care of the territory and property of Spain, the sooner we purchase Cuba at a good round price the better—and if this cannot be done, it is certainly very desirable that it come under some other rule. Spain will, in the end, perhaps, have to be prosecuted for maintaining a nuisance.

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The Daily Picayune.
24 Sept. 1850 2
Evening Edition.

Letter from Havana.

(Special Correspondence of the Picayune.)

HAVANA, *September* 18, 1850.

Politics are very dull here at the present moment, and offer nothing of interest to chat about. The talk of expeditions is gradually dying out, notwithstanding the efforts of the *Diario de la Marina* to keep up the excitement, and people are turning their attention to more legitimate objects, such as minding their own business, &c. Gen. Enna, second in military command, arrived here some days since, and has been showing his teeth in the various army offices. He is the fiercest kind of a new broom, touching up matters upon all sides. Among other things he has issued a general order that no officer or soldier shall appear in public without his uniform. This is one of those orders that new officers always issue, and are the first to disobey. Fancy a man buttoned up to the chin in a tight fitting cloth coat, and the thermometer 150° in the sun. It is not yet known whether Gen. Roncall will give up the command to Enna and retire, or hold on a little longer. His family having left the United States, his great object, which was to join them there and accompany them to Europe, is frustrated, and besides it is said that his successor, Gen. Concha, don't want to be Governor until after election. That is to say, he fears the probable great changes in Spain in the coming elections may displace his party and himself.

The cholera still continues in some parts of the country, and one or two cases have appeared at Trinidad. The losses of negroes have been very great on some of our estates, and the diminution of laborers will be severely felt in the grinding season. The fields present abundant promise of a large crop, and if we have no untoward circumstance between now and the winter, it will no doubt be realized.

The respited man of the five who were taken at Cardenas and the one that was picked up on the Island have been sent to Spain, on their way to Africa, as have also the captain and two mates of the vessels taken at Isla de Mugeres. Ondit that the day after the sailing of the Georgiana for Cadiz a royal order was received to give up the two vessels to the Government of the United States.

The mother of poor Gratiam, after having long waited at Washington to obtain a hearing, arrived here yesterday in the Georgia to add a mother's tears to the thousand reasons why her son should not be condemned. With all the impatience of a mother's love she waited at Washington for some ray of hope, and at last impelled by despair she determined to throw herself at the feet of the Governor of Cuba. She arrived too late to see her child. Her reception by the Captain General was a kind one, but he could give her no assistance. The prisoners were condemned by another tribunal. They left here on the 10th inst. in the same ship with the Count Mirasol. There have been rumors of trouble between the Spaniards and Creoles in the West, and some troops have been sent to Pinar del Rio, but it amounts to nothing more than a local excitement.

Business is beginning to show a little more life and we hope soon to have better times.

Yours, PERIGURINE.

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25 September 1850, 2

D. BERNARDINO HERNANDEZ.

En el pasado Agosto y en el pueblo de Cárdenas el Gobierno de la colonia ha ejecutado en garrote vil á este honrado y virtuoso padre de familia y propietario, natural de islas Canarias, y residente de Cuba por mas de veinte años. Habiendo llegado á ella en la mediana edad, se colocó de portero en casa de un rico comerciante de Matanzas, donde al cabo de unos siete ú ocho años logro juntar un capital de unos cinco mil pesos, con sus sueldos y otros ahorros que su industria y economía le procuraban. Despues se retiró al campo, compró carretas y bueyes, y durante algun tiempo se empleó en tirar mieles y azúcares de los ingenios colindantes á Matanzas; pero no sacando de esta industria las utilidades que se prometía, vendió carretas y bueyes, casose en seguida, y con el capital que le quedaba se retiró a la naciente poblacion de Cárdenas. Aquí se hallaba establecido con una posada y fonda, cuyo valor ascendia veinte vezes á mas del capital que habia traido, cuando acaeció el desembarco de las fuerzas libertadoras del General Lopez la mañana del 19 de Mayo, y la toma de la plaza con las autoridades y guarnicion de la misma, en la propia mañana.

Hácia las diez, el dominador de la plaza necesitó un caballo, y despachó a uno de sus Ayudantes para que le trajese el primero que hubiese á mano. Este en vez de ir a otra posada, se dirijió a la de Hernandez, y como el negar lo que tenia, era esponerse á la ira del vencedor, el infortunado Hernandez, con mas solicitud de la que su situacion pedia, presentó al Ayudante del General Lopez, el mejor de los caballos de su cuadra. Hubo de echarlo de ver un ministro de policia, de quien no se habia hecho caso, y que parece le guardaba rencor, y le reprendió en secreto. Hernandez, de espiritu arrebatado é independiente, contestó con acritud, diciendo: que él hacia lo que le daba la gana, y que ya nadie otro que el General Lopez mandaba en Cárdenas. No fué menester mas. Apenas se reembarcaron las fuerzas invasoras, tuvo el soplo de lo ocurrido el Governador de Matanzas Falguera, que reasumió el mando de la plaza en la mañana del 20 de Mayo, é incontinenti Hernandez fué preso y encerrado en la Cárcel pública. Su causa, por consiguiente, cayó bajo la Comision militar, nueva inquisicion, con nuevo nombre.

He aquí—como se refiere lo que pasó entre el preso y su Fiscal en una carta que de Cuba, con fecha 3 de este mes, se dirijió al "Picayune" de Nueva Orleans. "Siendo las pruebas in-" "suficientes, el Fiscal procedió á ha-" "cerle preguntas en la esperanza de" "salvarlo; pero el hombre murió por" "su honradez y su amor á la verdad." "Cuando se le preguntó:—¿Pero Lo-" "pez no le hizo á Vd. fuerza, ó lo en-" "gañó?—No señor, contestó.—¿Pero" "no usó con Vd. de coercion?—No" "señor, volvió á contestar. El me" "pidió de buen modo y yo quise ser-" "virle.—¿Pero Vd. no sabia que sir-" "viendole cometia una traicion contra" "su Reina?—Yo no conozco á la Rei-" "na, ni nunca la he visto, y el Gene-" "ral me pidio el caballo con politica." "Y así murió, repitiendo con la ma-" "yor sangre fria en el patibulo: me" "matan por que quieren."

En efecto, el Gobierno de la colonia ha asesinado al honrado padre de familia Don Bernardino Hernandez natural de islas Canarias. El que él por desesperacion, ó por ignorancia de la malicia de sus juzgadores, no negase que habia servido al General Lopez de buena voluntad, no constituia crimen, por que la coercion y la fuerza de que habla la ley eran implícitas, si se atiende á que cuando se le pidió el caballo ya se habian entregado como prisioneros de guerra las autoridades de Cárdenas, y la plaza con todos sus habitantes estaban bajo la inmediata jurisdiccion y plena autoridad del vencedor. Por que si bien es cierto, que todas las gentes de Cárdenas, sin distincion de provincias, colores, ni sexos, se esmeraron en complacer y cumplir con las órdenes del General Lopez y de los hombres que llevaba, no es ménos evidente, que en el inesperado caso de haberse resistido alguno á hacer lo que se creia útil ó necesario, se hubiera empleado la fuerza para reducirlo, como se hizo con los Srs. Ceruti, Segura y Don Luis Hernandez, Governador el primero, los dos últimos comandante y teniente de la guarnicion de Cárdenas.

¿Que mas hizo Hernandez, que no hicieron los otros vecinos de Cárdenas? Si se le ejecuta por que le prestó un caballo al General Lopez ¿que no deberá hacerse con los almacenistas, taberneros, carniceros y panaderos, que proveyeron de mil doscientas abundantes raciones para las tropas invasoras, y contra los cuales no se empleó mas fuerza, coercion, ni engaño, que contra el desventurado Hernandez? ¿Que no deberá hacerse con el segundo encargado de la aduana de Cárdenas, que se empeño en que el General Lopez tomase para sí un par de espejuelos de oro, que el Sr. Administrador habia dejado sobre la mesa de trabajo, en su precipitada retirada? ¿Qué con los que prestaron sus esclavos para hacer la aguada y proveer de carbon al vapor *Creole*, en que se reembarcaron las fuerzas espedicionarias con su gefe? Qué, en una palabra con todos los habitantes de Cárdenas grandes y chicos, europeos y criollos que recibieron á Lopez y los suyos como hermanos, los trataton como hermanos, y se despidieron de ellos como hermanos? Claro está. Deben quemarse vivos, ó freirse en aceite, siquiera para que se cumpla en los Cubanos, lo que la "Patria" de Nueva Orleans, con feroz ansia pedia para los Americanos.

Larga, trabajosa y sangrienta tarea le espera al Gobierno español, si ha de ejecutar aun á aquellos que bajo la jurisdiccion del vencedor siquiera se sometan á sus mandatos. Pero no, los habitantes de Cuba ahorraran al Gobierno de esa su cuotidiana y agradable ocupacion. Todos en el ejemplo de Hernandez aprenderán que al lado de las filas patrióticas tienen protectores y hermanos, bajo el yugo del Gobierno, un amo receloso é iracundo; y sucederá que el General Libertador no hará jamas prisioneros de guerra, sino que se grangeará partidarios entre todas las clases de la sociedad, al paso que el General realista ni aun entre sus mismos obligados servidores encontrará corazones leales, ni sincero afecto. Sí, el Gobierno colonial, matando el oscuro canario Bernardino Hernandez, lejos de haber dado un saludable escarmiento, ha enseñado una leccion elocuentisima, que habia enseñado en otros puntos y en otros tiempos, y que esta vez como entónces, producirá su legítimo fruto: la union de los oprimidos bajo las banderas de la libertad, y la caída del tirano comun.

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25 Septembre 1850, 2

ESPAÑA.

En el "Times" de Londres de 16 del proximo pasado Agosto leemos lo siguiente:

En carta privada de Madrid se nos dice: el real objeto de la mision del Conde Mirasol á Cuba al fin se sabe aquí: fue enviado para reconciliar las diferencias que hace tanto tiempo existen entre los dos partidos en que estan divididos los habitantes de la isla. Uno de ellos desea mas libertad, reformas en la administracion civil y económica, mayores garantías civiles é igualdad individual. El Gefe de este partido es el superintendente general de la Colonia el conde de Villanueva. El otro partido ansia continuar en los abusos y en el arbitrario y violento sistema que ha seguido hasta la presente, y reconoce como Gefe al Comandante General de Marina, Sr. Armero.

Parece que el conde Mirasol, léjos de haber efectuado una reconciliacion entre los partidos, ha ensanchado mas la brecha que los dividia, y los ha convertido en desafectos mas acérrimos del gobierno metropolitano. El Conde se espera por momentos en esta Córte."

El corresponsal del "Times" se conoce que ha oido campanas, mas no sabe dónde. Como no hay en Cuba ninguna clase de libertad política, no hay partidos políticos: solo existen en ella de unos veinte años á esta parte, al ménos, gobernantes y gobernados, opresores y oprimidos. Estos, que se componen del gran total, naturalmente forman el partido de los quejosos, por las opresiones y saqueos y privaciones á que estan sometidos; pero no tienen órgano, ni medio, ni ocasion, ni derecho para espresar sus quejas, ni sus opiniones sobre ningunas materias que tengan en algo que ver con la administracion civil, judicial ó económica de su patria, la colonia Cuba. No es probable pues, que el Conde Mirasol hubiese llevado á Cuba la mision de reconciliar las diferencias de estos dos partidos, los colonos con sus amos, el opresor con el oprimido. Se ha dicho sin embargo, con buenos visos de razon, que las dos principales autoridades de la Isla, el Capitan General y el Comandante General de Marina, no estaban de acuerdo, antes en declarada guerra; citándose como pruebas los pasquines que los partidarios del segundo plantaron en las calles de la Habana en Junio último contra el primero, y la salida del Pizarro hácia Contoy con el Comandante General de Marina á su bordo, y otros barcos de guerra que guardaban las costas occidentales de la Isla contra la espresa voluntad del Capitan General; lo que dió márgen á que Lopez con su espedicion desembarcase á las puertas de la Habana y luego se reembarcase, sin tropezar con un buque de guerra español.

Estas, sin duda fueron las campanas que oyó el corresponsal madrileño del "Times" de Londres. Ahora, que el conde Mirasol no logró arreglar las escandalosas diferencias existentes entre los Roncalistas y Armeristas, aparece muy claro, por la vuelta repentina del misionero á España, y por la caida de Roncaly. Este, dícese, que apoyado en la opinion del Conde de Villanueva y otros, queria seguir una política moderada y prudente; y que Armero, apoyado en la Audiencia y otros secuaces, queria que se adoptase una política enteramente contraria; en suma, el primero, para valernos de las palabras del corresponsal del "Times"—*deseaba libertad, reformas en la administracion, garantías civiles; el segundo ansiaba continuar en los abusos y en el arbitrario y violento sistema que se ha seguido hasta la presente.* ¿Cómo habia de ponerlos de acuerdo el Conde Mirasol? No cabia acuerdo, ni reconciliacion entre ellos.

Que Armero y sus partidarios triunfaron y que el Gobierno metropolitano reprueba la política de Roncaly y los suyos, se prueba como para no dejar género de duda con la caida de este Gefe, el retorno de Mirasol, y la venida de Concha acompañado de refuerzos en hombres y barcos de guerra. Adios pues, sueños de libertad traida de España, reformas de administracion, garantías civiles; el reino de los abusos y del sistema arbitrario y violento continuará con nuevo empuje y vigor nuevo.

El deshacer las donosas equivocaciones en que incurren los estrangeros respecto á la isla de Cuba, nos trae á la mente con todos sus negros colores la degradante y escepcional situacion de nuestra patria. Inconcebible es por lo menos pasa un inglés que ve las colonias inglesas con libertad de imprenta, con consejos coloniales, con cámaras populares, con gobierno casi propio, en fin, inconcebible le es como en Cuba y Puerto Rico no haya nada de esto, ni que haya partido sino entre los lobos, queremos decir, entre las autoridades y funcionarios españoles. Los colonos ingleses son ingleses, los colonos españoles no son españoles, sino especie de indios, que los misioneros de la conquista asimilaban á los muchachos y los colocaban para todo entre los esclavos africanos y los blancos libres, civilizados de Europa.

Tampoco comprende un inglés cómo es que una colonia con mas de quinientas mil almas de poblacion blanca y libre, sufre que la saqueen, maltrateu y opriman de todos modos y maneras, unas cuantas autoridades de un gobierno distante y débil, cuando las antiguas colonias inglesas del Continente americano sólo por una cuestion de derechos sobre géneros de importacion y de imposiciones, se levantaron en armas y se separaron para siempre de su metrópoli. Sinembargo, para los que han estudiado el caracter del pueblo español y del pueblo inglés, para los que conocen el estado de civilizacion en que estaban ambos cuando la conquista de América, para los que han seguido la marcha de las ideas inglesas y españolas despues de ese gran suceso, para estos, decimos, el resultado que presentaron las Trece colonias unos cien años despues de su fundacion, y el que presenta Cuba tres y medio siglos despues, la diferencia no es un arcano ni cosa que puede sorprender.

Los Ingleses trajeron á la América los adelantos, las industrias, la libertad y las virtudes públicas y domésticas de que gozaban en la tierra natal, y lo que no vale menos que todo eso, fundaron el reino de la tolerancia religiosa; los españoles por el contrario, solo trajeron á America atraso, rutinas, esclavitud social y doméstica, grandes vicios públicos, pocas virtudes privadas, y la feroz inquisicion que quemaba vivo todo lo que no podia matar el hierro del conquistador. El pueblo que fundaron los primeros fué un pueblo adelantado, industrioso, libre, virtuoso, tolerante; el pueblo que fundaron los segundos fué un pueblo atrasado, indolente, esclavo, vicioso, tímido, intolerante; el primer pueblo necesitó únicamente un siglo para sacudir la tutela y formar un gobierno propio; el segundo pueblo tres siglos para pensar en sacudir una tutela trescientas vezes mas onerosa y dura, y todavia en muchas partes no ha acertado á formar un gobierno propio.

¿Y Cuba, con una tutela quinientas vezes mas onerosa y dura, que la que sobrellevaron por tres siglos sus hermanas las hoy Republicas hispano-americanas, no ha pensado todavia en sacudir la suya al cabo de tres y medio siglos? Así, al menos, lo aseguran los estrangeros, entre ellos, algunos que debieran estar mejor informados de las cosas de Cuba. Los amagos y aun esfuerzos que los Cubanos de medio siglo á esta parte han hecho para libertarse de una opresion ya tan dura é insufrible, como solo han salido al mundo por boca de los mismos opresores despues del triunfo, han pasado por meros motines de miserables esclavos, no menos aislados que impotentes, y nadie ha parado en ello la atencion. Cuando Cuba pueda hablar, cuando llegue el dia en que manifieste que tiene opinion deseos y enerjia bastante para sostener aquella y cumplir estos, entónces se desengañará por sus ojos el "Times" de Londres, que en Cuba no hay ni ha podido haber partidos, sino amos y colonos, opresores y oprimidos, y que el silencio no era la aprobacion del pueblo, sino la calma que antecede á los grandes trastornos asi naturales, como sociales.

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25 September 1850, 2, 3

HISTORIA DOCUMENTADA DEL RAPTO DE JUAN FRANCISCO GARCIA [a] REY, DE NUEVA ORLEANS.

(Continuacion.)

El 19 de Julio el mayor de N. Orleans escribe á Don Carlos de España, diciéndole, que en virtud de la gran escitacion que reinaba en la ciudad á consecuencia del rapto de Garcia y de que se implicaba su nombre en el asunto, se dirigia á él á fin de que le informase lo que habia de cierto en el particular.—España contesta el 20 al Mayor, diciendo, que de propia voluntad habia enseñado al Gobernador de la Luisiana y al recorder de la primera municipalidad los documentos y papeles que se referian á la pretendida violacion de las leyes de los Estados Unidos en la persona de *un tal* Juan Garcia (alias) Rey; que estaba dispuesto á contestar cualquiera queja que se hiciese legalmente contra él delante del tribunal competente, ... *pero no á ser requerido ex parte por una autoridad que* no tenia jurisdiccion en casos semejantes, &.

La réplica del Mayor de N. Orleans, que trae fecha 23 de Julio, es enérgica y breve. Se admira de que el cónsul hubiese dado tan estraña interpretacion á su anterior carta, pues que su único objeto al escribirla fué hacerse de informes verdaderos para tranquilizar el pueblo, asunto que le correspondia como gefe magistral lo que era de la ciudad.

Bajo la fecha del 28 de Julio se encuentra el primer despacho del secretario de Estado al cónsul Americano en la Habana, donde le dice que el Presidente ha sabido por los periódicos el rapto de Garcia, y le encarga averigue si es cierto que las autoridades Españolas ó sus agentes, estan implicados de alguna manera en el asunto, para que demande la pronta entrega de Garcia del Capitan General, y el inmediato castigo de cualquiera individuos mezclados en el rapto. Le añade, que en la nota que haya de enviarle al capitan General, puede espresarle en nombre del Presidente,—"que si en realidad tal ultrage á la soberania de los Estados Unidos se ha cometido por las autoridades Españolas, ó con su sancion y connivencia, y no sigue la mas pronta y satisfactoria reparacion, será visto por él como causa justificable y suficiente, para poner tan grave materia ante la consideracion del congreso . . . . . y no dudaria en recomendar inmediata guerra."

Antes del recibo de este despacho el cónsul Americano, bajo fecha del 31 de Julio se dirige al secretario de Estado diciéndole: que ya con fecho 2 de Abril habia tenido el honor de comunicarle la escapatoria de Villaverde de la cárcel de la Habana en compañia del 2.° alcayde Garcia, y que este ultimo acababa de llegar allí en una goleta americana, el 17 de dicho Julio—Dicha goleta, prosigue, llamada Mary Ellen, patron Mc Connell, habiendo descargado en la cuarentena, sin comunicacion ninguna con la tierra, volvió á salir ostensiblemente para su procedencia, N. Orleans; que hasta el 26 no vino á leer los papeles de esta última ciudad, donde se hablaba del rapto de Garcia; que entonces se dirigió por informes al consignatario de la goleta, Lecumberry, el cual le dijo que no habia traido pasagero ninguno; que en otro punto le informaron haberse quedado el pasagero en el Mariel, á donde puso un propio, y resultó ser falso; que el 27 supo que un pasagero venido en la Mary Ellen habia sido trasbordado al Andrew Ring, é inmediatamente fue á la capitania del puerto, donde comunicó su intencion de ir á hablar con él, tomó un bote, con dos testigos y partió para la cuarentena, seguido por el capitan del puerto en otro bote, que tuvo una conversacion con el dicho pasajero, quien le dijo llamarse Juan Garcia, haber sido segundo alcayde de la cárcel de la Habana, haber venido en la goleta Mary Ellen de su propia y libre voluntad y no querer retornar á los Estados Unidos; que el 30 un soldado, mandado por el Capitan General, le entregó una carta fechada el 27, la cual resultó ser de Juan Garcia, declarando haber sido estraido forzadamente de N. Orleans por el Consul Español, pedia proteccion á la bandera americana, que lo volviesen á los Estados Unidos y confesaba no haberle hablado francamente por haber estado delante el capitan del puerto.—Con esto fué inmediatamente á la secretaria política, dónde el secretario le informó que en efecto aquella carta la habia recibido de manos del capitan del puerto, se la habia enseñado al Capitan General, y que este habia mandado se la pasasen á él (Mr. Campbell). De vuelta en su casa, un desconocido le entregó una segunda carta de Garcia, mas esplicita que la primera; y ya creyó de su deber dirigirse oficialmente al Capitan General, como lo hizo el mismo dia, pidiendole el permiso de ver á Garcia delante de dos testigos de su eleccion; y que no habia obtenido respuesta.

En seguida viene el atestado de los dos testigos que tomó Mr. Campbell, para que presenciaran su conversacion con Garcia; estos son Mr. Franklin Gage y Mr. Thomas Savage. Por medio de este testigo, que servia de intérprete, el Cónsul americano le preguntó su nombre, y el respondió Juan Garcia: en qué barco habia venido, en la goleta Mary Ellen: que si habia venido á este puerto de su propia y libre voluntad. . . . . Á esta pregunta, añaden los testigos, el capitan del puerto, que los habia seguido en su falua, dijo: *Señor Cónsul, hay ciertas preguntas que U. no debe hacer*; á lo cual este replicó que no hacia nada secreto, y que no consentiria que nadie le dictare las preguntas. Despues, repetida la última, el hombre respondió no, y vuelto á preguntar si queria volver á los Estados Unidos tornó á responder no; con lo cual el Cónsul y testigos se retiraron.

Despues se encuentran las dos cartas de Juan Garcia originales y trasladadas al ingles, dirigidas por él al Cónsul americano, despues la primer comunicacion oficial de este al Capitan General, de poco interes, y en seguida otra comunicacion del mismo al Secretario de Estado de los E. Unidos, incluyéndole la respuesta que en 2 de Agosto dió el Capitan General á su primer comunicacion. Esta respuesta, en español é inglés, merece estractarse.—"La entrevista que U. S. (Campbell) "tuvo con el indiriduo Juan Garcia, y la "resuelta y franca declaracion que dió "estando *todavia* á bordo del bergantin "americano Andrew Ring. juzgo que fué "una prueba bastante concluyente para "venir en conocimiento del suceso, y para "haber apreciado en su justo valor la "carta en que U. S. se funda para solici-"tar el acto testimonial. . . . .—Si á la "vista inesperada de U. S., *nacieron en "su ánimo* (en el de Garcia) *temores que "antes no le habian ocurrido y ellos le "movieron á escribir, ó tal vez el influjo "de terceras personas* su carta del 27, ni "esta ni ninguna otra manifestacion en "igual sentido que hiciera, podria desvir-"tuar el mérito de su declaracion espon-"tánea ante el Cónsul de N. Orleans, ni "sus cartas aquí recien llegado al puerto, (una al secretario político y otra al Capitan General) "ni lo que de palabra con-"testó á U. S., ni su mas reciente ratifi-"cacion á mi presencia, la de un alcade "mayor y un escribano público, en la cual "repite *que forzado por la miseria* en "que sus cómplices de fuga le dejaron se "presentó ante el Cónsul Español y que "se decidió á venir porque *se le ofrecio "el indulto en caso de que hiciera revela-"ciones y las VERIFICASE. . . .!* No "merece este asunto en verdad, tanto co-"mo ya lleva escrito, pero no será escu-"sado reflecsione V. S. que ese individuo "llegó al puerto en el pailebot Mary Ellen "el dia 17, en el cual permaneció en cua-"rentena hasta el 24, en que por la salida "de dicho buque y faltándole aun varios "dias para concluir la cuarentena, se "trasladó al Andrew Ring, hasta que la "terminó en la mañana del 30. Si la "situacion del tal individuo y los por-"menores de su viage hubiesen tenido otro "caracter ¿ habria *permanecido ni una "hora* en buques estrangeros cuando los "habia nacionales y de guerra en qué "guardarlo? (El Capitan General se "hace chiquito.) Concluyo pues con de-"cir á V. S. que no hay términos hábiles "para acceder á su peticion..... &. &.

Concluirá.

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25 September 1850, 3

Correspondencia del Tribune.

Washington 23 de Setiembre de 1850.

"Ha estallado de nuevo aquí la escitacion sobre Cuba en cuanto concierne á los temores del Ministro Español. Está el tan inquieto como un pez fuera del agua, y casi diariamente ostiga al Secretario de Estado para que este influya con el Presidente á fin de que tome alguna accion decisiva para destruir y detener lo que el Ministro considera como prueba concluyente de otros preparativos de una Espedicion contra Cuba. Cuanto sean fundados estos recelos, yo, por supuesto no tengo modo de verificarlo con esactitud. Pero si hemos de juzgar por la inquietud del Ministro Español no hay que dudar sino que algo de caracter serio se trae entre manos con el objeto de separar á Cuba de España. . . . . .

Mal se aviene todo esto con lo que el mismo Sr. Ministro Español vociferó la semana pasada en el Hotel de Delmónico, sobre de que el Presidente le habia dado palabra de honor de no dejar salir ninguna espedicion y que estaba tranquilo y satisfecho . . . *como el pez fuera del agua.*

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25 September 1850, 3,4

GENERAL LOPEZ.

AND THE

CUBAN EXPEDITION.

EXPLANATIONS.

IN ANSWER TO THE

N. Y. Courier & E. of Agt. 30th, 1850.

To the Editors of the Courier & Enquirer.

GENTLEMEN: I am assured that I shall not in vain appeal to your justice to publish a reply to your article of Friday, in violent denunciation of the late attempt of General Lopez to begin the still impending, and still inevitable, revolucion of Cuba. I do so as a friend of that gallant and noble gentleman and soldier, and on behalf of many most honorable men to whom your imputations are as insulting as they are unfounded and unjust. Aware that they proceeded from prejudice, and from want of acquaintance with the real merits of a matter respecting which you have, doubtless, seen little more than one side, I have no disposstion to oppose, to the violence of your language, any other species of retort than such calm argument and explanation as may suggest reflections tending to lead you perhaps, hereafter, to a more just and liberal mode of viewing that which you now so bitterly denounce: content, meanwhile, to leave the question to the fair judment of your readers.

1. Have a people who are oppressed *fifty-fold more than your ancestors*—groun down by an utterly unparalleled weight of taxation—governed by an absolute military despotism—harassed by a thousand corruptions and vexations in the administration of all branches of the public authority—tirannized over in such detail that police permission is required, and generally the presence of a police functionary, even for social domestic entertainments—treated so completely as an inferior caste, by their transatlantic rulers, that only in the rarest instances is a native of the soil admitted to hold the pettiest offces,—have such a people the right of revolution or not?

To this there can be but one answer; and that this is a true picture of the condition of Cuba, no competent witness will deny. Even the bitterly anti-revolutionary London *Times* admits the existence in Cuba of a state of government and administration almost incredible in the present age, and which it is only astonishing that Cuba has submitted to so long. I admits, too, that the new Captain-Gentral, CONCHA, would only accept thet enormously lucrative post, on the condition of taking out with him a large reinforcement of fresh troops. And the fact in question is virtually admitted by the "Royal Commission" under Count Mirasol, now in Cuba, which has formed a project of strengthening the defence of the Island, (whose sole danger is from its own people,) by an additional expenditure in troops, steamers and fortifications, to an amount exceeding *eighty millions of dollars*.

2. Why, then, have not the Cubans risen themselves in insurrection, long before the present day? This is a fair question. The Government of Cuba is a purely military one; exercised by means of an army rrted at 20,000 men, scattered over the Island. The native population is almost destitute of fire-arms, and of course little acquainted with their use. The prevailing espionage, and arbitrary vigilance of tyrahny, are such as to make conspiracy in Cuba in the highest degrec difficult and dangerous. There is no freedom of the Press, of meeting, of petitioning, or of travelling. To concert any of the organization requisite for insurrection is scarcely possible; especially when any person becoming an object of suspicion is at once sent way from the Island, and when the insular situation would seem to make failure certain destruction. Above all, the tprants who thus hold Cuba postrate, in a state of suffering under which they are not permitted even to complain, have kept and keep before the people the perpetual threat of arming the slaves against them in case of need, and of converting Cuba into a more dreadfull St. Domingo; in accordance with which policy they are constantly peuring in, through the slave trade, fresh thousands of African barbarians, for the most part of warlike tribes. Under such circumstances who can blame the Creles for their long endurance, in spite of the notorious fact that they are almost to a man eager for emancipation from a yoke so galling and so detested? How could they begin or begin to begin, for themselves? It is plain that no insurrection was practicable in such a country, until Providence should send a military chief, in the ranks of the army of their oppressors themselves; whose *prestige* with the troops should afford a prospect of some support among the latter, while his reputation for bravery and for a popular character, should make him an object of confidence to the people; who should be bold anough to conceive the plan; disinterested enough to be willing to sacrifice his rank and position for the attemt; and democratic enough in his principles and sympathies to make him nobly ambitious of being the Liberator of an enslaved people, and the founder of repuolic on the model of, and probably to become eventually incorporated with, those of our Union. Just such a man was General NARCISO LOPEZ, a Venezuelan by birth, but identified with Cuba for a quarter of a century by marriage and residence, and an officr of very distinguished reputation in the Spanish service.

3. Why then did he not begin the revolution by a rising in the island, instead of by an expedition chiefly composed of American auxiliaries? Again a fair question, and again admitting a complete answer. Lopez *did* plan and prepare for his insurrection in the interior of the island, and it was on the eve of breaking out, in the early summer of 1848, when it was prevented by premature discovery, his principal friends arrested, and himself compelled to fly on being informed that the party sent to arrest him were close at hand. Thus situated, he could only, of course, retorn to raise the flag of liberty, with the support of some sympathizing aid, to an extent that should be at least adequate to defend it long enough to afford the people an opportunity to rise and for his popularity with the troops, and for their well known disaffection towards the Government, to begin to produce their expected effects. As Trasybulus led his handful of auxiliaries from Thebes to liberate Athens from her Thirty Tyrants; or, as the revolution for the independence of the rest of Spanish America really began in the unsuccessful expedition of the great and noble Miranda direct from the United Stater, with the well understood favor, and even practical aid of England; so did the situation make this manifestly the only possible mode of presenting to the people of Cuba the opportunity of rising to achieve their revolution.

4. But why did he take so small a force? The answer is, that it was not an invading army that he desired to take, or that it would, perhaps, have been justifiable in him to take if he had possessed sufficient means; but a mere liberating expedition, to raise a flag and afford an opportunity to the people themselves.—If the force was small, so much the more bold the courage, and so much the stronger, too, the evidence of confidence in the strength of the cause in the island itself. An army would have implied *invasion*; its success would have seemed *conquest*. Its magnitude would, moreover, have implicated the Government of this country in a responsibility which does not attach to the act of a small body; inasmuch as the Government could not be ignorant of the former, while all real knowledge of the latter might easily be kept from it till too late for interference. And further, it would have been little creditable to the people of Cuba themselves, had an army been considered necessary for such a purpose. Those who regard sex hundred as so small a force for the occasion, will be surprised to hear that General Lopez's own desire was to take with him no more than two hondred men select and unflinching men; such was his confidence in the state of feeling in the island itself.

5. But why did violate the laws of this country? To this I might answer, that even if he had done so, for patriotism and liberty, it would have been, under such circumstances, a venial if not a glorious offence; the noble offender being always ready to sastify such penalties as the law should be entitle to impose But the fact is that, according to the advice of very eminent counsel at the time, of very distinguished statesmen, and even of high judicial authorities, of both political parties, there was no violation of any law in the course of action adopted. What is more, the U. S. District Attorney himself, who was afterwards required by his instructions to institute prosecutions against Gen, Lopez and a number of his friends, wrote at the time to that same effect to the Secretary of State; a letter

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

25 September 1850, 3,4

which has been communicated to the Senate. So much for the violation of the law; a point indeed which yet remains for ultimate decision, by the Supreme Court on the law, and by a jury on the facts. In the mean time I would suggest to those who so positively talk of the violation of the law, to inquire what law forbids the departure of bodies of emigrants without military organization to Chagres or any intermediate point beyond the United States, *there* to receive a propositien to go Cuba, *there* to be organized into a military expedition, if they choose to go, and *thence* to proceed to that en erprise; with means for return home, or for departure to whatever destination they should prefer, furnished to those who should not choose to go to Cuba? And if it should be objected that the spirit, if not the terms, of the law was violated, I would reply by wholly denying it; for the object of the law is simply to preserve *the neutrality of the United States*; not to prevent American citizens from helping to liberate enslaved nations, if they can find means of doing so without prejudice to that neutrality. At a period when emigrants were flocking by thousands, weekly, in the direction taken by those in question, there was certainly nothing calculated to implicate the neutrality of the United States in their departure from the shores of the United States, whatever might be their ulterior action determined upon and carried into effect *beyon that jurisdiction*; of their own free will, and at their own risk and responsability.

6. But then the deception reported by sixteen Contoy prisoners to have been practised upon them by Captain Hardy, with whom they engaged at Cincinnati for a California mining enterprise? In regard to this, it might be sufficient to say that General Lopez knew nothing of it, and that it was not in consequence of, not even in harmony with any instructions from him. Nor has any similar pretension, of having been decoived, been made by any of the men of either of the other divisions of the expedition;—nor can it be. But, moreover, the fact is, that even if any of that division (the Kentucky corps), thus really believed the shew which Captain Hardy would seem to have regarded it necessary to make before the public eye, in order to avoid the vigilant attention of the Cuban as well as of the American Government, at the time when they engagee with him to come down to New Orleans, yet it is certain that no man could have embarked on board the *Georgiana* ignorant of the real object in view. They had all been kept for about a fortnight in New Orleans where thst object was notorious, and a number there withdrew. Both among the men embarking and the crowd on the warf, were heard frequent cries and hurras having reference to *Cuba*; and one of the last parting jokes from some of former to the latter, was to call out that the gangway plank which was about being drawn ashore should be left on board "*to land in Cuba with.*" And it is ceatainly the height of injustice to charge any deception upon General Lopez, when it is not denied that at Contoy he placed the *Georgiana* at the disposal of all who dsb not desire to join the expedition to Cuba. Moreover, it was distinctly made to de understood that those on board the steimer *Creole* composed the whole present force about to land on the Island. If mishap afterwards befell those who accordingly declined to engage in it, it was not fault of General Lopez, who left them in what was rightfully and lawfully a position of perfect safety; under the American flag; in a vessel with complete American papers; in Mexican watters; unarmed: and with some hundreds of letters on board showing them to be not only actually bound to the United States, but to be persons whose conduct had been such as to make them entitled to the thanks and praise of the Spanish authorities, rather than subject to seizure and maltreatment. There can be no question that their capture was *wholly illegal*. and so President Taylor and Mr. Clayton, as well as everybody who has given it any attention, regarded it. There is no doubt, too, that every one of them is entitled to heevy damages from Spain, as well as the owners of the two vessels; to say nothing of the apology due for the natiot nal insult of the capture and subsequen proceedings with which that act was followed up, by the insolence of the Cuban authorities. But with all this, General Lopez had nothing to do. His conduct had been marked with perfect honor and good faith. He had neither practised or countenanced any deception at any time; and far from exercising coercion upon any individual, he furnished all who did not choose voluntarily to accompany him the means of a safe return to the United States, or of the safe prosecution of the voyage to Chagres if such should be the prevailing desire among them

7. But was not the conduct of the expedition at Cardenas such as to afford some ground for the denunciation of which it has been made the object? To this the answer may be brief. Not a single inhabitant, male or female, was molested in either person or property. If fire was set to the Governor's house, it was while it was under attack, and for the sole purpose of compelling the Governor to surrender without further effusion of blood; and, that object being effected, it was chiefly by the exertions of the expeditionaries, under the orders of Gen. Lopez, that the fire was extinguished. The most perfect courtesy and respect were shown to all the females of the place, and nothing was taken from a shop without fair purchase and sale. Even a gang of negroes employed in coaling the *Creole* were scrupulously paid for their work. The public money in the Custom House, belonging to the Government, and of course a proper object of seizure, though it was only abou seventeen hundred dollars, was carefully counted with the collector, and a receipt given him in behalf of the Republic of Cuba, for the use of the revolution; that money was afterwards, at Key West, left by Gen. Lopez for the use of his men, himself refusing to receive a dollar of it.

8. I think enough has been said to satisfy you, Messrs. Editors, of the utter injustice of your denunciation of Gen. Lopez and his Expedition, so far at least as regards its origin, motives, aim and character. Far from having the character of "piratical brigandage," with which it has been stigmatized by the Spanish authorities, together with their sympathizers, (not only in the British house of Lords, but also in this country, which owes its national existence to a colonial revolution achieved in large part through foreign aid,) it was an eminently noble and patriotic, as well as daring enterprise. Success would have made Lopez the Liberator and Bolivar of Cuba; and if ever there was an occasion, of an effort by an enslaved people for their emancipation, not only justifying but consecrating the sympathy and succour extended by the friends of liberty in other countries, it was this.

9. But granting, then, all this, how came it, you may ask, to be so abruptly repulsed and unsuccessful? To this the answer is, that it was not repulsed. The outline of the facts was simply this. Gen. *Lopez's* sole purpose in landing at Cardenas was, *to surprise the large and important city of Matanzas*, by means of the railroad. This was the only mode of surprising Matanzas, the population of which, and probably its garrison, would then have joined him, from ample evidence which he had of their disposition. Success in that plan would have achieved the revolution almost at a blow. The *Vuelta Abajo*, or western end of the Island, would promptly have broken out in insurrection; while the Captain-General would have had no force adequate to attack Lopez, and Havana itself would then probably speedily have pronounced for the revolution and the republic. This plan was frustrated by the casualty of the *Creole* grounding as she approached the mole at Cardenas, which gave time for the Governor to despatch expresses in various directions, especially to Matanzas, and while waiting for succour, to defend himself, like a brave soldier as he was, in Cardenas. The railroad being also broken up, there was no penetrating into the interior by means of it, and Lopez finding his men so wholly undisciplined as to be, for the most part, quite unfit for immediate service for any other purpose than some dashing stroke of bold surprise, judged it best to convert his first demonstration at Cardenas into a mere feint, which should draw off all the disposable troops to the eastward from Havana, while he himself, by a rapid counter movement, would make his real and permanent landing in the *Vuelta Abajo*, where he would not only have several weeks for the undisturbed disciplining of his American volunteers, but where he was confident of soon being at the head of several thousand mounted native followers. For this purpose, after having been in quiet possession of Cardenas ever since the surrender of the garrison in the morning, he re-embarked in the evening; a handful of lancers, who undertook to molest that operation when it was about half done, having perisheb for their temerity; and sailed with the plan of steering first to the eastward after leaving the bay of Cardenas, so as to give the idea of his having gone in that direction, then turning north-

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

25 September 1850, 3,4

ward so as to get well clear of the coast and of the track of pursuing vessels, and then again westward to the Vuelta Abajo; where he would land in thirty-six hours, while all the world would have supposed him gone far to the eastward. This excellent plan was frustrated by a cause which Gen. Lopez could never have imaged as possible. Could he have anticipated it, he would have burned or sunk the *Creole* at the mole of Cardenas. It was nothing more nor less than a panic mntiny among his men, (stimulated by a few of the officers,) who insisted on being carried to Key West, refusing to go to the Vuelta Abajo. In spite of the General's orders at first given, and then in disregard of his entreaties that he might himself be landsd with his Cuban followers, the company of Spanish soldiers who had joined him, and those Americans who were willing to accompany him, the vessel was taken possession of, the helm put under watch by an armed guard, and the course changed from that for the Vuelta Abajo to that for Key West; *that proceeding very nearly led to the destruction of the whole*, by bringing the Creole almost under the guns of the Pizarro, the later vessel having cut across to Key West to head off what they supposed (erroneously so far as regard the Genereral's intention in leaving Cardenas, but correctly as the result was thus made to be) the retirement of the expedition. The spirits of the men were mainly broken by the unfortunate circumstances of the *Creole* having again grounded in going out of the bay of Cardenas, where she lay the whole night in a situation of alarming peril indeed, momentarily and helplessly expecting the arrival of a Spanish war steamer, a circumstance which made it necessary to throw overboard large quantities of ammunition, &c., and afforded those who wished to go to Key West the plausible excuse of going to replenish these supplies, with a view of returning in a day or two. After a night thus spent, it is little surprising that volunteers could be easily worked upon to the result that ensued; and a large majority insiting at all extremities on being taken to Key West, it was impossible to resist their mutinous determination without deluging the decks of the *Creole* ith blood; which General Lopez could not permit even if it would probably have been effectual to any good end. After all further opposition to the mutiny was abandoned, the General refused the appeals addressed to him, to change the order under which the steamer was then heading for the Vuelta Abajo; protesting to the last with indignant grief against it. He, as well as those who were opposed to the disobedience of his orders, was thus carried a virtual prisoner to Key West, at the same time that he was personally an object of almost unbounded admiration and enthusiasm among the expeditionarios; nearly all of whom have since expressed to him their anxious desire to follow him back again to the enterprise thus unhappily baulked for the occasion, though neither defeated nor repulsed.—This is the true explanation of an affair hitherto little understood, as it has been, through a thousand hostile influences, hitherto overloaded with unanswered calumny.

10. There remains but one further point in the matter which I regard it as material to explain. Did not the events which marked the day of Cardenas show General Lopez to have been mistaken in his reliance on a favorable disposition of the people of Cuba and of the troops? In regard to the troops, the subjoined letter from the soldiers composing the garrison which so desperately defended the Governor's house, till forced by fire to evacuate it and surrender, affords the best possible answer. Those men stated that they were at first told that it was a rising of negroes (the fighting having began in the dark); and afterwards that it was a landing of English pirates, against whom they had to sell their lives as dearly as posible. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which they to a man joined General Lopez when they came to understand the true meaning of the matter. In regard to the inhabitants of Cardenas, the fact is that he left the place highly satisfied with their conduct and dispositions. Not a shot was fired from any other house than the two which were garrison ed by soldiers. Though for hours traversing the streets of the town with a single attendant, both on foot and on horseback, no individual attempted to injure him. Very great numbers of his men being asleep in the houses, shops and strees, (it having been found utterly impossible to keep them from drinking), the remark was more than once made to him by Spaniards, that "*it was well he had come to a friendly town, for otherwise the people might have killed the expedition with sticks.*"—Very numerous, too, were the expressions of good will and sympathy which were received from the men and from the women of the place, the latter of whom spent most of the day at the windows of their houses. And it should be borne in mind *that there are very few Creoles in Cardenas*, it being a new town, chiefly inhabited by Spaniars and Americans. As to the behaviour of those Creoles, obvious reasons forbid anything more being said than that a number of arrests (just or unjust) have been made since the departure of the expedition, and at least one Creole (named Hernandez) is known to have been executed; while at the same time it is evident that the General's change of plan, explained above, involving the immediate evacuation of Cardenas, superseded all occasion for any public demonstrations there at that time, whatever might have been the sentiments of the Creole inhabitants. One very fine fellow (now in the United States) did insist on going off with the General in the *Creole* to the Vuelta Abajo. It should be further borne in mind, too, that the people generally require more than a few hours of surprised confusion and alarm before determining their course of action, and carrying it into effect, under such circumstances. It is enough to say, that although good military reasons prompted the General to transfer the scene of his operations to the western part of the Island, he left Cardenas highly satisfied with the results of the experiment already made there upon the dispositions both of the people and of the troops; however much he may have had occasion to regret the causes which dictuted the military expediency of that change in his basis of operations. Of the manifold evidences which he has since received from the Island *of a popular feeling not disheartened, but aroused and encoureged*, by that demonstration at Cardenas, brief as was its duration and unfortunate its result, it is neither necessary nor proper here to speak. If this is not the case, what is the meaning of the large reinforcements about to be sent out from Spain—of the eighty millions project of Mirasol's "Royal commission"—and of the admissions of the London *Times* respecting the necessity of reforming the inconceivable abuses and abominations of the Cuban government?

"One word as to the personal bravery of Lopez, who has been sucered at by some ignorant journalists as having 'run away' from Cardenas. Not only was his deportment the subject of the highest enthusiasm among the returned expeditionaries, as expressed in various private and public modes, but the whole story is told in the following words, from a letter written from Key West published in the New Orleans *Crescent*, the editor of which (himself a son of the famous Davy Crocket, had a son in the expedition: "As fer old Lopez, I cannot conceive how it is that he was not killed; he is the very bravest man I have every seen, heard, or read of." I have heard some of the returned volunteers say that they went to Cuba without any acquaintance with, or confidence in General Lopez, but that now they were ready to follow him to the ends of the world. I have heard Colonel Wheat, too, of the Louisiana corps, now in this city (as well as others), say that the only thing he saw in Lopez to find faut with, was the manner in which he exposed his own important life on one ocasion when the soldiers who defended the prison were firing from a large grated window, on the ground floor. Of course the number in the building could not then be known; it afterwoods proved to be fifteen. Going straight up to the window, alone, and close under the muzzles of the muskets, Lopez opened his breast and cried out to the soldiers not to fire, that it was he, Narcisco Lopez, their friend, who had come for their good and liberty. Whether it proceeded from attachment, or from an instinctive awe imposed by the moral force of heroism, they did not fire another shot, evacuated the building from the rear. Lopez's past life contains not a few such occasions of what would seem rashness were it not sanctioned by success; which stamps them rather with the character of lightning acts of rapid and intense military genious, conscious of its own power over the elements with which it deals, and called into play by the emergency of adequate occasion.—When asked the motive of such exposure of his person, he answered that it proceeded from his great desire to save the lives of the soldiers, who he felt confident would join him when they should understand the meaning of the matter, and every one of whom was important to his ulterior plans. It was this same policy that caused him to set fire to the Governor's house for the

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

25 September 1850, 3, 4

purpose of causing a surrender without the necessity of storming it; the fruits of which he in effect reaped in the enthusiastic spirit with which every single one of the soldiers garrisoning it joined him. At Key West the following incident occurred: one of the inferior officers came up to the General in the presence of a large group surrounding him, and asked to have the honor of shaking hands with him, saying, in the extravagance of his feelings, that he had done so with all the great American Generals of the Mexican war, and that "by G—he was as brave a man as all of them put together." And this is the man who, because for good military reasons, and by an act of prudent judgment prompting a rapid change of plan, he evacuated Cardenas to go to another part of the island, has been denounced by some American editors as having sought a cowardly safety in flight. A patriot aiming at the noblest object of earthly action, the liberation of a cruelly oppressed people, he has been called a "pirate,"—a hero of personal bravery, and possessing from that well known reputation, united to that of his popular principles and great personal amiability, his strong hold upon the attachment of the Spanish soldiers, he has been stigmatized as a "coward!"

And *apropos* of that word "pirate" with such easy absurdity to be applied to an unsuccessful Liberator, the period is still recent when both the French Pyrenean departments and the English Gibraltar were the constant scenes of the formation of revolutionary expeditions to enter Spain. Shortly after Miranda's expedition sailed from New York, with the more than suspected secret favor of the American Cabinet, it was overhauled by an English frigate, but allowed to proceed on its way with all demonstrations of civility between the General and the English commander. It is but a few years since General Flores organized, both in England and in Spain, with the perfectly well-known sanction, and even with the money, of Queen Cristiana herself, an expedition to *reestablish monarchy* in the American Republic of Ecuador. And finally, while the African slave trade is admitted piracy, punishable at the yard-arm, and solemnly promised to be forbidden by Spain's own treaties, it is as notorious as the daily rising of the sun in Cuba that it is actively carried on, the Captain General receiving $62 every slave landed, and the Queen Cristina's known agents being largely engaged in it; so that the London "Times" has more than once lately alluded to the scandalous fact, that on the very day of Lopez's landing, a thousand slaves were landed near Havana. The "Times" might have added, with truth, that on the very night when Lopez landed his 600 liberating volunteers in the bay of Cardenas, many of them of the best families and noblest spirits of our country, a slaver landed 600 "*bultos*" *or packages* (so they are called in that nefarious traffic), *so near to the Creole that the Captain of the slaver actually thought of firing upon her.* He well knew that one of the first acts of the Republic which Lopez came to establish would be the sincere and effectual suppression of the "*trata*".—On which side was the "piracy" committed that night in the bay of Cardenas, on that of Lopez or of the Cuban Government?

Devouring in silence the feelings natural under such circumstances to a soldier and patriot of a noble temper of soul, General Lopez, since his return to the United States, has chosen to make no reply to the torrents of abuse and calumny which have been poured upon him and his enterprise, for his crime of misfortune, from many hostile or unsympathizing sources; preferring to leave it to history to do so for him at some future day. Probably if he were now in this city, he would have forbidden even this answer which the extreme language of your article above referred to has elicited from an intimate friend, and *therefore* a warm admirer, both of him and of it. At the same time that I regret having found it necessary to trespass at such length upon your columns, I must request of your courtesy, Messrs. Editors, in order to complete the act of justice claimed at your hands, and with honorable promptness consented to by you, that you would append to this communication, besides the letter from the Spanish soldiers, already referrend to, the accompanying translations of the respective remarks made by a committee of Cuban of this city and by General Lopez, on a recent occasion of the presentation of a sword and a flag to him; an account of which is contained in the last number of the Cuban patriotic journal of this city, "*La Verdad*".

AMICUS LIBERTATIS.

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

25 September 1850, 2

THE NEW CUBAN MOVEMENT. The rumor of a new expedition against Cuba derives some additional force from the fact that the Washington Republic copies an article from the Courier des Etats Unis, of the 17th, which asserts that the reports of a new expedition against Cuba have assumed such a degree of consistency that, unfortunately, it is no longer possible to regard them as a mere fanciful rumor. The Courier says that preparations are going on secretly with the greatest activity, since it is desired to act at once before the reinforcements expected from Europe shall have placed the island in a too formidable state of defence, and more especially before the organization of a line of steamers between Cadiz and Havanna shall have put Spain within a few days reach of her colony.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

26 September 1850, 3

The friends of **Isidore V. Garnie** unite in presenting him as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Duval county, at the ensuing election, and will cordially give him their support. sept 19-td

Arrivals at the Jacksonville Hotel.

Sept. 21st—Mr. Broward, Mr. Roberts, Duval Co.; Charles Young, Colebrook N. H. Col. Broward, A. F. Roux, D. C. Prescott, Duval Co.; John M. Cuseton, Augusta Ga.; 22. Theodore Wixcox, Panama Mill Fla.; Maquene McIntosh, & Lady, Jacksonville; F. T. Titus, Emerald Mills, Fla.; Maj. O. Wood, Jacksonville; 23. Capt. Smith, Fla.; K. B. Gibbs, Ft. George; 24. Judge Lancaster; Tallassee; M. D. Papy, Tallahassee; Mrs. Downing, Do.;

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

Louisville Journal

26 September 1850, 2

THE NEW CUBAN MOVEMENT.—The rumor of a new expedition against Cuba derives some additional force from the fact that the Washington Republic copies an article from the Courrier des Etats Unis, of the 17th, which asserts that the reports of a new expedition against Cuba have assumed such a degree of consistency that, unfortunately, it is no longer possible to regard them as a mere fanciful rumor. The Courrier says that preparations are going on secretly with the greatest activity, since it is desired to act at once before the reinforcements expected from Europe shall have placed the island in a too formidable state of defence, and more especially before the organization of a line of steamers between Cadiz and Havana shall have put Spain within a few days' reach of her colony. What is the most singular part of the story is, that this liberating plot is being prepared under the auspices of General Lopez, a man who already stands indicted for violation of the laws of this country, in fitting out the former expedition, and into joining which he deceived so many persons by false pretenses.

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

26 September 1850, 2

FROM HAVANA. The latest accounts from Havana are to the 18th inst. On the 14th inst., 300 troops from Spain arrived there, and it is reported that 3000 more are on their way to the Island. Conde ALCOY has been recalled, and Gen. JOSE DE LA CONCHA, the newly appointed Captain General of Cuba, was daily expected at Havana.

The Charleston *Courier* learns from a gentleman who left Havana about a fortnight since, that it was currently reported before his departure, that the Captain and two mates, the only remaining American prisoners who had been kept in durance, had been placed on board of a Spanish vessel, and were on their way to Ceuta, a Spanish seaport town on the Northern coast of Africa.

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

The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

27 September 1850, 1

Gen. Lamar's Letter.

I give below, the closing part of a very
cent letter from Gen. M. B. Lamar, of
gia, in answer to an invitation to at-
the mass meeting which was held at
a, Ga., on the 22d of August last, in
of Southern rights. It breaths the
ne spirit of patriotism:

consider, gentlemen, the condition of
South as eminently perilous, embarras-
and painful. It is impossible to con-
plate it without feelings of horror and
amounting almost to despair. Not
ier prosperity and happiness, but her
existence identifid with an institution
it is impossible that she can sur-
, or even permit to be touched by
rage hand of fanaticism without in-
her in a train of calamities which
agination cannot easily conceive nor
describe; and yet against this very
tion the whole world is colleagued,
prosecuting an unrelenting war, as
misery nor life nor ruin were involved
overthrow. Behold her begirt by foes;
ed by every hand and calumniated by
tongue. There may be some apology
eign denunciation; but what possible
e or palliation can be rendered for the
ful persecution of those who are uni-
with her in the same government; who
long prospered upon the fruits of her
y; who have never received from
en the shadow of a wrong, and who
ound by every obligation that man can
ct or honor impose, to succor and
hor—to respect and vindicate her
as their own and to rejoice in her
erity and happiness? These were the
ises of the Union; and yet in the very
of all solemn pledges of peace, friend-
and security on the part of the north-
States, they have never rested day nor
t *in their* fanatical pursuit of our des-
ion, as if this were the sole delight of
existence and the only reason of their
ection with us. Every energy of the
and soul is brought into active opera-
against the South. The press, the
, the colleges and schools, and indeed
e institutions of the north are made to
ister to this great malignant end, and
tually sending forth their Stygean
ms of falsehood, vituperation and
er. Even the women and children
aught in their daily prayers to invoke
the spirit of a Puritan, and the osten-
s of a Pharisee, the maledictions of
en upon our heads; so that this Union,
h was intended to be a shield and
ark to every section—which was ex-
ed to make of the states a political
ades, shining together in harmonious
herhood, has now assumed the aspect
character of a ferocious confederation
aligunant powers for our utter ruin and
ation.

e is the South exempt from insidious
a the bosom of her own society. Her
enemies have their agents and emis-
everywhere scattered through the
try, whose duty it is to preach the
es of submission and to depict the
rs of resistance. In their estimation,
greates patriotism is a patient resigna-
to injury, and the higest of all possible
rities is self-protection. The better
cure our confidence and to practice
our credulity, they unite with us in
denunciations of "the abolitionists,"
ay that we have many just causes of
plaint against the Northern States; but
on as the slighest allusion is made to
ecessity of some action on the part of
South, the cry of disunion is raised;
without proposing any remedy them-
es, for acknowledged grievances, they
e every measure suggested by others,
defiance of their clamors, that faithful
ot shall still persist in demanding re-
, he is at once denounced for a dis-
ionists and marked for proscription. No
er then, under these circumstances,
the cause of the South should languish
in her own boundaries, and that many
er sons should be found in the ranks of
foes; for in those ranks, there is not
safety, but also fortune and promotion
aid for the dastard and a station for the
ter. Domestic Esaus! they sell their
right for a mess of pottage.

is is certainly a deplorable condition for
e people. It is well calculated to try
ouls of men. If all hope have not
aken the South, it is because her
ance is in the justice of a righteous
idence, and in the integrity of her
ciples and proposes. It is to be hoped
the has too much virtue to despair.—
where lies the path of safety? Shall
appeal to the great written charter of
erican freedom? This she has already
e, and found it a waste paper, *but the
of a dead constitution.* Shall she ap-
to the honor, humanity and justice of
persecutors? This, too, she has already
e, and was spurned from their presence
indignity and scorn. They but mocked
er calamity and rejoiced at the prospect
er speedy destruction. Thus surround-
and hunted down by the deadliest of all
—hell-hounds of fanaticism and harpies
faction—the question naturally arises,
at is her best course to pursue in so great
extremity? This, gentlemen, I presume
the chief question proposed to be dis-
sed at your mass meeting. It is one
rtainly of great and exciting interest—
rose magnitude can hardly be perceived,
olving in its decision the eternal des-
ies of the whole continent; and all who
ve to have any influence in its determi-
ation, should never lose sight of the high
responsibilities they assume, nor the vast
consequences which are to flow from their
decision. Above all things, they should
avoid those turbulent angry passions which
obscure the intellect and pervert the moral
sense. I can hardly suppose that the opin-
ions of an humble citizen like myself, can
be of much importance to the public; nor
would I now think it necessary to avow
them, if I were not invited to do so by
those in whose good intentions and sound
discretion I have every confidence. Such
as they are, you are welcome to them; and
should they not correspond with your own;
as I fear they will not, you must remember
that nothing but a profound sense of duty
could induce me to place myself in a posi-
tion where I have everything to peril and
nothing to gain.

The course, then, gentlemen, which I
would advise the South to pursue in the
present crisis, is plainly this—she should
say to her Northern brethern—"your con-
tined aggressions upon our rights, peace
and safety, can no longer be borne—the
institution of slavery which you seek to
destroy is identified with our existence;
it is to us a matter of life and death; and
if you do not immediately and forever
abandon your purpose of wresting it from
us, and reducing us to utter ruin and des-
pair, *we shall consider the confederacy as dis-
solved by your act,* and will protect our-
selves according." This appears to me the
only alternative left to the South. We see
that the Northern States are bent upon our
destruction; that all their movements tend
that way; that they are determined to force
us into the abolition of slavery, and of con-
sequence to plunge us into greater horrors
than ever befel a civilized people. The
sentiment is now publicly avowed by the
most prominent of their leaders and acted
upon by all, that the emancipation of South-
ern slavery is an obligation higher than all
constitution; and the government of the Uni-
ted States, controlled administered by those
acting upon this fanatical sentiment, and
has become, in their hands an instrument
for the furtherance and final achievement
of this unhallowed end. Certainly this
leaves the South no possible escape from
the ruin that menaces her, except through
the door of secession. This is her only hope.

"In native swords, and native ranks,
Her only hope of safety dwells."

No true friend to the South can any
longer doubt the fact, that the extirpation
of slavery is not only resolved upon by the
Northern States, but that they regard its
accomplishment as a matter of certainty.
The only question with them is the best
manner of effecting it. One portion of the
anti-slavery party, impatient of delay, are
disposed to attempt it at once, without any
regard to consequences; while the more
temperate and calculating portion, equally
bent upon the purpose, are laboring to
achieve it by less precipitate and perilous
action. The one is not unwilling to resort
to force; the other, however, desirous to
avoid a conflict which might endanger
success, and in which they could not hope
avoid a conflict which might endanger
success, and in which they could not hope
to escape from their full share of heavy
blows, prefer to work by slow and sure
degrees, and not to excite alarm until they
have us fully bound for the sacrifice; and
then, (I fear, not until then) when the fatal
blow is about to descend upon us, we shall
see the folly and madness of our present
suicidal conduct, and shall perish as all
supine and foolish communities have perish-
ed, who lie down to sleep, whilst the enemy
is battering at the gates.

Foreseeing the catastrophe, it is crime
not to provide against it. The designs of
the enemy are no longer masked—we now
fully comprehend them, and seeing that
all things are tending to their accomplish-
ment, I would put the question to the born-
Southern man, whether he does not think
it high time that something should be done
to avert the approaching calamity, and to
place his country and her institutions in a
state of greater security? He cannot hesi-
tate to answer, yes. Then what is his
remedy? If he can devise a better one
than that of secession, let him name it.—
In my opinion, this is the measure adequate
to the occasion; and so fully satisfied are
our enemies of this truth—so confident are
they that separation is the means of salva-
tion to us, and defeat to them—that they
have not scrupled to indicate their atten-
tion of detaining us in the confederacy by
military force—an intimation which fully
confirms the danger of our situation, and
increses the necessity of our withdrawal.

I am not wanting in due respect to the
American Union, nor a just appreciation
of its value: but no one will pretend to say
that the present is the Union of the constitu-
tion—the Union established by the sages
of the revolution—the Union that was to
"ensure domestic peace and tranquility;"
but another great dynasty erected upon its
ruins—a Russian empire which makes a
Hungary of the South. Such a Union can-
not be desired; it is a curse instead of a
blessing; we never entered into it, nor
should we any longer endure it; it should
be dissolved immediately if the North do
not pause at once in their aggressions and
give us back the *old charter* with all its
guaranties and securities, unimpared and
unrestricted. If the present Congress, then,
in defiance of our remonstrances, should
adopt any of the abolition measures now
pending before it, I recommend the South-
ern States, as soon as possible, to hold a
convention, duly empowered to organize a
Southern confederacy, and to make all

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The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

27 September 1850, 1

I advise this course, not from choice, but from necessity. We are forced by our enemies into the alternative of retiring from the Union, or of remaining in it upon terms altogether incompatible with honor, peace or safety. They do not hesitate to avow their hatred and abhorrence of us, and publicly to proclaim that their connection with us is a degradation to them. This itself is no very unreasonable ground for separation; but how doubly keen and afflictive does the insult become, when we know that the scorn and contempt of our foes is founded upon that very submission which we so wofully mistake for a virtue. How can they respect us when we do not respect ourselves! Our irresolution is the basis of their presumption. That we should desire to remain in the Union under all these circumstances of outrage, defamation and contumely, and with the certainty too of ultimate ruin, is a species of infatuation, of insanity, as incomprehensible to me as it is lamentable.

The chief argument of those who are opposed to this measure of redress, is directed rather to the fears than to the understanding of the southern people. We are told that sanguinary war will be the immediate consequence of a dissolution of the Union. This may or may not be. It depends upon the disposition of our enemies; and it is more than probable that they will find as many arguments in favor of a peaceful separation as ourselves; but if this should not be the case, if they shall rashly resolve on war, I am confident of one thing, that the direst calamities that can possibly result, will be insignificant and trifling in comparison with those which follow in the wake of abolition. I will not stop, however, to place them in contrast; but will proceed to say that I cannot perceive anything so terrible in war that we should avoid it at the sacrifice of everything which gives value to life—honor, freedom, and social equality.—If it is then inevitable, let it come; we must meet it as our fathers did before us, with "stout hearts and sharp swords"; and having justice on our side, we cannot fail to have victory also. We shall have our border strifes—formidable invasions—sudden incursions and bloody retaliations; all very hurtful, no doubt, but as hurtful to the foe as to us; and surely we shall be able to endure them as long as he, having a better reason for the war; he fighting for fanaticism, despotism and military rule, and we for our lives and our homes—for our women and children—for truth, honor, justice and political rights. Nor can the struggle last always—it will have a termination; and when the storm and tempest shall have passed by, we shall be left in the enjoyment of a brighter day and we will then be able to sit down in peace and safety under our own vine and fig tree, and talking over our brilliant career of arms, rejoice in our establishment of a government, less fanatical, and more just and forbearing than the one which is now seeking to devour us; so, gentlemen, you perceive that, if all the scenes of blood and carnage anticipated by the submissionists, should be realized to the fullest extent, they will not be without their glorious and happy results, and they cannot exceed the trials and sufferings which our revolutionary patriots encountered for those very rights and principles which it is our purpose to regain and re-establish.—There is no disguising the truth, that the South has as many high and just complaints against the North, as the colonies had against the mother country. Our situation is much more alarming than that of the colonies at the commencement of the revolution. But if our long endurance of insult and submission to wrong have rendered us too timid and effeminate to vindicate our rights and character—if in losing our social and political equality we have lost our virtue and valor too—then let us yield at once; and ceasing from our windy war of words, obey the conqueror and kiss the rod.

Let it not be forgot, however, that our continuance in the Union—without some unexpected change in the views and feelings of the anti-slavery party—will doom us, beyond all doubt, to a far deadlier struggle than that which the submission party are so desirous to avoid. In steering from Scylla we shall be wrecked upon Charybdis. We shall be thrown by the triumph of abolition, into all the horrors of a domestic and servile war—a war which will have no parallel in atrocity and cruelty, and which must leave the southern country a bleeding victim—a land of suffering, mourning and desolation. There is no certainty as to the consequences. The northern States will never permit our black population to enter their country. The gates will be closed against the negroes in all the abolition states. The consequence will be, that when we shall be finally driven by the combined powers of corruption, harrassment and force into the emancipation of our slaves, they will have to remain amongst us: and the impossibility of their doing this in peace and safety, must be apparent to every mind. The freed slaves and the master cannot dwell together on terms of political and social equality. Such a thing would not only be rendered impossible by the recollection of their former relative positions, but it is forbid by the laws of God and nature. It cannot be. Thus, as I have already said, the success of abolition will throw the two races into a fearful conflict—a conflict which admits of no compromise but death—no quarters but the grave—no termination but in extinction. I desire that the South may be saved from this awful tragedy. I desire that she may escape from it, because it is revolting to every sentiment of humanity—because there is no possible reason for such a horrible catastrophe—because it is an unmixed evil without the remotest hope of good. And yet it is inevitable, if the South falter in her duty to herself. I am not opposed to the emancipation of our slaves, solely on account of the universal bankruptcy and pecuniary ruin which it would create; but more on account of those very calamities to which I have just alluded: it will lead to the total butchery and destruction of a race whose welfare and happiness every southern man feels bound to consult as well as his own; and viewing the subject in this light, I cannot but hold it as one of the highest duties of the patriot and philanthropist to oppose every act and measure, which may have the remotest tendency to bring about this unhappy state of things. We and our slaves are now dwelling in peace and harmony together—satisfied with each other—we with their moderate labor and they with our kindness, care and protection; and he who seeks a violent disruption of these good relations, cannot mean the welfare and safety of the negro—but the ruin of us. Our destruction is his end and aim, and, to accomplish this, he heeds not the fate of the slave. Such a man has no flesh in his heart; he is a monster—a demon, that deserves the scorn and execration of every virtuous mind.

Thus is it plainly to be seen, that in fleeing from one evil we only rush into another—another incalculably greater. Now, it is my opinion, that if we are to be forced against our wishes into a great battle upon this slavery question, it is infinitely better that we should fight it with the abolitionists, than with our own slaves. Let us not war with our friends, but our enemies—not against those who serve us, but those who wrong us, not against the defenseless whom it were cruelty to slay, but against those demons of disturbances, whose conduct will deserve every blow, that we deal.—War may or may not follow our retirement from the confederacy; but if we continue in it on the terms which now exist, the abolition of slavery and all its concomitant horrors will as inevitably result as the coursing of the sun through the heavens.—It is as certain as death. No arm can avert it. I sincerely believe that this solemn truth is apparent to the minds of almost all of us; we only want the frankness to avow it and the firmness to act upon it. We are standing on the precipice of ruin, conscious of our dreadful situation, yet too paralized with fear to flee the danger. It is time to arouse us from this unmanly lethargy—to shake off the stupor—and to do at once and bravely whatever duty, honor and safety demand. A little more delay, and it will be too late for action—we shall be bound hand and foot—the car of desolation will be driven over us, and those woes of our bleeding and blighted county may become the theme of another Iliad.

In view of the whole subject, gentlemen, I am constrained to say that I have little or no hope that the North and South can dwell together in harmony so long as the institution of slavery continues with us.—Our best policy then is, timely to separate. That the separation should be a peaceful one to both parties. Like Jacob and Laban, let our enemies go to the lef, whilst we go to the right.

These, gentlemen, are my views honestly entertained and frankly expressed. Having long since retired from the political arena, disgusted at its partizan character and unprincipled broils, I did not again expect to raise my voice in the clamorous contest of the day; but in the present hazardous crisis, I should feel myself derelict in the highest duties of a patriot citizen, if I should remain silent when called upon to declare my sentiments. I am aware that the views which I have expressed are now unpopular—too unpopular and startling to be breathed in the lowest whisper by any who fears persecution or desires public favor; but sure I am that they will be finally triumphant, and that the words *secession*, *separation*, *disunion*, which are now so appaling to the heart of many, will become the common dialect of our children—and until that day shall arrive, can entertain but little hope of the South. I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

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The Daily Pittsburgh.
28 Sept. 1850, 2

Cuba.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes from Washington that all stories and speculations of any expedition against Cuba, whether originating with the former invaders or any others, are entirely unfounded, so far as "the Government is informed."

Yet there are abundant rumors afloat that there is a new scheme arranged and almost ready for execution for another descent on the Island of Cuba, headed, it is said, by the same unfortunate general who failed so signally at Cardenas. The rumors, we think, attributo to the Cuban zealots in this country an excess of rashness and folly not easily conceivable of sane men, who have any care for their necks.

Nevertheless, either from the prevalence of these rumors or some other cause of uneasiness in our relations with Spain, it is stated that several ships of war are to be immediately despatched to the Gulf and made to watch the coasts of Cuba and of the United States with a vigilance almost amounting to a state of hostility. If this state of things is to continue, it will soon become a question of economy whether we had not better buy Cuba at any price, or even go to war, with a view of settling the question summarily, than be at the expense of guarding the colony for Spain, and getting at the same time nothing but abuse and reproaches for our serviceable zeal. The expense of these armaments is a considerable item to put down to the account of our fraternal interest in keeping Cuba for Spain; and we have the further satisfaction of knowing that every act and every year only aggravates the unfriendly feeling of the Spanish authorities and makes a final collision more probable. The appearances at Madrid are also not a little unfavorable, if it be true as stated that Mr. Webster has vainly demanded an immediate answer to the remonstrances of this Government against the seizure of the Contoy ships and prisoners.

It would be a happy close to these constant international causes of irritation, and of the prospect of future more direct and disastrous conflicts, if our Government could prevail upon Spain to sell us the island at once. We would not haggle about a few millions more or less to buy peace on this frontier and secure such a magnificent domain for the American Union. The statesman who shall succeed in negotiating such a treaty will have accomplished a great good for both nations and perhaps saved them from a desolating war.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—The special correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer telegraphs from Washington in relation to orders having been despatched to Norfolk, for the immediate fitting out of all the vessels at that station, as follows:

Their destination is said to be the West Indies—probably Cuba, and we have various rumors afloat as to the cause. Some affirm that another Cuban expedition is on foot, and others that Spain has assumed a tone towards the United States which cannot for a moment be tolerated. One story is, that demands having been made by the American Minister at Madrid, at the instance of this Government, for the release of American citizens resident in Cuba, who had been imprisoned and ruined, without any evidence of a participation in the Lopez invasion—that the Spanish Government had refused the required satisfaction—and hence this movement. It is, perhaps, more precautionary than otherwise.

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THE REPUBLIC.
WASHINGTON
28 September 1850, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

C Darragh, Pittsburg	Miss Williamson, Norfk
M McClure, do	T Gatewood, do
A Kintzing, do	J B Christian, Va
Mrs Davison,	Hon J W Miller & son, N J
Misses C & N Hennen,	H Howard, R I
Miss Jennings, do	W Sprague 2d, do
N R Jennings, lady, child and servt,	W Strickland, Mo
G Duncan & l,	J L Hebron, Miss
S Francis, Ill	L Wilcox, Plymouth
R S Mercer, Md	J H Nicholson, Md
C B Hayden & l, Va	Miss E Hancock, Phila
Mrs Riddick, do	R H McCurdy, N Y
Miss Kilby, do	J H Schomacker, Phila
Mrs Randolph, K West	W C Givins, San Fran
Mrs Porter & servt, do	H T Teschemacher, do
Mrs Brown, do	A J Ellis, do
E D Richardson, Md	G F Thomson, New York

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue between 6th and 7th streets.

G W Clabaugh, Md	Mrs L D Henry, N C
H F Rivercomb, Va	D H McKea, do
D Sallarans, Gallatia	H Kennedy, Md
C H Barnum, N C	Col J Ottinger, Penna
R S McLane, do	T S Williams & l, Ct
J H Terrett & l, Va	A Findley, W'chester
L Powell, do	Miss Loud, Balto
C Haynir, do	Mr Martin & l, Mass
H H Robinson & l, Ohio	Miss S Martin, do
T M Young, NC	E Koltz, Balto
B Baley, do	S Blood l & 2 drs, Mis
Dr M J Baley, N Y	A W Johnson, Maine
J C Thompson, do	C de Morse, Texas
A B Howard, Md	P Van Tomeboalt, N Y
J C Martin, N Y	P S Duvall, Phila
M Baker & l, Georgia	T Dobson, do
J Medary, Balto	G T Wilson, Selma, Ohio
C C Magruder, Md	J B Taylor, Winchester
J G Pierce, Phila	B Miller, do
J J James & daugh'r, Va	J H Stephens, Va

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

D J A McLaughlin, S C	P C Ellmaker, Philad
Mr Mensel & l, Balto	T J Saunders, N J
E I Plowden, Md	J P Jones, Va
W R Strode, Mis	J G Bennett, N Y
R K Hinton, Columbus	D Hare & lady, S C
W L Bradford, Ala	J M Bartlett, Ohio
B Y Bruce, do	J H Wright, U S N
Mr Riddle l, & 3 chil' Phila	E Merram, N Y
Miss Binney, do	C Smith, Ky
Miss Williams, S C	M White, N Y
J R Wallace, Va	G H Banfield, do
R Tyler, do	J Munroe, do
Col Dunlop, Ill	P J Smith, do
Miss Dunlop, do	E D Stanton, Conn
J Wadsworth, N Y	T G Wright, Wisconsin
A W Johnson, Maine	C S Wright, do
W Calder, S C	A G Henry, Ill
J A Gittins, do	R W Dillen, do
S H Mitchell, do	T Lewis, do
H M Sheffer, Mass	J W Lowden, N Y
Mr Dodge, lady & son, do	W A Newall, N J
Mr Baldwin & lady, do	L W Williams, Balt
Mrs Day	D B Dash, N Y
J F Bacon, N Y	J M Johnston & lady, Va
S B Shotwell, Ky	B G Farrer, St Louis
C B Pierce, Hudson	F B Norcoin, do
D C Stith, U S A	H T Norcoin, do
W A Jeffers & lady, Md	

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

L H Dawson, Ga	J Carray, S C
A McCulloh, Scotland	Mr Thornton, Va
Capt J Porter, Me	J G Bennett, N Y
B Ballester, Havana	R Brown, Ia
D Alvarez, do	W B Averett, N Y
L Santaeller, do	T A Baird, jr, Pa
D Ferrer, do	P V Dibble & 2 sons, SC
T Vinas, do	Alberházya, Havana
J Gumeno, do	Lynch, do
A Smith, N Y	A M Rinter, Ark
Rev S P Lee & lady, S C	W A Davis & lady, Ga
Miss Post, do	2 Misses Davis, do
F Root, do	E S Kumpton, l & son, do
J Agg	Mrs G Butler, do
J D Devendoch, N Y	J Walker, S C
W N Wilson & family, Pa	J F Voorhies, Philad
W J Budd, Pa	C R Dean & lady, Ala
W J Thomas, Va	Miss H M Brown, S C
B P Douglass, Ia	W O Collins, Ohio
W T Thompson, La	J H Whitehouse, Md
J M Peck & lady, Ga	De Montegre, Tenn
Mr Reed & lady, N Y	L De Montegre, do

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

A H Armistead, Va	T C Anderson, La
Dr J H Patterson, do	E Wheeler, N Y
T Poindexter, do	J B Longacre, Philad
G W Hammond, do	G E W Brown, N Y
Col Simonton, Fla	H Crocker, Wisconsin
Hon W J Alston, Ala	A H Douglass, Cal
Hon C J Ingersoll, Phila	T M Key, Ohio
L Brush, Ohio	G W Campbell, Tenn
Mr Anderson, Ga	E M Wells, Va
Miss Williamson, do	J M Stanard, Ala
H L Roogevelt, S C	J M Boyd, Va
C F Mayer, Balt	Miss T C Boyd, do
Dr E Marks, S C	Miss Mary Boyd, do
G W Booker, Va	Mr Pool, N C
B Hunter, Va	

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

W B Ingraham, Me	J W Jones, Md
A H Vancleve & lady, NJ	A A Anderson, Boston
C C Cothlin, Boston	H G Reynolds, N O
P F Wilson, Trenton	G T Combs, do
J Thompson, do	F Rushner, Penn
M Millard, N Y	J Crane, Va

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The Daily Picayune.

1 October 1850, 1
Evening Edition



FOR MOUTH OF RIO GRANDE AND BROWNSVILLE.—The fine fast-sailing A1 schr VISITER, Jno. Willson, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the captain on board, Lower Picayune tier, or to
JOHN ALEXANDER, 24 Gravier st.
a24



FOR APALACHICOLA—The new and fast sailing schooner JENNY LIND, Nicol, master, is now loading for the above port and will have quick despatch For freight apply on board, at the New Basin, or to
MAUNSEL WHITE & CO., 100 Gravier st
s19

For California.



FOR CHAGRES—Harrison & Wickham's Despatch Line—To sail THURSDAY, Oct. 3d.—The very fast sailing A1 coppered brig CHARRAN, Ducey, master, will sail positively as above. This vessel has been running regularly in the trade and has always made the quickest trips of any of the sailing vessels. She is beautifully fitted up and very comfortably arranged for passengers. The second cabin passengers will be furnished with berths, mattresses, provisions, and every requisite for the voyage. No charge made for baggage. This being the regular line, passengers may rely on punctuality in time of sailing. For tickets apply on board, Lower Picayune Tier, opposite the Public Square, or to
R. M. HARRISON & CO., 14 Gravier st.
O. WICKHAM, 35 Common st.
☞ A vessel of the above line will sail every week. s29



FOR SAN JUAN, NICARAGUA—Harrison & Wickham's Line—The coppered and copper-fastened clipper brig MAJOR EASTLAND, John O. Huntstable, master, will sail with despatch as above. Her first cabin is all in state-rooms, and the second cabin arranged expressly for the comfort of passengers. To those desirous of trying this new route to California this presents a favorable opportunity, the brig having heretofore been entirely employed in the passenger trade, and is the fastest sailer out of this port. For freight or passage, or information respecting the route, apply as below to
O. WICKHAM, 35 Common street,
R. M. HARRISON & CO., 14 Gravier st.
au6



FOR SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco Regular Line—The A1 fast-sailing ship GEORGE STEVENS, John Cushing, master, is now loading for the above port and will have all possible despatch. This ship is in superior order, coppered and well found in every respect. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite post 16, Second Municipality, or to
J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp st.
WILLIAM J. DEWEY, 67 Gravier st.
Je25

For Boston.



FOR BOSTON—The new fast sailing bark UTAH, Hitchcock, master, is now loading for the above port and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp st
☞ For passage apply to the captain on board, opposite the Triangle Buildings.
a17

For New York.



FOR NEW YORK—Union Line—The A1 fast sailing regular packet ship ATLANTIC, Sam'l Rose, master, having the most of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, First Municipality, or to
JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO., 108 Magazine st.
s17

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

The Daily Picayune.

1 October 1850, 1
Evening Edition

THE CUBA AFFAIR.—A despatch of the 21st ult., from Washington, says:

The Spanish Minister, at the request of Mr. Webster, returned last night from New York, and had a long conference with him. The business relates to Cuba, and we understand that another attempt is to be made on Cuba. The descent is first to be made upon Hayti, for the overthrow of Faustin Soulouque.

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Herald and Tribune.
MOBILE:
2 OCTOBER 1850

The New Cuba Expedition.

The Norfolk (Va.) Herald says that it is understood there that another Cuba expedition is organizing, of a much more extensive character than the one which recently failed.—Seven thousand men, it is said, are enlisted in it, with abundant means. The Herald states that the government is fully advised of the movement and that orders have been sent to Norfolk Boston and New York, to fit out, with all despatch, the sloops of war Germantown and Albany and the steamer Saranac.

The New York Courrier des Etats Unis, as quoted by the Washington Republic, says that preparations are going on secretly with the greatest activity, since it is desired to act at once before the reinforcements expected from Europe shall have placed the island in a too formidable state of defence, and more especially before the organization of a line of steamers between Cadiz and Havana shall have put Spain within a few days' reach of her colony.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

The rumors of another Cuba expedition which reach us from Washington, and the south, excite no little attention here. It is said that the government agents have their eye on one or two suspicious vessels, which are filling up with warlikes stores,—one at Williamsburg, and the other at one of the East River wharves, in the upper part of the city. And in connection with this, may be mentioned a nocturnal conference, held the other evening, by parties who had a large share in the Lopez foray. We shall see, anon, what all this means.

These rumors are true. The preparations for the [illegible]on, it has been understood here for weeks [illegible]en going on busily in New Orleans and elsewhere, and before December we imagine the issue of the invasion will be known.

It is stated that the expedition will number from five to seven thousand men, with steamers and ample munitions. Lopez, we believe, is one of the most active movers in it, but whether he is to have the chief command is more than is known. It is stated, however, that some eminent men in the county are enlisted with him.

It seems that they have a suspicion, if not positive information, of this new expedition in Cuba, and a great deal of apprehension was felt there among those who were loyal to her Spanish majesty. A merchant of the east, who has lived some years in the island and just returned to Boston, reports to the Journal of that city that the trading classes of Cuba are almost universally in favor the revolutionary movement, and if it can be made formidable, will eagerly join it. We begin to believe that Lopez and his friends must have some certain reliance of being welcomed, or they would not again attempt the enterprise. The Boston Journal says:

The authorities are very minute and rigid in their examination of foreigners arriving at the island—and they are not always noted for their gentlemanly demeanor while pursuing their investigations.

Military discipline is still enforced with rigor, the militia being required to drill regularly. Guards are stationed on the wharves at Cardenas every night, and the most vigilant precautions are taken to prevent a surprise.—While our informant was there, a great alarm was created by a smoke which was soon on one of the islands in the bay, and which was caused by a fire left by a party who had visited the island. The Cubans thought it was a steamer with troops, waiting for the approach of night to effect a landing. Reconnoitering parties were sent out, and as they failed to get any satisfactory solution of the mystery, the regular troops were ordered out, and headed by the Governor, were stationed along the wharves, where they remained during the night. The militia were also placed under arms, ready for action at a moment's warning. The next day enabled them to ascertain the cause of their groundless fears.

It is amusing to hear the rumors that prevail on the arrival of a steamer from New York. One the most current while our friend was there, was that Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, had pledged to Gen. Lopez, that if he would effect another landing with 5000 men, he (Garibaldi) would in *five days* after he heard of the fact, land another force of 5000 men. Of course it was understood that th arrangements for such a movement were all complete steamers in readiness, men selected, &c &c.

By Telegraph.—From the Delta we extract the following despatches:

The steamer Ohio brings dates from Havana to the 18th inst. Three hundred troops arrived from Spain on the 14th inst. They report three thousand on their way to the Island.

Gen. Jose de la Concha, the newly appointed Captain-General of Cuba, was daily expected at Havana. Count Alcoy has been recalled.

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The Daily Picayune.

2 October 1850, 2

☞ The steamship Pampero, recently built in Baltimore city, and intended as a regular trader in the Pacific, arrived at Philadelphia on the 23d ult., where her engines have been built.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

2 October 1850, 2

PURCHASE OF STEAMERS BY SPAIN.—A correspondent of the New-York *Sun*, writing from Havana under date of Sept. 17th, says the agent of the Spanish Government in England, has contracted with Mr. CUNARD for the purchase of the steamers *Caledonia* and *Hibernia*, formerly of the line between Boston and Liverpool, and that the sum agreed upon for both is $350,000 cash.

The same writer says:—

"The Spanish Government is sending out new officers from Spain, utter strangers in Cuba, and recalling those now here, as fast as possible. The Government is in fear and trembling at the expectation of a new invasion of the Island. They have every reason to believe that an attempt at revolution is to be made by the people, and hence their haste to send in strangers to rule them, lest the officers now here should fraternize with the people and help the movement."

THE CONTOY PRISONERS. The brig Jona French arrived at New York on the 28th inst from Havana, having on board 7 of the crew of the barque Georgiana and brig Susan Loud, who were detained at Havana on a charge of being connected with the expedition to seize the island. They were liberated by order of the Governor general.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
3 October 1850, 2 (Thursday)

THE CUBA AFFAIR. A dispatch of Saturday week from Washington says:

"The Spanish minister, at the request of Mr. Webster, returned last night from New York, and had a long conference with him. The business relates to Cuba, and we understand that another attempt is to be made on Cuba. The descent is first to be made upon Hayti for the overthrow of Faustin Soulouque.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

3 October 1850, 3

Arrivals at the Jacksonville Hotel.

Sept. 27th.—C E Ryan, White Springs, Fla.; A F Gould, P C Zylstre, St Augustine. 29th—D S Walker, Tallahassee; H R Sadler, Duval co; F T Titus, J P Santmyre, Empire Mills; J N Reeves, Augusta, Ga; J Houston, Talbot Island; Wm Austin, Savannah. Oct. 1—Mrs Taylor and son, Picolata, Spencer Brooks, Marion co

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

3 October 1850, 3

Take Notice.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Tallahassee, Sept. 27, 1850.

THE following amendment to the Constitution, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, is now in full force and effect, and the Inspectors of the Elections to be holden on the first Monday of October next, will be governed thereby.

C. W. DOWNING.
Secretary of State.

AN ACT so to amend the Constitution of this State as to extend to all free white male inhabitants being citizens of the United States, who shall have resided within this State one year, the elective franchise.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened*, That the first clause of the sixth article of the Constitution be so amended as follows, viz: Every free white male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and who shall be, at the time of offering to vote, a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided and had his habitation, domicil, home, and place of permanent abode in Florida for one year next preceding the election at which he shall offer to vote, and who shall, at such time, and for six months immediately preceding said time, have had his habitation, domicil, home, and place of permanent abode, in the county in which he may offer to vote, shall be deemed a qualified voter at all elections under this Constitution, and none others; except in elections by general ticket in the State or District prescribed by law, in which cases, the elector must have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and six months within the election district in which he offers to vote:

Provided, That no soldier, seaman, or marine, in the regular army or navy of the United States, unless he were a qualified elector of this State previous to his enlistment as such soldier, seaman, or marine in the regular army or navy of the United States, or of the revenue service, shall be considered a resident of the State in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Oct 3-1t

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The Daily Picayune.
3 October 1850, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The N. Y. Cronica says it is publicly known that Lopez is circulating letters to Cubans in that city, asking them to give money for the expedition, and threatening them with the loss of their property if they do not show themselves liberal, and adds that some highway robbers do no more than this. The editor declares, further, that certain merchants have surrounded themselves with timid Cubans, and, with the help of a few discontented ones, give entertainments, at which toasts are drank to the health of the pirates, and the conquest of Cuba is spoken of as a certain thing. By these means they gain their ends; for money goes into the hands of certain "Gipsies" who know how to use it. It is certain also that a recruiting place is open in Nassau street, where natives and foreigners are enlisted; that the Sun—which took so active a part in encouraging the expedition of last year and insulted the Spanish Minister for protesting against it—now asserts that the pirates are better supplied with money than the Government of Spain; that estates in Cuba are sold in New Orleans and elsewhere for five or six per cent. of their value on the credit of the pirates of Cardenas. The Cronica talks stuff.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
4 October 1850, 1

A Disunion meeting was held at Natchez on the 10th of last month, at which the largest number present at any one time was 120, and one third of these were attracted by curiosity.

Gen. Felix Huston made a speech in favor of disunion and a series of resolutions were adopted by thirty votes. The Union is still save.

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CITY OF JACKSON

4 October 1850, 2

Proclamation of Governor Towns.

We have before us the proclamation of Gov. Towns, of Georgia, dated 23d of September, and calling for an election on the 25th November next, of delegates to a convention "to take into consideration such measures as comport with the extraordinary prospect of our relations to our co-states, and to decide upon what steps are necessary and proper to be taken, comportable with honor and constitutional obligations, as well as more effectually to secure our rights of property in slaves and to arrest all aggression by one section of the Union upon the free enjoyment of the constitutional rights of the other; and lastly, to preserve inviolate the equality of the States of the Union as guaranteed under the constitution." Such is the language of Governor Towns. The convention will be composed of double the number of delegates forming the State legislature.

Southern Convention.

It is very apparent that all the Southern States disposed to act in a Southern Convention, prefer that the adjourned Nashville Meeting be held at Milledgeville, Ga. We are decidedly in favor of that point, and we suggest the importance of the Governors of our Southern States calling upon the President of the Convention to name that place for the re-assembling of the delegates. Our attention has been called to this subject by the Charleston Mercury, which states that so far as the press is concerned, there is not a dissenting voice against holding the Convention at Milledgville.

Another Cuban Expedition.

We learn from Washington City that the Spanish Minister fully believes that another and more serious invasion of Cuba is on foot, and he has communicated his information to the Secretary of State. What it is, we are unable to suppose, but the administration seems to consider it sufficient cause for arming and equipping a squadron to cruise immediately off the coast of Cuba. We doubt very much that any further attempt will be made to liberate Cuba, until something shall be done by the people of that Island itself. It was under the impression that the people were ripe for revolution that our gallant sons enlisted in the last expedition, and they will have no inducement to try it again, unless some more tangible evidence than we have, of the readiness of Cuba for a Republican Government shall

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Louisville Courier

7 October, 1850, 3

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO TEN O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Galt House.

W P Samuel, Mo;
A Dunlap, Ark;
W L Kelleam, do;
Dr Smith and L, St Louis;
Mrs Cox do;
W Raney, jr, Phila;
P G Martin and L, N O;
A M Arthur, Buffalo;
N Wigan, do;
O J Mithell, La;
H T Bridge and L, N Y;
P McKee, Pittsburgh
W S Potts and L, St Louis;
N Tibbs, Cin;
W Oxley;
J B Humphries, N O;
Mrs Humphries, do;
K Triplet, Owensboro;
Mr Sellers and L, Ky;
J McHenry, Ia;
C G Henry, Miss;
D H Brasil;
S B Buckner and L, U S A;
W R Cabell, do;
W Kelly, Eddyville;
L Young, county;
H Tillotson;
J uff;
C J Huff;
W P Greer;
A Moore and L;
J P Duncan, Natchez;
J D Duncan, do;
W Jackson, N O;
A Garland and L, La;
A Delonde and P, N O;
W Barkton, do;
Mr Huntingdon and L, Ia;
Miss Rogers, do;
Mr Morgan, do;
W H Merrill and L, Natchez;
R Chotard and L, do;
J S Conn;
J Harman, Tenn;
J Day, Ala;
H T Russell, Nashville;
D Robinson do;
W R Correlin, do;
Mrs Roberts, do;
C G Pearce, str Europa;
R H Ledbetter, Glasgow;
J G Holloway, Henderson;
H M Holloway, do;
V Whitcomb, N N;
J M Cross, Miss;
L H Peters, Versailles;
Mrs Day, do;
Misses Sampson, do;
Mrs Mardow, do;
J Sampson, do;
P Agnew, do;
Mrs H Marshall and F;
Mr Shannon;
J R Hamlin, N Y;
T S Newby, Tenn;
J S Wadsworth, N O;
Dr Hunt, Lexington;
R W Johnson and F, Ark;
J Murphy, N O;
B T Hogan, do;
N K Ryan, Hamburg;
Mr Hill, Quaco;
R A C Kirtly and L, Lex;
S G Jackson, do;
D Mason, Boyle co;
L M Flournoy, Paducah;
H J Bodley St Louis;
J M Watson, Frankfort;
J O Frazier, Fayette co;
C P Coyle, Lexington;
G S Newell, Providence;
S Scott, Miss;
O M Chiles, Lexington;
W Greenfield, Nashville;
H O Gonah, Cin;
J H Morton, do;
J M Sharp and L, Frankfort;
Z Harris and L, Ala;
C M Wilcox, U S A;
W C Bullock, Shelbyville;

Louisville Hotel.

J D Field and L, Nashville;
Mrs Hise, Washington City;
A P Stewart, Nashville;
Y H Taylor and L, Ala;
C H Morrison, do;
J H Reeder;
J Rye, Tenn;
N Newman, Cin;
Mrs Hollister, Tenn;
H Barnaby, New Albany;
J B Russell, do;
R White, do;
R W Powell, N O;
Mrs J A Howard et, N O;
O White, Madison;
C T Starling, Henderson;
F Hower, Madison;
F J Gaw, Natchez;
A D Hardin, Washt'n City;
T R Ridgeway, Ill;
T F Smith, St Louis;
R Pryer, Ala;
V O Price, N O;
Miss Kenny, Cin;
A L Perrill, Ohio;
S B Davis, do;
Mrs Williams and son, N O;
Miss Williams, Ohio;
P C Downs, Ala;
W G Taylor, Uniontown;
J Winston, Ala
J Laughlin, Pittsburgh;
W Hunter, Mobile;
J Thomas and L, Owensboro
L H Goodrich, Little Rock;
J Kirk, do;
J M Tomlinson, Indianapolis
G C Brower, N O;
W C Cunyngham, W Barre
J B Hannah, Evansville;
R W Johnson, Ark;
J M Heans, Hanging Rock;
A G Freeman, St Louis;
P Richeson, do;
S T Bennett, N O;

Exchange Hotel

J Bell, jr, Nashville;
J Hall, N Y;
P M Meehan, Georgtown;
Mrs Meehan, do;
H Stone, Jamestown;
M Meeks, Rockport;
Mr Wilhoit and L, Oldham;
W H Stewart and L, do;
D Harbison, Shelbyville;
R Walton, Harrodsburg;
J Nolan, do;
J S Terry, Evansville;
J H Thompson, Jeffersonv'e
W Simpson, Glasgow;
N Tully, Warren co;
H H Woolten, Smiths Grove
J A Newman, Hopkinsville;
J N M Lynch, Tenn;
J M Hawes, Ia;
J T Black, Jamestown;
F J Slippe, Bel Springs;
T G Nease, Henry co;
P P Neale, do;
Dr J T Underwood, Shelby;
J Campbell, do;
C J Cunningham, Springf'd
H Jordon, Covington;
Col G W Johnston, Shelby;
W Wilson, Ia;
J Victor, Mo;
R Vulheger, Mo;
C Crist, do;
D Fay;
A Miller, Detroit;

Hotel De Reine.

G McCurdy, Ia;
J Martin, Cin;
R J Tarleton, Oldham co;
R Taliaferro, Lagrange;
R K Bird, N O;
L D Hall, Mt Washington;
C Pitman, Madison;
F Hower, do;
H F Croxton;
J T Harris, Henry co;
J Cason, Oldham co;
T Berry, Maysville;
G W Russell, Harrodsburg;
J Cooper, Frankfort;
R S Herr, county;
F M Clark, Maysville;
J H Lewis, Springfield;
W F Beauland Bradford v'e
A H Shirly, Campbellsville;
O P Helston, do;

Bowles House.

W D Crow, Ala;
J M Smith, Madison;
S Goode, do;
J W Horn, Westport;
N Langford, Nelson co;
R W Jones, Rising Sun;
R Graves, Mo;
M Sell, Ills;
J C Newton, Mo;
J Ripey, Lawrenceburg;
T A Hbirl, do;
M D West, Frankfort;
H D McMahin and F, do;
L Hollis, Bloomfield;
H A Lewis;
Mrs Probert, Lexington;
Mr Probert, do;

Commercial Hotel.

T Blunt, Ia;
V Booth, La;
J H Redford, Dyersburg;
J Akin, Greensburg;
T D Watkins, Harrison co;
H Roberts, Robertsport;
J W Wooten, Tompkinsv'e;
J G Gee, do;
G Gee, do;
S Ray, do;
J Libbis, do;

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Louisville Courier

8 October 1850, 3

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO TEN O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Galt House.

Mr Rankin and F, Ark;
Mr Higgins and L, do;
Mr Buford;
G W Viley, Scott co;
S Leich; do;
D S Leach, do;
J R Warnock, Lexington;
R G Higgins, Ark;
Miss Sarah Polk, Tenn;
G W Polk, do;
L J Polk, do;
J B Hostetter, Lexington;
W D Stone, do;
Mrs Doom, Bardstown;
K L Miles, do;
F G Murphy, do;
S Carpenter, jr, do;
J M Murphy, do;
W H Doom, do;
W H Samuel, Mo;
J H Holeman, Owen;
J R Drake, Scott co;
B Robinson, Daviess co;
M B Marshall, Ky;
Mrs Prentiss and D, Mo;
S C Givens, Russellville;
Mr Sharp;
C J Cole;
J C Leake, Nashville;
J M Thompson, Pittsburgh;
Dr Palmer, Springfield;
D W C Davis, Burlington;
C G Richardson, Memphis;
H C Eaton, Baltimore;
T Schnize, Cin;
Geo Forman, New Orleans;
Mrs Callender, do;
Miss Wood, do;
Miss Appleby, do;
Mrs Wood and F, do;
Mrs Wood, do;
L B Washburn, do;
W W Washburn, do;
Capt Thomasson, do;
J D Shute, do;
Miss Shute, do;
Mrs Shute, do;
Mrs Colfax, do;
Dr Mutler, do;
A T Ferguson, do;
Col Wheat, do;
J M Savage, do;
B P Moore and L, La;
Miss A Moore, do;
Miss H Moore, do;
Mrs A Thompson, Harrodsburg;
J Calchwell, St Louis;
Mr Huckleby;
Miss Ramsey;
R G Eastman, Nashville;
J A Rumsey, N Y;
C C Taylor, Madison;
J T Johnson, jr, Ark;
S Fearn, jr, Trimble co;
Miss Heath, Boston;
J E Napier and L, Mo;
M A Turner, do;
N Kantzen, Ky;

Louisville Hotel.

C J Chiles, Madison;
B A Oglesby, county;
W Henderson, Ala;
R J Ormsby, county;
C F Vernon;
F R Friend, Pittsburgh;
C Bauer, Cin;
A Bauer, do;
J Adams, Buffalo;
D C Hitchcock, Cin;
C M Hawkins, St Louis;
S M Warrener, do;
L A Roberts, Cin;
Col Swords and L, Ohio;
G Gorman, N Y;
E T Bridge and L, N Y;
B F Crutchfield and L;
John List;
C W Thomas and L;
H J Bodley, St Louis;
T A Alley, Shelbyville;
J Smith, Mt Eden;
T W Brown and L, Shelby;
W S Baker, Phila;
R Sweeney Cin;
S D Porter, St Louis;
R Nevins, Phila;

Exchange Hotel.

R Law, St Louis;
W Clark, Ia;
G Calris, Vicksburg;
G McOnal, Indianapolis;
W H Dejarnett and F;
L L Tilley Cin;
J B Leonard, Pittsburg;
Capt R Lodwick, Ills;
J H Magruder, Shelby co;
O Sanders, do;
G H Johnston, Io;
S H Burkirk, do;
Mrs Aldridge, Salem, Ia;
J T Edmonds, Tenn;
W B Pain, Gosport;
M W Bower, Phila;
A J Sweeny;
J M Webb, Marion co;
G W Biggers, do;
J R Biggers, Barren co;
S Carpenter, Bardstown;
H Wilkens, Willow Grove;
W McRoberts, N Y;
W D Smith, New Castle;
W H Vanpelt, Carrollton;
F B Pace, Cloverdale;
W J Pace, Glasgow;
J H Mason, Providence;
G W Trankfort, Pittsburg;
Mrs Sears, Willow Glenn;

Hotel De Raine.

T E Dickerson, California;
J W Price, Mt Sterling;
J E Johnson, Scott co;
S T Fitzgerel Fayette co;
G W Gilbert, N Y;
M A Turner, Mo;
J Russell, do;
O F Grady, Lagrange;
C P Stivers, Bardstown;
J W Welden, do;
W Robertson, Woodford co
W H Ferguson, Lexington;
H Atherton, Shelbyville;
J D Hastings, do;
S Wright, Springfield;
W M Keynon, Lagrange;

Bowles House.

J McKinley;
J M Brazee, Lawrenceburg;
J Hake and L, county;
R N Mares, Simpsonville;
L Malone, Shelby co;
J B Williams, do;
D Haddox, Taylorsville;
R Gardin, do;
A W Preston, Shelbyville;
F Hopwood, do;
S Lawrence, Mortonsville;
T Farmer, Farmdale;

Commercial Hotel.

W Shelby, Newburg, Ia;
B G Looper, Pittsburgh;
J W. Lakin, Elizabethtown;
W Y Gallion, do;
A Sympson, Wheeling;
W D Young, Stubenville;
J H Wortherm, Litchfield;
M G McAlister, Somerset;
J B Girdler, do;
G L Poten, Clinton;

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Picayune.
8 October 1850, 4

Letter from Havana.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *October* 1, 1850.

The news of the final adoption of the California and other kindred bills was received by the few Americans here with unmingled joy and satisfaction, heightened by the proud opportunity it afforded them triumphantly to repel the taunts and predictions of those who, either ignorant of or hostile to our form of government, make themselves the mouth-pieces for the mere repetition of those predictions of disunion which, with their forefathers, had at least the negative merit of being founded upon an untried experiment. But a truce to these babblers upon a false capital of antiquated ideas; their expectations—nay, their wishes—have been defeated; and they have found that when the moment approached in which the turbulent spirits in Congress were called upon to decide whether their devotion to an abstract principle should obtain the mastery over their sense of duty to the whole Union, that their better sense and better feelings came to their aid.

The fate of the captain and two mates taken at Contoy has been finally and decisively settled, so far as the Spanish Government is concerned; and it is now to be hoped that their own Government will take all proper measures to obtain their release. The sentence, as originally pronounced, and which I notice you copy from the Journal of Commerce, has been revised, altered and finally approved by the different authorities: condemning the captain of the Georgiana to ten years' "presidio," (labor on the public works,) his mate to eight years and the mate of the Susan Loud to four years of the same; and the unhappy men have already been sent to Spain, whence they will probably be transported to Ceuta.

The published proceedings confirm what I wrote a month since, viz: That the first decision acquitted the mate of the Susan Loud; but there appears to have been a sort of compromise between the court and the auditor, and when the latter demanded the death of the other two, the imprisonment of the mate of the Susan Loud and the extension of time of imprisonment for two years for each of those others was apparently accepted in lieu thereof—a mode of proceeding that would appear singular in our courts. On the other hand, the people here learn with surprise that the American laws allow a man arrested on a criminal charge to be at liberty, and either believe, or pretend to believe, that Lopez was released from arrest by the President. They don't seem to consider the ball he has given in its true light. Of course there are those who view the matter in its proper bearing; but that party who were for going all lengths against the United States, and who openly denounce the present Captain General for not declaring war against the United States—I mean Key West—placed great stress upon the fact of Lopez's freedom and Gov. Quitman's participation in the movement, in their charges against the U. S. Government.

The volunteers have been disbanded by public proclamation, which commences, "Habiendo cesado las causas," &c. &c., and yet the leading paper of this city still keeps the public mind in a state of agitation and alarm by the repetition of every rumor that reaches us from the States about the new expedition. This paper (*Diario*) is of high respectability, as well in the character as the talents of its conductors, and its influence, especially among a people who rarely see any other journal, is very great—hence the mischievous effects upon trade and commerce by thus constantly sounding the alarm among a people who are well protected by the unceasing vigilance of a Government searching in its watchfulness and prompt to act when the occasion demands it.

The new Captain General, Concha, is hourly expected. Report speaks well of him, both in point of talent and personal character. The Conde Alcoy will leave many friends behind him. At present every thing is tranquil here, and when the planters make good crops and the populace have amusements in abundance, there is not much fear of internal movements to aid the agitators from outside. Of public entertainments and amusements we are to have an abundance the coming winter: bull-fights, jugglers, equestrians, Ravels, opera, Jenny Lind, and I know not how many others, besides the usual and doubtless increased variety of society balls, in and out of masque, private concerts, &c. Altogether the winter, if we may call that winter during which the thermometer ranges from 65° to 80°, promises to be gay and animated; and with the facilities afforded by the numerous steamers from Europe and America, there will be a goodly array of Americans here. Indeed, there wants but the necessary accommodations in the likeness of a large and well regulated hotel to make this the winter Saratoga of the States. How easy to escape from the rigors of a New York January by stepping on board the Georgia, which in forty-eight hours conveys you into a temperate, and in three days more to a summer climate!

The cholera and yellow fever have disappeared. It is remarkable that the latter, when epidemic, seldom continues after the first week in September, the period generally of its commencement at New Orleans.

A. Z.

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The Savannah Georgian.
9 October 1850, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Florida, from New York—H Solomon, R L Watkins, Judge J H Bronson, J M Middleton C Campbell, lady, daughter and niece, Mrs A Hart, M A Cohen, lady, mother, 2 children and servant, M Graver, Dr Roosevelt and lady, H A Crane, R H Griffin, Miss Tolson, Miss Boruen, A K Moore and lady, J G Anderson, lady, 3 children and servant, Miss S Chaires, Miss E Chaires, Miss E Hastings, C Chairs, J D Roland, Miss S Anderson, Dr E Parsons, lady, 4 children and nurse, T R Borden, Dr T K Dunham, W P Tefft and lady, E Dickerson, J B Gamble, Dr Banks, A P Houston, A Low, T R Bloom, E Jencks, lady and 2 children, W R Simmons and lady Mrs Miller, J W Lathrop, lady, child and servant, Mrs W F Holland, Miss M Chaires, T Davis and lady, Mrs Gammell and son, Mrs Saltenstall and daughter, J F Woodhull, lady and child, G W Johnson, C Gardner, P Cullen, G W Boyd, J J Brown, J M Cooper, Rottuer, Miller, Mrs Solomons and child, Mrs Pruden, Mrs Williams, L Church and lady E Henry, A G Henry and lady, Mrs Pauchtwanger, Miss M A Cody, J R Wells, T P Tainter, Mr Crawford, Mrs A Ayrult, J R Norton, P G Maguire, A B Luce, W H May, F J McCartney, D W Thomas, R A Beers, D S Miller, F H Rugles, W S Nichols, W W Mount, G Woodward, W Foster, A L Pope, E Waitzfelder, H P Horton, J W Miller, C B Hutchinson, Miss A E Pitman, C E Platt, J C Sturdevant, F Towle, S Coleman, S Congdon and son, Gen Hamilton, O P Hamilton, Mrs S Toombs, Mrs Cowdry, Mrs Carter, N M Hyatt and lady, D W Belden, Mrs J Mitchell, Miss Chapman, Mr Richmond, G Freeland, H R Beers, J P W Read, M R Dennis, G W Cowdry, S Childs, Mr Feutchwanger, H R Duke, A H DeWitt, G M Willett, C Gardner, J Colby, A S Thomas, C T Lathrop, J M Mulden, F Talley, M H English, W Sprague, S Paddock, D Hickock, W P Cott, J Yates, J Sprague, T Orman, A Scott, M Butman—161 cabin and 87 steerage passengers.

Per steamer Ivanhoe, from Jeffersonton—Mrs Dr E Riley, child and servt, Miss Brown, Miss Riley, Miss Cunningham, R Piles, H Young, D Brown, M M Thomas, M Solomons, R Luckerson.

BATHING HOUSE.

J. M. Haywood respectfully informs the Gentlemen of Savannah, and Strangers, that his Warm, Cold, and Shower Bathing Rooms, are now ready, and will be constantly open East side of the Pulask House, joining his Hair Dressing Room. Price of Bathing 25 cents.

N. B. I am now prepared to receive Yearly customers. Price reasonable, according to how many times they may Bathe per week,

sep. 10 J. M. H.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

9 October 1850, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Ivanhoe, from Burnt Fort, &c.—Mrs D E Riley, child and servant, Miss Brown, Miss Riley, Miss Cunningham, R Piles, H Young, D Brown, M M Thomas, M Lacklison, R Lachlison.

Per steamship Florida, from New York—H Solomon, Judge J H Bronson, R L Watkins, J M Middleton, C Campbell, lady, daughter and niece, Mrs A Hart, M A Cohen, lady, mother, two children and servant, Miss S Anderson, T R Borden, Mr T K Dunham, W P Tefft and lady, E Dickerson, J B Gamble, Dr Banks, A P Houston, Andrew Low, T R Bloom, E Jenks, lady and 2 children, W R Symons and lady, Mrs Miller, Mrs W F Holland, Misses M E and S Chaires, J W Lathrop, lady, child and servant, Thos Davis and lady, Mrs Gammell and son, Marvin Graves, Dr Roserelt and lady, H A Crane, R H Griffin, Miss Solson, Miss Borden, A K Moore and lady, J G Anderson, lady, 3 children and servant, Miss E M Hastings, C Chaires, J D Roland, Dr E Parsons, lady, four children and nurse, Mrs Saltonstall and daughter, Jno F Woodhull, lady and child, Geo W Johnson, Chas Gardner, J M Cooper, Bottnor, and Miller, P Cullen, G W Boyd, J J Brown, Mrs Solomon and child, Mrs Pruden, Mrs Williams, L Church and lady, L Feuchtewranger and lady, A G Hessey and lady, E Henry, J R Wells, Thos P Tainter, Mr Crawford, Miss M A Cody, Mrs A Ayrult, J R Norton, P G Maguire, A B Luce, W H May, D V Thomas, F G McCartney, R A Beers, E S Ruggles, D S Miller, W S Nichols, W W Mount, Geo Woodward, A L Pope, E Waitzfield r, H P Norton, W Foster, J W Miller, E B Hutchinson, Miss A E Patman, Chas E Platt, J A Sturdevant, F Towle, W P Cott, D Hickock, Thos Orman, Geo Hamilton, O P Hamilton, S Colman, S Congdon and son, Mrs S Toombs, Mrs Cowdrey, Mrs Carter, N M Hegatt and lady, D W Belden, Miss Chapman, Mrs John Mitchell Mr Richmond, G Freelander, H R Beers, J P W Reade, M R Dennis, G W Cowdry, S Childs, H R Dirke, A H Dewitt, G M Willett, Chas Gardner, Jno Colby, A S Thomas, C T Lathrop, J M Mulden, F Tilley, M H English, W Sprague, S Paddock, Jno Yates, J B Sprague, Mr Butman, Mr Wood, lady and servant, A Scott, 87 in the steerage.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
11 October 1850, 2.

NEGOTIATION ABOUT CUBA.--It is stated on the authority of a correspondent of the London *Herald,* under date of Paris, Thursday evening, that arrangements are on foot between Spain on the one side, and England, France and Holland on the other, by which Spain, on condition of having Cuba protected by the joint action of these powers, engages to pay the debt due by her to English, French and Dutch creditors.

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Louisville Courier
11 October 1850, 3

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO TEN O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Galt House.

R O Rayree, Frankfort;
J W Smith, Ark;
B Stout, do;
E Parmele, N O;
E L Davison, Springfield;
E H Dixon and F, N O;
G B Pressburg, do;
J H Heland, do;
W C Doom, Mo;
C E Walker, Madison
R D Brown, Tenn;
A Dall, Balt;
C C Stewart, Ark;
G Brown, Ia;
J O Riverfield, Ark;
W B Freligh and L, N O;
W Pritchett, Phila;
T B Warfield, Miss;
L S Ballard, St Louis;
J M Gallup, do;
J A Palmer, Vicksburg;
J A Gamble, St Louis;
P Randolph Va;
T J Adams, Georgetown;
A J West, Frankfort;
Bishop Andrews, Ga;
I M Foley, La;
Mrs J J Hardin and D, Ills;
R B Batman, Tenn;
C Stone, do;
E M Hughes and L, N O;
S Wolf, do;
A Hill, do;
J Livingston, do;
E Giguet and F, do;
C Hover, Mass;
D P Bigelow, Vicksburg;
Miss Bigelow, do;
G I Brush, N Y;
Hon Jeff Davis and F, Miss;
A Hicks, Chief Nation;
M Judson and F, N O;
Mrs Robitaille, do;
J H Maxwell, Natch z;
T J Thomson and L, St Louis
J R McCay, Ills;
T L Lawyer, Tenn;
Capt Hill, N O;
J H Jones, do;
Miss Bradford, Miss;
W A Pitman, London;
F Hoyt, Bardstown;
H Irwin, Lexington;
J Shy, do;
J B Saire, N O;
J Neal, Cin;
J J Seales, Nashville;
W H Gorin, do;
N T Sullivan, Bixton;
C J Patterson, Tenn;

Louisville Hotel.

W Hunter, Mobile;
T R Bowman, Cin;
J W Oliphant, Boston;
B Yost, Cin;
Mrs J Boyd, Cannelton;
Miss Boyd, do;
Miss Smith, Boston;
J C Boyd and L, do;
J W George, Lexington;
J R Weathers, do;
C K Smith;
H J Morgan;
S W Smith, Tenn;
A A Hughes, Ala;
Capt Bell and L, city;
N B Cook and L, N O;
G C Greene, S C;
Mrs Vontress, Morgan field;
Mrs Ratcliffe, Paducah;
G C Manees, Miss;
H Lyne, Henderson;
B Kock, N O;
J C Cross, Memphis;
S T Harrington, Va;
Miss Bragg, do;
R C M Lovell, do;
L Tapleton and F, La;
C Sterdevent, New Albany;
J R Dubois, Ills;
F Rance, do;
M Scearce, Lexington;
J Scearce, do;
R Nalle and L, N O;
W C Shanks and F, Stanford
J B Short and F, do;
H Short, do;
W J Tompson, Mo;
F B Conrad, N O;
Mrs Conrad, do;
T Lawson, Cin;
T R Welch, Nicholasville;
C T Johnson, Pittsburg;
B S Watson, Simpsonville;
B F Feuney, do;
J Helm, Danville;

Exchange Hotel.

D F Armstrong, Memphis;
G J Vanpelt, Ohio;
J Harlan, Frankfort;
C Sanders, Shelby co;
S B Kyle, Mo;
R Hooper, do;
P Hooper, do;
A Hooper, do;
J Briscoe, do;
J L Irvine, Tenn;
Miss Chrisman, Fayette co;
A Higbee, do;
J S Kelley and L, Mo;
W B Phillips, do;
Miss A McElroy, do;
J Land, Liberty, Ky;
J T Embree, Martinsburgh;
E T Shockency, Henry co;
D W Shockency, do;
G R Moody, do;
W Bently, New Albany;
W Fields, Boyle co;
J Fields, do;
Mrs A Gordon, Shelby co;
J A Gordon, do;
W Mitchell, Westpoint;
R L Tinsley, Chesnut Grove
R M Booker do;
M B Moody, Henry co;
W Calloway, do;
W T Lancaster, Shelby co;
Miss Bryant, do;
Miss Stone, do;
P Stone, do;
Mrs Delany, do;
J Dul..., do;
A Fore, do,
J T Brown, do;
Capt Warener, str M Cave;
W R Baker, do;
D G Rumsey, ko;
J B Sellman, Greensburg;
J Sanders, do;
L A Warlick, Ia;
J Wilson, do;
W B Marshall, Greenaburg;
T S Anderson, Miss;
W W Pennington, do;
W McAfee, Harrodsburg;
J Cobb, Danville;

Hotel De Rainc.

J Tarlton, Oldham co;
W P Harns, Mt Washington
I D Stone, Bloomfield;
Maj A Tarlton, Oldham co;
J McCall, Cin;
R Buchanan, N O;
R M Park, Elizabetown;
J M Barbour, Lagrange,

Bowles House.

T R Pinkston, Westport;
J Clemons, Shelbyville;
H Burgess, Cloverport;
J Thompson, Floyd's Fork;
J R Hickman, Shelby;
F M Webb and L, Henry co;
L H Warren, do;
M R Warren, do;
J M Smith, Mt Eden;
S L Haines, do;
Col Tarlton, Oldham co;
R T Kightley, Franklin co;
Mrs Kightly, do;
T Wilson, Shelbyville;
J R Hickman, do;
J Pearce, Simpsonville;
W J Cunningham, Bridgep't
C Smith, Frankfort;
A C Browne, Harro's creek
R Wharton, Harrodsburg;
C Quinn, do;
A Cruse, Bardstown;

Commercial Hotel.

S Baer, Owenton;
C Abraham, do;
J McReng, Somerset;
S C Pales, Cin;
J McDougall;
G W Mudd, Lebanon;
T T Botts, Iowa;
T J Miller, Mo;
Master Miller, Mo;
J Hardin, Greensburg;
C Roberts, county;

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CITY OF JACKSON

11 October 1850, 1

Affairs in Cuba.

We have had the pleasure, says the Boston Journal, of conversing with a merchant of this city who has just returned from a visit to the island of Cuba. He represents the excitement there in relation to the Lopez expeditions as still being very intense.—The expedition is the subject of conversation among all classes and a very strong feeling against the American residents and those who visit the island on business has sprung up, as one of the evils of that ill-advised movement. Our informant confident that the trading class, the merchants, are almost unanimously in favor of the revolutionary movements, and would aid it so far as in their power, without rendering themselves liable to detection.

The authorities are very minute and rigid in their examination of foreigners arriving at the island—and they are not always noted for their gentlemanly demeanor while pursuing their investigations.

Military discipline is still enforced with rigor, the militia being required to drill regularly. Guards are stationed on the wharves at Cardenas every night, and the most vigilant precautions are taken to prevent a surprise. While our informant was there, a great alarm was created by a smoke which was seen on one of the islands in the bay, and which was caused by a fire left by a party who had visited the island. The Cubans thought it was a steamer with troops, waiting for the approach of night to effect a landing. Reconnoitring parties were sent out, and as they failed to get any satisfactory solution of the mystery, the regular troops were ordered out, and headed by the Governor, were stationed along the wharves, where they remained during the night. The militia were also placed under arms, ready for action at a moment's warning. The next day enabled them to ascertain the cause of their groundless fears.

It is amusing to hear the rumors which prevail on the arrival of a steamer from New York. One of the most current while our friend was there, was that Garibaldi, the Italian Patriot, had pledged to General Lopez that if he would effect another landing with 5,000 men, he (Garibaldi) would in *five days* after he heard of the fact land another force of 5,000 men. Of course it was understood that the arrangements for such a movement were all complete—steamers in readiness, men selected. &c., &c. By many of the people these rumors are believed to be well founded, and they are in constant apprehension of another invasion.

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

11 October 1850, 2

New Cuban Movement.

A rumor is abroad of a new expedition against Cuba; and from the activity displayed in fitting out many vessels at the different naval stations it is inferred that President Fillmore is preparing to crush it.—The Washington Republic, the organ of the government, copies an article from the Courier des Etats Unis, which asserts that the reports of a new expedition against Cuba, have assumed such a degree of consistency, that it is no longer possible to regard them as a mere fanciful rumor. The Courier says that preparations are going on secretly and with great activity, since it is desired, to act at once before the reinforcements expected from Europe, shall have placed the Island in too formidable state of defence; and more especially before the organization of a line of steamers between Cadiz and Havana shall have put Spain within a few days reach of the Colony.—Gen. Lopez, it is well known, has not been inactive since the failure of the expedition at Cardenas. He recently returned from New York to New Orleans. It is generally supposed that the new expedition will sail for the Island of Hayti.

☞ **Col. Fielding Davis, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District, arrived in town on Wednesday evening.**

☞ **Hon. C. Pinckney Smith, Associate Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, arrived in Jackson on Wednesday evening, from his residence in Woodville. The Judge has been indisposed for some time past, owing to a fall from the cars, but he is now, we are glad to say, in good health.**

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

11 October 1850, 3

Military Strength of the Slaveholding States.—Letter from Gen. Felix Huston.

(Correspondence of the Georgia Telegraph.)

NATCHEZ, Sept. 7, 1850.

"SAML. J. RAY—DEAR SIR: I am much gratified at your estimation of my views as to the military strength of the slaveholding States, set forth in my letter to the Nashville Convention.

"From some cause or other only five hundred copies were struck off—which, of course, cannot give general publicity. I really think that this matter should be unstood in every neighborhood, and then there will be no danger of panics which may lead to the destruction of our property.

"I also fear that a mistaken want of confidence in our strength leads many to take counsel from their fears and pursue a timid course, which will utterly ruin and destroy them.

"You ask my opinion as to the position of Mississippi. I will give it candidly.—The people of this State are more generally united than those of any State except South Carolina.

"For a time, when propositions for compromise were made in Comgress and Senator Foote sanctioned them, there was a disposition to wait, under the belief that "compromise" must mean mutual concession and advantages. But hardly any could realize that under so popular a name, measures should be proposed which would effectually debar the people of the Southern States from participating in any of the advantages of the Territory conquered from Mexico without leaving their slave property behind them.

"As this fact is made manifest that the whole drift of the compromise, or the bills passed separately is to forever exclude the slaveholder, the public mind is busy in calculating the result of this state of affairs. They are satisfied that it will be most deplorably ruinous.

"All see that if California is admitted with the exclusion of slavery in her constitution, she carries with her the balance of the Territory. No one can point to a slaveholder who is foolish enough to move to Utah or New Mexico. Thousands upon thousands will move to California if they could do so with their slaves—but to go to New Mexico, to have their negroes appeal to the laws of Mexico, and sue out a "habeas corpus" to be tried beforo judges to be appointed by an Abolition President would be too great an act of folly for any sane man to commit. And then he would know that even if the courts should decide the Mexican laws not to be in force, Congress stands ready to pass the Wilmot proviso the moment they deem it necessary to exclude slavery.

"Set it down, that if the South submit to these monstrous aggressions there will never be another slaveholding State admitted into the Union. A child can make the calculation as to what will be the fate of slavery.

"You may rest assured Mississippi will be as staunch in support of the principles she has avowed as any State in the Union.

"You speak of the course of New Orleans as shown by the papers. I do not believe that the State of Louisiana will support the compromise bill collectively or separately. The upper part of that State is as sound as the State of Mississippi, and I have understood that the citizens of French decent may be relied on; but it is hard as yet to speak with certainty as New Orleans is nearly one-third of the State and has great influence, and the overflow of the Mississippi has for a time paralyzed the State. I reside in Louisiana and feel confident that she will be in a short time alongside of her Southern sister States.

"You refer to the course pursued by Speaker Cobb. I read his letter with great pain. To insist on the doctrines of "non-intervention" at this time is to insult our understanding. When the door was open for the admission of slavery into the Territory, we could not get "non-intervention"—but now when the door and every avenue is closed against us, to ask us to suport "nonintervention" to keep the door shut is preposterous.

"Propositions are made with reference to time and situation. When Mr. Webster made his great speach at Baltimore in which he stated that all the North wanted was stability in our tariff laws—the tariff was high—now when the tariff is lower he does not want stability he wants change. Who blames him? His propositions were made for a purpose. We had a purpose when we proposed "non-intervention," and the most of those who now proclaim that it is the true "Southern doctrine" would not go with us. No attempt was made at the Philadelphia Convention in favor of "non-intervention." But when "intervention" has done its work we are asked to ratify it by "non-intervention."

"Intervention" began before the Territories were acquired by the attempts to annex the Wilmot proviso to the three million bill and to the treaty with Mexico.

"The refusal of Congress to pass territorial bills without the Wilmot proviso, and to establish thereby courts for the protection of property was "intervention."

"The passage of the Wilmot proviso in the Oregon bill was "intervention."

"The instructions of Northern Legislatures to their Senators and Representatives to vote for the Wilmot proviso, and against the admission of any more slave States, was "intervention."

"The assumption of Northern adventurers not attached to the soil, who had never laid a rail or built a house, of the rights to make a State Government in California and exclude slavery, was most unconstitutional "intervention."

"The most glaring act of thirteen thousand voters of all languages, colorse and countries, not three thousand of whom would have been entitled to vote under the most liberal franchise law of any State in the Union, by which they undertook to exclude slavery from ten degrees front on the Pacific and from an area sufficient to make six States, was most insulting, unwarrantable, and unconstitutional "intervention."

"The action of the Executive Department of the General Government, in sending agents' and turning the officers of our army into emissaries, to excite a gold seeking rabble, to form a State Constitution, when it was known that the slaveholding States would have no voice therein, and their rights destroyed thereby, was a most gross usurpation and unconstitutional "intervention."

"Why, sir, we have had nothing but "intervention" for the last three years.

"Why, sir, the lukewarmness, the support of usurpations, and the treachery of Southern statesmen has been "intervention" and tended greatly to exclude slavery from the Territories.

"And now when "intervention" has done its work, we are told that it is a violation of our own doctrine of non intervention for us to seek to remove any of the barriers which have been thrown in our way.

"And forsooth, our honor will be saved if the North will magnanimously be content with all the Territory conquered from Mexico and bribed from Texas, and not pass the Wilmot Proviso.

"Our honor was gone when the Wilmot Proviso was annexed to the Oregon bill, and I do not see how it can be redeemed by stultifying ourselves, now by applauding the miserable tricks and jugglery which are forever excluding us from our Territorial rights.

"As for myself, sir, I am openly for secession. I do not think that the North will attempt to use force to compel a political connection which they have esteemed above the most narrow-minded prejudices. But if they do, we will whip them into their senses. Very truly.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Courier
12 October 1850, 3

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO TEN O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

Galt House.

W S Yerger, Miss;
J C Chamberlin, Cin;
Mrs Holmes and D, La;
R R Estill and L, Miss;
B B Taylor and L, Lev;
Mr Pugh and L, Bardstown
W G Johnson, do;
Mrs A W Rollin;
2 Misses Bennet;
J T Burnam, lady and son;
Miss Burnam;
A Lincoln and L, Mo;
H Onion, Texas;
H Thompson, do;
C Eaton, N Y;
S Hart, La;
Mrs Hart, do;
T Hunton, N O;
W D Lancaster, Marion co;
H A Spang, Pa;
H C Berry, La;
Dr O M Blanton, Miss;
Dr Theobald and F, Balt;
G R Ghiselline, Hawesville;
A M Gaslay, Lagrange;
C Huntingdon, N O;
J Hughes, Frankfort;
T Y Brent, city;
Miss Flournoy, Nashville;
E M Yerger, miss;
J Doniphan, Augusta;
R H Perry, Covington;
L M Flournoy, Paducah;
J Woodruff and L, N O;
J Tatem, N Y;
C D Bonney, Shelbyville;
G Shropshire, Bourbon co;
J H Strickland, U S M;

Louisville Hotel.

J Hadwell, Liverpool, Eng;
Miss Hadwell, do;
R W Mantell, do;
R H See, Phila;
F Lloyd, N O;
J B Barnard, Conn;
T J Durant, N O;
H Murdock, Miss;
W Gosling and F, Tenn;
J W Nelson and L, Miss;
T Merriwether, Shelby co;
C M Peak, Warsaw;
J L Cassady, Cin;
J M Martin, N O;
J Baskett, Henderson;
J Powell, Miss;
W Smith, Owenton;
G Copeland, Cannelton;
J Hall, do;
M Copwell, N O;
T B Sherron, St Louis;
J Garth, N O;
S Roberts, do;
C M Puther and L, N O;
Z M Lagoon and L, La;
Miss Reynolds, do;
M J Reydolds, do;
Miss M Bridges, Miss;
Miss M E Ritchey, do;
Miss Bridges, do;
Miss T Shields, do;
A Shields, do;
P G Johnson, do;
A P Harris, Columbus;
B D Fonda, Richmond;
S H Howard, Harrington;
P W Powell, St Louis;
N B Terry, Henderson;
M W Staples, Texas;
H O Neal, do;
R C Mason, do;
W White, Ky;
J Thompson, N Y;
J B McCollum, do;
J W McCollum, do;
H I Spotts, str Chattanooga;
J W Boyd, Shelby co;
J B Craighead, Nashville;
J Erwin, do;
R Cromley and L, Lexington
Miss Cromley, do;
W C Hamilton, do;
A T Boyd, Columbia;

Exchange Hotel.

G M Cundiff, Va;
S P Bascom, Glenville, Ky;
W J A Menemeoh, do;
T F Bethel, Ia;
P Dent;
W E Graham, Henderson;
J C Howard, Morgantown;
A Gordon, Shelby co;
J Allen, Daviess co;
J E Mitchell, Owensboro;
G R Hynes, Woodbury;
J M Kirkendall, Greensb'g;
S F Moore, La;
A Edwards, do;
Rev R Deering, Shelbyville;
Mrs Deering and F, do;
J H Wheeler, Lagrange;
A McHatton, Woodsonville
W Mansfield, do;
W H Lewis, do;
J B Smith, do;
C C Robbins, Henry co;
T L Bullock, Frankfort;
Z White, Woodford;
W H Bishop, Vincennes;
S E Smith, do;
A W Francisco, Cin;
Miss K Francisco, do;
Miss M Norris, Tenn;
Miss S A Long, Cynthiana
Miss Coleman, do;
J W Wallace and L, Miss;
Mrs Hamilton, N Castle;

Hotel De Raine.

R Lee, Westport;
H W McCain, Lagrange;
G L Vallandingham, Georgetown;
R O'Neill, Lagrange;
W D S Taylor, county;
R J Torlton, do;

Bowles House.

J Middleton, Clayvillage;
H Waldron and L, Henry co
A Lincoln and L, Mo;
G McKinley, Taylorsville;
A P Middleton, Shelby co;
J C Chamberlin, Cin,
H Russell, Oldham co;
W Shake, do;
Mrs Morris, Richmond;
W J Luther, Lagrange;
W L Ball, Ark;

Commercial Hotel.

R Shotwell, Miss;
G C Smith, Lexington;
J Henry and L, Frankfort;
Mrs O'Neal, do;
Miss McDonald, do;
J W Moore, Franklin;
Mrs Moore, do;
M S Winer, Clarke co;
N Lipscomb, do;
D R Thomas, Hartford, Ky;
S Mangey, do;
G H Craft, do;
T W Ray, do;
R Fisk and F, Marion co;
H P Short, Stanford;
B R Young, Elizabethtown;
J Mason, Lewis' Bottom;

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The Daily Picayune.
12 October 1850, 1

Havana Correspondence.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *October* 2, 1850.

A few words to travellers and invalids who resort to Cuba, particularly Havana, during the winter season.

A passport should be procured from the Spanish Consul at the port of departure, or if one has been already obtained from other authorities, then it should be countersigned by the Consul aforesaid. In this passport the head of a family, the female relatives and the servants may be included, but no sons over age. Such is the difficulty in landing colored servants that it would be best never to bring them.

American money, although not current, can, to any reasonable amount, be exchanged here at par, but if pillared quarters or head pistareens can be procured, it would be better to bring them, as silver here bears a premium of three per cent. over gold. In purchasing Spanish gold be cautious against the numerous light pieces in circulation. Invalids should bring only winter clothing (or a single suit of drill besides.) Other persons should bring chiefly summer clothing, cloth pants being seldom required.

The superb mail steamers Falcon, Ohio and Georgia, ply between New Orleans, New York and Havana, leaving the former port the 13th and 28th, and New York the 11th and 26th of each month; passage from New Orleans $35 and New York $70. The beautiful mail steamer Isabel leaves Charleston the 1st and 15th of each month; passage $40. Invalids often prefer going to Charleston by land, there to embark in the Isabel, and thus avoid the passage round Hatteras in the winter season. The British mail steamers arrive and depart twice a month, conveying passengers to Vera Cruz, all the West India Islands and to Europe.

At Havana there are no regular hotels, but there are boarding-houses at a charge of from two to two and a half dollars per day. Steamers and railroads convey travellers as far as Bagua la Grande, on the north, and St. Jago de Cuba on the south side and intermediate ports. At Guines, forty-five miles by the railroad from Havana, and at Matanzas and vicinity, there are boarding-houses, but in other parts of the Island it is difficult to find accommodations. Dr. Wilson, an American, has recently established a house on the bay opposite Havana, for the reception of those invalids whose condition requires extra attention.

The northern side of the city of Havana extends to the ocean, and the regular trade winds circulating in its rather narrow streets, between the tall store-houses, make it comparatively cool, the thermometer rarely going above 90° in the shade in summer. Its general health is remarkable, aside from the yellow fever, which disappears in September and returns in May, and the inhabitants are almost entirely exempt from the numerous diseases of a cold climate, viz: consumption, pleurisy, quincy, asthma, &c. It is a popular error to suppose yellow fever countries to be "sickly places," for whilst the acclimated strangers or the natives are as secure from taking the disease as a Northerner would be from catching a bad cold of his neighbor, it is remarkable that those very countries are known for their general health.

The proximity of the city of Havana to the ocean has been objected to by physicians for consumptive patients, but this depends in a degree upon how far the disease has progressed. In truth, if the case be a bad one, the lungs deeply affected, I have rarely known benefit to be derived from any change of climate; but if it be an incipient case, and the patient will act with ordinary prudence, certain good will be the result. Unhappily the invalids come here with the belief that the climate is to do every thing for them, whilst much more depends upon their attention to diet and avoiding exposure to bad weather, &c.; particularly those who, when getting a "little better," flatter themselves that convalescence is established, and indulge in those points to the height of imprudence; others who find no immediate relief move about from place to place in search of it, exposing themselves to cold, and speedily exhausting the means which if judiciously used in a fixed spot would insure at least their comfort, and give them a chance of recovery. Others, overcharged with a book of instructions from their own physicians, which in most cases are of service, but not to the entire rejection of the advice of medical men acquainted with the workings of the disease here. Many of them indulge inordinately in the rich fruits of the island, which unfits their stomachs for the digestion of a proper nourishment; and some of them to whom milk has been prescribed as a sustenance eat a hearty meal of solids, and then drink a glass or two of milk, as if it were a panacea for all the ills of the body. But the most fatal error of the invalid is in leaving the island too early. In March the weather becomes quite warm, and the invalid, fancying that his improved condition and the apparent approach of spring warrants his return home, encounters on the coasts of the United States keen winds that in an hour may undo all the benefits he has acquired at so much expense and loss of time. The object in seeking a Southern climate is to be enabled to live in the open air; more warmth can be enclosed in one's own room at home, but the consequences would of course be injurious. If the invalid, therefore, quits the winter climate I have described—the thermometer ranging from 65° to 75°, very rarely falling to 60°—to encounter the variable weather you have in the States up to the middle of May, he will rarely escape the fatal effects of the sudden change.

These hasty remarks are founded upon an experience of twenty-five years; and I would conclude them by adding that I have never known a case of threatened consumption that was not checked by a timely resort to Cuba, aided by the judicious and prudent conduct of the patient!

The mere travellers and seekers for amusement will find ample remuneration for the "fatigues" (from three to four days in floating steam "castles") of the voyage in this city, the third only in population in the Western World, with railroads and steamers to convey them over the best parts of the country. The opera in all its force opens in about ten days, and continues five months, and will be succeeded by Jenny Lind's concerts. The national sport of bull-fighting is again coming into favor, and it is said a large sum has been subscribed to build a new amphitheatre for the purpose. One sight of this barbarous exhibition generally satisfies an American.

During the recent political disturbances here but one American citizen was subjected to any molestation, and he was released upon discovering that his arrest was made upon false information. All fear of any further movement of Lopez and his party seems to have subsided. A. Z.

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Cincinnati Gazette

17 October 1850, 3

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO 5 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

Walnut Street House.--J E Brewder, Springdale; O A Bouram, do; J M Gray and lady, Eaton; N Leonard, Harrison; J D Marc, Lebanon; F M Blair, do; Col Hawkins, lady and child, Connersville; J Nichols, Smithfield; N Easton, Union Village; W Daily, Connersville; D C Collins, do; C B Smith, do; C Holloway, Union Village; M Patton, Lebanon; W P Fishback, Batavia; B S Reddinger, Ky; S B Smith, Mt Hope; J G Potter, Newport; H Daniels, Columbus; Mrs C Chambers, Eaton; Miss Conwell, Ia.

Burnet House.--J W Hanzour, Ky; J Montgomery N O; H H Dodge, Cleveland; S Taylor, New Haven; A H Bigelow, Cleveland; Miss Austin, Boston; J K Smith; W B Belknap and lady, Louisville; H Daniels, Columbus; C E Butler, Tenn; T J Graham, Portsmouth; S G Terry, do; S Poxley, Wheelersburgh; O C Dair, Portsmouth; G W Reddick, H Rock; L E Tomlinson and lady, Portsmouth; Mrs M Hurd, do; R J Dodge and lady, Marietta; E F Colerick; Fort Wayne; Miss McCarty, do; Miss Elsall, do; J Hurd, River; H Rankins, Georgetown; J M Rankins, do; Mrs Tubman, do; L A Thomas, Frankfort; W V Fisher, Wellsburg; G Brown, Pendleton; H B Franks, do; D J Fields and lady, Louisville; Miss Sheridan, do; H Edwards, Ky; J Thompson, N Y; T Brown, Ky; Miss W Pope, do; Mr Avery, Athens; Mrs Col Whistler, Newport; Miss Whistler, do; R Cooper, Maysville; J McMiller, do; J G Jenkins, Balt; J Rodney, Delaware; W Peane, Carrollton; Mrs Gray and daughter, Camden; D Pruden, Lafayette; Rev Dr McClay, N Y; Mrs S H Brown, Dayton; Dr Ree, Newark; W H Hubbard Columbus; J Burtram, Marion; O Palmer, Buffalo; K Smith and lady, Dayton; J Mills and lady, do; N Dean, River, Rev D Hutchinson, St Louis; J J Killingwood, Shelbyville; P H Sawyer, Pittsburgh; H H Taylor and lady, Lexington, J L Kennedy, Louisville, J Lester, Evansville; G Jamison, Indianapolis; Dr Winslow, J Miller, Madison; W M Dutton, do; J M Storer, Hancock Co; Clinton, Phila

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
17 October 1850, 2.

HEROINE.--A young Cuban lady who participated in the late struggle for the Independence of her country, and who belonged to the staff of Gen. Gonzales, is now in our city. She is on her way East, and will remain here but a short time.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
19 October 1850, 2.

Cora Montgomery.

Cora Montgomery, one of the leading literary women of this country, is in New Mexico, writing letters to the New York Tribune. This woman is a philosopher and statesman. She has been in the habit of visiting Washington every winter for the purpose of advising even our gravest Senators, and it is said that her diplomacy is not surpassed by the shrewdest politician. It is said that she is capable of doing more in this line than any man, excepting perhaps two or three like Clay, Benton and Webster. She has written political articles on the most difficult questions for our leading periodicals; and the fact that she is seeking adventure in the western wilds proves that she is no common person.

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The Daily Picayune.
22 OCTOBER 1850, 2

Letter from Havana.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *October* 18, 1850.

Dear Pic.—Since I last wrote you Havana has been a perfect Bedlam for rumor. The expedition—they are coming—they will be here to-morrow—seven steamboats and seven thousand men—three steamboats and ten thousand men—one steamer and three frigates—Lopez and Quitman—Lopez and Gonzalez—Lopez and Garibaldi—Lopez and forty men—and so we run. Meanwhile all business is stopped, money hides its head, and sellers of real estate are one thousand to one to the buyers. I do not exaggerate when I say the state of the Island, both political and economical, is sad in the extreme. These continued alarms are very nearly as bad as an open civil war could be. The Government has taken every precaution, and the fleet are at sea, and the army ready to start at a moment's warning. Some ten days since the rumor run that a general massacre of Creoles was to take place on a certain night. Everything was in an uproar—information was conveyed to the Government—arms were purchased on every side—patrols were established through the streets—the houses were closed at an early hour—men gathered in knots, armed with most ferocious looking knives, and the night wore on in peace and quietness. It was probably the work of some malicious Malagrida who, for thirty-six hours, kept the city in a ferment.

In Matanzas something of the same kind was got up on the same day, which brought about a far more mournful result. As the story runs, certain old Spaniards, desirous to revenge the spite exhibited against them, employed a fellow to spread the report that he had arms for sale. No sooner was this known than several Creoles, in their eagerness to get hold of anything in shape of weapon, applied to him. He gave them to understand that he had them secreted upon the bank of the river, and that it would be necessary to go at night and in a launch in order to avoid observation. The bait took, and the time was named. Four young men started up the river. In the meantime information, probably of an exaggerated character, was given to the Governor, new in his office, and unfortunately for all, a picket of soldiers in citizen's dress was placed in ambush to receive them. When the launch touched the bank the young men leaped out, and the soldiers set upon them. In the fray one soldier was killed and two badly wounded. Three of the young men were taken, one of them with four bayonet wounds and a musket ball in his body—the fourth escaped. In Matanzas several arrests were made immediately, among them two of the richest and most respected citizens—Messrs. Garcia and Hernandez Morejon. As soon as information was conveyed to the Captain General he perceived the mistake that had been committed in disguising the troops and turning them into apparent robbers, and ordered the examination to be immediately finished. No proofs were to be had, and consequently the prisoners have all been put at liberty, except the wounded man, who lies in the hospital in a very dangerous state.

Such scenes as these need no comment, and our only reason for chronicling them is to give a picture of the exasperation that exists between the Spaniards and the Cubans.

The opera opened on the 10th, with "Lucia de Lammermoor," by Bossio and Salvi, and was well received. The rush was very great. The portraits of the Queen and King graced the theatre, and being etiquette night the officers of the army were in full gala. The show was a fine one; Cuban beauty never shone with greater lustre. The public here not being very *au fait* of the strict code, did not pay that regard to the image of her Majesty which is customary at the court. Not only many of the citizens but several of the officers left their seats before the curtain had covered the portraits at the close of the performance. This want of respect caused the General's cheek to flush.

A great deal of talk was caused in town by the public disappointment at the hot opening of the season with "I Puritani," as was intended, and a report was circulated that it had been prohibited by the Government. "The Government are afraid"—"the duo is too exciting," was heard on all sides. On inquiry it turned out that one of the censors, in his superabundance of fear or caution, had advised the empresario "under existing circumstances," not to give "I Puritani"—at least so said Marty on the wharf the other morning. As the censor is well known to be in constant communication with the Government, the people took it for an exhibition of fear on its part, which has tended not a little to trouble men's souls. Such acts as these do their own cause no good, and it would be more prudent in them to give "existing circumstances" as little importance as possible in public. Over caution may induce them to hold up a bugbear, but we doubt if prudence would sanction it. "I Puritani" was given on Tuesday last in fine style and to a full house, and was well applauded. Steffenoni, Salvi, Marini, and Badiali would bring down any house, and they brought down the Habaneros with a rush. In other amusements we are scant. One more bull-fight and the "baiters" leave us for Matanzas. The "Indian dodge" don't take very well.

Four days since a black man was garotted for stabbing a soldier. The crowd on the Punta to see the execution was very great. In a short time four Chinese, "Asiatic colonists," are to be executed for killing one of their companions. He was stabbed in sixty places. In the country, matters in the police way are sadly lax, and bands of robbers prowl in all parts.

I am credibly informed that the British Government has sent to its Consul here an order from the Spanish Government at Madrid, directing the immediate release of the fifth man taken at Cardenas after the departure of Lopez. You will recollect his four companions were shot. This one, a Scotchman, had his sentence commuted for some act of kindness to a Spanish soldier. Now, on the demand of the Court of St. James, he is to be released, while American citizens, taken out of the Spanish jurisdiction, must wear the chain. Will the day ever come that an American out of the precise limits of his own country can say with pride, "I, too, am an American citizen?" There must be a change of policy, first, on the part of the wiseacres of the capital.

Since writing the above the Pizarro has returned from watching your coasts, and is now coaling. The war steamer Colon is also in, but is preparing for sea. The Pacific came in yesterday from New York in four days and nineteen hours. The Ohio came in this morning, and since her arrival the expeditionary "eyes" have it. Will it be a second Round Island or Cardenas affair? The future is pregnant, but will she bear a mouse?

In relation to our new Governor, we have no further information. Some say he will not come, having resigned when on the point of departure, and others that he is daily expected.

Yours, PEREGRINE.

P. S. The story runs boldly that the expedition has already sailed, one steamer and two sailing vessels, with 1,800 men, from some point on the lake, and will soon be on our shore. Several men-of-war go to sea to-morrow. P.

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The Daily Picayune.
18 October 1850, 1
Evening Edition

AMERICANS IN CUBA.—The Havana correspondent of the N. Y. Sun says that as he has seen in several papers published in the North that Americans enjoy the same privilege as heretofore, he feels bound to correct the mistake. An American, if he is known as such, cannot pass through the streets of Havana without being called freebooter, pirate, &c. Nearly every day difficulties occur, and one is now confined in the prison for the awful crime of drawing a pistol on a soldier who threatened his life with a drawn sabre. Those who witnessed the transaction declared unanimously that the soldier first insulted the Californian, and that the latter drew the pistol only in self-defence.

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The Weekly Herald and Tribune.
New York, (U. S.),

22 October 1850, /

Conspiracy in Cuba.

It is stated that a party of Spaniards, peninsulars, had concerted a plan for deposing Count Alcoy from the commandment, and of assassinating him, as well as several Creoles, obnoxious to this body of Spaniards on account of the influence they exert by their wealth, their wisdom, and other patriotic virtues on the annexation movement. Gen. Roncali was apprized of the plot against his authority and his life, and took his measures to defeat it, which he did. The result is that two persons were arrested, and are now imprisoned for their connection with the affair.

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Florida Republican
Tallahassee

24 October 1850, 3

Arrivals at Jacksonville Hotel.

Oct. 20th, E. W. Gamble, Tallahassee O. H. Gadsden, James Gadsden, Fla.; Miss Edwards, Fla: R. Boyd, Savannah; Jacob Butherford, Empire Mills; 22. S. S. Stephens, Madison, Fla.; Jno. W. Pace, Capt. Smith, Black Creek; Henry Sadler, Fla.

PORT OF JACKSONVILLE, OCT. 17.

Oct. 18th—Brig Harriet, Kelly, N. Y.
22—Sch. Lidia Ann, Forbus, Sav'h.

Oct. 16th—Sch. Mary Eliza, Morris, N. Y.
18th— " Fandalia, Townsley, Bridgport.
19th— " Albert Finel, Anderson, N. Y.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
28 October 1850, 2

FROM HAVANA. The schooner *Zephyr*, arrived at Charleston, brings dates to 15th inst. About thirty of the most distinguished and wealthy citizens of Matanzas were arrested during the early part of the present month, on suspicion of being concerned with the LOPEZ expedition.

Two cargoes of Rice from Charleston sold at 11 rials, and one cargo from Savannah subsequently at 10½. The cargo of the schooner Brothers, from Charleston, just arrived, had not been disposed of. The Produce market remained unchanged.

☞ A Havana letter dated 18th inst., says the British government have demanded and obtained the release of the Scotchman who was taken with others of Lopez's expedition at Cardenas. It is something to be a British subject after all.

It will be remembered that the Spanish steamer Pizarro was reported cruizing on our coast a few days since. The letter alluded to says: the Pizarro has returned from watching your coasts, and is now coaling. The war steamer Colon is also in, but is preparing for sea. The story runs boldly that the expedition has already sailed, one steamer and two sailing vessels, with 1,800 men, from some point on the lake, and will soon be on our shore. Several men-of-war go to sea to-morrow.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

31 October 1850, 3

Arrivals at Jacksonville Hotel.

Oct. 25th.—J. P. Santmyre, Fla.: Jacob Rutherford, do. 27th.—H. F. Titus, Miss Titus, H. R. Saddler, do.; G. Harvey, J. F. Frink, J. H. Dixon, Savannah: Col. Henry Floyd, Ga.; Doct. Ambler, New York: H. O. Moss, do.; Thomas M. Stephens and Lady, do.; Mrs. Chester Moss, do.: H. T. Bilbo, Ga. 28th.—David Floyd, Gen. Hopkins and son, J. Rutherford, Fla.

PORT OF JACKSONVILLE, OCT. 17.

Oct. 28th—Brig Alabama, Yates, Sav.
" —I. B. Lunt, Hardy, New York.
29th—Horace Greely, Chase, N. Y.

CLEARED.

Oct. 26th—Sch. Albion, Lupkin, N. Y.
" —Joseph James, Mitchell, N. Y.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

31 October 1850, 2

Sintomas de revolucion.

Con pena mezclada de placer y esperanzas hemos leido las últimas nuevas de Cuba traidas por el vapor Isabel en su viage del 8 del presente de la Habana. Las cartas que hemos recibido de esta ciudad, de Matanzas, Trinidad, Puerto-Principe y Santiago de Cuba, nos dan pruebas inequívocas de los sintomas revolucionarios que aparecen en todo el cuerpo Cubano de estremo á estremo de la hermosa Antilla. Iniciada la juventud, mejor dicho, el pueblo en el movimiento revolucionario primero por el desembarco en Cárdenas y despues por la lectura de los mismos periódicos del Gobierno que en su loco empeño por desacreditar y aun ridiculizar la causa de libertad y la independencia mas la ennoblecen y enaltecen,—la revolucion ha dejado de ser el monopolio de los pocos ricos é ilustrados conspiradores, ha pasado al dominio de sus legitimos amos, de los que deben hacerla triunfar en los campos de batalla, pues seria hasta necedad negar que habrá batallas; y ya, sin temor de que se nos tache de arrogantes podemos asegurar que la revolucion de Cuba perecera con el último Cubano.

Todos los elementos y todas las circunstancias tienden á hacer creer que la revolución de Cuba tendrá pronto y feliz término. A pesar de los obstáculos que siempre y de infinitas maneras ha opuesto el Gobierno á la difusion de las luces, la poblacion criolla, merced á sus buenas disposiciones y á su frecuente comunicacion con estrangeros por las franquicias del comercio, ha podido elevarse á una altura de civilizacion á que por desgracia no habia llegado la del continente hispano-americano cuando emprendió la gloriosa obra de su regeneracion política. Entre los mismos españoles las ideas liberales del siglo, junto con las revueltas civiles de la propia Península han operado un cambio favorable á la civilizacion y sobre todo á las nociones de legislacion, gobierno y economia que tantos siglos de despotismo civil y religioso habian trastornado y casi completamente obstruido. Asi que hoy seria imposible que se reprodujesen en Cuba los monstruos de la humanidad—Moralea, Morillo, Boves, Zuazola y Antoñanza, ni en el lamentable caso que se reprodujesen encontrarian dóciles criollos que los ayudarán á degollar criollos, como sucedió en Méjico, en Nueva Granada, en el Perú y en la tan heroica cuanto infortunada Venezuela.

Además, tales han sido la ciega codicia y la suspicacia del Gobierno, que asi como otros se grangean amigos con reformas, mejoras y concesiones, él no ha sabido mas que grangearse enemigos en todas las clases de la sociedad cubana, por su pertinaz rutina, por el maligno propósito de estancar la civilizacion, y por la desatinada idea de usurpar con el mayor descaro los derechos sociales y naturales del pueblo. Por decontado, con pocas escepciones el Gobierno hoy se apoya únicamente en la fuerza mercenaria. ¿Pero aun esta le ofrece garantías de seguridad? Presintiendo de que se componen en su mayor parte de hombres condenados al servicio de las armas por sus opiniones políticas, pues ni aun el cebo de enganches facilita su venida á América, donde les espera muerte casi cierta bien al rigor del clima, bien al de la disciplina militar, que es mas bárbara que en Rusia,—unos se hallan cumplidos é injustamente recargados con dos, tres y cuatro años, otros estan comprendidos en la amnistía del año procsimo pasado y tambien retenidos en las filas del ejército con injusticia, no solo porque son difíciles y deficientes los reemplazos, sino porque su transporte á España demanda costos que el erario no está en disposicion de aprontarlos;—de que resulta que unos y otros se hallan violentos y prontos á entrar en cualquier plan que los saque de tan larga como dura esclavitud. A esto ha de atribuirse el que deserten todos los dias por decenas y veintenas, el que sin cesar se sucedan unos á otros los motines y las ejecuciones de soldados en todos los regimientos de la isla; por fin, el que con tanta facilidad y entusiasmo se uniesen á las fuerzas libertadoras que desembarcaron en Cárdenas en Mayo último.

Ahora bien, un pueblo oprimido, saqueado y despojado de sus naturales y sociales derechos como lo está el de Cuba, mas que siente ya la fuerza que le dan el número y la justicia, junto con un ejército violento, maltratado, y tambien con la conciencia de la gran injusticia que le hacen sus jefes,—¿qué mejores elementos pudieran ofrecer para llevar á feliz remate una revolucion política? Ni qué circunstancias mas favorables pudieran presentarse que la de haberse puesto de acuerdo á estas horas el caudillo con los revolucionarios y estos entre si, gracias al suceso de Mayo, y á la necedad de los periódicos del Gobierno, la de conocerse por hechos que los Estados Unidos favorecerán y aun apoyarán eficazmente el movimiento, la de ser notorio que España cuenta con limitados y muy precarios recursos para defenderse, y la de estar probado que el crédito del gobierno de la metrópoli se funda, al menos hoy, únicamente en la posesion tranquila de Cuba y Puerto Rico?

Sinembargo, hemos dicho que habiamos leido las últimas noticias de Cuba con pena mezclada de placer y esperanzas, y ahora añadimos que su lectura nos ha causado dolor. Placer, grandes esperanzas produce en nosotros la nueva de que al fin el fuego patriótico arde con viva llama en el corazon de los Cubanos, que arrostran la saña del tirano circulando proclamas, escritos y versos revolucionarios, que en secreto se adiestran y en secreto se arman para apoyar el movimiento con eficazia, en una palabra, que se deciden á conquistar con sus propias manos la suspirada libertad y la noble independencia. Pero nos causa dolor el saber que un puñado de españoles (su número no puede ser grande) de seguro sin bienes raizes ni familia en Cuba, sea, por ignorancia, sea, y es lo mas cierto, por un feo y rastrero egoismo, trabaje y se empeñe en dar á la revolucion cubana el caracter feroz y sangriento que manchó las páginas gloriosas de la de Venezuela. Hablábase de planes para deponer al Capitan General, bien quitándole el baston en un motin, bien asesinándolo, poner en su lugar al Comandante General de Marina Armero, y pasar á cuchillo los criollos mas notables por sus riquezas y sus virtudes patrióticas. Quizas a la hora en que escribimos estos renglones se ha desencadenado el monstruo de la guerra civil, y ha empezado á correr la sangre de españoles en las calles de la Habana y Matanzas. ¡Que dia de gloria para el *Diario de la Marina* y *La Crónica* de New York!

Rogando a Dios por que tan desgraciado principio no tenga la revolucion de nuestra querida patria, concluirémos por hoy diciendo, que si hay en Cuba españoles bastante desnaturalizados y bastante bárbaros para bañarse en la sangre de sus propios hijos solo por que estos reclaman y desean alcanzar los derechos que sus padres gozan en la Península, de ellos será la culpa, y sobre ellos caerá la maldicion del mundo cristiano y civilizado. Que estamos resueltos á conquistar estos derechos cueste lo que cueste, preciso es se convenzan de ello los españoles de allá y de acá, que pondremos todas nuestras fuerzas y nuestro empeño en conseguir nuestro objeto, tambien es preciso que lo reconozcan; que procurarémos destruir y allanar cuantos obstáculos se presenten en nuestro camino, asi mismo deben esperarlo, que á tan dura é ignominiosa esclavitud preferimos la muerte, es cosa que muy pronto pensamos probar al mundo. Delante del Dios que rije el Universo, en nombre de la Verdad, de la Justicia y de la Razon, protestamos que no nos mueve en esta empresa ningun odio, ni espíritu de venganza contra individuos, corporaciones particulares ó provincias, ni aun contra el mismo tirano que con el sustento nos arrebata los mas preciosos derechos; dénos la libertad y la independencia, déjenos formar un gobierno nuestro, y puentes de plata le harémos, para que se vuelva al infierno de donde salió, y tan amigos quedarémos de España y de sus hijos, como lo éramos antes de la revolucion, y como lo serémos mientras la lengua española sea nuestra lengua. Asi Dios nos ayude.

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

31 October 1850, 2

Cuando pelean las comadres, se descubren las verdades.

Por el artículo de *España y Cuba* que se lee en la *Patria* de Nueva Orleans del 8, claro se ve que pluma nueva y *revisada* ha entrado en su silvestre y estéril campo. Aunque mas rancio que el aceite con que ungieron las sienes del negro Emperador de Hayti, hemos podido leer el tal artículo, pues al fin y al cabo está escrito en Castellano. Por su contesto se saca en consecuencia que ó bien *La Patria* ha renunciado á la patria, ó no tiene mas sesos que un güiro seco, ó bien que el Ministro Español se ha negado á pagarle los 30 pesos de suscricion que segun ella misma le debia; lo cierto es, que despues de decir quinientas mil sandezes acerca de si España tiene ó no necesidad de vender á Cuba, si tiene ó no derecho, de si los Cubanos son gente ó carneros, descarga tan tremendo pedrisco sobre el Ministro y su defensora *La Crónica*, que no les deja hueso sano. En pocas palabras, del primero que hasta ahora ha pasado por zorro viejo, dice que no tiene mas astucia, habilidad ni actividad que un topo, y de la segunda que hasta la presente la ha saludado como colega y avisada centinela del despotismo colonial, no dice menos sino que por servir los intereses de los traficantes en azúcar que la sostienen, descuida y aun estravia los intereses de España.

Sean estas observaciones ó acusaciones ciertas ó no, fundadas ó no, nosotros dejaremos á *La Patria*, al Ministro Español y a *La Crónica*, que allá se las campaneen, como se dice vulgarmente, y nos ocuparemos por breve instante de las sandezes del supra citado artículo.

Si España tiene necesidad ó conveniencia de vender á Cuba antes de perderla, son cosas que tocandole á ella tan de cerca, sabrá y podrá graduar siempre y cuando le viniese en talante. Sobre si tiene ó no derecho de vender, ya este es otro cantar. Debemos decir á, *La Patria revisada*, pues parece que lo ha olvidado, que España en todas épocas ha perdido, cambalachado, cedido, abandonado, y vendido, si señor, *vendido* por dinero cayos, islas, peninsulas, continentes con caseríos, pueblos, villas, ciudades, provincias, pobladas no de carneros ni de cabras, sino de gentes que hablaban el español; probando así no solo que tenia mucho que perder, cambalachar, ceder, y abandonar y vender, sino que podia y tenia derecho.—Todo el continente hispano-americano fue perdido por España, Jamaica y Trinidad cedidas ó cambalachadas, la parte oriental de Hayti abandonada, La Luisiana entre cambalachada y vendida y las Floridas VENDIDAS. Vaya Ud. a esta Peninsula y á la isla de Trinidad y encontrara millares que hablen la lengua que Ud. habla, y se desengañará que no eran carneros, y que cuando España cedió á Trinidad y *vendió* á Florida las cedió y vendió con gentes y todo; por mas señas que uno de los redactores de esa *Patria* donde ahora Ud. *revisa*, fue una de esas gentes vendidas, que no nos dejará mentir. Luego España tenia derecho: luego no sea Ud. sandio, señor *revisor-empatriado*.

Ahora, si en caso de venta, los Cubanos serán los compradores, ó los comprados, preciso es tener la cabeza huera, ó el corazon lleno de malicia y de ideas muy rancias el alma para no ver, que pues los Cubanos tratan seriamente en separarse de España, compraban su libertad é independencia, y los Estados Unidos no hacian mas que negociar la compra. ¿Por qué no habia España de querer vender si la venta le ahorraba una pérdida sin compensacion de la única colonia que hoy le produce cinco ó seis millones de pesos limpios, de polvo y paja? Por que no habian los Cubanos de querer comprar su libertad é independencia de España por cien millones de pesos [precio que Ud. le ha puesto a Cuba], si esto les ahorra el pagar anualmente diez y ocho millones de contribuciones, y sobre todo, si les evitaba los horrores y estragos de una guerra, quizas larga y sangrienta? Venda España que Cuba compra; pero si no quiere vender, peor para ella, Cuba grangeará su libertad e independencia con la espada.

En la cuestion de derecho para vender, el revisor *empatriado* parte de una base falsa, y cae en gravisimo error. Se ha empeñado en ver en Cuba una provincia de España y no una colonia de esplotacion; y en los cubanos, españoles y no meros colonos sin voz, voto, ni derechos de ninguna especie en la administracion civil, económica y judicial de la isla. Mire á Cuba y á los Cubanos tales cuales son en su estado presente, y tal vez no le parecerá inicua la venta, el cambalache, la cesion, el abandono, ó el mútuo de Cuba por España. A buen seguro que si esta quisiera vendernos, cambalacharnos, cedernos, ó darnos en mutuo á los rusos, ó á los turcos, no se detendria en consultar nuestra voluntad. ¿La consultó para darnos en prenda á la Inglaterra? Consultó la de los Floridanos para venderlos á los Estados Unidos? Consultó la de los luisianenses y trinitarios para cambalacharlos? Le repetimos que no sea sandio.

Pero por Dios, señor revisor-*Patria* en Nueva Orleans por ahora, no se le ocurra mas la otra sandez de la nacionalidad cubana, en el estado actual de su esclavitud política, porque sin echarlo de ver quizas, agrega Ud. la burla al insulto, dado que los esclavos ni aun la nacionalidad de sus amos pueden reclamar. Sobre todo, no manifieste tanta ansiedad por la ridícula nacionalidad de los cubanos, que ellos no se lo agradecen un tantico, antes miran con el mayor desprecio que un mercenario *parvenu* sin patria, ni hogar conocido, y lo que es mas, sin fé en los hombres ni en las cosas, se arrogue el derecho de hablar en su nombre y lleve la impudencia hasta atribuirles sentimientos que rechazan, opiniones que detestan. Servid á quien os paga. Cuba solo reconocerá en sus legítimos hijos el derecho de intrepertar sus sentimientos y sus opiniones.

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

31 October 1850, 2,3

Correspondencia de "La Verdad."

Como comprobantes de lo que decimos en nuestro artículo sobre *Síntomas de revolucion*, ponemos aquí estractos de varias cartas que hemos recibido de la isla de Cuba.

Con fecha 14 nos dice un amigo desde Charleston.

"Ofreciendo bastante interés las últimas noticias traidas por el vapor Isabel, me apresuro á comunicárselas segun me tiene prevenido, en el concepto que son fieles pues me las transmite uno de mis mas allegados. Helas aquí—En la noche del 3 del actual esperaban los nuestros con gran impaciencia el togue de degüello acordado por el partido Armerista, el cual no se efectuó, sin duda porque tuvieron tiempo para calcular que no se les esperaba con las manos vacias, y que si venian por lana era mas que probable saliesen trasquilados. Ello, despues de haber circulado muchos anónimos y plantado mucho pasquin en que manifestaban á Roncali, a Villanueva, á Santovenia y á Reñalver que sus cabezas estaban á pique de desaparecer de los hombros, nada hicieron. Bien es que Roncali redobló vigilancia, é hizo bajar tropas á la Fuerza, reforzando con ellas las de palacio y las de Intendencia —"La juventud hierve de entusiasmo; el movimiento hacia el campo es grande; aquí se esperaba al General Lopez del 4 al 8: la impaciencia crece con la tardanza, tal que será muy fácil empieze la *jarana* sin esperar las filas libertadoras; la tropa es.... nuestra. El nombre del General Lopez se oye cada vez que un soldado toma un raso de vino."

Con fecha 7 nos dice otro amigo desde Key West.

"En setiembre (á fines) Don Fulgencio Salas marchó á Pinal del Rio con los lanceros para sofocar ó contener un *pronunciamiento* de los soldados estacionados allí; á causa, segun se dice, de hallarse cumplidos y retenérseles las licencias (muchos millares hay de estos). Al negocio le han echado tierra. El Pizarro llevó á Salas y no sé si alguna tropa de infanteria. Esto marca disgusto en el soldado."

"Los buques negreros siguén haciendo sus *piraterias*. En el Morro, con el miedo que tienen, descubrieron en dias pasados una goletica por Cójimar recogiendo hombres, leña, fusiles, y un cañoncito, &c. Figuranse que eran.... criollos: sale Armero (el *humanitario*) con el Pizarro y pesca la goleta...., pirata. Era un buque negrero. Asi que metió en el puerto de la Habana á remolque la goleta, aconsejó á su capitan que otra vez fuese mas cauto, sacando guia para Nuevitas, &c., é hiciera su negocio. Despues, como se alborotó la Habana, para hacer papel de justo, se pusieron al capitan y tripulantes dos dias en la cárcel. En seguida llamó Armero á los comerciantes, dueños del barco pirata negrero, y les dijo que no lo comprometieran, &c."

"Todos los que tienen tienda en la Habana, ó establecimiento público, estan esperando á Concha con pavor, por aquello de renovar las licencias, pues ya hasta para vender pan se requiere."

"El isleno Bernardino Hernandez, que fué asesinado en Cárdenas por el Gobierno Español, dejó siete niños, ya sin madre, porque esta ha muerto despues del sentimiento."

Con fecha 6 nos dice otro amigo directamente.

"El gran alarde de las milicias, paró en un desarme general, que ha dejado á muchos parados, y á todos disgustadisimos los mas los catalanes, que ya se creian dueños de la Habana. Como vds. saben, de todas las provincias de España hay aquí gentes, pero las que mas abundan son las de Cataluña, que, vds. tambien saben tienen monopolizado el comercio de víveres en toda la isla. Creen ellas, que si Cuba se independiza, ó se anexa, pierden su monopolio, y he aquí la razon de su alboroto y acaloramiento. El Capitan General, que parece les conoce el flaco, no les hace caso, y de aquí el odio que le tienen."

"Si los periódicos ponen la venida de España de tres ó cuatro mil soldados, es porque otros tres ó cuatro mil se vuelven para allá licenciados. Los cumplidos y disgustados por detenérseles las licencias son muchos Esas venidas de soldados no son mas que ruido y apariencias: se enumeran los llegados, pero no los salidos."

Con fecha 8 nos dice otro amigo de la Habana.

"A consecuencia de haber quitado el General Roncali las armas á las milicias, los catalanes formaron una conspiracion para alzarse en armas el 6 á las diez y media de la noche, acudir á la Plaza de Armas, atacar el palacio de la Capitania General, apoderarse de Roncali, matarlo si no queria ceder, para poner en su lugar á Armero; despues de lo cual pensaban apoderarse de los cuarteles y fortalezas, cerrar las puertas de la ciudad á fin de que nadie de la poblacion esterior pudiése entrar, y hecho lo cual, segun unos, empezarian á matar criollos, los mas notables por su riqueza é influjo; segun otros no harian mas que darles un buen susto y quitarles cuanto dinero tuvieran para festejar á su ídolo el barbarote de Armero."

"Los tales conspiradores de nuevo cuño, parece que no contaban con la huéspeda Casi me pesa hoy que se descubriese su diabólico plan, porque estaba curiosísimo de ver cómo lo llevarian a Cabo."

"Despues del dia 6 se ven guardias dobles en todos los puestos, y muchos regimientos pasan noches seguidas sobre las armas. Ademas, en la mayor parte de los paraderos del ferrocarril de Guines dia y noche hay máquinas listas á la disposicion del Gobierno. Eto indica el tarugo que este tiene continuamente en el cuerpo. Ayer tarde salió el Pizarro remolcando una goleta de guerra, y hoy debió hacer lo mismo el vapor Colon."

"Matanzas 15 de Octubre de 1850.

Amigos Editores.

Estamos en una crísis terrible, pisamos sobre un volcan, y no sabemos qué temer mas, si que estalle cuanto antes, ó aumente mas materias inflamables y reviente mas tarde y con mas fuerzas bajo nuestros piés.

No se admiren Uds. de lo que voy á referirles, sin separarme un punto de la verdad, ni exajerar los hechos. Siete dias ha que amanecieron presos (en bartolinas) Don Francisco de la O. García, Don Saturnino Hernandez, Don José Rubio, Don Gabriel Rojas, Don Benito Pacheco y otros muchos á quienes no conozco; habiendo logrado evadirse Don Francisco Hernandes Morejon y su hermano Don Pedro, Lara y otros presos.

Uds. que conocen á Matanzas podrán formarse una idea del luto y conturbacion que han reinado durante las prisiones de esos infelizes; pero mas se sorprenderán de leer entre los nombres el del bueno y pazífico, y de todo el mundo respetado y querido Don Francisco de la O. García; sin que para este ajumiento haya habido otro motivo que una delacion infame hecha en la Habana, y por la bola que circularon de que la noche subsecuente debia de darse en Cuba el grito de Libertad, y que aquellos individuos presos habian de ser los cabecillas que capitaneasen á la juventud insurjente de Matanzas.

Alguna cerbeza se tomó, y con bastante complacencia se esperaba que estos infelizes Cubanos fuesen condenados á garrote vil ó deportacion perpetua de la *siempre fidelísima Colonia de Cuba*! Pero mayor ha sido la sorpresa y sentimiento que á esos mismos celebradores de patíbulos y deportaciones, ha causado la determinacion del Capitan General, de mandarlos poner á todos en libertad. Todos, á escepcion de Hernandez, Pacheco y Rojas gozan de la que se llama libertad en Cuba; pero ni siquiera la instructiva se ha tomado á ninguno. Hicieron las prisiones el depravado Solis, Espinosa, el Coronel del Cuerpo y varios oficiales. Los presos fueron sumerjidos en humedas bartolinas donde permanecieron cinco dias, al fin de los cuales se les abrieron las puertas de los calabozos y se les dijo que estaban en libertad. Luego que se vieron libres, naturalmente se atrevian á prenguntar por qué los habian preso y ajado de aquella manera (algunos fueron conducidos á las prisiones públicamente amarrados por Solis), y como nadie les hubiese dado respuesta satisfactoria, sospechamos que ha habido alguna de esas infames denuncias y acusaciones para las cuales nunca faltan delatores, y sobran interesados en que las hagan, para robar y estafar á las desventuradas víctimas.

Qué les parece á Uds. de estos procedimientos judiciales? Qué dirán los Americanos cuando sepan como se prenden aquí á las gentes, y las juzgan, y destierran, ahorcan, confiscan bienes, y hacen tantas iniquidades? Qué dirán los que fundan sus esperanzas en las *concesiones políticas* de la Madre Patria á la leal Colonia? Esperarán que el gobierno salve á la Isla y sus habitantes de una revolucion que él mismo ha preparado con sus injusticias, con sus iniquidades, con sus latrocinios, con sus ultrajes y con esta infernal política que ha adoptado de sembrar la zizaña, las discordias, los odios entre Españoles y Cubanos, entre padres é hijos, entre blancos y negros, y entre todas las clases? Si tal esperan, ó no conocen al gobierno español, ó desconocen los sentimientos del corazon humano, y deben figurarse que el Cubano es el tipo

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

31 October 1850, 2, 3

de la humanidad degradada, ó el eslabon que une al hombre con la especie cobarde de los bípedos. Pero el hecho siguiente hará conocer que hay corazones tan templados y almas tan elevadas en los Cubanos, cuanto cobardes y rastreras en sus opresores

Por la tarde de la noche en que se hicieron las prisiones se acercó á Don Juan Arnao, un tal Don José Cabet (catalan) vestido de marinero, y le ofreció en venta unos cincuenta fusiles, que tenia ocultos en las Canteras, dándoselos á cuatro pesos uno. El inicuo Cabet habia tramado este ardid con un Oficial del Cuerpo, y para ello dieron parte á la "espina" (el Coronel del Rejimiento). El incauto Arnao admitió la proposicion de Cabet, creyéndole hombre honrado, ó por lo ménos interesado únicamente en vender sus fusiles de contrabando. Mas lo creyó cuando Cabet le exijió que llevase cuatro ó cinco compañeros á buscar los fusiles á las doce de la noche, al lugar de las Canteras, y punto que llaman la Tenería. En eso quedaron, y Arnao les habló á Lara, y á un Francés, amolador de tijeras y navajas, y á dos mas a quienes puso en el secreto de los fusiles. A la hora convenida fueron al punto designado, y he aquí que en vez de 50 fusiles, los recibieron 50 soldados vestidos de paisanos que al intento proporcionó el cobarde Coronel al traidor Cabet. Viéronse los muchachos cojidos en un lazo, en una emboscada ¡qué inespertos! qué incautos jóvenes! Pero tenian corazon, eran criollos, y se defendian con heroica resolucion con los puñales que llevaban, contra un número *diez veces* mayor. Escaparon Lara y dos mas: Arnao y el Francés llenos de indignacion y de coraje persistieron en la lid, é hirieron á cuatro soldados, de los cuales habrá muerto ya uno. Los valientes Arnao y el Francés están gravemente heridos. El primero quiso escaparse arrojándose al rio para salir á la quinta de Fuente. En consecuencia se ha pasmado, y el genio del mal ha querido salvarle y entregarle á su implacable enemigo que le tiene en un hospital con centinelas de vista. El Francés está preso y cargado de pesadas prisiones.

Justo es decir que el General Roncali se ha portado como gran político y hombre de sentimientos generosos. Esto le ha valido el mas alto encono de los Españoles y el aprecio de los Criollos. Los primeros se preparan, y no se reservan de decir que en una revolucion ó invasion, la primera cabeza que caerá es la de Roncali, á quien acusan de traidor, pastelero, vendido á los anexionistas y otros cargos tan ridículos como increibles, solo y tan solo por que Roncali no nos ahorca y destierra á roso y velloso, sin mas que una denuncia ó por solo complacer á nuestros enemigos, que todavía mas lo son de esa España cuyo gobierno son los primeros en detestar y censurar.

Si la espedicion de Cubanos y Americanos, nuestros amigos y hermanos se demora algunos meses mas, no sabemos en qué pararan las calumnias, las antipatías, las venganzas, que se sofocan sordamente pero que se revelan en la agitacion general como en el semblante de cada individuo. El dia menos pensado tendremos alguna denuncia de alguna conspiracion que se nos imputará como la que se imputó á los negros el año de 44: y ahí serán los tormentos, la escalera y el látigo, las confiscaciones, patibulos y destierros de inocentes víctimas del gobierno paternal de España.

Pero nó: el Cubano que conoce ya sus derechos, conoce su dignidad, y preferirá morir peleando por la libertad de su patria y de sus hijos, á vivir degradado y esclavo entre los pueblos libres de América. Deseamos un punto de apóyo, un Jefe militar, y los esperamos de esas playas; pero ¡vive Dios! que si no vienen, nos lanzaremos á la lid confiados en la justicia de nuestra causa, y en nuestro valor y en los recursos que nos brinda el pais que nos ha dado la vida. Esperamos con ansias noticias de Uds. en que confiamos mas que en las de otros periodicos, y si son privadas, mas que en otras cartas, pues las de Uds. siempre dicen la verdad, y no prometen lo que no estan seguros de cumplir.

De Uds su amigo y servidor.

YUMURI.

Sors. Editores de "La Verdad"

Ni leyes, ni justicia, ni garantias, ni fueros, ni derechos, ni siquiera patria tienen los Cubanos en Cuba! Aquí todo es opresion, despotismo, tirania y arbitrariedad: nada esperamos del Gobierno español, sino oprobios y ultrajes; la mano del poder todo lo abarca, y la insolencia y el descaro han fijado entre nosotros su despreciable y funesto imperio: 350 años ha que jemimos bajo el inicuo azote de un gobierno inmoral y prostituido que nos tiene sumidos en la ignominiosa servidumbre: 350 años de amarguras y cadenas: las fuentes del engrandecimiento de los pueblos se han esterilizado entre nosotos, la luz divina de la intelijencia eclipsada, sin estímulo, sin teatro donde hacer fulgurar brillantes resplandores, y las ciencias, las artes, la agricultura, el comercio y el progreso, en fin, yacen en lamentable abandono..... Necesario es aspirar á una completa regeneracion; necesario es que el valor y la constancia, el patriotismo y la dignidad del corazon, busquen un porvenir, y se conquiste una patria, y un nombre que no tenemos.

El Gobierno que nos rije, no castiga á los Españoles que conspiran contra el, y mientras que á los Cubanos por leves sospechas se les encarcela, roba y proscribe. Los españoles gozan de una impunidad escandalosa, porque ellos, pueden reunirse, hablar, y formar planes para atacarlo; a nosotros se nos ahoga la voz en la garganta, y *jémimos bajo la jurisdiccion del celador de un cuartel*, y apenas podemos alzar los ojos, para saludar la luz del dia. Y esto lo decimos, por que en estos últimos dias, de continuas agitaciones, de incertidumbre, de esperanzas y desaliento, los catalanes han intentado colocar al insolente Armero en lugar de Alcoy, concibiendo la terrible idea *de asesinar á los Cubanos bajo el techo de sus mismos hogares, indefensos y desprevenidos*; empero, fueron delatados, conocido su plan que estendia sus ramificaciones hasta la ciudad de Matanzas, y descubiertos. ¿Que ha hecho el Gobierno! permanecer indiferente, bien sea por un temor punible, ó por un indigno sentimiento de nacionalidad que no comprendemos. ¡A tan alto grado raya la diferencia con que son mirados los peninsulares por nuestro *justo y sabio gobierno* como incesantemente le llama la desentonada y mezquina prensa española, redactada por hombres vendidos, como el despreciable habanero Arazoza. Los Cubanos noticiosos de que se atentaba contra sus vidas se proveyeron de armas, y esto solo, ha dado lugar á torpes conjeturas, y á violentas prisiones. Ya hasta se nos priva de la ley que imprimió Dios en el corazon del hombre de conservar su existencia; y los medios de precaucion y defensa son otros tantos motivos que inspiran á los tiranos temores y desaciertos.....

Hechos tan parciales como este, han desarrollado el principio de antipatia adoptado por el Gobierno que por desgracia separa ya las dos clases de Señores-españoles y esclavos-cubanos: estamos desengañados y conocemos las mezquinas tendencias de nuestro gobierno, y estamos convencidos de que nuestro porvenir en Cuba no existe; que no debemos tener aspiraciones de ninguna clase, ni transicion posible: Entre un partido insolente y opresor, y otro humillado y oprimido, no hay mas que un medio honroso, el triunfo completo de cualquiera de los dos. La revolucion es pues el astro luminoso que debe guiar á los Cubanos, señalado por la Providencia como termino feliz de tantos martirios: la revolucion es infalible como el único medio de recobrar tantos bienes usurpados, de alcanzar patria, porvenir, bienestar y, en una palabra, la santa y bienhechora independencia. En tan horrible situacion nos ha puesto el Gobierno, sembrando su ignorancia, antipatias, discordias y bárbaras pasiones contra los desgraciados Cubanos, y con no haber perdonado medio alguno de atraerse nuestro odio, nuestro desprecio y nuestra justa indignacion. Ya, ya ha logrado exasperarnos y no podemos tener mas sufrimiento, porque la resignacion tiene sus límites. ¿Cual es el Cubano cuya conformidad no se ha estinguido, y cuyo corazon no palpite de contento por la guerra?..... ninguno, ninguno: todos detestan al gobierno, interpretan sus mezquinas tendencias, y dispuestos están a sacrificarse en el altar de la patria. La hora del desengaño y del castigo ha sonado ya, y su vibracion dilá-

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31 October, 1850, 2,3

tándose por todas partes despierta el entusiasmo y el valor. Brille por fin en nuestro tenebroso horizonte una aurora; alzése un grito heroico, y volaremos todos a defender nuestra patria contra sus indignos y viles dominadores; sepúltese la tiranía, y la *Libertad* radiante de gloria, ofresca a nuestros ojos un espectáculo mas grandioso y sublime; salgamos de esta servidumbre bochornosa que nos envilece, que nos apaga la dignidad del alma y nos roba nuestro bien y nuestra felizidad; no por mas tiempo suframos tan dura opresion, y levantemos la frente, arrostrando sin temor los peligros.....

En vano, en vano tendemos la anhelante vista hácia el *Norte* para divisar nuestros libertadores; ellos tardan, y cada dia, cada hora, cada instante es un tormento mas; y la duda y el desaliento ocupan todos los ánimos.

La tiranía toca su fin, así como el sufrimiento no puede dar mas resignacion. La revolucion, no nos cansamos de repetirlo, es el desenlace de este drama en que luchan tantas y tan complicadas pasiones. Vengan, vengan nuestros hermanos que ansiosos y resueltos los esperamos; los instantes son preciosos y el triunfo nos alienta y llama. Las hojas del árbol de la Libertad brotan ya sus inmarcesibles palmas para las heroicas frentes de los libertadores, y el mismo Dios, marca el término de nuestros infortunios.

J. Cubanacan.

Habana y Octubre 10 de 1850.

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31 October 1850, 3,4

COSAS DE "LA CRONICA".

Leyó "La Crónica" las noticias de Cuba publicadas por el *Sun*, por el *Tribune* y por el *Boston Mail* con respecto al caso ocurrido en Matánzas de que se da cuenta en la precedente carta de uno de nuestros corresponsales; y por la característica torpeza de ese periódico, ó por falta de noticias y datos sobre el asunto, negó absoluta y redondamente el hecho, en su número correspondiente al Sábado último. Pero he aquí que, sin duda, recibiendo "La Crónica" noticias y órden de que hablase del hecho y viéndose en el conflicto de referir un suceso que, segun ella, "no habia sucedido," se acordó de aquello de Calderon que dice:

"Entre uno y otro aprieto
lo callaré y lo diré;"

y ¿qué hace? Zurce allá como su mezquino caletre le permite, un absurdo tejido de patrañas en que entran dos sarjentos, un coronel y un mulato que hablan, y cuarenta inocentones conspiradores que se dejan cojer como raton con queso, sin hacer la menor resistencia, ni siquiera echar mano de los "fusiles, pistolas, sables &." que tenian.—Pero el caso es que todos los informes verbales y todas las cartas recibidas aquí, en Boston, en Charleston y en N. Orleans, refieren la muerte de un soldado y las heridas de cuatro ó cinco mas, asi como tambien la aprehension del valiente matansero ARMAS que despues de haberse batido como un héroe con solo su puñal, recibió un balazo en una pierna y un bayonetazo en la cabeza. Presente "La Crónica" una prueba sola contra todas las que podemos mostrarles en comunicaciones de varios puntos y personas [reservándonos sus nombres por razones obvias] y solo entonces dejarémos de sostener que cuanto ella dice sobre el hecho de Matanzas es una absurda patraña, con la cual en vez de conseguir su objeto no ha logrado otra cosa que patentizar su escaso injenio en inventar falsedades para desfigurar hechos reales y verdaderos con intencion de ayudar á tenerse en pié al desmayado Gobierno que le paga el salario, segun pública voz.

Suponiendo por un momento, que tales 40 conspiradores hubiesen sido hechos prisioneros por los 240 soldados de las dos compañias que ella mete en juego,—miedo, confusion, y no "poco caso" serian el motivo que habria dictado la órden de soltura de los presos de parte de un Gobierno que solo por el recibo de una carta ó de un número de "La Verdad" destierra, echa á galeras y condena á muerte á los Cubanos.—Pobre "Crónica"! Juzga á los demas por sí y presume la sandia que puede comulgarnos con tortas de casabe. ¡Es mucho el *intríngulis* de cierta jente!

Al fin, hemos venido á descubrir por altos juicios de "La Crónica" que ya no se llama "piratas" solo á aquellos que invaden por mar el territorio de un país para libertar de la tiranía á sus compatriotas que los llaman, sino tambien todos los que conspiran dentro de aquel mismo pais, en tierra firme y en casas de campo. ¡Lo que inventa la jente de talento! ¡No hay duda de que "La Crónica" se pierde de vista por esas alturas en cuanto se infla con el espíritu de la honra nacional!

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31 October 1850, 4

RESTITUCION DEL EQUILIBRIO.

El Virginiano, periódico que sále á luz en Winchester, trae bajo fecha 16 el artículo que con el título arriba espresado, pasamos á traducir.

"El Norte tiene ya 16 Estados y el Sur 15, sin mirar á lo futuro, que viene preñado con tres Estados libres mas Oregon, Minesota y Deseret, es del deber del Sur, no solo por sí, mas tambien por la Union, tener muy presente que no se hallará á salvo mientras el Norte conserve preponderancia en el Senado, y que esa preponderancia solo se puede destruir con nuevos Estados de esclavos, porque es inutil pensar en prosélitos entre los Estados viejos. Donde, pues, debe el Sur buscar ese remedio?"

"El territorio redundante de Tejas, prometió desde su anexion la formacion de cuatro nuevos Estados. Ese pais no solamente es espacioso, sino que abunda en tierra buena. Todavia es materia de cuestion si en sus límites se encierra mas tierra de sembradura que la que contienen California y Nuevo Méjico juntos. Pero esto no es lo único que se requiere; se requiere poblacion, y sobre todo esclavos para hacer nuevos Estados de esclavos — La poblacion de Tejas es escasa para uno solo y de ella apenas un cuarto ó un quinto es esclava; número muy reducido para sacar el huevo que empollará otro Estado esclavo....."

"En nuestra opinion, del lado allá del Golfo, es donde el Sur ha de buscar lo que desea. Ahí está una isla en la apariencia colocada espresamente para su seguridad ó su ruina: es una isla llena de los elementos de riqueza y poder, la cual ademas, temprano ó tarde, debe infaliblemente quedar ligada á la Union, Mientras mas pronto suceda esto, mas ciertos y mas prontos beneficios procurará ella al Sur. Sus instituciones y productos son similares á los del Sur, pero un ciego fanatismo puede destruir aquellas instituciones y agotar aquellos productos, si se anda en vacilaciones. Cuba puede ser convertida en otro Santo Domingo, en una cueva de fieras á las puertas del Sur, por que ántes que verla pasar por violencia á los Estados Unidos, tanto Inglaterra como España desean hundirla bajo las olas. Si ellas pueden ó no cumplir sus amenazas, es materia de cuestian; pero lo que no deja duda, es que harán cuanto esté en su mano por repetir un segundo Santo Domingo."

Cuba tiene 1,100,000 habitantes, de los cuales 500,000 son blancos, que equivalen á *doce* Representantes meridionales. Produce ella sola dos vezes tanto azúcar como Luisiana y ademas tabaco y café. Sus minas de cobre son escelentes, y el valor conjunto de su comercio es mayor que el de todas las Antillas Inglesas juntas. De cuatrocientas á quinientas mil toneladas anuales entran y salen de sus puertos. La magnificencia de muchos de estos, es lo que constituye una gran parte del valor especial que tiene Cuba para el Sur. El puerto de la Habana *sería el único en la costa de los Estados Meridionales, al Sur de Norfolk, en el cual pudiera entrar un barco de línea.* Domina la comunicacion de las ciudades del Atlántico y del Golfo, y en mucha parte la del Istmo y por consecuencia la de nuestras posesiones del Pacífico. Vigila la línea de tráfico entre los Estados libres del Norte y los Estados libres del Pazífico, y de este modo, estando en las manos del Sur, serviria como de garantía poderosa para la continuacion de la Union. Seria ademas la clave del poder naval de los Estados Unidos, y una vez que los hombres del Sur tomasen posesion de él, no dejarian de comprender muy bien los hombres del Norte que desunion y ruina nacional, serian términos convertibles. El Sur no solamente ganaria fuerza, sino que esa fuerza le serviria para imponer al Norte. En la Habana el Sur tendria su Nueva York, con la ventaja de la posicion insular que no tiene la última ciudad. La Habana y Cuba formarian la ciudadela del Sur, como la Gran Bretaña y Londres forman la ciudadela de Europa.

Cuba, ademas, como objeto de adquisicion tiene esta inmensa ventaja,—que al paso que traeria principalmente al Sur grandes beneficios, seria tambien de gran valor para el Norte, se convertiria en posesion comun y por ambos sería mirada con toda solicitud y orgullo. Doblaria su presente tráfico con el Norte, proporcionándole un perpetuo mercado doméstico para sus granos y manufacturas. Aun los abolicionistas, si es que les queda la razon, deberian ver con complacencia un suceso que habia de poner fin al tráfico de esclavos al Norte del Ecuador.

En el Suroeste, el sentimiento á favor de esta empresa, cada dia se ahonda y ensancha mas y mas. En Nueva Orleans es peculiarmente fuerte y sorprende en razon á que, si bien se considera, Luisiana y Cuba deberian verse como rivales, porque los productos principales de ambos son iguales. Sin embargo, ello es asi, y la reciente derrota del Juez Bullard en Nueva Orleans, que fue presentado como candidato Whig para el Congreso, no se atribuye á otra cosa que á sus *anti Cubanas miras*...

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31 October 1850, 4

Aclaracion necesaria.

La Patria de Nueva Orleans ha publicado un escrito que se titula ALERTA A LOS CUBANOS y lo presenta como obra de un *Matanzero*.

Nosotros estamos autorizados por varios hijos de Matánzas para declarar que el autor de dicho escrito es un Ldo., no *Matanzero*, ni aun *Cubano* sino *Dominicano*, servil partidario y empleado del Gobierno Español, que por conservar su prebenda no se cura de tener vendida *pro témpora* su alma.

IMPRENTA DE "LA VERDAD."
Número setenta y medio, Church Street:

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The Daily Picayune.

5 NOV. 1850, 2

Spain—Sailing of Troops for Cuba.

One thousand two hundred and ninety soldiers had sailed from Cadiz for Havana, and further reinforcements were to sail for the same port on the 6th.

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The Daily Picayune.
5 Nov. 1850, 1
Evening Edition

LIBERTY IN HAVANA.—The Philadelphia Ledger states that Marini, who was one of the opera company recently in this country, now in Havana, was not permitted to use the word "libertad" in the famous duet in "I Puritani." An officer had strict orders to seize and imprison him if he used the word, and all who applauded him. The word "loyalty" was substituted. Marini, about a year ago, was sent to prison because he used the word "libertad" after it had been forbiddden. Everybody who heard the opera in Philadelphia, says the Ledger, must remember the effect produced by the sonorous voice of Marini, and the enthusiastic fervor with which he sings this fine piece.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

7 November 1850, 2

Arrivals at Jacksonville Hotels.

Nov. 1st—Col. R. F. Floyd, Charles F. Hopkins, John Dryedal, F. C. Humphreys, St. Augustine; 2d—H. F. Titus, Empire Mills; A. B. Wilder, Cool Springs, Ga.; E. Wold, F. McAdams, St. Marys, Ga.; Walter Fernandez, S. C.; Edward A. Bates, N. Y.; D. C. Murlock, S. C.; Miss Ladd, Maine; 4th.—Royal Werryman, N. Y.; Davis Floyd, Fla.; Alexander Young, Alligator; Mr. Mattair, Black Creek.

PORT OF JACKSONVILLE, NOV. 7.

ENTERED.

Oct. 31st.—Brig Orinoco, Haskill, New Y.
Nov. 1st.—" Sea Belle, Herriman, do.
" 4th.—Sch. Sciota, McFarland, do.
" " —" Barcelonia, Doliver, do.
" " —" J. P. Bent, Means, do.
" 5th.—" Henry Atkin, Randell, Boston.

CLEARED.

Nov. 2nd.—Brig Harriet, Kelly, New York.
" 5th.—Sch. Lidia Ann, Voorhees, do.

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The Daily Picayune.

7 Nov. 1850, 2

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *November* 2, 1850.

Dear Pic—Since my last we have been barren of occurences. Rumor has tired herself out; and for the last ten days we have had rest. When I closed on the 20th ult., the "ayes"—that there would be a new invasion—had it very much their own way, but in a day or two the alarm died out, and resolutions in the negative passed almost unanimously. Two days since the Pacific arrived from your port, and for a while no one was allowed to go on board either of her or of the Georgia that arrived at same time. The wharf people immediately began to surmise. After a while the story ran that Lopez had embarked at New Orleans; but no "note of preparation" was heard. The ships of war remained at their anchors, the troops were motionless, and no one was seen to go into the palace except a small, thin, good-looking young man, mild in his appearance as a May morn, without moustache, whiskers, or even "goatee," dressed in black, and that any one might readily mistake for "a messenger of glad tidings," a "herald of peace." He was not long there, and it soon became known that he was the clerk of the Spanish Consul in your city. What his tidings were is of course unknown, but from the continued calm it is presumed they were satisfactory. Rumor hid her head: so we must proceed to the opera, the only topic our city now presents.

The first operatic month has just concluded, as I am well convinced from the positive fact that I had three days since to pay my second month's *abona*—seventeen dollars—the receipt for which, signed by the "great empresario," lies before me. It comes rather hard these times, but there is no other resource for one who is only a "looker-on here in Vienna," a peregrine—see Walker—and who has so few acquaintances here and far more to see and hear than to say. During the month "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Lucrezia Borgia," "I Puritani," "Ernani," "Norma," and "Macbeth," have been produced with more or less éclat. It seems to me there is not so much spirit in the troupe as last season. Steffenoni is evidently less animated and has lost ground, and Marini does not excite so much applause; Salvi, tenor, has lost nothing, and La Bosio has improved in voice, but her manner and figure seem more appropriate to the parlor than to the stage. Badiali, baritone, has held his own wonderfully, and brings down the house. Vietti, tenor, is a failure, and the new tenor has not yet arrived, unless he is on board the Ohio.

Among the "prominences" at the opera is M'me Calderon de la Barca, lady of the Spanish Minister at Washington, who is here for her health. She is an intellectual looking woman, and, judging from her deportment, sprightly and animated in her conversation. The *on dit* gives her credit for plain speaking some times; for example, it is said she told the Captain General in a pretty straightforward way "that Spain must give up the idea of holding Cuba, for that not only the South but even the North were beginning to think they wanted it, and that when that people began to think they wanted a thing they got it; as for 'expeditions,' she did not believe one could be got up that was at all to be feared."

Our new Captain General, Concha, is daily expected, with a greater reinforcement of troops. Since the last steamer sailed, fully 1,000 have arrived. He comes in the first of the line of steam communication with Spain, the Caledonia from Cadiz. It is said he comes uniting the powers of Superintendente with those of Captain General. This is a union of the purse and sword. It is asserted in good circles that the present Intendant, the Count Villanneva, has asked for, and received permission to visit Europe. Who the new Intendant will be is not known. Several names have been mentioned, but none with certainty. The departure of the Count of Alcoy will be regretted by many here, for he unites the qualities of firmness and mildness in a manner that entitles him to impartial praise. He will depart immediately on the arrival of Concha.

The Matanzas affair has, in a great measure, subsided from observation. The wounded man who was taken after the affray, will, I am told, probably be sent to the chain-gang.

I am glad to see the movement with you in regard to the Tehuantepec route. Concurrent testimony from people here who know the Isthmus, declares it to be the only one at present feasible. I am sorry the company introduced in their resolutions one not to sell any land for one year. It seems to me this is only losing a year in the settlement of the country. Small sections not exceeding 640 acres, I would think, might have been sold to such as were disposed to become actual settlers. Convinced of the importance of the route, and the merit it has to be well received by the people of the United States, I might have looked to that quarter myself, particularly if rumors of expeditions continue to spoil trade here.

PEREGRINE.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

7 November 1850, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Gen Clinch, from Charleston—Miss Elliot, Mrs McKinlay, Messrs W Garvin, D W Mour, Col W Fuller, lady and servant, A J Freckle, D Clayton, lady, daughter and nurse, P Smith and servant Mr Walker, Wm Eliott, Mr F Wood, lady and servant, 3 deck.

Per bark Vernon, from New York—Mr J R Wood, lady and 2 children, Mrs Paxton, 2 children, Miss H Armstrong. Messrs H C Goodwin, R Murphy, J Inglam, 3 steerage.

Per bark Ella, from Boston—W Pierce, lady and 2 children, Mr C Cherry,

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
8 November 1850, 1.

DOWN WITH THE YANKEES.--In a speech at New Orleans, on the 16th ult., Senator Soule said:--"Gentlemen, I care very little for the opinion of this city. New Orleans is under Yankee influence--an influence which we must get rid of."

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
8 November 1850, 2.

CUBAN PRISONER DEMANDED.--A Havana letter dated 18th ult., says the British government have demanded and obtained the release of the Scotchman who was taken with others of Lopez's expedition at Cardenas. It *is* something to be a British subject after all.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
11 November 1850, 1

UNION AT THE SOUTH.--Judge Sharkey recently addressed a great Union meeting at Natchez, Miss., at which he declared, in the language of the lamented Jackson, that "the Union must and shall be preserved." He asserted that a majority of the members of the Nashville Convention were decidedly opposed to disunion.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
11 November 1850, 2.

CUBA.--The Philadelphia North American has seen a letter from Matanzas, representing that fifteen Cubans of high standing had been arrested on the 7th inst., and imprisoned, charged with being revolutionists. Among them were Don Francisco de la O. Garcia, Don Saturnino Hernandez, and others of the most influential and wealthy men of the Island.

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THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

12 November, 1851 2-

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th st.

R Gamble & lady, Fla
Miss J Gamble, do
G L Fay, Balt
J Arrieta & 3 ladies, Cuba
O Mills, Washington
Dr Chayrie, Havana
Mrs Chayrie, do
Mrs Silas, do
Mr M G Chayrie, do
A Gonsales & child's, do
J Sargent, Boston
G W Churchill, Mass
A R Hathaway, lady, child, & servant, S C
L St John, N O
R Dean, Md
M Ray, lady, & child, N Y
T A Randall, Phila
J M Baldwin, N C
J Norton, do
J W Allen, Ohio
W H Allen, do
B A Kuler, Phila
W H Jones, Middlebury
Mr Rein, Balt
Mr Wares, do
J Workman, U S M A
J Andrews, Pa
M Lowe, N Y
R Rice, do
G A Law & lady, Phil
S P Carter, U S N
C Shepherd, do
J. Norton, Me
J de Rendon & family, Pa
A T West, U S N
A Cross, Montreal
T Whitebush, Va
Miss Whitebush, do
Mrs Gillivan, do
Miss Gillivan, Va
J Rowan, Ky
T A Rundale, Philad

Brown's Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue between 6th and 7th streets

H C Knowles, lady, two children, & serv't, Ohio
T Washman, Tenn
W T Shanks, Balt
L R Nather, do
H O Butler, Pa
E Rice, Va
A W Canthorn, do
J De F Wallace, Phila
H T Davis, Va
J N K Graham, Phila
W Scharf, Balt
J M Mercer, Mexico
H G Worthington, Md
E Hall, D C
T E Williams, Md
Miss Crawford, do
E M Burgiss, do
J D Legard, S C
T G Curtin, N Y
J Bowes, do
H G Dulany, Va
R W Carter, Va
J Hunter, do
J De F Wallace, Pa
P A Paindle, Va
F J Perkins, do
P Gorman, Md
J McManus, George'n
J Proctor, Boston
T Garney, Mass
S Spathawk, do
C Harman, Mich
E Wood, Balt

National Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Mr Gamble, Fla
Gov Young, N Y
J S Thayer, do
B G Harris, Balt
D C Tuttle, St Louis
Mr Pringle, lady, and 3 children, S C
Mrs Hutchinson, child, and nurse, Ga
G W Winston, N Y
P W Roberts, Md
Mr Bostick & lady, S C
G W Carroll & lady, Ala
J B Norris, Boston
C H Pitts, Balt
F Buchanan, U S N
H F Hunt, jr, S C
J B Elwood, N Y
J Cole, do
L S Hasegood, Boston
J T Barnett, N Y
J Sawyer, Balt
A C Farrington, N J
N H Decker, Hudson
O Phelps, Washington
S Nicholson, do
N H Haleer, Md
W F Keith, Tenn
J Casker, Va
S Nicholson, D C
W P Burrall, Conn
W Fuller, N Y
N H Decker, Hudson
Capt B F Maulding and niece, Sacramento
J H Bates & lady, N Y
Miss C D Keith, Tenn
Miss V D Fauntleroy, Va
Miss N Fauntleroy, do
J Lee, Md
J P Clark, Va
G English, Phila
Gov Pratt, Md
J R Miller & lady, Va
Miss Miller, do
Miss Colee, do
Col Grasaty, do
R B Keys, Balt
R S Lawrence, N Y
C P Dixon, do
J Coggershale, do
G F Barber, Ga
H H Chase, N Y
H Bassauge, Paris
W P Williams, Balt

United States Hotel,

Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

J B Smith, Md
J M Brisco, do
A Lawton, Boston
A Fisher, do
W Flowerville, Va
J Whitehead, Philad
J F Voorhies, do
E C Hutchinson, Va
W J Middleton, Mo
W J White, Philad
T P Turner, do
J M Tenbton, Mobile
SSSimmons, Pau Prince
Mrs Haviland & son, N Y
W H Baner, Md
J H Smith, Ky
C West, Balt
S D Law, N Y
R W Wheat & lady, Va
Miss Lambert, Va
L H Young, N Y
R H Kearfott, Balt
W S Denney, Mass
M P Cayce & lady, Mo
Miss M E Dupay, do
A Dupay, do
H W Purdy, Md
W H Carter, Philad
Miss M A Albinson, Balt
J Ingles, N C
W Watson, Philad
B F Carter, Va

Gadsby's Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

G F Thomas & lady, N Y
Miss Watt, do
A Warner, Va
Mrs J P King, child & nurse, Ga
E Taylor, Va
H G Wheeler, N Y
Judge Brewer, Md
Mr Barstow, R I
G W Norris, Balt
Mrs E H Tubman, Ga
Mrs E F Thomas, do
Miss E H Thomas, do
L A Thomas, Ky
K W Ward, do
C L Duquesney, N O
J M S Causin, Md
O Sprigg & serv't, Md
Capt Walbach, U S A
J A Smith, Md

Irving Hotel,

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

E P Jackson, N J
Miss A Jackson, do
J A Brown, Ohio
W Magens, Philad
W T Williamson, N Y
Mrs Wise, Washington
Gen'l Churchill & lady, U S A
H R O'Neal, Ireland
J G McCulloh, do
F Armstrong, N Y
B Bates, do
S T Baird, lady, child, and servant, D C
L B Wilson, Balt
C A Easton, do
G W Fulton, Va
J F May, Onondaga
R R Wilson, do
J H Jackson, Phila
S P Gorman, N Y
J P Nolen, Va
C C King, do
J H McWilliams, Ire'd

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Savannah Georgian.

12 November 1850, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Isabel, from Havana via Key West—Major W W Morris, U S A, and family, Lieut J C Booth, U S A, and lady, Lieut J Cuberton, U S A, and lady, Capt J Roberts, U S A, Capt J Wooster, U S A, Dr I. Guild, U S A, J Lambden, A I. Moser, H Dutton, Agt Jenny Lind, C Gallo, Mrs R Neull, W Whiting, F Tejidor, G F Comet, J R Brown and lady, T B Allen, J F Jones, W A Russell, A Pezant, A Perez and son, F Klaucke, T Herman, M Martinez, J C Gugann, M Cruz, 2 companies (D and E) of the 4th Artillery, from Key West, and 10 steerage.

Per steam-packet Jasper, from Charleston—Mrs Wilcox, and child, Messrs C Wilcox, H W Warcasser, N Lashaw; Pyncheon, S Walcott Tift, J W Cotton, W P Morris, P Hardee, M M Johnson; J Smith, D Smith, J R Smith, T Stevens, A T Schleigh, J Webber, P McGrath, H Williamson, A D Carden, Capt W Blake, E B Bubier, Charley O'Malley, and 23 deck.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Savannah Georgian.

13 November 1850, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steam-packet Gen. Clinch, from Charleston—Miss Ward, Mrs Conner, 2 children and servt, Mrs Ward and servt, A A Solomons, lady 3 children and servt, Dr F A Bates, lady, children and servt, Murdock and lady, Rev J F Evans, J Richardson, G L Poor, J B Webb, L A Barfield, Dr M M Sams, Dr C H Black, Mr Guyton, Joy and servt, Loyd, Dupree, G Edwards and servt, and 3 deck.

Per steam-packet Matamoras, from Charleston—G W Burton, lady and 2 children, Miss A Freeman, W W Grant, lady and 3 servts, J Bickley, lady and servt, Mrs Michael and servt, Rev E W Neufville, lady, 3 children and servt, Miss Lucy Parkman, Miss Parkman, Miss Halsey, Miss M Halsey, Messrs E F Halsey, W Cumming, E Hewson, Capt C F Wooster, U S A, R H Dickey, E Lafayette, J C Levy, G W Orr, E F Ricker, and 17 deck.

Per steamer Ivanhoe, from Jeffersonton—H K Reg Rev W M McIntosh, Gen A J Gonzales, J F Bostwick and 2 deck.

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13 November 1850, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Ivanhoe, from Burnt Fort, &c—H R Rees, Rev W M McIntosh, Gen A J Gonzales, J L Bostwick, 2 deck.

Per steamer Gen Clinch, from Charleston—Miss Ward, Mrs Conner, 2 children and servt, Mrs Ward and servant, A Solomons, lady, 3 children and servt, Dr F A Bates and lady, Mr Murdock, lady, 3 children and servt, Rev J E Evans, J Richardson, G L Poor, Jno B Webb, L A Barfield, Dr M M Sams, Dr C H Black, Mr Guygon, Joy and servant, Loyd, Dupee, G Edwards and servt, 3 deck.

Per steamer Metamora, from Charleston—G W Barton, lady and 2 children, Miss A Freeman, G W Grant, lady and 3 servants, J Bickley, lady and servt Mrs [illegible] and servant, Rev E F Neufoille, lady, 3 children and servant, Miss L Parkman, Miss Halsey, Miss M Halsey, Messrs E F Halsey, W Cumming, E Henson, Capt C F Wooster U S A, R H Dickory, E Lyfayett, J C Levy, G W Orr, E F Ricker and 17 on deck.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS
13 November, 1850, 2

Meeting in Camden.

A large number of the citizens of Camden county met at Centreville on the 3d inst., to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting in Jefferson on the 19th ult.

On motion, John L. Villalonga, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Benjamin Benton, Esq., invited to act as Secretary. The meeting having been called to order by the chair—

The Committee, through Dr. Thomas K. Dunham, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were ably sustained and supported by James M. Smith and E. Atkinson, Esqrs., and opposed by Col. J. H. Dilworth:

WHEREAS, the Governor of Georgia, in obedience to an act of the last Legislature, passed by an almost unanimous vote, has convoked a Convention of the People of the State, to deliberate upon the course which it becomes them to pursue in view of the late action of Congress:

AND, WHEREAS, the discussions on the subject of slavery, and the course pursued, and measures proposed to be adopted by members in the late session of Congress, and the fact that there is now a majority in both branches of Congress from non-slaveholding States convince us that our rights, our independence, under the Constitution as it now is, are in eminent peril:

1. *Resolved*, That the bills for establishing Territorial Governments in Utah and New Mexico, inasmuch as they fail to protect the slaveholder from the operation of the Mexican law excluding slavery, as fully and effectually exclude the South from these Territories, as could be done by a literal enactment of the *Proviso*.

2. *Resolved*, That by the admission of California into the Union, under a Constitution formed by a small number of transient adventurers, the Government has intervened against the South, and given life and validity to the prohibition of slavery, otherwise null and void, which is the same thing as if the Government had interposed the proviso itself.

3. *Resolved*, That we agree with the people of the North, in the opinion that the act of Congress abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, is but the first step towards the abolition of slavery in all places under the jurisdiction of the general government, and constitutes another act of invidious and unconstitutional discrimination against our property and institutions.

4. *Resolved*, That these acts unerringly indicate the deliberate determination of the free states to persevere in their hostility to our rights and interests, and subject us to a degrading inferiority; and that we see nothing in the state of public opinion, in those States, to induce the belief that even a tame submission to present wrongs, will secure us against future and more destructive aggressions.

5. *Resolved*, That we believe the South ought now to unite as one man and adopt strong and decisive measures, which shall forever stop the agitation and discussion in the Halls of Congress, in relation to the subject of slavery, one over which they have no control, and that any further interference with slavery in any manner of form whatever, should be resisted at every hazard.

6. *Resolved*, That as one method of stopping agitation and recovering a portion of our lost rights, that whenever the question of slavery is introduced by members from the non-slaveholding, that immediately the slaveholding States ought and we expect them to demand and insist on the repeal of any Mexican law of Congress that may be in force, abolishing or prohibiting slavery, and the clause in the Territorial bill for Utah and New Mexico interdicting the Territorial Legislatures in passing any law in respect of slavery.

The names of James M. Smith and E. Atkinson, Esqrs., having been submitted to the meeting these gentlemen were *unanimously* chosen to represent Camden county in the Convention.

On motion, Dr. Thomas K. Dunham, N. J. Patterson and R. Thomas, were appointed by the chair to notify the candidates of their selection, and request their acceptance. On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Savannah papers.

JOHN L. VILLALONGA, Chairman.
B. BENTON Secretary.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

14 November 1850, 3

PORT OF JACKSONVILLE. NOV. 7.

ENTERED.

Nov. 6th—Sch. Rio, Herrick, N. Y.
" 9th—Wm. M. Foster, Smith, Sav

CLEARED.

Nov. 8th—Brig I. B. Lunt, Harly, N. Y.

Arrivals at Jacksonville Hotel.

Nov. 8th—R. Dorman, Jacksonville;—H. R. Saddler, do. Nov. 9th—M. A. Williams, Palatka;—R. Hernandez, St. Augustine. Nov. 10th—O. S. Fillyaw, A. China; J. Ballard, Miss Westcott, D. P. Smith, Savannah;—Wm. Beard and Serv't., Tallahassee;—Capt. M. Means, Cherryfield, Me.;—Capt. A. McFarland, Elsworth, Me.;—Capt. Herrick, Sedgwick, Me.;—Captain Haskell, Steelbend, Me.;—Charles E. Dum, Me.;—J. B. Cole, Black Creek, Fla.;—Nov. 12th.—J. H. Hawkins, Tallahassee;—H. F. Titus, Capt. Saddler, Jacksonville.

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The Savannah Georgian.

14 November 1850, 2.

UNION SOUTHERN RIGHTS NOMINATION

FOR DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION

Hon. JOHN McPHERSON BERRIEN,
Dr. JAMES P. SCREVEN,
R. T. GIBSON, Esq.
Dr. C. P. RICHARDSONE.

The Election takes place on the 25th November.

Platform of the Party Adopted at their Meeting on Thursday evening 25th October.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

The people of Georgia, by their constituted authority, having determined to meet in convention, and it being the duty of the people of every county to elect delegates thereto, who shall express the opinions of their constituents, and advise such course of proceedings as shall comport with the highest and best interest of the State, in view of the dangers which threaten the peace and prosperity of the slave holding States; and it being important that only such persons shall be elected in each county, as will express the sentiments of those by whom they are elected to such convention, and that the sentiments of the electors be promulgated.

1st. *Be it therefore Resolved*, By the citizens of Chatham county, in primary meeting assembled, that the Government of the United States is one of limited powers—that by the terms and according to the spirit of the Constitutional Compact of Union, no power not expressly, or by the clearest implication, delegated to such Government, of right belongs or appertains to the same, and that in case of a palpable and dangerous violation of such Compact, it is the duty and the right of each sovereign member of the Confederacy to interpose, for its own protection, by some positive act of resistance, or a withdrawal from the Union.

2nd. *And be it further Resolved*, That whilst we are opposed to the dissolution of the Union, or the secession of the State of Georgia at the present time, yet we regard the proceedings of the late Congress touching the Slavery and Territorial questions (taking these proceedings in the aggregate) as aggressive and indicative, if not of a settled purpose, of a readiness on the part of the North to make farther and more direct aggressions on the equal rights of the Southern members of this Confederacy.

3d. *And be it further Resolved*, That no person is entitled to the confidence of the people of this county, who would in any manner countenance the idea that the Legislature or Governor ought to be censured for calling the Convention, about to be held in Georgia.

4th. *Resolved*, That the Constitutional Union bequeathed to us by our forefathers, must be preserved at every sacrifice, save that of our honor, our property and our liberties.

5th. *Resolved*, That the principle which requires the representative to respect the will of his constituents, lies at the foundation of our political institutions.

6th. *Resolved*, That any candidate, who refuses to hear the voice of his constituents, or to proclaim his political opinions is unworthy of the confidence of the people.

7th. *Resolved*, That the refusal of the self-styled Union Party to proclaim their opinions, is at war with our political institutions, and the effort made by the meeting held on Tuesday night last to stifle discussion and evade the questions at issue, is unworthy of any party, and must ensure its destruction.

☞ The meeting last evening at the exchange was all that the most ardent friends of Southern Rights could desire.

It was large, respectable and enthusiastic, and embraced the bone and sinew of the County.

During the reading of Mr. Berrien's letter the most lively interest was manifested, and all admitted the cogency of his reasons for declining the nomination, whilst the lofty and patriotic sentiments breathed throughout his reply inspired them with new courage in the cause of Southern Rights.

Dr. Screven in a neat and appropriate address explained his connection with the Union party, at the meeting of the 23d October, and ably defended the Southern Rights men from the charge of attending that meeting for purposes of disorganization, his remarks were listened to with the most profound attention.

Addresses were also dallvered by Hon. R. T. Gibson, Solomon Cohen, Esq'r., and Judge Harden, which produced quite an impression on the minds of the audience, and elicited loud and frequent bursts of applause.

On the whole, the meeting gave entire satisfaction, and its effects must be felt at the Ballot Box on the 25th inst. We regret that the late hour at which we we write, prevents us from extending our remarks.

To Dr. James P. Screven, Chairman Union Southern Rights Party, Chatham.

SAVANNAH, NOV. 5, 1850.

Dear Sir: I have received a communication from you, notifying me that I have been nominated by the Union Southern Rights Party, as a candidate to represent them in the Convention called by the last Legislature, to consider what action should be taken by the people of Georgia in the event of the passage of certain specified measures by the last Congress. I regret that an unavoidable delay has occurred in making you a reply.

Deeply sensible of the honor done me by a party whose ends are patriotic and conservative, I will accept the nomination, and strive as far as in me lies to carry out and sustain the views laid down at the meeting of the party held on the 24th Oct. last.

Yours, very respectfully,
R. T. GIBSON.

To J. P. Screven.

On motion of the Hon. Thomas Purse, the Chairman appointed a Committee of thirteen, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the non-acceptence of the nomination by the Hon. John Macpherson Berrien.

Thomas Purse,	R. Lachlison,
John Boston,	Wm. Remshart,
M. Cumming,	J. E. Gaudry,
R. D. Walker,	E. Wylly,
J. T. Buckner,	H. M. Davenport,
Jos. Lippman,	J. F. O'Byrne,

J. M. Palin.

On motion of John Bilbo, Esq. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of thirteen have time to make the selection at leisure, subject to the ratification of a succeeding meeting, to be called by the Chair.

The following gentlemen severally addressed the meeting: Hon. R. T. Gibson, Solomon Cohen, Esq., Dr. James P. Screven, Hon. Edward J. Harden.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES P. SCREVEN, Chairman.

A. R. Wright, Edward G. Wilson, } Secretaries.

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The Savannah Georgian.

21 November 1850, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Southport, from New York—Mr T[illegible] and lady; Mrs Howard and child, Lafayette, [illegible] steerage.

Per brig Macon, from New York—Mrs Hicks, Mrs C Hicks, W H Hicks, E Hicks, and Miss Sapsworth.

Per steam-packet Gen. Clinch, from Charleston—Mrs P M Carey and child, Miss Rosedale and servt, Mrs T Street, Mrs Fishburn and ch, Mrs R J Rosser, [illegible] Wood, H G Day, J McCarey, T Hudson, W H Hazzard, H Cisey, J Oakley, M Middleton, B Snob, J C Martin, Blyden, B C Locke, J Lord, Dr Perkinson, M Coster, Boles, M Harris, B Levy, and 1 deck.

Per steam-packet St Matthews, from Palatka, Fla—Col Dimick, U S A, Maj Ringgold, U S A, Lt W C Adams, U S A, J Lamb, W Watts, T Alford, W Ellison, T McKinster, S W Yonge, S H Owens, W H Redding, E Martin, W Holly, G Gordon, P D Aiken, J L Allen, Holland, J Edmondson, C Grant, B C Topp, E A Rabb, T B King, T B King, jr, M King, W H McIntosh, W M Grindal, W Dunwoody, and 8 deck.

Per steamer DeKalb, from Hershman's Lake—Mrs A Humbert, Mr G W Grovenstine and lady, R P Dur[illegible], R A Williams, T A Williams, E H McDonnell, S Kinsey, W Rouse, R R Turner, S B Wallis, W Deloach, J V[illegible]doe, J Bryan, A Martin, C T Souther, J M Lawton, J Pastick, jr, Master Humbert, and 2 deck.

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The Daily Picayune.
21 November 1850, 2

☞ We had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from Gen. Robert B. Campbell, our late gentlemanly and popular Consul at Havana. Gen. C. is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, and we are pleased to find him enjoying excellent health.

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21 November 1850, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Southport, from New-York—Mr Thompson and lady, Mrs Howard and child, Mr. Lawrence, 20 steerage.

Per steamer Gen Clinch, from Charleston—Mrs P M Carey and child, Messrs Rev J Rosenfeldt, W Wood, H G Day, P M Carey, T Hodson, W H Hughes, H Casey, J Aakley, M Middleton, B Leob, J C Martin, C Blyden, B C Locke, J Lord, Dr Furguson, M Coats, S Boles M Harris, B Levy, 1 deck.

Per steamer St Mathews, from Palatka—S W C Adams, U S N, Col Demick, U S N, Maj Ringgold, U S N, J Lamar, W Watt, Thos Alfred, W Ellison, Thos McKinston, S W Younge, S H Owens, W P Redding, E Martin, W Holly, Geo Cordon, Phelen D Aiken, J L Allen, Rolland, J A Edmunson, C Grant, B C Topp, E A Rabb, Hon T Butler King, T B King, jr, M King, W H McIntosh, W J Dunwoody, 3 deck.

Per steamer DeKalb, from Mashman's Lake—G W Groovenstine and lady, Mr S A Humbert, R P Dudley, R A Williams, T A Williams, E H McDonnell, S Rittle, W Rouse, R R Turner, J B Wallis, W Deloch, J Varnadore, J Bryan, A Martin, C T Louther, J M J Bostwick, Master Humbert, 2 deck.

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

22 November 1850, 2

☞ We recommend to our Southern friends, Col. T. B. Ives, a very worthy gentleman, and who is now engaged as the travelling agent of the Louisiana Courier. A word about the Courier. It is now conducted by Col. J. F. H. Claiborne, formerly of this State, and whose able pen is doing yeoman's service in the cause of Southern rights. It comes to us endorsed by Senator Soule, Gov. Quitman, Hons. A. G. Brown, and Jefferson Davis. These names are sufficient to give the Courier a wide circulation in Mississippi.

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The Daily Picayune.

22 November 1850, 2

LATE FROM HAVANA.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *Nov.* 18, 1850.

Dear Pic.—Since I last wrote you events of no little importance have taken place here—events which would require a better pen and stronger judgment than mine to trace in their full influence upon the political destinies of Cuba—events which while I venture to chronicle them, and give with all diffidence the face their view presents to my eye, I must acknowledge seem to me have a wider and more varied acceptation than any which have occurred here for many years. In my reading of the history of this island none seem to me to present an equally important aspect since the first year of Tacon's widely-known Administration.

When the destiny of Cuba seems to hang by a thread—when a prosperous or an adverse gale may send her rejoicing to the arms of liberty, or, weeping to still more grinding bondage, or madly careering on the sea of anarchy, any event that is likely to influence the course of her affairs is sufficiently important for our dispassionate consideration and attention; but when a change occurs in the policy of those who rule her, its ultimate effects should command our mature consideration. The important position she holds in the industrial world with her sugar and tobacco—her powerful geographical situation on the border of the ancient path of the commerce of Eastern and Western America—the command she might wield over our Southern shore, and the outlet of the great valley of the West, robe her with a triple interest in the eyes of every American.

Within her confines a large proportion of her ill-instructed population look with discontent upon their present rulers, while a band of enthusiastic and perhaps honest men, driven from her soil for opinion's sake, are striving, without, to break the charm that holds her. Under the pressure of these influences the mother country deems it necessary or prudent to change in some degree the fashion, and perhaps the nature of her bonds, and a new Captain General is sent out with reconstructed powers, and an increase of the instruments to sustain them.

On the 10th inst., the Caledonia, (bought from the Cunard company,) the first ocean Spanish mail steam packet, arrived here, bearing Gen. José de la Concha to replace the Count of Alcoy, the late Captain General. The proclamations of each you will find in the papers, and respecting them I will only say in Talleyrand's words—"Words should be used to conceal ideas." The retiring chief has received from the Cubans many expressions of esteem and regard, which a malicious man might say were in acknowledgment for less harsh treatment than that to which they had been accustomed. But these expressions have been in a great degree spontaneous, and I believe from the heart. The city government of Havana presents him with an address and a gold ink-stand costing five thousand dollars. That of St. Jago with a most elegant and costly cane, and a subscription is on foot to raise a large sum, probably $50,000, to make him a kingly present, to be made by the best designers and artisans of Europe. He will leave for Cadiz by the same steamer Caledonia, on the 21st inst., and several steamers will be chartered to accompany him out of the harbor. These things show that the Cubans appreciate his forbearance.

The incoming chief opens with a well-worded proclamation—of which it may be said, there is only one expression that is a little too strong for a diplomatic document. After the menaces of the Spanish organs in the United States, and of some of the press in Spain—that when Cuba ceased to be Spanish it should cease to belong to civilization—it was a little fierce to tell the Cubans that any movement here would destroy their peace, and perhaps peril their existence.

The few days which Concha has held in command are insufficient to afford us any insight into his intention, but the men he has called to his side give us some indication of his programme, and perhaps some notion of his policy. It is probable, we shall have the wiry strength of Tacon without his ferocity.

Some change is made in the constitution of the Executive, and the Military Secretaryship is abolished—its duties being divided between the staff of the Captain General and the Political Secretary. The hearing of verbal demands—a power which conflicted with nearly all of the tribunals—has been abolished, and the salary of the office has been fixed at $50,000 per annum—all fees accruing to the Royal treasury. On the retirement of the present Intendant, the Captain General will assume the superintendence of the Treasury, and eventually, a certain control over the Marine Department.

The Political Secretary, who, with the Captain General, may be said to compose the Cuban Cabinet, is Don Fulgencio Salas, a man of great ability, who has resided many years in the island, filling, under every Governor, posts of trust, and for a long time President of the Military Commission, (a sort of ambulatory tribunal that sat anywhere and everywhere.) There is hardly a town in the island which has not seen him, and it may be said he knows the entire *personnel* of the country. His great talents for diplomacy and intrigue, his extended knowledge of the people, and his known opinions, induce me to believe that we shall have a strong and searching Government, covered, perhaps, with a glove of velvet. *On dit*, that some changes are to take place in the law of the press, but this I doubt. The state of the army is not considered very satisfactory so far as regards drill, and military promenades are to be again introduced as they existed under Gen. O'Donnell.

What the final result of these changes will be, how far they will go, or whether change can be begun and stopped at will, is a problem that time only will solve.

The opera continues to draw as usual; "Lucretia Borgia," "Lucia" and "Semiramis," alternating with "La Favorita." To-day the great lottery draws, the highest prize being $100,000.

The Crescent City stopped here three days since on her way from Chagres, having avoided Jamaica because of cholera there. On her downward trip she found Kingston almost deserted and very sickly.

Yours, PEREGRINE.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Picayune.

22 Nov. 1850, 2

HUGH WADDELL, ESQ.—*Consulship at Havana.* We learn by the following, from the Hillsborough (N. C.) Recorder, which paper was the first to announce Mr. Waddell's appointment as Consul to Havana, that the announcement was premature:

In a part of our edition of last week, we announced that our townsman, Hugh Waddell, Esq., had received the appointment of Consul to Havana, and had accepted it. The announcement was made without the knowledge of Mr. Waddell, and it was not until after our paper went to press that we learned that our announcement was premature; a rumor that his name would be presented to the appointing power, was winged by the wishes of his many friends, until it reached us in the form in which we published it. Learning this, we withdrew the paragraph from that portion of our edition which remained to be worked off.

We suspect that Gen. Campbell's resignation was received during the session of the Senate, and that the President will not make any appointment until after that body meets in December. The vacancy not occurring during the recess, the President may not consider it within his competency to fill the place in advance of the meeting of Congress.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

22 November 1850, Z

STRANGERS IN SAVANNAH.—There was never a time, perhaps, except on the occasion of convention, or some such cause, when there were so many strangers in the city as at present. The Hotels and Boarding Houses are crowded to overflowing. We understand it to be the principle of our Hotel keepers never to turn away an applicant while six feet of floor can be found to accommodate him, and he is willing to put up with such lodging. In this spirit of accommodation, our Hotels have been put to the most extraordinary shifts to find accommodation for applicants. The large dining saloons of the Pulaski House, for instance, have been filled with tables, leaving only room for ingress and egress, and for the manœuvring of the servants; while the two reading rooms attached to the house have been filled nightly with cots and other temporary arrangements to accomodate this excessive crowd. We are glad to see so many new comers amongst us, be they from North, East, West or South; for it is an indication, among many others which are daily manifesting themselves, of the increasing business, and other attractions which our city presents to strangers.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
25 November 1850, 1.

Cincinnati Typographical Union.

The Union was organized by the appointment of T. G. FORSTER, President, and J. M. M'CREARY, Secretary, *pro tem.*

The Scale of Prices of the Franklin Typographical Society was adopted, for the present.

On motion, the UNION then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Mr. Henry T. Ogden, President.
" George Armor, V. President
" Richardson Hardy, Recording Secretary.
" J. M. M'Creary, Corrresponding Secretary.
" D. B. Hubbell, Treasurer.

Messrs. Lockwood, Hastings, Wright, Pearce and Sullivan, Standing Committee.

The officers were then duly inducted into office.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

28 November 1850, 3

Arrivals at the Jacksonville Hotel.

Nov. 16th.—Mr Dibble, Mandarin, Fla.; H. F. Titus, Jacksonville; Wm. K Beard, and servant, Tallahassee. Nov. 17th —J. G. Brown, and servant, S. C.; Col. J. P. Sanderson, Jacksonville; Wm. K. Colburn, Ala.; Edwin Goodwin, N. C.; H. F. Smith, Savannah; F. C. Barrett, Jamestown, N. Y.; D. McClure and Lady, Cambridge, Miss.; J. W. Barton Lady and two children, Philadelphia; H. E. Holmes, N. Y.; Wm. Cole, Albany; L. D. Grenlady, Virginia; Dr. Ambler, Jacksonville; R. Herriman, Capt. Wm. Rendal, Robert S. Piles, Georgia; Capt Blanchard, Fla: G. R. Fairbanks, Fla. Nov. 19th —Gen. B. Hopkins, H. F. Titus, Mr Sanis, T. N. McCormick, Fla; J. H. Hawkins, Savannah. Nov. 22d. —J. E. Hawes, Orange co Fla.

Nov. 24th —G. C. Fife & Servant—St. Augustine: Jno. R. Harris, Lady, Daughter & Son, Madison, Fla; H. Z. Paton; Savannah; J. Chandler, do; Jas. R. Daniel Lady & Servant, Ga; E. B. Webster Lady & Son, N. York; John Lake, N. York; Samuel S. Stephens, Madison C. H.

PORT OF JACKSONVILLE, NOV. 28.

ENTERED.

Nov. 13th.—Brig Olive, Kelly N. Y.
" 14th.— " Whitaker, Nash N. Y.
" 15th — " Topliff, Towle N. Y.
" 19th — " Olanda, Brown N. Y.
" 26th — " Mary H. Chappell, Hand New York.

CLEARED.

Nov. 13th.—Sch, I P. Bent, Means N. Y.
" " — " Barcelonia, Dolivor Boston.
" 14th.—Brig Alabama, Yates N. Y.
" " — " Orinoco, Haskell N. Y.
" 15th —Sch. Rio, Herrick N. Y.
" 16th.—Brig Sea Belle, Harriman N. Y.
" 18th—Sch. Henry Atkin, Randell Boston
" 19th — " Scioto, McFarland N. Y.
" 22d — " O K, Willey Key West
" 23d —Wm. M. Foster, Smith N. Y.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
28 November 1850, 2

FROM HAVANA.—The political news is unimportant. The new Captain-General, DON J. CONCHA has arrived, and is in command at Havana. His predecessor, Count ALCOY, sailed on the 21st inst., for Cadiz.

The Cholera still exists in some parts on the North side of the Island, and prevails to a considerable extent on the South side.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
29 November 1850, 2

Special Notices.

☞ At the Meeting of the Union and Southern Rights Party, at the Exchange last night, the following Ticket was nominated, to be voted for on Monday:

FOR MAYOR:

DR. R. D. ARNOLD.

FOR ALDERMEN:

BENJAMIN SNIDER,	JACOB WALDBURG,
JOHN J. KELLY,	EMANUEL HEIDT,
ALXR. A. SMETTS,	ORLANDO A. WOOD,
SEABORN GOODALL,	DR. JOHN D. FISH,
CHARLES F. MILLS,	ALXR. MINIS,
JOHN R. WILDER,	WM. R. SYMONS.

Democratic Nominations.

At a meeting of the Democratic party, held at the Exchange on Wednesday Evening, the following ticket was nominated to be voted for on Monday next

FOR MAYOR:

RICHARD WAYNE, M. D.

FOR ALDERMEN.

SOLOMON COHEN,	M. CUMMING,
R. H. GRIFFIN,	JOSEPH LIPPMAN,
JOHN MALLERY,	THOS. PURSE,
J. F. POSEY,	JAS. P. SCREVEN,
J. R. SAUSSY,	R. D. WALKER,
THOS. M. TURNER.	J. F. O'BRYNE.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
30 November 1850, 2.

We understand that several of the "Contoy Prisoners," in this city, who backed out from the Cuban Expedition, at that Island, and were afterwards captured by the Spaniards, have gone to New Orleans, to be used in evidence against Gen Lopez and Quitman, Col. O. Hard, and others. It is said that one of those who was with Lopez at Cardenas, has also embarked in the same *speculation*, against the head patriots. It is nothing strange that those who deserted the General at Contoy, should testify against him at New Orleans. But the "true Elves," are surprised and indignant that even *one* of their number, who participated in the 'grand failure' would be guilty of such a mean betrayal.

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The Daily Picayune.

1 December 1850, 2

The Meeting Last Night.

The St. Louis Ball-room was crowded last night on the occasion of the "Democratic Mass Meeting, and of the friends of the Constitutional rights of the South." Guns were fired, a band of good music was present, and two flags of the Union were hung over the Speaker's stand. The meeting was organized by John Claiborne, Esq., at the request of the Committee of Arrangements, instead of by the Hon. C. Gayarré, who was sick, but wrote a letter. The officers were then called and took their seats.

President—JOS. GENOIS.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Pierre Seuzeneau, Third Municipality; Hon. Van Winckle, Pointe Coupée; Hon. W. C. S. Ventress, Ascension; Col. J. W. Cole, Feliciana; Honorables Toreuce Carrière, St. Tammany; Jules LeBlanc, St. Tammany; Homer Mouton, Lafayette parish; Chas. Bienvenu, St. Bernard; F. Voorhies, Avoyelles; Clarke Woodruff, Jefferson; Solomon High, Gretna; Edgar Voorhies, St. Martin; W. H. Cowgill, Feliciana; Similien LaBranche, St. John Baptiste; —— Robertson, Algiers; Gustave Bréan, Lafayette; Kasper Auch, Jefferson; Chas. Diamond, Jefferson.

First Municipality.—Hon. L. J. Sigur, Junius Beebee, Gen. Donatin Augustin, Wm. Laughlin, J. E. Faurés, Sr., Salvador Viosca, Col. Justin Dorel, A. J. Guirot, Henry Peire, Martin Brokerick, Barthelemy Fleytas, Christoval Morel, Dennis Cronan, Thomas Théard, M. Schneider, Dr. Ramon Vionnet, P. H. O'Neil, Mariano Sparicio, Albert Fabre, J. Mathew Cucullu, Charles Schoeneck, James P. Bangs, Fk. De Wint, Ronald D. McCullom, A. Capdevielle, Ed. Fauchet, Fred. Durrive, Bernard Arogno.

Second Municipality.—Hon. Wm. A. Elmore, John Lusk, Dr. Warren Stone, Jonathan Davis, Dr. G. A. Nott, George Dirmeyer, Dr. A. Davezac, Thomas Warren, S. M. Westmore, B. Baggett, Dr. J. S. Crocket, J. F. Rub, John Dunn, Thomas McCormick, John C. Ricks, James Davern, Walter Cox, Jos. M. Howell, Dr. W. G. Austin, John Armstrong, Patrick Irwin, D. Mitchell, J. S. Dukes, Dr. J. S. McFarland, Capt. Francis Quarles, Dr. G. W. Cross, John Sullivan, John Sewell.

Third Municipality—P. F. Nogues, George Hooper, Eugene Dupre, Manuel Andry, J. A. Bertin, J. M. Wolfe, Thomas Hynes, Joseph Brunent, John F. Legier, Charles Lammerman, Richard Condon, M. Woltheymer, A. Rapp, Louis Spotorno, Gerard Brazeman, J. A. Romer, jr., Peter Ruch, John Rhinehart, Michael Frish, John H. Brown.

Secretaries—John Claiborne, J. C. Simonds, J. B. DeBow, P. Soniat, W. H. Joy, F. Danbert, Victor Jordu, A. W. Jourdan, F. D. Wiltz.

Recordor Genios was loudly welcomed. He made a short address explaining the object of the meeting, and then Mr. Gayarré's letter was read. Mr. Soulé presently arrived and was received with loud cheering. Cheers were also given for the Union, the band playing "Hail Columbia," &c.

Mr. Soulé was then led forward by the President and received with nine cheers. He spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens—I come not to court your applause nor to bespeak your judgment in my favor for any opinion I delivered, or any vote I gave, on the momentous questions that were discussed in the memorable debate which occupied nearly the whole time of the last session of Congress.

Those opinions and votes are before the country, and by them I am determined to stand or fall. [Applause.] I am conscious that I have but done what your interests, dignity and honor required, and I shall not degrade myself by a disavowal of the part I have taken or the motives that have impelled me to its adoption. I come not here as an humble suppliant, tendering an acquiescence in opinions which my heart reprobates. I come as a freeman, in the midst of freemen, and shall speak out my sentiments in spite of the opposition or prejudice they may encounter.

The great contest which has so fearfully agitated the country is said to have been adjusted by the measures passed at the last session of Congress. You all remember the excitement in the whole South before the last session of Congress. You know what resolutions were passed by Louisiana and the other Southern States, expressing the apprehensions entertained by them that after having poured out their blood and treasure in the acquisition of vast and rich territories the South was not going to participate in the advantages derived therefrom.

Recollect the excitement prevailing at the last presidential election. The South held that the man who gave most security to her rights should be elected President. Our political opponents held that Gen. Taylor, the man who never surrendered, being a Southern man and a slaveholder, would never bend his neck beneath the heel of the North. This position was equally held by Whigs and Democrats. What were the rights of the South which we so earnestly sought to protect? They were whether we of the South, after sharing in all the exertions by which the new Territories were acquired, after paying two-thirds of the money for their acquisition, should have a foothold in them. Recollect that I was elected to the Senate when public opinion had taken hold of this question, and in the midst of expressions of public opinion in public meetings that the State Legislature would insist on the rights of the South and the defence of her constitutional privileges. How could I suppose for a moment that Louisiana would surrender even one of the rights guaranteed to her and the South by the constitution? The great issues then before the people were two—the territorial question and the fugitive slave question. These agitated the whole South, and were the issues also had determined to bring before Congress as from free and equal sovereign States.

A scheme of pretended compromise was devised, with the apparent view of settling the difficulty. We were to be protected in the enjoyment of property and of territory, which we had purchased equally as the North with our blood and treasure. How were the two issues disposed of. We are told by a compromise which we must submissively acquiesce in. Before declaring whether we acquiesce in it or not, let us see what it is.

Out of the two questions presented to Congress, five grew: the admission of California, the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, the Texas boundary bill, the territorial bills, and the fugitive slave bill. We were just emerging from a war waged by a Democratic President. A war denounced by the Northern fanatics as one of theft and lust. Now the very men who denounced it wish to appropriate its benefits: $70,000,000 were spent on the war; $15,000,000 were paid to Mexico, and $5,000,000 of Mexican debts due to our citizens were assumed by our Government. Thus we have $90,000,000 to pay in ten or twelve years, for the acquisition of territorial property. Through the oppressive tariff the South will have to pay two-thirds of this debt, or $60,000,000. If your pockets only were assailed in this great struggle, I would tell you pay it three times over rather than endanger the safety of the Union. [Applause.] But when you are asked to surrender your dignity as freemen, your honor and your privileges, as dear to you as those possessed by the States with which you entered the Union as equals, I shall never advise you to do any such thing. [Applause.]

California presented herself for admission into the Union with a constitution containing an absolute prohibition of slavery in an extensive territory. She assumed to extend her political organization over 153,000 square miles, whilst her people never occupied one-tenth part of it. She asked admission with the Wilmot proviso attached. Let the Southern submissionist tell the South that her rights were not violated. California was admitted into the Union because she had the Wilmot proviso substantially in her constitution. She assumed to become the umpire between the North and the South, and told the South, "You shall have poured out your blood and treasure in the struggle which acquired this territory—you shall pay for it—but you shall not put your foot on it." California was admitted. In vain did the South try to gain in Congress a semblance of protection; every amendment to the bill was voted down. Utah and New Mexico were admitted. Even supposing the Mexican laws in vogue there did not prohibit slavery, when the question came before the courts of the land they would undoubtedly go against the South.

In Texas they have not only taken from you 63,500 square miles of slave soil and converted it into free soil, but they require you to pay $10,000,000 for it.

The fugitive slave bill—what is it? [Here some one who interrupted was put out.] We see it in many newspapers and hear it from the hustings, proclaimed as a great compensation for the spoliations the North had committed on the South. Let the people of the South understand this question. Let them do it justice and ascertain if in truth such compensation has been conceded to them.

It would seem that hitherto the book of the constitution, that bible of freemen, had been sealed to our eyes. Is it so sealed that we can no longer open it and find our rights protected? There is a clause in that constitution which brought these United States together. Without it they never could have existed. That clause is the right of the South to demand and the duty of the North to accord the recovery of fugitive slaves. We are now told that we must be content with the fugitive slave bill—a bill which only executes the right previously granted in the constitution. We shall afterwards see what portion of this bill will ever be executed. And in relation to this bill, I will say that it deeply wounded me to see the chivalrous, noble South pleading at the bar of Congress for a favor which the constitution had awarded her as a right. That was to me the most striking proof of the success of the Northern fanatics, and their future projects of aggression.

The resolutions of the Southern legislatures declared the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia a cause for the dissolution of the Union. They did so not for the pecuniary loss they might sustain. The South would not suffer much injury from the emancipation of 1200 slaves. [She was opposed to Congress assuming to legislate on the question of slavery in the District; of usurping the power to declare a slave free when once there. It was the principle the South contended for. And if the violation of the principle be declared a reason for secession, has not that principle been violated? It has. Congress has assumed the power of declaring free a slave whom his master wishes to sell in the District. By the second section of the bill any person attempting to sell a slave there forfeits him. Congress actually assumes the power of declaring a slave free whose master, in fact, only violates a police regulation. If Congress can do this, it can declare that our slaves shall work only one hour per day or else be set free. When you told me that if Congress abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia there was cause for a dissolution of the Union, you provided for a contingency that has already arrived! [Great applause.]

I dislike these threats of the South against the North. Let us be men. When men intend to act they do not speak. If you intend to effect something do not begin by threats. [Applause.]

Mr. Soulé then read from the Washington Globe, the official reporter of the debates in the Senate, an extract from a speech of Mr. Downs, delivered last session, stating that the compromise was no compromise at all, that it granted nothing to the South.

He spoke of Mr. Downs in the most respectful terms. Whatever errors he had committed were delusions of the head not of the heart. [Cheers for Downs.]

He continued to read from the Globe that Mr. Downs was sure the people of the South would never consider the compromise a concession. He protested against it as wresting from the South two or three territories. Mr. Downs, speaking of the Texas boundary bill, said "it was a great mistake, it takes away one half of what the South gained by the Texas compromise."

Mr. Soulé said he was sick at this time, but attentively followed the debates, and particularly the course in the Senate of his colleague, Mr. Downs. Mr. Downs was like himself, guided by other lights than his own instincts on this compromise.

The Louisiana Legislature met at Baton Rouge before the last session of Congress commenced. The State delegation to Congress thought it advisable to address the Legislature for its views on the question. The delegation letter was published in the papers at the time. The former Governor was going out of office and the present one coming in. The delegation considered that the two expressed the opinion of the people of the State on the question. They could not be in error in following the opinion of the two Governors. The opinion of Gov. Walker was quoted by Mr. Downs in the U. S. Senate. It was nearly as follows: "Situated as we are, I think we owe it to our sister Southern States, that if the agitation against slavery be carried to aggression—if the equal rights established between the States by the constitution be broken down by the Northern States, the Union should be pronounced at an end. I should look on the disunion of the States as the greatest calamity that could happen to us, but no citizen would be willing to undergo submission to oppression. I deem it my duty, as Chief Magistrate of the State, to invite your attention to the resolutions of Mississippi and Louisiana to unite and send delegates to the Nashville Convention." Mr. Downs, in quoting these remarks in the Senate, added: "I heartily concur in them."

Mr. Soulé heartily concurred in them too. [Applause.] The Governor's opinion was clearly the expression of the sentiment of the State. Some time after resolutions embodying the opinion were, with the exception of one vote, unanimously adopted in the State Senate. They seem to have escaped the memory of some persons who make it commodious to forget. The resolutions went to the House and were not acted on, by some trick of legerdemain in the enemies of the resolutions. The Delegation of Louisiana was to be governed by the spirit of these resolutions.

Mr. Soulé then read extracts from speeches in the Globe by Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster. Mr. Clay said, by the compromise the North gained every thing and the South nothing. Mr. Webster that by the passage of the California bill Massachusetts gained quite enough. Mr. Brooks, of New York, said "the territory which the North and South equally fought and paid for, all is ours!"

Webster, Dickinson and Cass being in favor of the compromise, is said to be a guarantee that the North will respect her promises. Webster has lost every inch of ground in Massachusetts; his political opponent, Mann, a Free Soiler, was recently elected by a large majority there. Dickinson has been cast out of his seat in New York. Gen. Cass, in Michigan, has not been able to secure the election of his friend, Mr. Buell.

Only three cases have occurred of fugitive slaves attempted to be retaken under the late law. All three have been unsuccessful, through violence and roguery of the fanatics.

Mr. Soulé read from various Northern papers, the New York Express and the Sun, extracts to prove his opinion that the North is not disposed, and will not carry out her compact with the South.

He had voted with Mr. Downs in favor of all the compromise bills except the Texas Boundary bill; Mr. Downs was sick, or he would have voted for it. He did not wish to break up the old party lines. Whigs and Democrats should be Unionists, but should still be Whigs and Democrats.

He denounced the idea of establishing a great national Union party. The only parties now were not Unionists or Disunionists, but the North and the South. He rejected the imputation of being a traitor. He was for the Union as long as the Union could be maintained under the guarantees of equal rights and privileges existing in the constitution. He advised the South to wait, to be calm, not to threaten, to bear with aggression as long as a single peaceable remedy against it existed. He was not now for violent and sudden resistance. He defended Gen. Quitman and Jeff. Davis. Unionists are those who insist on the rights and privileges of the members of the Union being preserved. He was opposed to transporting the slaves. Some of the compromise measures are susceptible of repeal, as the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. He concluded by exhorting the South not to bend to the North, and to insist on her rights.

We had intended giving the speech in full, but found we had not room. The speech was received with frequent and great applause and cheers for Soulé, the Union, &c. The resolutions, already published in our paper, were then read by Mr. Kelly and unanimously adopted, with an additional one by Mr. Avegno, that the meeting placed confidence in the naturalized citizens. Judge A. Walker was then called for and addressed the meeting, which then adjourned.

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The Daily Picayune.

1 December, 1850, 2

SPAIN.

The Madrid Cortes were opened by the Queen in person on the 31st October. Her Majesty, in her speech, expressed satisfaction at being able to announce the "happy reëstablishment" of diplomatic relations with Great Britain, in a manner worthy of both countries.

The following paragraph relates to Cuba:

The colonies, which also always attract my attention and that of my Government, have enjoyed the same peace as the Peninsula. In the Island of Cuba, however, an expedition of foreign pirates having surprised one of the towns on the coast, gave rise to lamentable scenes; but these delinquents were obliged to fly in a few hours, and to abandon their criminal designs in presence of the loyalty of the population, and the resolution of the land and sea forces. My Government necessarily occupies itself with the protection of these important provinces, and has taken all the measures necessary for their better security and defence, and for the amelioration of all the branches of their interior administration. At the same time there has been established a line of steamers between the Peninsula and the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, which will render communications more direct and frequent, and draw closer the ties which unite the Spaniards of both hemispheres. In the provinces of Asia we are perseveringly pursuing the consolidation of security, and the civilization of the native tribes.

Another division of the Spanish reinforcements for Cuba sailed from Cadiz on the 27th October, in seven merchant transport vessels, convoyed by the brig-of-war Valdez. It consisted of 6 superior and 79 other officers, and 1,543 rank and file.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
2 December 1850, 3.

Queen City Guards' Civic Ball

The Company takes pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public that their Civic Ball, with a splendid Supper will take place at Union Hall, on MONDAY Dec. 9th.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Major Browne	Colonel Moore
Captain Worthington	Captain Churchill
Captain Armstrong	Capt. W. Spencer
Miles Greenwood	Agt. A. W. Armstrong
Lieut. R. Hardy	Captain Young
R. K. Cox, Sr.	W. McEwen
Joseph Kolp	H. T. Ogden
Charles Smith	E. F. Seybold
R. Mathews	C. C. Winchester
J. Wilson	C. J. W. Smith
M. P. Taylor	J. Fowler
D. Clegg	J. Bolser
C. Hillyard	J. Chapman
W. Balser	R. Cook
E. Collins	G. Garrison
S. Wyatt	T. Berry
C. Campbell	M. Castillo
S. W. Bloom	J. Campbell
Dr. Brown	M. J. Mountford

FLOOR MANAGERS

E. Collins	Charles Campbell
J. Wilson	Herr Spills

Tickets $1.50; to be had of any of the Managers, or at the door on the evening of the Ball. Herr Spills and a splendid Band are engaged.

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The Evening Pilot.

2 December 1850. 1

From Havana and Key West.

The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 26th ult., from Havana the 22d, *via* Key West. The Courier gives the following news from the two places:

The Count of Alcoy was a passenger in the Caledonia.

One of the West India Royal Mail steamers went into the port of Havana as the Isabel came out. Her name and port from whence she came was not ascertained.

A Havana correspondent says:

"On the 20th inst., the Queen's birthday, there was a great celebration in the churches, and all the military was reviewed by his Excellency, Don José Gutierrez de la Concha, the new Captain General, who, by the way, is a fine-looking man. He visited the opera of Ernani at the Tacon theatre in the evening. He also condescended to allow a painting of the Queen to be taken from the royal palace, and suspended over the entrance of the theatre, which was highly decorated on the occasion. 'On the entrance of his Excellency every one must rise, and the band will play a grand national air.' This was the order, which was strictly obeyed. The opera was elegantly performed, as usual."

On the morning of the 21st, Alcoy bid farewell to the Island of Cuba and took passage on board the Caledonia. He visited most of the principal streets, where he met with the kindest expressions of regret from the people at his leaving the island, and cheers of *viva* at every step from the multitude.

At 8 o'clock he embarked on board of a splendid barge of twelve oars and was rowed on board the steamer. He was accompanied down the harbor by two other steamers, loaded with people, and a splendid band of music on board each of them.

Alcoy has left many warm and devoted friends in the Island of Cuba, who, on his departure, shed many tears. He has administered the Government justly and mercifully, as many "who now may speak it forth," can testify. His Administration has been one of difficulties, yet he has surmounted them all, with honor to himself and his country.

The last sales of rice at Havana were effected on the 22d inst. at 10¼@10⅜ cents. A higher offer for cargo of brig Somers was refused, and she cleared for New Orleans. Sugars very scarce. Coffee 9@10. Molasses, very little remaining, and prices nominally 2¾@3.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS
2 December 1850, 2

MISSISSIPPI.—The House of Representatives has passed the resolutions disapproving of the course of Gen. Foote by a majority of 14.

Gov. Quitman has transmitted a message to the Legislature advising the immediate organization of the militia.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GOVERNOR QUITMAN.—The *Mississippian*, of Nov. 15th, confirms the report that the U. S. Court at New-Orleans is proceeding to demand the presence of Governor Quitman in that city, to answer certain charges there preferred against him, regarding the Cuba expedition. The *Mississippian* thus comments on the fact:

"We believe the whole to be frivolous and unfounded, and intended by the Fillmore administration to affect ulterior political objects. The Governor, however, is ready and willing to undergo any examination when his official term expires, and will voluntarily do so now, if he can lawfully absent himself from the seat of government without detriment to the public interests, and in obedience to the requirements of the constitution. We do not believe he possesses the power to do so. There is a question of State sovereignty in this matter which we desire to see settled. The Legislature would certainly have the right to recall the Governor, but were he to place himself voluntarily beyond its jurisdiction, in the hands of the authorities of the United States, it might be impossible to obey the summons. President Jefferson refused to attend the trial of Aaron Burr on grounds which pertained to the necessity of his presence at the seat of government, and the position of resistance which he took at that time, ought, we think, to be sustained by every State, in regard to their chief magistrate, who is emphatically a portion of the State's sovereignty."

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The Evening Playune.

3 December 1850, 1

☞ It is not expected of telegraphic correspondents to be learned in constitutional law; but they ought to have elementary instruction enough to be able to say what constitutes treason, it being so plainly laid down in the constitution that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." The rumor transmitted to us, over the Western line, that the President has ordered Gen. Qutman's arrest on the charge of furnishing arms to Gen. Lopez, for the invasion of Cuba, must be an error, growing out of some more regular proceedings on the charge, perhaps, of misdemeanor. Certainly there is no treason in the facts alleged. Our correspondent in Baltimore has fallen into this error.

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The Daily Picayune.
3 December 1850, 2

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—The hôtel lists, of arrivals show how fast the city is filling up with its annual throng of visitors on business and pleasure. The vast St. Charles has already but few rooms unoccupied, and in a short time it will be filled from basement to attic. This promises a prosperous season for the proprietors, and is a good omen for our merchants and men of business. The Verandah and other hotels are, we are glad to see, showing the same proofs of success.

The St. Charles has, during the past season, undergone a thorough renovation, within and without. Every thing about it is either new or bright and neat as new. The whole of the fine exterior has been cleansed and so restored by the brush and the hand that it looks as white and fresh as when newly put up. The interior has undergone the same purification with paint, whitewash, and the scrubbing brush. Repairs have been put down every where where they could possibly be needed. Floors, railings, doors, windows, locks, bells, and bolts are in perfect order. Rich and beautiful carpets have been laid down on the parlors. New curtains of elegant patterns adorn the windows. The vast rotunda is covered with an elegant new oil-cloth, and the principal stairways are all newly covered with the same handsome material. The bed-rooms also are newly carpeted, and supplied, moreover, with fresh mattresses and new bedding. A great amount of new cabinet furniture has been added to the stock, and whatever is not entirely new has had all that polish, varish, or the skill of cabinet maker and upholsterer could do to make it good as new. We have heretofore noticed the great improvements and additional conveniences in the bath-room, and the whole closet and water arrangemnnts have been remodeled on the most convenient form.

From top to bottom, inside and out, in parlors, bed-rooms, and dining-rooms, the St. Charles is now in thorough order, and presents to the traveler every attraction of a perfectly arranged hotel, and to families all the comforts that it is possible to obtain out of their own homes. These preparations, we believe, are at the commencement of a new lease, which these enterprising proprietors, Mudge & Wilson, have taken of this great hotel, and gives earnest of their determination to deserve success. These improvements and renovations have taken time. They were commenced early in the season, and are but just completed. In the absence of Messrs. Mudge & Wilson, the whole charge has been in O. E. Hall, Esq., son-in-law of the veteran senior lessee, and the complete and efficient character of these improvements is due to his energy, good taste, and business capacity. The new ordinaries are this season also under his charge, and we hear a general expression of content with the fare, the cookery, the excellence of the arrangements, and the good training of the servants.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS,
3 December 1850, 2

Municipal Elections.

The following is the result of the election held in this city for Mayor and Aldermen, yesterday:

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Mayor:

RICHARD WAYNE, M. D.....921

For Aldermen:

SOLOMON COHEN	945	JOSEPH LIPPMAN	871
R. H. GRIFFIN	940	M. CUMMING	923
JOHN MALLORY	921	THOMAS PURSE	906
J. F. POSEY	927	JAS. P. SCREVEN	949
J. R. SAUSSY	933	R. D. WALKER	950
THOS. M. TURNER	951	J. F. O'BYRNE	872

UNION AND SOUTHERN RIGHTS TICKET.

For Mayor:

DR. R. D. ARNOLD.....634

For Aldermen:

BENJAMIN SNIDER	663	JACOB WALDBURG	622
JOHN J. KELLY	622	EMANUEL HEIDT	562
ALEX'R A. SMETS	627	ORLANDO A. WOOD	622
SEABORN GOODALL	631	DR. JOHN D. FISH	611
CHAS F. MILLS	627	ABR'M MINIS	592
JOHN R. WILDER	628	WM. R. SYMONS	606

Whole number of votes polled 1566.

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

The Daily Picayune.

4 December 1850, 2

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the brig Millaudon, we have received our Havana files to the 26th ult. There is no news of consequence.

We learn from the *Gaceta* that the Spanish ships-of-war Isabel II. and Jason had arrived at Havana, from Cadiz, with 1,023 soldiers belonging to the regiment of Rey and the squadron of cavalry of Leon.

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The Evening Picayune.

4 December 1850, 1

Another Cuban Invasion.

It is reported that the Spanish Minister, at Washington, has in his possession information indicating that another invasion of Cuba is on foot.

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4 December 1850, 2

SUPERIOR COURT OF MCINTOSH COUNTY.—The Superior Court of McIntosh County, Judge H. R. JACKSON, presiding, commenced its fall term on Thursday, 28th ult. There were but few cases on the docket. The most important case was the trial of two negroes belonging to W. H. MONGIN, Esq. of this city, charged with murder. The prosecution was conducted by the Solicitor General, and the defence by F. S. BARROW and H. F. LAW, Esqs., of this city. The trial occupied an entire day, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

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The Daily Picayune.

5 December 1850, 2

A Voice for Union from South Carolina.

Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina, known as one of the most devoted and chivalrous sons of that State, and in the days of nullification often called the Bayard of the Palmetto State, has written a long address to the people of South Carolina on the questions of the day.

It is in substance a fervid appeal to the citizens of South Carolina to abstain from any violent action in the present crisis; to assure them that they are in advance of the public opinion of the South on the subject of secession from the Union on account of present grievances; and to warn them of "the extreme peril of relying on the sympathy and support of the other Southern States, and no less peril of acting separately."

Gen. Hamilton reviews the position and feelings of the cotton States in regard to the compromise measures of the last session, and decides from his own personal inquiries and intelligence that although the admission of California, the passage of the Texas bill, and the act restricting the sale of slaves within the District of Columbia, one or all of them may be deemed by South Carolina the *casus fœderis* or *casus belli* justifying a dissolution of the Union, "it may be assumed, as a fact, beyond all dispute, that a majority of the people of not a single other Southern State concurs with her in this opinion."

The reasons for this conclusion on the part of these States, Gen. Hamilton states, in a tone bordering on sarcasm, which he might have spared, considering that, after all, he himself announces as his own deliberate judgment, that neither one nor all the measures of the last Congress combined, afford justification for a dissolution of the Union; and he proceeds to give, at some length, the grounds of his judgment, that the compromise bills are not unconstitutional nor really any cause of grievance to the South. He holds that the admission of California, though irregular and wrong in policy, was strictly constitutional, and that if its constitution had been silent on the subject of slavery slaves would never have gone there, or if they could go there it would have been "a curse to the old slaveholding States."

The Texas boundary bill he defends at length, and insists strongly that instead of converting slave soil into free soil, it has enlarged the constitutional limits within which slavery may exist, but adds, from the nature of the soil and climate that a premium of five hundred dollars a head would not induce an intelligent planter to carry a slave above El Paso. He notices the speech of Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, giving a glowing picture of the increased value of slave property had California and New Mexico become slave States, with the pungent commentary, "How short-sighted is man. We are urged to go into a civil war because, perhaps, we have been providentially prevented from ruining ourselves."

The bill abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia he dismisses with the remark, that almost every slave State in the confederacy has enacted "far more stringent restrictions on this trade than the provisions of this act, which has been the object of so much odium in the South."

Declaring his acquiescence in these compromise bills, in this unequivocal manner, Gen. Hamilton proceeds to express his opinion that the great battle for the security of the slave institutions of the South, under the constitution, is yet to be fought, and fought at the North. If, says he, Gov. Seward and Mr. Van Buren, with the Free Soilers and Abolitionists, who are the allies of that portion of their respective parties who have gone off with them, should obtain a victory over Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Gen. Cass and Mr. Buchanan, and elect their President, "the crisis will be upon us in two years, in the form of a repeal of the Fugitive Slave bill and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. This makes up an issue on which the whole South will be united, and the Union must then be dissolved."

If the Northern friends now acting with us should prevail, then the constitutional rights of the South will be secure, and a fresh lease given to the Union "thrice renovated and blessed."

"Ought we, then," asks Gen. Hamilton, "by premature action, to weaken the hands of our friends in the Free States, and by necessity strengthen those of our enemies? With any show of justice, or any feeling of magnanimity, ought we to pursue a policy so little in unison with a just and well considered sympathy?"

These are views and considerations such as influence the Union men of the South in their efforts to repress the ultraism, precipitancy and violence that direct the counsels of many of those who are vociferous for immediate resistance. They are valuable, not only as wise counsels in themselves, but as the counsels of one who has never been suspected of any disposition to shrink from the most fearless maintenance of Southern rights, by word, speech or hand.

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The Evening Picayune.

6 December 1850, !

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

The Contoy Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, *Tuesday, Dec.* 3.—The information has been received at the State Department that the Spanish Government has released all the Contoy prisoners.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Evening Picayune.

7 December 1850, 1

HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *December* 3, 1850.

Dear Pic.—The last fifteen days have not been very prolific of stirring events here. Shortly after the date of my last, the late Captain General left here on the steamer Caledonia (now Spanish mail steamer) for Cadiz. During the few days previous to his departure, although he was not in power, the newspapers teemed with "farewells," but no sooner was he out of the harbor than all this gratitude vanished and no one did more than chronicle his simple departure. It is said, on good authority, that the several editors received an intimation that their silence would be quite as agreeable as their praise to the powers that be. The retiring General was accompanied on his way by two ferry boats full of people, and many shore boats dotted the harbor and entrance. The walls that look upon the water were lined with people, who cheered the steamer as she passed. To me it has been a matter of no little thought and some surprise that the late General received this demonstration of feeling, and the more I look upon the past the more am I in doubt about it. There is no doubt that the private character of the Count of Alcoy is an amiable one in a certain point of view, but his administration was not marked by any of those strong lines that show the man. His policy might be termed the let-alone policy, and there are doubtless many people here who feel grateful to him for it. In public works he leaves little to commemorate him. In administration he followed, in some degree, the course of his predecessor, without carrying out those alleviating reforms that he was fully empowered to do. In his diplomacy he was skillful and successful. Witness his proceedings with the three American commodores, Tattnall, Mackeever and Morris, and how completely he threw our worthy late Consul, Gen. Campbell, out of the negotiations. When the history of that transaction is written, our doughty commanders will find few sprigs of laurel there for them.

The new Captain General is pruning with a firm hand, and the course he has so far held is well adapted to the country. With a salary fixed at $50,000 per annum, he is above the petty arts that his predecessors have uniformly used to fill their coffers.

Your readers are aware that here a license must be obtained for every thing, but they are not perhaps aware that heretofore, on the advent of every Captain General, all these licenses had to be renewed at an expense very nearly equal to their prime cost. The first month was consequently worth to him from sixty to eighty thousand dollars in this item alone. The present incumbent has stopped this abuse, and directed that all licenses shall continue in force as they were. He has set his face against all gambling, too. This was an item that produced a nice income for secret license to—the Secretary, apparently. He has determined to enforce the laws and break it up, and he is doing it. Rumor tells us that we are to have an entire reform in the police department very shortly—there is room for it. The political changes are not very apparent as yet, and as there is no camarilla now about the Captain General, his intentions don't leak out as formerly. One or two changes have been made in the government of interior towns, and in each case the civil has been combined with the military power.

The opera continues with fair success. The want of another tenor is severely felt. A hit was made lately in bringing out Donizetti's "Maria de Rohan." Steffenoni, Salvi and Badiali bear the principal parts. "Robert le Diable" will probably be soon brought out, as the Monplaisir troupe have arrived from Mexico. Hitherto it could not be produced for want of a *corps de ballet*. In amusements we have nothing else but Mr. Spinetto and his learned canary birds.

The grinding season is opening and many estates are already at work. The coming crop will be the most abundant one we have ever had, many planters not having means to take it off. Twenty dollars per month has been paid for negroes by the gang.

Yours, PANORAMA.

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

7 December 1850

PASSENGERS.

Per schr H N Gambrill, from Baltimore—P R Johnson, D C Trew.

Per steamer Wm Seabrook from Charleston—Miss Baker, Mrs Coffin and family, Mrs Walker, child and servant, Miss Pettylord, Hunt and lady. Dr Hall, J H Conklin, O Myers, C H Balderston, W Glastine, J M Williams, B Fort and 16 servts, G W Wylly and 3 servt, Capt Cope, 3 deck.

Per steamer St Mathews fm Palatka—Dr Elwood, J Cole, C M Hogg, Mr Hogg, J B Stearanson, J M Harley, W S Bryant, S C Forman, E Atkinson, E N Atkinson, S C King, H M Duffie, J C Moore, G W Ratcliff, Col C H Hopkins, Gen Gonzales, W H Mongin, J C Lord, Dr H Bacon, J M Forman, lady and servt, R Spaulding, J B Howell, H L Bilbo, 7 deck.

Arrived in Savannah from Palatka with 25.

Per steamer Dekalb from Augusta—Miss Sarah Kellum, Miss Elizabeth Cooper, Mr T B Cooper, T F Butler, Virgil Oliver, T F Lawton, & 1 deck.

Per steamer Metemora, from Charleston—Miss Treville, C M Cheves, lady, 2 children, and servt, T L Cocpran and lady, J Boebee, and lady, Miss Tunno, Mrs Miles, Miss Hazzard, Mrs B F Smith, and 2 children, J Aubat, Messrs W M Tunno, W P Phillips, J N Taft, W Gilbert, L A P Delafield, D Martin, D Brozer, J Cavinaugh, A W D Costa, R Scriver, T W Barnwell, W W Wall, J Rutledge, and servt, T J Jackson, A J Haupt, W Stark, and 32 deck.

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

The Evening Picayune.

9 December 1850, 1

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

Being suddenly called, in the midst of the last session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to the responsible station which I now hold, I contented myself with such communications to the Legislature as the exigency of the moment seemed to require. The country was shrouded in mourning for its venerable Chief Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. Neither the time nor the occasion appeared to require or to justify, on my part, any general expression of political opinions, or any announcement of the principles which would govern me in the discharge of the duties to the performance of which I had been so unexpectedly called. I trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed inappropriate if I avail myself of this opportunity of the reassembling of Congress to make known my sentiments, in a general manner, in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the Government, both in its management and administration of internal affairs.

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still, they are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscience, and in honor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitrament of the sword.

Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens; of changing that form, as circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the United States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others. Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other nations; and, although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or oppressed, everywhere, in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests. We make no wars to promote or to prevent succession to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to suppress the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself. We instigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly nation. The great law of morality ought to have a national, as well as a personal and individual application. We should act towards other nations as we wish them to act towards us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between Governments, instead of mere power, self-interest or the desire of aggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; or if that, in any case, be refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience.

In our domestic policy, the constitution will be my guide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal which was established to propound it, and to the uses of the Government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country. I regard all its provisions as equally binding. In all its parts it is the will of the people, expressed in the most solemn form, and the constitutional authorities are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good; but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted. The powers conferred upon the Government and their distribution to the several departments, are as clearly expressed in that sacred instrument as the imperfection of human language will allow, and I deem it my first duty, not to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements, or nullify its commands.

Upon you, fellow-citizens, as the representatives of the States and the people, is wisely devolved the legislative power. I shall comply with my duty, in laying before you, from time to time, any information calculated to enable you to discharge your high and responsible trust, for the benefit of our common constituents.

My opinion will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation; and if, what I do not anticipate, any act should pass the two Houses of Congress which should appear to me unconstitutional, or an encroachment on the just powers of other departments, or with provisions hastily adopted, and likely to produce consequences injurious and unforeseen, I should not shrink from the duty of returning it to you, with my reasons, for your further consideration. Beyond the due performance of these constitutional obligations, both my respect for the legislature and my sense of propriety will restrain me from any attempt to control or influence your proceedings, with you is the power, the honor, and the responsibility of the legislation of the country.

The Government of the United States is a limited Government. It is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted, and such others as may be necessary for carrying those powers into effect; and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringement on the rights of the States. Over the objects and subjects intrusted to Congress its legislative authority is supreme. But here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the constitution, and desires the continuance of its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs which the constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And every such citizen will also deprecate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, and all reproach and crimination tending to alienate one portion of the country from another. The beauty of our system of Government consists in avoiding mutual collisions and encroachments, and in the regular separate action of all, while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit.

The constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In a Government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the execution of the laws. But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part, which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real practical liberty; that, when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of military despotism or of popular violence. When impartially or faithfully administered, none is beneath its protection, and none above its control. You, gentlemen, and the country may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me, I shall, at all times, and in all places, take care that the laws are faithfully executed. In the discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed upon me by the constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as with prudence and discretion.

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents, and virtues. In so extensive a country, with so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office can be known to the appointing power, mistakes will sometimes unavoidably happen, and unfortunate appointments be made, notwithstanding the greatest care. In such cases, the power of removal may be properly exercised; and neglect of duty or malfeasance in office will be no more tolerated in individuals appointed by myself, than in those appointed by others.

I am happy in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the messages at the opening of the last session of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of, that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse. The unexampled growth of the country, the present amount of its population, and its ample means of self-protection, assure for it the respect of all nations; while it is trusted that its character for justice, and a regard to the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties; the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made.

In addition to the stipulations contained in this convention, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting powers.

First, the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal.

Second, an agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which belligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on. On these points there is little doubt that the two Governments will come to an understanding.

The company of citizens of the United States who have acquired from the State of Nicaragua the privilege of constructing a ship canal between the two oceans, through the territory of that State, have made progress in their preliminary arrangements. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April last, above referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the guaranties which it offers will be sufficent to secure the completion of the work with all practicable expedition. It is obvious that this result would be indefinitely postponed, if any other than peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to territory in that quarter, should be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavor to cause any further negotiations on the part of this Government, which may be requisite for this purpose, to be so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and successful close.

Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from distance and the difficulty of intercourse between this Government and that of Nicaragua, but, as intelligence has just been received of the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government to reside at Washington, whose arrival may soon be expected, it is hoped that no further impediments will be experienced in the prompt transaction of business between the two Governments.

Citizens of the United States have undertaken the connection of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under grants of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republic. It is understood that a thorough survey of the course of the communication is in preparation, and there is every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when the Government shall have consented to such stipulations with the Government of the United States as may be necessary to impart a feeling of security to those who may embark their property in the enterprise. Negotiations are pending for the accomplishment of that object, and a hope is confidently entertained that, when the Government of Mexico shall become duly sensible of the advantages which that country cannot fail to derive from the work, and learn that the Government of the United States desires that the right of sovereignty of Mexico in the Isthmus shall remain unimpaired, the stipulations referred to will be agreed to with alacrity.

By the last advices from Mexico it would appear, however, that the Government entertains strong objections to some of the stipulations which the parties concerned in the project of the railroad deem necessary for their protection and security. Further consideration, it is to be hoped, or some modification of terms, may yet reconcile the differences existing between the two Governments in this respect.

Fresh instructions have recently been given to the Minister of the United States in Mexico, who is prosecuting the subject with promptitude and ability.

Although the negotiations with Portugal, for the payment of claims of the United States against that Goverment, have not yet resulted in a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the Government of Portugal for the final adjustment and payment of those claims, has recently been accepted on the part of the United States. It gives me pleasure to say that Mr. Clay, to whom the negotiations on the part of the United States has been entrusted, discharged the duties of his appointment with ability and discretion, acting always within the instructions of his Government.

It is expected that a regular convention will be immediately negotiated for carrying the agreement between the two Governments into effect.

The commissioners appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the convention with Brazil, of the 27th of January, 1849, has entered upon the duties imposed upon him by that act. It is hoped that these may be completed within the time which it prescribes. The documents, however, which the Imperial Government, by the third article of the convention, stipulates to furnish to the Government of the United States, have not been received. As it is presumed that these documents will be essential for the correct disposition of the claims, it may become necessary for Congress to extend the period limited for the duration of the commission. The sum stipulated by the fourth article of the convention to be paid to this Government has been received.

The collection in the ports of the United States of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili and their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of May, 1828. It is to be hoped that this measure will impart a fresh impulse to the commerce between the two countries, which of late, and especially since our acquisition of California, has, to the mutual advantage of the parties, been much augmented.

Peruvian guano has become so desirable an article to the agricultural interest of the United States, that it is the duty of the Government to employ all the means properly in its power for the purpose of causing that article to be imported into the country at a reasonable price. Nothing will be omitted on my part towards accomplishing this desirable end. I am persuaded that in removing any restraints on this traffic, the Peruvian Government will promote its best interests, while it will afford a proof of a friendly disposition towards this country, which will be duly appreciated.

The treaty between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries.

The relations between those parts of the Island of St. Domingo, which were formerly colonies of Spain and France, respectively, are still in an unsettled condition. The proximity of that island to the United States, and the delicate questions involved in the existing controversy there, render it desirable that it should be permanently and speedily adjusted. The interests of humanity and of general commerce also demand this; and as intimations of the same sentiment have been received from other Governments, it is hoped that some plan may soon be devised to effect the object in a manner likely to give general satisfaction. The Government of the United States will not fail, by the exercise of all proper friendly offices, to do all in its power to put an end to the destructive war which has raged between the different parts of the island, and to secure to them both the benefits of peace and commerce.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the finances.

The total receipts into the treasury, for the year ending 30th June last, were forty-seven millions four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety cents, [$47,421,748 90.]

The total expenditures during the same period were forty-three million two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, [$43,002,168 90.]

The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, [$495,276 79.]

By the nineteenth section of the act of 28th January, 1847, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were pledged for the interest and principal of the public debt. The great amount of those lands subsequently granted by Congress for military bounties, will, it is believed, very nearly supply the public demand for several years to come, and but little reliance can, therefore, be placed on that hitherto fruitful source of revenue.

Aside from the permanent annual expenditures, which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of the public debt, amounting to eight million seventy-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents, [$8,075,986 59,] must be provided for within the next two fiscal years. It is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans.

All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of revenue for the support of Government from duties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unquestionable,

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

The Evening Picayune.
9 December 1850

and its chief object, of course, is to replenish the treasury. But if, in doing this, an incidental advantage be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage.

A duty laid upon an article which cannot be produced in this country—such as tea or coffee—adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce his price to that, at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article. The continuance of this process creates the skill, and invites the capital, which finally enables us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been produced from abroad, thereby benefiting both the producer and consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artisan, and the agriculturist, are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such an excess, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy and ruin upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent it is only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competion. It is important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.

The papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will disclose frauds attempted upon the revenue, in variety and amount so great as to justify the conclusion that it is impossible, under any system of ad valorem duties levied upon the foreign cost or value of the article, to secure an honest observance and an effectual administration of the laws. The fraudulent devices to evade the law, which have been detected by the vigilance of the appraisers, leave no room to doubt that similar impositions not discovered, to a large amount, have been successfully practised since the enactment of the law now in force. This state of things has already had a prejudicial influence upon those engaged in foreign commerce. It has the tendency to drive the honest trader from the business of importing, and to throw that important branch of employment into the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, who are alike regardless of law and the obligations of an oath. By these means the plain intention of Congress, as expressed in the law, are daily defeated. Every motive of policy and duty, therefore, impel me to ask the earnest attention of Congress upon this subject. If Congress should deem it unwise to attempt any important changes in the system of levying duties at this session, it will become indispensable to the protection of the revenue that such remedies as in the judgment of Congress may mitigate the evils complained of, should be at once applied.

As before stated, specific duties would, in my opinion, afford the most perfect remedy for this evil; but, if you should not concur in this view, then, as a partial remedy, I beg leave respectfully to recommend that, instead of taking the invoice of the articles abroad as a means of determining its value here, the correctness of which invoice is, in many cases, impossible to verify, the law be changed as to require a home valuation or appraisal, to be regulated in such manner as to give, as far as practicable, uniformity in the several ports.

There being no mint in California, I am informed that the laborers in the mines are compelled to dispose of their gold dust at a large discount. This appears to be a heavy and unjust tax upon the labor of those employed in extricating this precious metal; and I doubt not you will be disposed, at the earliest period possible, to relieve them from it by the establishment of a mint. In the mean time, as an assayer's office is established there, I would respectfully submit, for your consideration the propriety of authorizing gold bullion, which has been assayed and stamped, to be received in payment of Government dues. I cannot conceive that the treasury would suffer any loss by such a provision, which will at once raise bullion to its par value, and thereby save, if I am rightly informed, many millions of dollars to the laborers, which are now paid in brokerage to convert this precious metal into available funds. This discount upon their hard earnings is a heavy tax, and every effort should be made by the Government to relieve them from so great a burden.

More than three-fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing and navigating interests are all, to a great extent, dependent on the agricultural. It is, therefore, the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the provisions of the constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it so well deserves. In view of the immense mineral resources of our country, provision should also be made for the employment of a competent mineralogist and chemist, who should be required, under the direction of the head of the bureau, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain, by careful analysis, their respective elements and properties, and their adaptation to useful purposes. He should also be required to examine and report upon the different soils, and the menures best calculated to improve their productiveness. By publishing the results of such experiments, with suitable explanations, and by the collection and distribution of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivation, much may be done to promote this great national interest.

In compliance with the act of Congress, passed on the 23d of May, 1850, providing, among other things, for taking the seventh census, a superintendent was appointed, and all other measures adopted which were deemed necessary to ensure the prompt and faithful performance of that duty. The appropriation already made will, it is believed, be sufficient to defray the whole expense of the work; but further legislation may be necessary in regard to the compensation of some of the marshals of the Territories. It will also be proper to make provision by law, at an early day, for the publication of such abstracts of the returns as the public interests may require.

The unprecedented growth of our Territories on the Pacific in wealth and population, and the consequent increase of their social and commercial relations with the Atlantic States, seem to render it the duty of the Government to use all its constitutional power to improve the means of intercourse with them. The importance of opening "a line of communication, the best and most expeditious of which the nature of the country will admit," between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific, was brought to your notice by my predecessor, in his annual message; and as the reasons which he presented in favor of the measures still exist in full force, I beg leave to call your attention to them, and to repeat the recommendations then made by him.

The uncertainty which exists in regard to the validity of land titles in California is a subject which demands your early consideration. Large bodies of land in that State are claimed under grants said to have been made by authority of the Spanish and Mexican Governments. Many of these have not been perfected, others have been revoked, and some are believed to be fraudulent. But until they shall have been judicially investigated, they will continue to retard the settlement and improvement of the country. I therefore respectfully recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of commissioners to examine all such claims with a view to their final adjustment.

I also beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of extending, at an early day, our system of land laws, with such modifications as may be necessary, over the State of California and the territory of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral lands of California will, of course, form an exception to any general system which may be adopted. Various methods of disposing of them have been suggested. I was at first inclined to favor the system of leasing, as it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the Government and to afford the best security against monopolies; but further reflection, and our experience in leasing the lead mines, and selling lands upon credit, have brought my mind to the conclusion that there would be great difficulty in collecting the rents, and that the relation of debtor and creditor, between the citizens and the Government, would be attended with many mischievous consequences, I therefore recommend that, instead of retaining the mineral lands under the permanent control of the Government, they be divided into small parcels and sold, under such restrictions as to quantity and time, as will insure the best price, and guard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.

The annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California and New Mexico have given increased importance to our Indian relations. The various tribes brought under our jurisdiction by these enlargements of our boundaries are estimated to embrace a population of one hundred and twenty-four thousand.

Texas and New Mexico are surrounded by powerful tribes of Indians, who are a source of constant terror and annoyance to the inhabitants. Separating into small predatory bands, and always mounted, they overrun the country, devastating farms, destroying crops, driving off whole herds of cattle, and occasionally murdering the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity. The great roads leading into the country are infested with them, whereby traveling is rendered extremely dangerous, and immigration is almost entirely arrested. The Mexican frontier, which, by the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, we are bound to protect against the Indians within our border, is exposed to these incursions equally with our own. The military force stationed in that country (although forming a large proportion of the army) is represented as entirely inadequate to our own protection and the fulfillment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico. The principal deficiency is in cavalry, and I recommend that Congress should, at as early a period as practicable, provide for the raising of one or more regiments of mounted men.

For further suggestions on this subject, and others connected with our domestic interests, and the defence of our frontier, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Secretary of War.

I commend also to your favorable consideration the suggestion contained in the last mentioned report, and in the letter of the general-in-chief, relative to the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled and destitute soldiers. This subject appeals so strongly to your sympathies, that it would be superfluous in me to say anything more, than barely to express my cordial approbation of the proposed object.

The navy continues to give protection to our commerce and other national interests in the different quarters of the globe, and, with the exception of a single steamer on the Northern lakes, the vessels in commission are distributed in six different squadrons.

The report of the head of that department will exhibit the services of these squadrons, and of the several vessels employed in each during the past year. It is a source of gratification that, while they have been constantly prepared for any hostile emergency, they have every where met with the respect and courtesy, due as well to the dignity as to the peaceful dispositions and just purposes of the nation.

Two brigantines accepted by the Government from a generous citizen of New York, and placed under the command of an officer of the navy to proceed to the Arctic seas in quest of the British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions, in compliance with the act of Congress, approved in May last, had, when last heard from, penetrated a high northern latitude; but the success of this noble and humane enterprise is yet uncertain.

I invite your attention to the view of our present naval establishment, and resources presented in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and the suggestions therein made for its improvement, together with the naval policy recommended for the security of our Pacific coast, and the protection and extension of our commerce with Eastern Asia. Our facilities for a larger participation in the trade of the East, by means of our recent settlements on the shores of the Pacific, are too obvious to be overlooked or disregarded.

The question in relation to rank in the army and navy, and relative rank between officers of the two branches of the service, presented to the Executive by certain resolutions of the House of Representatives, at the last session of Congress, have been submitted to a board of officers in each branch of the service, and their report may be expected at an early day.

I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing officers of the army and navy to be retired from the service, when incompetent for its vigorous and active duties, taking care to make suitable provision for those who have faithfully served their country, and awarding distinctions by retaining in appropriate commands those who have been particularly conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct. While the obligation of the country to maintain and honor those who, to the exclusion of other pursuits, have devoted themselves to its arduous service, this obligation should not be permitted to interfere with the efficiency of the service itself.

I am gratified in being able to state that the estimates of expenditure for the navy in the ensuing year are less, by more than one million of dollars, than those of the present, excepting the appropriation which may become necessary for the construction of a dock on the coast of the Pacific, propositions for which are now being considered, and on which a special report may be expected early in your present session.

There is evident justness in the suggestion of the same report, that appropriations for the naval service proper should be separated from those for fixed and permanent objects, such as building docks and navy yards and the fixtures attached; and from the extraordinary objects under the care of the department, which, however important, are not essentially naval.

A revision of the code for the government of the navy seems to require the immediate consideration of Congress. Its system of crimes and punishments had undergone no change for half a century, until the last session, though its defects have been often and ably pointed out, and the abolition of a particular species of corporal punishment, which took place, without providing any substitute, has left the service in a state of defectiveness, which calls for prompt correction. I therefore recommend that the whole subject be revised without delay, and such a system established for the enforcement of discipline, as shall be at once humane and effectual.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General presents a satisfactory view of the operations and condition of that department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of the inland mail routes in the United States (not embracing the service in Oregon and California) was one hundred and seventy-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-two miles; the annual transportation thereon, forty-six millions five hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-three miles; and the annual cost of such transportion, two millions seven hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars.

The increase of the annual transportion over that of the preceding year was three million nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-four miles, and the increase in cost was three hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

The number of post offices in the United States, on the first day of July last, was eighteen thousand four hundred and seventeen—being an increase of sixteen hundred and seventy during the preceding year.

The gross revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, amounted to five million five hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-eight cents, including the annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the franked matter of the departments, and excluding the foreign postage collected for and payable to the British Government.

The expenditures for the same period were five million two hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-three cents—leaving a balance of revenue over expenditures of three hundred and forty thousand and eighteen dollars and five cents.

I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland postage to three cents the single letter when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of the department, after the reduction, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent, for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter, shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

It cannot be doubted that the proposed reductions will for the present diminish the revenues of the department. It is believed that the deficiency, after the surplus already accumulated shall be exhausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the existing privileges of sending free matter through the

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

The Evening Pitayune.
9 December 1850

mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post Office Department a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by such privileges. The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency as to make any further appropriation that may be found necessary as to form no obstacle to the proposed reductions.

I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to make appropriations for leading objects in that class of public works comprising what are usually called works of internal improvement. This authority I suppose to be derived chiefly from the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and the power of laying and collecting imposts. Where commerce is to be carried on, and imposts collected, there must be ports and harbors, as well as wharves and custom-houses. If ships, laden with valuable cargoes, approach the shore, or sail along the coast, light-houses are necessary at suitable points for the protection of life and property. Other facilities and securities for commerce and navigation are hardly less important; and those clauses of the constitution, therefore, to which I have referred, have received from the origin of the Government a liberal and beneficial construction. Not only have light-houses, buoys and beacons been established, and floating lights maintained but harbors have been cleared and improved, piers constructed, and even breakwaters for the shipping, and sea walls to protect harbors from being filled up and rendered useless by the action of the ocean, have been erected at very great expense. And this construction of the constitution appears the more reasonable from the consideration, that if these works, of such evident importance and utility, are not to be accomplished by Congress, they cannot be accomplished at all. By the adoption of the constitution, the several States voluntarily parted with the power of collecting duties of impost in their own ports; and it is not to be expected that they should raise money, by internal taxation, direct or indirect, for the benefit of that commerce, the revenues derived from which do not, either in whole or in part, go into their own treasuries. Nor do I perceive any difference between the power of Congress to make appropriations for objects of this kind on the ocean and the power to make appropriations for similar objects on lakes and rivers, whenever they are large enough to bear on their waters an extensive trade. The magnificent Mississippi and its tributaries, and the vast lakes of the North and Northwest, appear to me to fall within the exercise of the power, as justly and as clearly as the ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It is a mistake to regard expenditures judiciously made for these objects as expenditures for local purposes. The position, or site of the work, is necessarily local; but its utility is general. A ship canal around the falls of St. Mary, of less than a mile in length, though local in its construction, would yet be national in its purpose and its benefits, as it would remove the only obstruction to a navigation of more than a thousand miles, affecting several States, as well as our commercial relations with Canada. So, too, the breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware is erected, not for the exclusive benefit of the States bordering on the bay and river of that name, but for that of the whole coastwise navigation of the United States, and, to a considerable extent also, of foreign commerce. If a ship be lost on the bar at the entrance of a Southern port, for want of a sufficient depth of water, it is very likely to be a Northern ship; and if a steamboat be sunk in part of the Mississippi, on account of its channel not having been properly cleared of obstructions, it may be a boat belonging to either of eight or ten States. I may add, as somewhat remarkable, that among all the thirty-one States there is none that is not, to a greater or less extent, bounded on the ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico, or one of the greater lakes, or some navigable river.

In fulfilling our constitutional duties, fellow-citizens, on this subject, as in carrying into effect all other powers conferred by the constitution, we should consider ourselves as deliberating and acting for one and the same country, and bear constantly in mind that our regard and our duty are due not to a particular part only, but to the whole.

I therefore recommend that appropriations be made for works already begun, and for commencing such others as may seem to the wisdom of Congress to be public and of general importance.

The difficulties and delays incident to the settlement of private claims by Congress amount in many cases to a denial of justice. There is reason to apprehend that many unfortunate creditors of the Government have thereby been unavoidably ruined. Congress has so much business of a public character, that it is impossible it should give much attention to mere private claims, and their accumulation is now so great that many claimants must despair of ever being able to obtain a hearing. It may well be doubted whether Congress, from the nature of its organization, is properly constituted to decide on such cases. It is impossible that each member should examine the merits of every claim on which he is compelled to vote; and it is preposterous to ask a judge to decide a case which he has never heard. Such decisions may, and frequently must, do injustice either to the claimant or the Government, and I perceive no better remedy for this growing evil than the establishment of some tribunal to adjudicate upon such claims. I beg leave, therefore, most respectfully to recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commissioner to settle all private claims against the United States; and, as an *ex parte* hearing must in all contested cases be very unsatisfactory, I also recommend the appointment of a solicitor, whose duty it shall be to represent the Government before such commission, and protect it against all illegal, fraudulent or unjust claims, which may be presented for their adjudication.

This District, which has neither voice nor vote in your deliberations, looks to you for protection and aid, and I commend all its wants to your favorable consideration, with a full confidence that you will meet them, not only with justice, but with liberality. It should be borne in mind that in this city, laid out by Washington, and consecrated by his name, is located the Capitol of our nation, the emblem of our Union, and the symbol of our greatness. Here also are situated all the public buildings necessary for the use of the Government, and all these are exempt from taxation. It should be the pride of Americans to render this place attractive to the people of the whole Republic, and convenient and safe for the transaction of the public business and the preservation of the public records. The Government should, therefore, bear a liberal proportion of the burdens of all necessary and useful improvements. And, as nothing could contribute more to the health, comfort and safety of the city, and the security of the public buildings and records, than an abundant supply of pure water, I respectfully recommend that you make such provisions for obtaining the same as in your wisdom you may deem proper.

The act passed at your last session, making certain propositions to Texas for settling the disputed boundary between that State and the Territory of New Mexico, was, immediately on its passage, transmitted by express to the Governor of Texas, to be laid by him before the General Assembly for its agreement thereto. Its receipt was duly acknowledged, but no official information has yet been received of the action of the General Assembly thereon; it may, however, be very soon expected, as by the terms of the propositions submitted, they were to have been acted upon on or before the first day of the present month.

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though without such concessions our constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by the people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supports of the constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, and for the purpose of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow-citizens sympathize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects, to sustain these enactments. I cannot doubt, that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, to disturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed, from the opposition which they all encountered, that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connection, they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I commend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.

And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations for the multiplied blessings which he has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that his all-wise Providence will so guide our councils as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the United Government under which we live.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, December 2, 1850.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
11 December 1850, 2 (Wednesday).

U.S. Deputy Marshal Hayman, with officers Black and Waters, yesterday afternoon, arrested two suspicious characters as being the fellows who committed the robbery in the room of Capt. Robinson and Lieut. Hardy, at the Commercial Hotel,on Monday. They were taken into the bar-room, the chamber-maid was called, and out of the crowd she immediately singled the two rascals whom she had seen coming out of the room. They will be examined before the Mayor to-day.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
12 December 1850, 2.

William Freret, Esq., the newly appointed Collector of the Customs for the port of New Orleans, in place of Samuel J. Peters, Esq., entered on the duties of his office on the 25th ult.

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The Evening Picayune.

17 December 1850, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—*Judge McCaleb.*—This court convened this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Hunton, the U. S. District Attorney, stated to the court that as Mr. Henderson had plead "not guilty," and desired an immediate trial, he would state that, on the part of the United States, they were ready to proceed. He did not know what his honor would decide relative to the proceedings in this case, whether the cause should be tried before him or not, but he felt the court should take the responsibility and proceed to trial. On the cause being transferred from the U. S. District to the Circuit Court, no stipulation was made that a continuance should be had in consequence of the absence of the Circuit Judge. The Court was bound take up the business before it, and proceed with it. He further urges that those who had plead "not guilty," had a right to demand a trial, and it could not be refused.

Mr. Hunt, on the part of his clients, Gen. Lopez and others, contended that he was entitled to further time to put in an answer, and that under the common law he was entitled to an imparlance, in order to advise and make up a defence. Mr. Hunt read the order of the court transferring the case to the U. S. Circuit Court, and the reasons assigned, which were on account of the intricate and important points of law involved in the case, and which it was thought expedient should be tried before two judges. Could the court now change its views of the case. [Mr. Sigur here stated that no copy of the indictment had been served on him, or on Gen. Lopez.] After Mr. Hunt concluded, urging a trial before the two judges, the Clerk of the District Court stated that he had furnished Mr. Sigur with a copy of the indictment, and Gen Lopez had waived it.

Mr. Henderson stated to the court that if Gen. Lopez and others desired a trial before the circuit judge he thought there was no doubt they had the right to insist on it. On the other hand, he wished to waive this right and proceed to trial. The only question was whether his honor had a right to try the case. The law of 1836 was without qualification on the subject, which said either the district or circuit judge should sit on trial in the Circuit Court, and constitute a quorum of said court, either separately or together.

The act of 1846 made it peremptory to transfer all capital cases from the District to the Circuit Court, to be tried before the two judges. In the case of a misdemeanor, however, he had a right to waive the law and proceed to trial as if the indictment had been found in the Circuit Court. The 3d section of the act of 1846 made it discretionary with the judge, in cases where important points are involved, to transfer them from the District to the Circuit Court, in order to have the benefit of an associate judge. If he choose to waive the benefit of the associate judge he thought he had a right to proceed with his trial, and that his honor was bound to try the cause. It was the same as in the nature of an appeal; he had a right to demand it, but the court could not force him to demand if he choose to waive his privilege.

Mr. Miles Taylor, counsel for Mr. Sigur, then addressed the court on the opposite side of the question, contending that the spirit of the law required the case to be tried before two judges.

The point was still being argued up to the time our report closed.

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The Evening Picayune.

19 December 1850, 1

☞ The Madrid journal, *El Heraldo*, tells a rather apocryphal story about her Majesty, the Queen, having thought proper to pardon the two captains of the piratical vessels, the Susan Loud and the Georgiana, and that these officers were so well pleased with the treatment they had received from the Spaniards, and especially from the captain of the vessel which had brought them over, Don Ramon Garcia Guinda, that they were unwilling to go ashore at Vigo, or return to the United States in an American ship which offered them passage, but insisted on going to Cadiz in the mail packet, and on returning also to the United States in her. This, says the *Heraldo*, is a different story from those commonly told by foreign travelers about the cruelties of the Spaniards, and their treatment of prisoners and other unfortunates

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
20 December 1850, 2.

PRESIDENT BONAPARTE ON THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.--The Courier des Etats Unis contains the Message in full of the President of the French Republic. Under the same head (of foreign affairs) he says that it may be of some importance to those engaged in getting up another expedition against Cuba--if any such there be--to know. These are his words:

"As soon as the French Government was informed of the criminal attempt upon Cuba by certain adventurers, we sent an additional force to the Commander of the West India station, with orders to unite his efforts with those of the Spanish authorities, for the purpose of preventing further attempts of the kind."

Those who engage, therefore, in that kind of business, hereafter, will not only have the Spanish naval force to encounter, but that of France also, and of England, too, in all probability.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
21 December 1850, 2 (Saturday)

The *Delta* of Saturday last chronicles the arrival in New Orleans of Colonel Pickett, Major O'Hara, and other gentlemen lately connected with the Cuba Expedition, who have gone to the city to await their trial under the indictments pending against them in the United States Circuit Court, for a violation of the Neutrality Act of Congress. It is rumored, says the same print, that Marshal Scott has gone to Mississippi to see about the capias against Governor Quitman.

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The Daily Picayune.
21 December 1850, 1

PASSENGERS — *Per Steamship Georgia.*— The following is a list of the passengers for Havana, New Orleans and Chagres, on the steamship Georgia, which left New York on the 11th inst.:

Mr Francis Morris and son, Mr C Malibran and three ladies, Mr Malibran and servant. J Moir, J I X Azana, Mrs Gerard Stith, G B Seartson, Miss Andrews, G Rosenbaum, A Andrew, E Hacker, Mrs B A Park, L G Gustorfs, J Kirk, H Becker, Wm Rutherford, G Yeomans, J McDonald, M D Van Lsan, C Branner, J Kirk, A B Shaw, J Peabody, W H Miller, W H Wilder, Mr Allen, P Lumbers, A Keirby, J Carm, A Glover, G W A Sampson and brother, J P Soldew, Hon Mr Dickerson, J D Johnson, Col Dean and lady, Mrs and Miss Parker, Mr Leanski and servant, Senors Roman Francia, Mora, lady and two children; Mrs and Miss Mora and child, Senors Golenria and Jose Alfonzo, Mr Melcher, Miss Melderstein, Miss Day, C W Jemm, Mr Cook, lady, two children and nurse; Miss C Fales, Miss Ann Whitney, J W Damon, Mrs C Blake, Simon Vivian, J Kershaw, G W Shields and friend, Sig Bettini and servant, M Feigleder, M Sackersdorff, H Campbell, MrJohnson, Mr Palmer, Augustus Clauson, Messrs Thompson, Burnside and Lockhart, T J Brown and two friends, Mr Haydon and friend, Messrs Gasquelet, Jas Gandolfo, W H Mills Mrs J A Lum, Mrs Mary Balleus, S W Estabrook, C Kenyon, D Emmons, J Houseman and friend, C T Reenan, C U Grey, Mr Dider, D W Heurlin, Col Deacon and two servants, J W Wheelan and brothers, E L Jacobs, J Shepard, J Chamberlain, Abram Schenck, F Engerson, S H Chandler, G Warner, P G Ross, E Weinbecken, G Kraug, L Lefevre, M P Wilson, Mr Gifford ond lady, K Kaus, F Morris, A Miller, Mr Davis, lady and family; A Anthon, A Muir, Dr Mack, Mr Foot and family, Jas Wilson and servant, A Beamont, wife and four children, A Gabriell and lady, Miss Foster, Mrs Devlin, D F A Anton and wife, S H Tyler, H H Gates—Total 194.

GOICURIA?

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The Daily Picayune.
22 December 1850, 2

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—*Judge McCaleb.*—Hon. Cotesworth Pinckney Smith, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi, and indicted for being engaged in the late military expedition against Cuba, has sent word to the court that he was ready and desired his case to be fixed for trial. The U. S. District Attorney objected until Judge Smith should make his appearance. Gov. Quitman has not yet made his appearance, and we learn that Judge McCaleb intends issuing an order for his attendance.

☞ The steamer Creole, which was engaged in the Cuba invasion, and was confiscated and sold, has been purchased by F. W. Hathaway, Esq., of Fredericton, N. B., and others, and will be placed on the line between Portland, Me., and St. Johns, N. B., next spring.

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The Daily Picayune.

24 December 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Dec. 23.

ST CHARLES HOTEL....A S Barnes, M R Maxwell, T G Brown, A Adami, J Rigney, Mrs Capt Grafton and family, J L O'Sullivan, N Jarvis, G A Wicks, J D Vaill; M Levy, H King, W T Ross, H A Hurlbal, W Robinson, N Y; J A S Arklen, O B Hays, H M Hays, Tenn; W C Whitredge, H Doyal, Coast; J Murphy, W S Murphy, H Basye, A H Guild, W S McKnight, J C Parks, W M Wood, Chas Croley, T Strang, W M Mathews, Dr Harris, F W Page, D L Garrison, W B Whitehill, J S Burford, A M Mc Millen, B M Hawkins, G W Lane, T Hart, J W Whitemore, A M Lancer, J P Rayburn, A Watson, Cal; J J Thompson B C Keene and lady, Miss L Pacerton, Ky; G Stith and lady, C Palmer, J Gandolfo, J Burnside, T Lockhart, R Geddes, J W Biscoe, N O; C Keenan, Paris; J Reynolds, A Maclean, Mobile; G W Seavy, Phil; C Kuntz, Ohio; C B Dodson, Ill; W Bagley, M M Dickinson, Miss Andrews, R Taylor, W T Palfrey, F C Palfrey, Dr Hawkins, A N Baker, M E Lyman, La; J W Johnson, R W Thompson, Mo; J S Wiggin and lady, Boston; R H Whitfield, Va; S M Orben, G B Jucket, J Wallace, Tex; J Eaves, Ga; T W Scoott and lady; Miss Duncan, B W Payne, St Louis.

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The Daily Picayune.
25 December 1850, 2

LETTER FROM HAVANA.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, Dec. 11, 1850.

Dear Pic.—Since I last wrote you, we have had large arrivals of troops from Spain, amounting like 1500 men having come in within the last week in all, thus far. Two divisions of the reinforcements have arrived, and the third is this morning off our port, to come in when the sea breeze shall draw into port. This addition of force has caused some difficulty for barrack room; and several of the old regiments have, from necessity, been scattered through the country. One regiment has been sent to Cardenas and Matanzas; a portion of another to Pinar del Rio; one battalion to Puerto Principe, and several detachments to different minor points. This increase of the army brings no small increase of expense, and to cover it, a plan of increase of duties was formed, as I wrote you some time since, proposing to re-impose a portion of the old war subsidy, and an increase of the export dues on sugar, tobacco, and cigars. The decree is issued this morning, and you will find it in the Official Gazette. It increases the export duty on sugar, 50 cents per box; on tobacco, 25 cents per quintal; on cigars, 25 cents per thousand — to take effect on 1st January. On imports from the United States, 1¼ per cent. increase, to take effect on 1st of February next.

This increase of soldiers to eat out their substance is not at all liked by the Cubans; but without a leader and without a nucleus, they have no remedy but to submit and hide their time. I was much struck, a few days since, at an outburst of a decrepid old man, who, on being told by his son that more troops were arriving from Spain, exclaimed with great emphasis, "Troops! troops! let Spain send us justice; let her send us men who will respect and execute the laws." There is more truth in this than strikes the eye.

The great cancer of Cuba is the infamous maladministration to which she is subjected. Penniless favorites are thrust upon her to batten upon her spoil. Men who never saw the precincts of a court are sent here as judges, and the presiding officers of her tribunals are the panders of a minister or the tools of a favorite. Under the course that is being pursued by the present Captain General public opinion ripens fast. Desirous of diminishing the burdens of the people, he is looking into the conduct and abuses of minor officers, and against three Lieut. Governors orders of suspension and investigation have been issued. The mass of corruption and robbery that is being laid open by these inquiries is most revolting, and wherever they are conducted the malfeasance, not only of the late incumbent but of all his predecessors, is brought up by the people who feel their individual wrongs anew in the relation. These partial excisions can only lay bare the great mass and extent of the evil, not eradicate it; and the more it is exposed to the public view the more is hastened the inevitable fate of the toads that suck the poison. Gen. Concha has shown himself pure enough to effect the cure, but it is not in the power of one man, nor two nor three, to do this. Nothing but a revolution can do it. The question is often asked by people incredulous of these facts, "if such is the case, why do not the Cubans themselves effect their deliverance?" Look at their condition. Overawed by a great numerical force; themselves without arms; without organization or power to organize under the present searching system; their leaders scattered or imprisoned; on the other hand, the great numbers of another race held to servitude among them, and then ask why do they not throw off their load? Any man that will dispassionately examine Cuba will not repeat the question. A nucleus would bring out her latent energies, but until that is offered, or some lucky accident occurs, she must wait.

Great curiosity is manifested here to know the result of the Lopez, &c., trial, or as the Spanish papers term it, "farce," that is now going on with you. It is said, I know not with what foundation, that the Government at Washington has requested that of this Island to send over witnesses to prove the fact of the disembarcation at Cardenas, which they refuse to do. Reverdy Johnson was presented yesterday by the British Consul to the Captain General. The presentation was made by the British Consul because we have no American Consul here. Are we to have one?

To-day John L. O'Sullivan, Esq., the friend and confidant of Lopez, has been promenading our streets as boldly as if he cared nothing for all Spain. He goes to your city to be present at the trial.

The steamer Hibernia, the second of the Spanish line to Cadiz, arrived four days since, after twenty-seven days passage. She broke her shaft on the voyage, which caused several days delay at Puerto Rico. It is to be regretted that any accident should occur to her, and I am glad to say it is of little amount. The British steamer Conway, connecting at St. Thomas with the West India mail line, is due here since the 12th, and has not yet arrived. Fears for her safety are entertained.

A report is current that at St. Jago de Cuba many arrests have been made for political causes. I know not if it be true.

The opera has had a hard time of it from sickness of the first parts and the want of a new tenor who shall sustain the present excellent one, Salvi. He has now arrived and the empresario looks for full houses again. Jenny Lind is expected on the 4th of January. Her agent has taken a magnificent house for her and a large quantity of splendid furniture has arrived from New York to furnish it. The Ohio has been detained by some accident to her cylinder while she was running out of port this morning; she was compelled to anchor and will not get away until to-morrow.

The message has been received but not allowed to be published. It has been commented upon by the several papers here, and the *Diario de la Marina* is indignant that no mention of Spain is made in it. The editor concludes that if it is from a wish not to give too much importance to the "pirates" it is well; but if it is from any other cause * * * we don't know what may not happen. The tirades of this paper against every thing "Yankee" are most amusing. It cannot find language vile enough, epithets expressive enough, or scorn withering enough to apply to them.

PEREGRINE.

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The Daily Picayune.
26 December 1850, 2.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Dec. 25.

ST CHARLES HOTEL....W Bell, J L Drake, A G Miller, Miss; C Jameson, Paris; W H Crenshaw, T B Thorpe, Dr J M Hereford, T W Dunnica, La; W B F Hastings, J J Smith, Ky; A McVoy, Ind; W Tallant, S W McBride, W H Chick, N O; B W Van Epps, J Collum, Mobile; E B Wichburne, Ill; A Colds, Ala; A McGown, steamship Pacific.

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The Daily Picayune.
27 December 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Dec. 26.

ST CHARLES HOTEL....W H Dunn, C Cruckshank, Mobile; D B Eddy, A W Taylor, Boston; E Rust, E C Brent, E M Ogden, W B Ratliff, La; A K Smedes, J E O'Reilly, F Marschalk, Miss; J M Wardwell, W H Seward, N Y; C R Scholfield, Eng; G S Roberts, J W Roberts, J M Francesca, Mo; R A Curd, W L Storrers, D Nevan, Ky; J Bien, Pa; C Choisy; J S Stafford, Ga; W D Foley, St Louis; M Owen, C Jones, Tenn; W Carley; D Babbit, Mass; J C Lowry, Cin.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
28 December 1850, 1.

General Lopez and some of his associates in the Cuban invasion are now on trial in the United States Circuit Court in N. Orleans.

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

28 December 1850, 2

MADRID 23 DE OCTUBRE DE 1850.

No hace muchos dias que consagramos algunas lineas á las noticias de Cuba.—Nuevos sucesos alarmantes, funestos mas aun por lo que pueden ser que por lo que ya sean han venido á poner otra vez la pluma en nuestras manos para tratar de la propia materia.

A un tiempo se nos ha anunciado la sublevacion parcial del regimiento espedicionario de *Zaragoza* y la insurreccion del brigadier Don Roman Sanchez en Cuba, al frente del destacamento que ocupaba la aldea de Pinar del Rio. Pero no es esto todo; por el último correo inglés hemos recibido números de *La Verdad*, periódico que publican en Nueva York, repartiéndolo gratis, algunos rebeldes Cubanos. En este periódico y entre mil insulseces y calumnias, se lee un documento que nos ha llenado de dolor como buenos Españoles que somos; veinte y cinco soldados de nuestro ejército que se unieron en Cárdenas con el traidor Lopez, protestan con cínico orgullo de su fidelidad á la bandera estranjera, y declaran que libre y voluntariamente juntaron su suerte á la de los piratas. No queremos exagerar la importancia triste de estos sucesos. Hay cosas en que todo es empezar, y el ejército de Cuba acaba de darnos tres funestísimos síntomas; un cuerpo que ya debe contarse cómo de él se amotina por no embarcarse; un destacamento casi entero se pasa al enemigo; otro se insurreccion en el centro de la isla bajo el mando de un gefe de alta graduacion. Basta con la simple esposicion de los hechos para conocer cuanta es su importancia y cuanta la atencion que requieren del gobierno.

Lo primero que pedimos en nombre de la patria y del honor es energía; tenaz y dura energía que aterre á los traidores y contenga en el deber á los tibios ó sospechosos. Sobre todo en la parte militar no debe haber contemplaciones de ningun género; las leyes de la ordenanza son terminantes, y es preciso que caigan sin moderacion alguna sobre los criminales. Nosotros podemos mirar como simplemente estraviados ó ilusos á los malcontentos Cubanos; pero á los Españoles, si los hay, que se pasen al enemigo, no podemos mirarlos con ojos humanos; su esterminio completo es justo y necesario; la patria y el honor lo piden, y la antigua y probada lealtad de nuestra tierra. Mas aun si cabe que los malos Españoles merecen el desprecio de las gentes y el castigo de la ley, los traidores que como Narciso Lopez y el brigadier Roman Sanchez que acaba de levantarse en Cuba, debieron á la generosidad de España títulos, grados y honores, y el que los trataba como á hijos propios á pesar de pertenecer á provincias ya estrangeras. Si esos viles americanos aborrecen nuestro nombre y aman tanto su independencia, ¿por qué no fueron á dar pruebas de ello á los campos de batalla del Continente en lugar de venir ahora á conspirar contra Cuba, mientras nosotros les tendiamos amiga mano? Estamos seguros de que las repúblicas americanas que fueron colonias nuestras desprecian tanto como nosotros á los Lopez y Sanchez y á todos los traidores que como ellos siguieron la bandera de España para venderla mas tarde.

En cuanto á los soldados que van de España para Cuba, si dudan ó se amotinan tampoco deben alcanzar perdon. Aun parece poca toda la severidad de las leyes militares para que paguen traicion tan cobarde.

¡No hay que temer! Si el gobierno despliega algun patriotismo, alguna energia. Cuba sera nuestra y lo será siempre como ahora. Pero es preciso no adormecernos, es preciso que conozcamos todos los grados de la enfermedad y que apreciemos sus síntomas por horribles que sean. Ningunos pueden presentarse peores que las defecciones de nuestro ejército; ellas solas bastarian para entregar á Cuba en manos de los piratas. Más para vencer tenemos de nuestra parte el interés mismo de los Cubanos y tenemos la lealtad y el valor de nuestro ejército, que con esas levísimas escepciones ha permanecido hasta ahora leal á sus banderas, valiente en los campos de batalla. Ese mismo papelucho de los traidores, *La Verdad*, hace justicia á los heróicos lanzeros de Cárdenas llamándolos *veinte y dos temerarios*; algunos centenares de estos temerarios bastarán para disipar todas las tramas insurgentes y todos los esfuerzos estrangeros; ellos bastan tambien para labar la deshonra de algunos de sus antiguos compañeros de armas.

"Cuba ha de ser española ó africana" ha dicho un periódico ministerial; nosotros aceptamos este lema y ¡ójala sepa cumplirlo en todas sus partes el gobierno! La guerra contra los piratas y los traidores debe ser guerra á muerte; ni por mar ni por tierra debe darse cuartel á los contrarios, y en el último estremo mas valdrá incendiar la Isla ó ponerla en manos de los negros que no entregarla á la ingratitud, á la traicion, al robo de los piratas y sus secuaces.

("*La Patria.*")

"EL PUEBLO" 24 de Octubre añade:

Á lo que llena de patriótica indignacion dice la "Patria," nos permitiremos de observar que nos parece zanjada la importancia que supone nuestro cólega á la sublevacion parcial del regimiento espedicionario de Zaragoza, y á la insurreccion del Brigadier D. Ramon Sanchez en Cuba.

Esas rebeldias ó traiciones solo significan que hay algunos Españoles fácil de dejarse alucinar por los enemigos de nuestra gloria, y que España fue siempre generosa en demasia al favorecer á los estrangeros con cargos que solo deben confiarse á los hijos del pais. En España no hay traidores ni cobardes, y era necesario ser traidor y cobarde para obrar como ha obrado el brigadier don Roman Sanchez, si en efecto es cierta la noticia de su insurreccion.

En cuanto á lo de castigar á los culpables con todo el rigor de las leyes militares, somos de la misma opinion de nuestra cólega. Sin embargo, quisiéramos que al aplicar el condigno castigo á los culpables, no se cediese á la ira ni á un deseo de venganza. El castigo es tanto mas eficaz y salutario, cuanto que con mas frialdad se aplica y con mas humanidad se ejecuta.

El artículo de la "Patria" de Madrid, que hemos reproducido íntegro es un aviso importante á los Cubanos de la suerte que les espera, entregados como

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

28 December 1850, 2

están á merced del gobierno de España, y de los sentimientos paternales y fraternales que trata de engendrar y fortalecer la prensa española en todas partes, en Europa como en América.

Increible parece que en medio de la Europa cristiana, y á la faz de la civilizacion europea, la prensa española ministerial ó servil, liberal ó progresista procure imprimir tales ideas y cultivar tales sentimientos en el gobierno y en el pueblo peninsular. Y no es eso lo mas sorprendente, sino el qué lo hacen con alarde y ostentacion de patriotismo los hombres mas adelantados de la nacion, los que se llaman órganos, ó por lo menos, aspiran á ser guias de la opinion pública. Pero ahi está el articulo, que en punto á orgullo fanfarron, y en propósitos de venganzas salvajes, nada deja que apetecer a los habitantes de Cuba.

La lectura de ese articulo confirma cuanto hemos escrito para desengaño de los habitantes de Cuba, á saber; que del gobierno español nada hay que esperar, absolutamente nada, en punto á concesiones de derechos politicos, ni á reformas administrativas á beneficio de las colonias; que á los habitantes de Cuba, nunca jamás se les tratará como á Españoles: que una vez que el gobierno se considere fuerte y seguro, nos tratará como á pueblo conquistado, peor todavía, como á pueblo enemigo, á quien se creerá lícito estafar y robar sin mesura ni conciencia; y finalmente á quien reducirán á la obediencia sin condiciones, á la humillacion, la abyeccion, la bajeza y silencio de estúpidos esclavos.

¿Y cual otra es la condicion á que están reducidos ya los habitantes de Cuba y Puerto-Rico? Diganos la prensa matritense cual es y qué nombre tiene el gobierno de las Colonias: diganos cuales son nuestros derechos, nuestras libertades politicas; que garantias tenemos, que protejan nuestras personas, ni nuestros intereses; que intervencion tenemos, que participacion se nos concede en la administracion, en el impuesto, derrame é inversion de las contribuciones que pagamos, para sostener el gobierno mas despótico, mas arbitrario, mas corrompido y mas costoso que existe sobre la tierra.

Y por que no queremos sufrir esto; y por que estamos resueltos á hacernos justicia como se la han hecho y se la hacen todos los pueblos del mundo, incluso el español de Europa, y todos sus hijos y descendientes de América ¿qué se nos anuncia, qué nos preparan nuestros padres y hermanos de la Peninsula? ¿Justicia? No! Reparacion de agravios? No! Restitucion de derechos de Españoles, siquiera de hombres? No!

"Cuba ha de ser española ó africana" He aquí la forzosa y la amenaza de un periódico ministerial español! La Patria acepta el lema y todavia no está satisfecha: espera que el gobierno sepa cumplirlo en todas sus partes, y exige mas. *La Patria* exige la guerra á muerte, que ni por mar ni por tierra se dé cuartel á los que le place llamar piratas y traidores; y en el último estremo exige hasta que se incendie la Isla. . . . .

No parece sino que el espíritu de los Antoñanzas, los Boves, los Sámanos, los Morales, los Morillos y los mil y mil tigres y panteras-humanas que han asolado la América y hecho correr á torrentes la sangre, no de indios salvajes, sino de Españoles é hijos de Españoles, cristianos y civilizados, inspiró á los Editores de "La Patria" los sentimientos que revelaron en su editorial del 23 de Octubre. Vergüenza para ellos! Vergüenza para el gobierno que así se deja traducir! Les aconsejamos que lean la Historia de América y los resultados que han tenido esas fanfarronadas salvajes para España y los Españoles. Los Cubanos sabemos qué resultados han tenido para la América, y no olvidarémos por qué medios se han conseguido la Independecia y Libertad.

La Patria ha aceptado el lema del "Heraldo" de Madrid: "Cuba ha de ser española ó africana." Lo entendemos, y lo tendremos muy presente.—Entiendan empero, y tengan presente España y sus periodistas, que tambien nosotros tenemos nuestro lema, y que la América y el mundo civilizado lo han aceptado:

"Cuba sera independiente, libre y americana." Por que Dios ha dado á los Cubanos los mismos derechos que á los Españoles, que á todos los hombres para formar su sociedad particular, y organizar un gobierno propio, del modo que mejor adecue y promueva y asegure su libertad, sus propiedades, su civilizacion, sus intereses y su bienestar.

Por que Dios quiso colocar á Cuba en este hemisferio, y nó en aquel: y por que como dijo el Poeta cubano:

"Aunque viles taidores le sirvan
Del tirano es inutil la saña,
Que no en vano entre Cuba y España
Tiende inmenso sus olas el mar."

Por que la América libre y fuerte; por que la Europa civilizada; por que los Españoles y los Cubanos que viven en Cuba, protejerán á Cuba con su fuerza y su civilizacion, para que Cuba sea independiente, libre y civilizada, y deje de ser Colonia brutalmente esclavizada de España, condenada a perecer víctima de salvajes introducidos por el mismo gobierno español, amenazada de incendio y asolacion por los que no quieren que en Cuba gozemos de libertad y de un gobierno justo, bueno, y barato. España perderá su injusta y desnaturalizada dominacion de Cuba; pero Cuba se salvará para los Españoles y sus hijos, para la América, para el mundo civilizada dominacion de Cuba; pero Cuba se salvará para los Españoles y sus hijos, para la América, para el mundo civilizado, que mas quieren y necesitan ver á Cuba independiente, libre, próspera y feliz, que no satisfecho el impotente orgullo de España y de sus ministros y periodistas fanfarrones.—

E. E.

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

28 December 1850, 2

A NUESTROS CORRESPONSALES.

Como por los periódicos de la Isla no podemos formar juicio alguno acerca del mérito real de los Capitanes Generales, que manda España á gobernar; por que á los Editores y Redactores de ellos no les es lícito sino prodigar alabanzas y adulaciones hasta el fastidio, suplicamos á nuestros corresponsales tengan la bondad de informarnos á la mayor brevedad y por todos los conductos posibles sobre los particulares siguientes.

1.° Si el nuevo Capitan General da cabida y lugar en sus consejos y en su estimacion a esos hombres conocidos en la Isla con el nombre vergonzoso de NEGREROS, es decir, agentes principales y colaterales de la piratesca trata de Africa.

2.° Si en los puertos de la Isla se aprestan buques, y salen para las costas de Africa, en busca de negros, con conocimiento y consentimiento de la autoridad colonial.

3.° Si entran buques negreros y desembarcan las espediciones, y todo lo ignora ó lo tolera la autoridad colonial.

4.° Si partiendo del refran español: "Ladron que roba á ladron tiene cien años de perdon", el nuevo Capitan General estafa á los NEGREROS por cada negro que desembarcan, tantas onzas mas ó menos, como lo hubieron y tuvieron de costumbre sus antecesores, á escepcion del honrado D. Gerónimo Valdés.

5.° Si el General Concha con arreglo á la ley, á justicia y conciencia humana declara y pone en libertad á los *negros emancipados* que sus antecesores han condenado á servidumbre, mas dura é interminable que la de los esclavos.

6.° Si S. E. empieza esta obra de justicia, de caridad y redencion por los *emancipados* que sus antecesores han recogido del poder de los particulares, y si los han contratado á sus propios agentes ó testaferros para que estos los alquilen, y les envíen sus salarios á España, nuevo secreto descubierto por un Capitan General para asegurarse un sueldo ó renta anual en Cuba, aun que S. E. está en España.

Esta es para nosotros una especie de *Regla de oro* por donde calculamos sin temor de equivocarnos el valor intrinseco y real de los Capitanes Generales de Cuba. El que resista ó pase por nuestro crisol, oro puro es, y de buena ley.

Nosotros no queremos ser injustos ni severos con el General Concha, asi por los antecedentes que tenemos de sus talentos, ilustracion, valor y virtudes, como por que siendo Americano, desde luego nos sentimos inclinados á él por las simpatías tan naturales del paisanaje.

Á fin, pues, de apreciarle en su justo valor suplicamos á nuestros corresponsales, y á los Cubanos en general, tengan la bondad de remitirnos cuantas noticias, hechos y datos adquieran en la Isla sobre introduccion de negros, y sobre las disposiciones que con arreglo á los tratados y leyes, se tomen respecto de los infelizes *emancipados*.

E. E.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Las últimas noticias que tenemos de esta ciudad de la isla, son una repeticion de las que no cesamos de tener de la Habana, Matanzas y Puerto-Principe. Tambien por allá ha caido la bara de hierro conque se rigen los destinos de la grande Antilla.

Precisamente cuando el Ayuntamiento y la Real Sociedad elevaban al Capitan General humildes y serviles esposiciones ofreciendo hacienda y vidas al Gobierno de S. M. C., sin formacion de causa ni sentencia de tribunal eran arrastrados á una prision, donde es probable todavia yazgan, los Sres. Don Jose Valiente, Don Felipe Gonzales, Don Jaime Estevez, don Luis Ollon, don Francisco Oberto, don Tomas Blanco, don N. Trigo y otras varias, todas personas notables y de arraigo en el pais.

Á la hora de esta se les habrá notificado siquiera la causa de su prision? Mucho lo dudamos. Cuando despues de un largo encierro, y un aislamiento completo de todo el mundo, se les ponga en libertad, si es que no los envian á España, cómo se les remunerarán los grandes perjuicios de una dilatada y mas que dilatada, calumniosa prision? Sin duda con un:—"Sois inocentes; pero cuidado para otra vez."—Y sin embargo, este es el pais en que segun los periodistas españoles se goza de todas las bienaventuranzas! ¿Quienes gobiernan á Cuba? ¿Angeles? Si, angeles esterminadores!

CANTO DE UN DESTERRADO. (1)

Al traves de los mares escucho
De mi Cuba el doliente jemido,
Y oigo en torno el salvaje alarido
Del Tirano que muerte le da.
No mas llanto, mi vanos suspiros!
Hierro y sangre en la lid pide Cuba!
Libertad!—esa voz solo suba
Con el trueno del bronce á la par.

Que de eterna verguenza se cubra
Quien no empuñe la espada ó la lanza;
Pero el héroe que lauros alcanza
Viva Cuba! aun muriendo dirá.
Nuestra libre bandera tremole
Entre el humo de pólvora ardiente,
Y un clamor solo suene rujiente,
Repitiendo ecos mil—Libertad!

M. T. T.

Octubre 1850.

(1) Ha sido puesto en música por un Cubano.

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28 Diciembre 1850, 4

A NUESTROS AMIGOS DE CUBA.

(Aun que) con mucho trabajo, al fin logramos introducir la " Verdad " en Cuba, pero su circulacion se queda entre los habitantes de las ciudades grandes y de las costas, segun nos han escrito de varios pueblos pequeños del interior, que tambien desean leerla, y apenas consiguen algun ejemplar cuando algun vecino liberal viene á las ciudades populosas.

Esto nos prueba que nuestros amigos y corresponsales se descuidan en remitir el periódico á los pueblos y partidos interiores lo cual nos obligará á repetir en varios números este aviso á fin de que se enmienden, y tengan presente que la "Verdad" es para todos, y que todos somos hijos de la misma madre, Cuba.

La " Verdad " es propiedad de los Cubanos, así de los ricos como de los pobres, de los habitantes de la costa como de los tierradentros, de los que contribuyen á su sostenimiento, como de los que nó. Si nuestros hermanos del interior no reciben la " Verdad ", la culpa no es nuestra, sino de ellos mismos que no acuden á los habitantes de la costa. Tengan presente que niño que no llora no mama, ó tobavia mejor que Cristo aconsejó diciendo: buscad y encontrareis, pedid y se os dara. Cuiden pues los unos de buscar y pedir, y los otros de descubrir y dar, que nosotros cuidaremos de remitir para todos—La Verdad para todos, inclusos los enemigos de la " Verdad " y con preferencia á estos, por aquello de que no se necesita predicar á convertidos, y la oveja que se busca es la descarriada. Nunca se dará mejor giro á la " Verdad " que cuando se le envie á un hermano que la ignore, ó á un enemigo que la tema.

E E.

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28 December 1850, 4

HIMNO CUBANO.

Vuela al combate, cubano,
Por la augusta Libertad,
Y nuestro. altivo tirano
Por el polvo rodará.

Ya se acerca el momento dichoso
De empuñar con corage un acero,
Y con vivo entusiasmo guerrero
Á la lucha ardorosos volar.
Ya se acerca, valientes cubanos
Ese hermoso y esplendido dia;
Derroquemos la cruel Tirania,
Haya en Cuba, por fin, Libertad!

Vuela al combate, cubano,
Por la augusta Libertad,
Y nuestro. altivo tirano
Por el polvo rodará.

¡A la guerra, á la guerra volemos
Por vengar nuestros hondos renecres:
No haya mas, no haya mas opresores,
Venga abajo su inícuo poder!
¡¡A la guerra, á la guerra y el plomo
Y á la par el acero cubano,
En la entraña del déspota insano
Los veamos por siempre esconder!!

Vuela al combate, cubano,
Por la augusta Libertad,
Y nuestro. altivo tirano
Por el polvo rodará.

(Habana.)

Pamonya.

Soneto.

¡Tierra de libertad, yo te saludo!...
¡Al fin ya puedo alzar la frente mía,
Del déspota arrostrar la saña impía
Y desatar de mi garganta el nudo!...

Á tí me acojo, invulnerable escudo,
Patria comun do Washington un dia
Con su noble constancia y valentía
Fundar tu santa independencia pudo.

Prófugo vengo de la indiana playa;
Mas ¡ay! que pronto retornar espero
Cuando el bravo *Adalid* * su lanza vibre
Y ponga en Cuba la insolencia á raya,
Y sobre el tronco del tirano fiero
Clave y afirme el pabellon del libre.

L T.

Charleston 27 de Noviembre de 1850.

* *El General Narciso Lopez.*

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The Daily Picayune.
28 December 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Dec. 27.

ST CHARLES HOTEL....Mr McAuliffe, London; B W Plumb, C M Taylor, B F Cook, N Y; J L Chandler, Mass; W J Hamilton, N O; D Buck, Boston; D S Lewis and brother, W W Lemmon, P P Baban, D Lang, D W W Wilkins, R Taylor, John Cluff, La; F G Smith, Tex; R Payne, Ark; J Henderson, R A James, Miss; P McDermitt, G Barnes.

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The Daily Picayune.

31 December 1850, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Dec. 30.

ST CHARLES HOTEL....Geo B Hall, Boston; G F Dyer, D C; J F Tamber, Va; R Phillips, A B Eater, J L Pendleton jr, S Sherman, N Y; D T Wales, R K Love, Mo; H G Catlett, J W Harris, M T Patton, R J Clow, Tex; Rev Mark Anthony; C L Jones, Ala; G E Pickett, U S A; J Buhler and lady. Dr Scott, C L Mathews, St M Berault, La; G Collier, Miss Collier, St Louis; J W Briscoe, J L Taylor, E Foster, H O Anderson, W J Donnell, N O; J R Spears, W T Withers and lady, Ky; C F Stone, N J; S C Burton, Ohio; J Marshall, J Haley and fam, L J Fearuiguet, Miss: J S Crutcher, Tenn; Mr Karr, Ga; W L Polk and family; Miss Harris; H D Johnson, Philad; S Mc Cutcheon, Coast.