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New York Herald

1 July 1853, 4

Out of Tune.—There is a sad want of harmony between the music of the New York *Evening Post* and that of the Washington *Union* on the question of introducing the British emancipation system into Cuba. The *Post* sticks to its abolition proclivities, but is quite as well pleased with the administration as the *Union*—perhaps more so. But can we not perceive the ground which our democratic free soilers will occupy, from this foreshadowing, in the event of the annexation of Cuba, or upon the acquisition of another little strip of wild land from Mexico? They will be off again to the Buffalo platform. "Are we jolly, or are we not?"

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New York Herald
1 July 1853, 8

Personal Intelligence.

The Spanish Minister, Senor M. Calderon, has selected Stamford, Connecticut, for a summer residence, where he will reside with his family and three secretaries.

Hon. H. S. Randall, Secretary of State, has been spending a few days in Watertown, N. Y.

The following names were registered among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel :—Hon. W. A. Gibbs, ex-Governor of Rhode Island; Hon. James Wardsworth, Buffalo; Hon. C. Willing, Pennsylvania, Major Graham, U. S. A.; Captain Glynn, U. S. N.

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New York Herald
2 July 1853, 2

Intelligence from Cuba.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, June 18, 1853.

More of the Legal Farce in Cuba—Landing of Slaves—Seizure of American Journals.

The following is a literal translation of a government notice which has been published in the *Diario de la Marina* of this city every day since the 8th inst.:—

"Tribunals—Royal Audiencia Pretorial.—Second Court of Justice—Advocate's office belonging to Don Jose Sorva.—By decree of the Royal Second Court of Justice of this Royal Audiencia Pretorial in the process formed to investigate the circumstances attending the disembarkation of 700 Bozal negroes at Ortigosa, jurisdiction of Bahia-honda, it is commanded that within the term of eight days, the master and crew of the schooner Casualidad, which on the 15th of December manned that vessel, and Don Rafael Avela, the overseer of the estate Sierra, shall present themselves at this superior office, for which purpose the said parties are called through the press, to enable them to clear up a certain act of justice pending in said process. Havana, June 7, 1853.

(Signed) JOSE SORVA."

Any body reading the foregoing would, from the wording of the notice, naturally enough conclude that the 700 negroes referred to as having been landed at Ortigosa, had been brought to this island in the little schooner Casualidad; but, upon second thoughts, it would strike any sensible person, how on earth it could be possible to bring 700 negroes all the way from Africa to this island in a schooner? No such thing; those negroes never were brought to Ortigosa in the Casualidad, and the foregoing government notice is nothing more nor less than an audacious attempt to hoodwink and deceive honest people into a belief that the Captain-General is in earnest in his intentions to put an end to the slave trade, which he pretends is to be done by publishing ridiculous notices like the foregoing, inviting the guilty ones to present themselves within so many days at the public jail, to hear their sentences pronounced; an idea as little likely to be complied with, on the part of the slave traders, as it was intended it should be by the Spanish official who issued the decree.

The schooner Casualidad, lately the Cora, has been a very successful slaver. Not long ago she landed a cargo of nearly 300 negroes at or near Sagua le Grande; the disembarkation of the slaves having been safely effected, time also was given by the authorities for the materials, stores, &c., to be removed, and then it was she was seized by them, when, doubtless, much merit was made of the circumstance that this useless vessel—for the owners abandoned her as worthless, too bad even to risk another expedition to the coast—had been captured in consequence of the stringent orders he, (General Canedo,) had issued to put down the illicit traffic. The landing of the 700 slaves at Ortigosa, referred to in the foregoing announcement, took place upon a much more recent occasion, and all the circumstances attending their disembarkation were fully reported to you at the time, so that the shallow dodge attempted in the government notice published in the *Diario de la Marina* every day since the 8th instant is clearly exposed, it being intended to hoodwink and deceive those who may not be accustomed to Spanish trickery.

The following is a synopsis of this case:—A short time ago a large bark, formerly the American vessel Parodi, arrived at Ortigosa with 700 slaves from Africa, consigned to the house of General Canedo's most intimate friend, Don Joaquino Gomez. Of these 700 Don N. Bustamente bought 189, and took them to his estate, near Guanabay. Over 200 were purchased for the account of her Majesty Queen Christina, by her agent here, his Excellency Don Antonio Parejo, who, accompanied by a large party of armed men, in person proceeded with his, or hers—as you like—newly purchased negroes, to a *potrero* near San Antonio, where the negroes were to be placed for the time being for the purpose of becoming acclimated. But it is scarcely worth while now again to enter into all the particulars of an affair already *passe*, when there are so many new cases of the same kind to engage our attention.

I confirm in toto the detailed accounts of the recent disembarkations of slaves, effected with the full knowledge, consent and connivance of the authorities at San Juan de los Remedios, Bailen, Mariel, District of Cienfuegos, Ensenada de Cochinos, Rio Zaza Trinidad, and near Sagua. Many vessels are daily expected to arrive from the coast of Africa, and notwithstanding that the Spanish government have, according to the reports in the London *Times*, completely succeeded in blinding the English minister at Madrid into a belief that they and General Canedo are in earnest in wishing to put down the horrible traffic in Cuba, it has never been carried on to such an extent as it is at this present moment.

The crews of the slaving vessels walk about the streets of Havana with their pockets full of gold, and openly boast of their having dodged the English cruisers, whilst the captains and mates are considerately accommodated with passages to Spain on board Her Majesty's steamers.

Of the 1,100 landed from the Lady Suffolk nearly 300 were purchased by the owner of the estate Santa Barbara, in the district of Villa Clara, where they are now to be found. Per Empire City I shall write more fully. In the meantime, I remain, &c.

P. S.—The mails per Empire City had barely reached the Post Office here, and some few of the letters and newspapers had been delivered, when an aid de camp of General Canedo arrived with an order from his Excellency to deliver the bags of newspapers to the aid de camp, who conveyed them in a carriage to the Political Secretary's office, where they now are.

You must not be surprised that these people should display such a want of courtesy towards our free and enlightened press; they treat their own—that is to say, the papers from Spain—with just as little consideration; and if Mr. Lorenzo del Busto sets apart one side of his office as a receptacle of the forbidden-to-be-read American journals, I know where there is another room in this city almost filled to the ceiling with *Clamor Publicos*, *La Orden*, and other Madrid and Spanish newspapers, whose political opinions might lead astray these ever-faithful; and so they also are forbidden in common with the other *filibusteros* of the North. The letters are cut with a sharp instrument, in order to ascertain if any slips from newspapers were enlosed in them. The merchants were mortified in the extreme to receive their letters hacked and cut in such an unaccountable manner.

HAVANA, June 22, 1853.

The Arrest of a Wealthy Slave Trader—An Old and Exploded Game.

There is a tremendous panic among the slave-traders. Julian Zulueta, their recognised chief, was arrested yesterday morning, and is at this moment taking his coffee in the castle of the Cabana. This is precisely the same game which was played by General Canedo a few weeks ago, when, after Antonio Capo had comfortably effected the landing of about eleven hundred slaves near Cardenas, Messrs. Suaznavar and the other owners of that expedition were arrested and confined for a few days in their own houses at Matanzas, and then set at liberty, receiving back, as a sort of compensation for the little inconvenience they may have been put to by being compelled to stay at home for a short time, the three hundred slaves which had been seized by order of General Canedo, but which were now commanded by His Excellency to be returned to their original own-[illegible] the name of [illegible] or anything thousand times [illegible]. Of course you are well aware [illegible] of Cuba have long since set their hearts against the introduction of more slaves from Africa, and that the promotion of the diabolical traffic is altogether confined to the actual traders, who are generally a set of low Spaniards, principally from the provinces of Catalunia, and the needy officials who are sent out from Spain to better their ruined fortunes. These few worthless wretches have the business entirely in their own hands.

It appears that the numerous cargoes which recently have been landed on this island, especially in the case of the notorious Lady Suffolk, have been effected under circumstances so glaringly audacious as to have completely disgusted the proper thinking portion of this community, who clamorously have expressed their opinion as to the scandalous connivance of the government in all these transactions; and this is the true reason why Zulueta has been arrested. People naturally enough inquire of each other how it can be possible that the enormous number of eleven hundred slaves could be landed, and marched through the island, without attracting the notice of the local authorities, who, it is well known, swarm in every direction of it?

Vinas, the captain of the Lady Suffolk, everybody knew, was allowed to remain in this city unmolested several days, and was then considerately accommodated with a passage to Cadiz on board her Catholic Majesty's steamer Ysabel la Catolica.

The clamors of the people here, but above all, the threatening tone assumed in the London *Times* of the 25th and 31st May, following so soon upon the recent warnings in the New York HERALD, is really the cause which has induced Canedo to arrest the chief of the slave-traders and owner of the Lady Suffolk, Julian Zulueta. But I hope you will point out that this step was not taken by his Excellency General Canedo until after the arrival of the European mail per Empire City, on the 19th inst., notwithstanding that long previously, all the circumstances connected with the arrival and disembarkation of slaves from the Lady Suffolk and the other vessels was as notorious as the sun at noon day, and was, and is still, the common topic of conversation at every place of public resort in this city.

In the meantime, until the public indignation is appeased, Mr. Zulueta has very comfortable lodgings in the airy and cool castle of the Cabana, (Tacon's Palace, [the jail,] was not good enough for such a respectable individual, besides he is very rich,) where he has his servants and every luxury he may require, allowed. He is under no restraint whatever, being permitted to promenade, whenever he thinks proper, the whole length of that vast fort. His intimate friends, Forcade, Sama, Baris, &c., &c., visit him at all hours, and, as I have known it to be the practice in similar cases, where plenty of money has been at command, I would not at all be surprised were I to encounter any evening after dark Mr. Zulueta, the supposed prisoner, taking his drive through the streets of Havana!

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New York Herald

2 July 1853, 4

CUBA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—The most transparent farce of the last year or two is the humbugging game now going on in Cuba, of a pretended co-operation of the Spanish authorities of the island with the British cruisers in the suppression of the African slave trade. Spanish vessels of war are actively cruising along the coast in search of slavers from day to day; but they have not yet, as far as we are informed, brought in any prizes, or reported any captures, or any suspicious ships stealing into the coves or creeks of the island. We are not aware that a single slave trader has ever been molested in his piratical calling by the Spanish fleet or by the local authorities. They are all in collusion with the Queen Mother, Christina, whose perquisites from the landing of a cargo of Africans are more a matter of personal interest and official duty to her daughter's agents in Cuba than good faith in the suppression of this outlawed and detestable traffic.

The imprisonment of Zulueta in one of the forts of Havana for his participation in the cargo of the Lady Suffolk, is a most unblushing piece of mockery. He is treated more as a favorite of the crown than as a slave trader and yet his imprisonment it is thought will serve to blind the eyes of John Bull to the trick. We shall be disappointed if the experiment succeed England is evidently pushing this question to a final issue. The local authorities of Cuba are vainly endeavoring to shuffle out of the scrape In the meantime, we are informed that the administration at Washington is watching the movements between the Spanish officials and the agents of England with anxious vigilance. Spain must stop the African slave trade with Cuba. That's flat. But if in doing it she attempts to substitute the British emancipation and apprenticeship system our government may be expected to put in a word or two of timely warning. Thus the destiny of Cuba is approaching its final solution: Great events are at hand.

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New York Herald
4 July 1853, 1

Our White Sulphur Springs Correspondence.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., June 23, 1853.

The Virginia Spring Circle—Northern Visiters—Arrivals from the South, &c., &c.

The HERALD is so generally the paper of every section, and of all circles, as to make it the proper vehicle for things both gay and grave, in the world around us.

The mineral springs of Virginia have attracted far too little attention in our Northern States, both from the seekers of health and the votaries of pleasure. True, New Yorkers and Bostonians, as well as Philadelphians and Baltimorians, visit them annually by hundreds, but it ought to be by thousands. No other portion of our Union offers a retreat from the heat and bustle of city life, and city business, at once so healthful and delightful as the great spring region of Western Virginia. In no other part of the world, are so many, so various, and so valuable mineral fountains as here. The ten or fifteen distinct varieties of medicinal waters found in a circle of less than twenty miles from the base of the Allegany, offer a remedy, pretty much for every chronic ill to which flesh is heir. And then the cool, salubrious, elastic atmosphere, and fresh mountain breezes, so uniformly found here during the summer, so renovate and rejuvenate the system, as well nigh to convert declining age into sprightly youth.

The ease and facility with which this famous spring region is now reached from New York is so great as to offer little embarrassment even to the effeminate valitudinarian. In four days, and all by rail with the exception of the last 100 miles, and this in good coaches, and over well graded roads, the traveller from your city finds himself in the midst of this delightful region.

The White Sulphur, the most celebrated, as it is the most beautiful and highly medicinal of the Virginia springs, is about the centre of this great spring circle. Lord Morpeth, when in America, spent several weeks here, and thought it the most delightful and highly picturesque spot in the world. Indeed, nature has been prodigal with the beauties of hill, mountain, and dale, with which she has surrounded this highly favored place. The well gravelled walks and drives—the extensive and well shaded lawns—seductively inviting the lounger and the lover to repose, show that art and taste have done much to heighten the sublimer beauties of nature.

I have been spending several weeks at this charming place, and although it is yet very early in the season, I find interesting representatives of many of our States and cities, and among them, several pleasant parties from New York and Boston. Visiters are now rapidly crowding in from all quarters, particularly from the South and Southwest, and in a few weeks the company will doubtless be larger than has ever before been known at a Virginia watering place. The fare at the White Sulphur is most excellent, certainly quite as good as at any of our most fashionable Northern springs, and the gentlemanly managers of the establishment spare no pains to make the sojourn of the visiters pleasant and happy.

This is the true point—the centre ground—for social union and re-union, between the North and the South; and I expect, in the course of the season, to see hundreds from our extreme geographical divisions, meeting here to associate socially together, and to know each other better. VISITER.

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New York Herald

4 July 1853, 8

Personal Intelligence.

Among the distinguished summer visitors in Newport we notice the Hon. George Bancroft, and Captain McKinnon of the Royal Navy.

ARRIVALS.

Arrived from New Orleans in steamship Empire City—Hon P Soule, lady, son, and servant, Mr and Mrs R Milliken, Mr W Hanney and lady, R S Upshur, F Wallace, T Hopkins, lady, son, and servant, J Gosett, J W Bancroft, A Oliver and son, Thos C Ryan, Mr and Mrs Doncomnar, Miss E Henry, Mr. Doncomnar, Mr E Converstant and son, A Marguese, A Dutare, A Marbome, Miss Brown, Miss E Brooks, Miss Massey, Mrs Ivel, C A Hopkin, Miss Mary and Josephine Stewart, W E Gorman, Mrs G W Tracey and infant, W Guartney and lady, L Meck, lady, and three daughters, F M Garnier, J W Reynolds, Mrs Hall, James B Hubbard and lady, W H Hunt and lady, Miss Hunt, Mrs L Smith, Dr R C Clark, John Wallace Hicks, F Rodgers, J Levy, James Caldwell, H Glackmeyer, J Gundalfo, Miss A Kennedy, Miss E Jackson, Mrs Duplantier, Mrs Chevallier and two children, T K Smith, W P Hickman-C F Sargent, two children, and nurse, R Parmaloe, D Affensi, F Dyer, R P Smith, Hy Sewell and lady, Mr and Mrs Roberts, Wm Blanchard, H A Subricht, Hon Dr Dennison, Mr Ashby, Mr Parmenton, R Hawley, J Lunds, lady and son, Miss Fellows, and 27 in the steerage.

From Havana—F Guitton, lady and daughter; F R Ogen, J Dols Mrs De Kain, Miss J Azoravena, J G S Lamez, V Catala and son, J J del Paseo, A Giquel, E Fabello, L J de Ortiza, J Pepena, A Paez, A Iitumundi, L Molina, J D Ramos, E Ackerman, F Bensman, N Aren, A Aren, J de la Castellanos, lady and servant, F Sola and lady, F Lavandegro, T J Arango, R Burrenyo, J Keon, J D Safford, F Corrister, J Crafferson, J Yucum and two sisters, John Wright, and thirty-seven in the steerage.

From Arecibo, in the bark Azelia, at Philadelphia, F. H. Whitmore, G. W. Spaulding, Mrs. Spaulding, and two Misses Spaulding, all of New York.

From Curacoa, in the brig Walhonding—Mr H Stoddard, Mrs L Knight and two children, Mrs E Ahern and child.

From Mayaguez, P R, in the schr Onatavia—Mr H F Robsons, of Philadelphia.

From Canton, in the ship John Wade—William Ryan.

From Glasgow, in the ship Harmonia—T W Marston, Mrs John Donaldson and four children, Mrs Thomas Lattao and three children.

From New Orleans, in the ship Union—Mr Beunet.

From Mobile, in the bark Francis Secor—Mrs and Miss entry, Mrs Berry, Mrs Antoni, Miss Gildroy, Mr Spulee.

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New York Herald

6 July 1853, 1

GEN. PIERCE ABOUT TO VISIT NEW YORK—THE NEW MEXICAN MINISTER—LIEUT. TOTTEN—THE AUSTRALIAN AND PANAMA STEAM LINE, ETC.

FROM THE REGULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1853.

The President having accepted the invitation to attend the opening of the Crystal Palace, will leave for New York on Monday next.

Senor Larranzar has asked an audience, and will to-morrow take leave of the President, when it is presumed General Almonte will be presented.

Lieutenant Totten, formerly commander of the steamer Tennessee, having been ordered to sea by the Navy Department, will not resume command of a Pacific mail steamer. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has decided to send its three steamers now building, direct to Australia, whence they will take their place on the line between Australia and Panama, instead of joining the San Francisco line.

The *Star* appeared under its new auspices this evening. It says the steamers Princeton and Fulton, and sloop of war Decatur, (the two former now fitting out for sea at Norfolk, and the latter at Boston,) were to day ordered to proceed to Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, to await instructions to sail for the fishing grounds.

The President has approved of Captain Meig's plan for an aqueduct to supply Washington and Georgetown with water. The aqueduct is to be larger than at first proposed, and capable of supplying 100,000,000 gallons per day. The work will be prosecuted with vigor.

Hon. George Briggs was to day fined fifty dollars and costs for striking Postmaster General Hubbard last winter.

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New York Herald
6 July 1853, 1

Personal Intelligence.

Among the passengers on board the Humboldt, which departed yesterday morning, are Hugh Maxwell, Esq., late Collector of this port, who is about to join his family in Paris, and Mr. De Braekeler, Jr., of Antwerp. This gentleman came to this country in September last, as sole agent of the Belgian school of painters, and has succeeded not only in bringing the great merit of that school to the notice of the American public, but has disposed of a large number of their beautiful works at remunerating prices. We have had, for the first time, through his instrumentality, specimens of modern art, that of their kind are equal to any from the old schools. Mr. De Braekeler returns to Antwerp for the purpose of bringing over to this country a still larger collection of paintings, as well as statuary, and will return to New York in the month of September next.

Daniel Ullman, Esq., of this city; Henry T. Tuckerman, the poet; and his Excellency Governor Allen, of Rhode Island, are at Newport.

ARRIVALS.

From Savannah in steamship Florida.—J W Morrell, lady, child and servant; Miss L P Morrell, B H Hardee, E Cook, C H Campfield, Jr., P Ward, A P Miller, H H Scranton, H Davis, W H Versttile, H W Wheeler, Wm Beldan, D B Nichols, Miss Lathrop, Mrs J D Stebbins, J C Chandler, lady, infant and child; S Torrey, P Donovan, W B Bloodgood, Miss M E Bancroft, Mrs J S Hardee, Miss Mary McNeice, Miss W H May, Mrs W R Symes, F G Dana, lady, 3 children and servant; Master J C Thompson, Miss O A Thompson, Mr Dickey, lady, child and nurse; Master J W Washburn, Master E Washburn, Master Collins, Master Mosley, H Miller, J D Holden, Coln C H Willis, P L Hide, E Knoelland, lady and servant; O W Wakefield and lady; Mr Beattie, W C O Driscoll, E B Fishburn and lady, Miss E Tenny, Mrs Lent, Mrs H Bogardus, Mrs W Wright, Mrs McClarren, S C Collins, lady and son; Miss R Lockhart, Mrs H J Gilbert, 4 children and servant; Miss J C Jewett, H L Jewett, lady, child and servant; G Wood, lady, child and servant; G W Davis, Mrs G W Davis and daughter, A Clark, Miss E Clark, H J Gilbert, J Washburn, Miss Swartz, R K Poythress, lady and infant; Miss C Simpson, Miss Howell, Mrs Bourse, infant, child and nurse; Mrs S F Tefft, Mrs P R Young, E Pomeroy, M Martin, A H Hart and lady, Mrs Golden and child, Mrs A M Collins and servant, Miss Chase, G McClesky, and 30 in steerage.

From Charleston in the Steamship Marion—Col J Bird, Mrs Hampton and two children, J Preston, W Preston, and two servants, J E Dubose and lady, H F Prince and lady, S Peck, B Hood, Mrs L Fanshaw, A Hendricks, S Stewart, H W Conner, M W Wetmore, S McCuaghrin, W H Lyon, Miss Nelson, Mrs R Seixas, Miss Warriford, Miss Preston, Richard Manning, Robert Manning, Mrs E M Spann, Miss Spann, Miss M A Caldwell, B H Read, C Parsons, J Jones, B Kenneday, H Clark, W S Birge, A Flower, J S Flower, T Fay, G L Hamilton, A Newby, and 35 steerage passengers.

From Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, in the steamship Roanoke—Professor A Friese, W M Metcalf, Samuel C Poniter, Eli Campbell, W P Adams, Wm Neilson, N C Avery, H Newsome, Geo Wills, Z Cassaon, Mr Brewer and lady, J G Allen, A Vinal, Miss Evans, H B Evans and lady, Mr Ward, A M Crane, Joseph Lewis, lady and son, J McCann, Mrs Wyatt, J Lynch, John Gray and lady, J Hooter, R Campbell, Napoleon Lyons, J R Bailey, J Verrity, and 15 in the steerage.

From Liverpool, in the packet ship Australia—Capt J G Smyth of Ireland, Wm Curphy of California.

From Guayama, in the bark S L Crowell—Mrs Rovera, 7 children & 4 nurses.

From Arecibo, in the brig Niagara—F C Gruner.

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New York Herald
6 July 1853, 4

News from Cuba.

By the arrival of the Empire City, at a late hour on Sunday night, we received files of journals from Havana to the 29th June.

The *Gaceta*, of the 28th, contains an article in reply to the remarkable recent debate in the British House o Lords, in which the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Clarendon, and the Bishop of Oxford, took prominent parts, with respect to the violation by Spain of the slave treaties. The *Gaceta* manifests a deal of indignation at the calumnies to which the Spanish government was subjected on that occasion, and it elevates the character of Captain General Canedo even above that of his noble British aspersers. One is reminded, on reading this article, of the taunt flung back on the Douglass by Lord Marmion:—

"And if thou said'st I was not peer
To any Scottish noble here,
Lowland or Highland, far or near,
Lord Angus thou hast lied."

Noble by birth—says the *Gaceta* talking of Canedo—as the English Lord premier. Educated in severe principles of honor, occupying an elevated post in the Spanish army, and elevated to the dignity of Senator of the Kingdom, he was not and could not be corrupted by the bribe of the island of Cuba to commit an ungraceful action, which would suddenly defile so many titles of individual pride. The Captain General Don Valenta Canedo, Has vigorously persecuted, since the day of his taking command of the island, the cursed slave traffic. He has done more; he has employed governmental measures, which reveal not only loyalty and purity, but self denial and an elevated spirit, even to a point which should have counselled Lord Carlisle to more circumspection and less frivolity.

It was from this article that, in the absence of all our translators, when the Empire City's mails arrived late at night, a compositor in our office, a Cuban filibustero, inspired by the sentiments congenial to the 4th of July, manufactured the starting intelligence which appeared in our yesterday's issue, that Count Carlisle had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy, the design of which was to overthrow the present government of Jamaica by the black population, and that a vessel had been seized, loaded with munitions of war, alledged to have been furnished by the Count and others. We were not aware we had such a genius among our compositors, but now that we have discovered it we must take care of him.

The construction of the projected railroad between Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus is about to be commenced. In the former city $280,000 of shares in the enterprise were sold in the course of eight days.

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New York Herald
7 July 1853, 3

The Cuban Celebration in New York.

The Cuban residents of this city observed the great national holiday in a manner very agreeable to their own feelings, and which should be admired by every lover of liberty. After enjoying themselves in a moderate and rational manner during the day, the natives of that lovely Isle assembled, about 11 o'clock at night, around the New York Hotel, and closed the festivities by serenading Mr. Soulé, our new minister to Spain. The Cubans were joined by the members of the order of the "Lone Star," and the flags of Cuba and the "Lone Star" were gracefully mingled. Hundreds of every nation joined with much order in the assemblage. The music, discharge of muskets, firing of rockets, &c., was kept up to a late hour, and at every explosion the "Lone Star" of the flag was rendered visible by the light. It was a very grand and pleasing affair—more pleasing to every one than the news will be to the Captain General.

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New York Herald

8 July 1853, 1

Personal Intelligence.

Commodore Watkins, J. H. Coghill, Esq., and General Addison, all of San Francisco, are stopping at the Metropolitan.

The following names were registered among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel:—Hon. Edmund Burke, New Hampshire; Hon John G. Palfrey, Massachusetts; Theodore Sedgwick, New York; Julius C. Kretschman, United States Consul, Palermo; Dr. Hammond, United States Army Dr. Barclay, United States Navy; S. Ramsey, United States Navy.

Hon. Millard Fillmore and daughter spent the Fourth of July at Niagara Falls.

General Harney, of Texas, is at Newport.

Judge Campbell, of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. C. M. Conrad, of Louisiana, are in Washington.

The Hon. Mr. Papineau, so long a distinguished member of the Canadian Parliament, whose family are at Saratoga Springs, was in Albany on the 6th inst.

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New York Herald

8 July 1853, 6

The English Policy in Cuba—A Hint to the Administration in Washington.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1853.

SIR—You have noticed in two late issues of your valuable paper the current rumors of designs entertained by the British government for the Africanization of Cuba, and the introduction therein, understandingly with Spain, of the system of apprenticeship as applied to those Africans hereafter to be imported. In the anticipation of such a contingency, you and other public writers have examined the question under one of its phases, and through the light of American interests.

Will you permit a native of Cuba, perhaps now menaced with her death-blow, to call your attention to that same question, and to present it under an aspect which places in close connexion the interests of Cuba and the United States, as well as those of humanity and civilization?

You are cognizant of the treaty existing between Spain and England for the suppression of the slave trade. It is a bilateral contract, in virtue of which the former engaged to prohibit the African slave trade in her dominions, and the latter to give her in consideration therefor £100,000 sterling. England has scrupulously fulfilled her part of the engagement. Not so Spain, who has broken it to the scandal of the world during the lapse of one-third of a century. All the moral *stimuli*, and the repressive means of cruisers against the refractory party, being exhausted, a minister of the English crown has recently declared in Parliament that the government is resolved to act by itself and solely to rely upon its own efforts for the eradication of the slave trade.

The treaty, as I regard it, no longer exists as favoring Spain, and those rights only accrue therefrom for the redress of the injured party, which result from the infraction of a compact. Great Britain doubtless intends to enforce them. But how? That is her secret. Shall it be by any tried expedients? The experience of thirty-three years stands against them, and an impending future leaves her no choice of time. The contrivance will be novel, efficatious and irresistible. All probabilities justify the fear that Great Britain will, in the course of a month, discharge upon Cuba, a stranger to her sympathies, and as an act of self-interest under the garb of justice, the parricidal blow which she dealt on her own West India islands, postponing their social existence and her own good to the sanction of a principle. In her judgement she has the right, as she undoubtedly has ample power, to effect it. You say that "with our knowledge of British diplomacy and the spirit of aggression which has marked the career of that government, we may be excused for listening to rumors which are in consonance with her past conduct." On the other hand, you may rest assured that the official or the obvious proofs of her designs will be seen through their execution. Assuming that contingency, you add; "that the adoption of a policy, either by Great Britain or Spain, designed to renew in Cuba, upon a larger scale, and in an aggravated form, the horrors and sufferings of Hayti, must rouse and unite against it, as a single man, the masses of the population of all sections of the United States. In such crisis, if it shall ever arrive, there is as little doubt that our government will fully respond to the spirit of the people." May I ask of you, is this all that you think proper to do? Is nothing to be done until the day when the horrors and the sufferings of Hayti shall be renewed? Will you anticipate with impassibility, the St. Bartholomy of half a million of white civilized men? Will it not be too late when you do go to their relief? How long would it take the English to consummate their rule, aided by legions numbering 700,000 Africans? What time would be required for you to carry thither an imposing army? What will that army do? Shall it superintend the funerals of 500,000 corpses? Shall it conquer a field covered with the slain, and hunt up the savage assassins, who will sing upon it the triumphant hymn of abolitionism? Shall it go merely to take possession of a territory which you need, deserted, it is true, but more fertile from having been inundated with torrents of human blood? And will the American confederacy, the natural ægis of Cuba, consider itself free from responsibility before God and man, when allowing, through want of foresight or any other fault, the sacrifice of such a frightful hecatomb in the middle of the nineteenth century? Is this the manifest destiny of Young America?

Such is the fate reserved for Cuba through the instantaneous abolition of slavery, for the benefit of a class wholly unprepared to receive it—the conflagration consequent upon it, and the expectant policy of the United States. The special condition of that island is such that the power which shall take the initiative will give law to it—a law that will be irrevocable either for the extermination of her inhabitants or for the fulfilment of those great ends for which she seems to have been formed.

But, if the public sentiment of the whites should, in their dread of death, falter and submit, the freedom of all the blacks is the work of seven days, the same that it would take a courier to go through the island. Emigration, the disappearance of capital, the extinction of commerce, the total ruin of the public wealth, an absolute stagnation, depredations, incendiarism, assassinations, a relaxation of all law, insecurity, and a general panic, would be the immediate result. This state of things and British propagandism would soon carry matters upon the arena of politics. Please answer me again—Will the United States intervene, and will an army start, after a lapse of two or four months? It would be too late. War with the blacks would then be inevitable, and worse than the one waged by Napoleon in Hayti. And how much blood, how much treasure and time would be sacrificed, not in their conquest, but their extermination. Cuba would necessarily become the victim of a catastrophe. She might enter into the confederacy, it is true, but her annexation would receive the baptism of blood of over half a million blacks, and of the tears and desolation of half a million whites, miserable and ruined. Is this the victory in abeyance for "manifest destiny?"

If these rumours are unfounded, if English policy will be content to introduce Africans into Cuba, that they may become free after a certain period, the question becomes one of time, but otherwise still remains the same. The freedom of the African trade, Spanish cupidity, and the actual spirit of the agricultural industry in Cuba, would take annually, to that island, from fifty to sixty thousand negroes. If the period of apprentice-ship is the same as the mean duration of the life of the slave is computed to be, the freedom sought by such means is a delusion, and the increase of slavery, to a prodigious extent, an incontrovertible truth. You have justly made the remark. But the English government knows it. Why, then, does it conform with a system diametrically opposed to its object? It is because, in reality, it leads to the same results. It knows it to be a truth established by history, that when liberty is erected into a principle, no barriers can circumvent it. it strides, tears down, and proceeds, and the idea is, by its own force, and despite all human combinations, turned into a fact. The apprentices, with the consciousness of their situation, and the aid of the British, would free themselves, and if the term of life of the African be longer than that of his apprenticeship, there would be, in a few years, swarms of free men and of free negroes who, outnumbering by far the whites, would control events, and arrive to the end to which the fanaticism of abolition is bent upon impelling them. The Union has omitted no opinion upon this system. Supposing that the initiative in regard to it be taken by Spain and England, do you believe that, setting aside the proclaimed doctrine of Monroe, and the right of self-preservation, the administration would allow England to undertake the speedy abolition of slavery in Cuba?

You will oblige me by publishing this letter, and by giving to my interrogatories an answer, which will, undoubtedly, send a thrill to the most sensitive chord of the heart of the Cuban people.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. VALIENTE.

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9 July 1853, 4

Personal Intelligence.

The Collins steamship Baltic, which leaves to-day for Liverpool, will have on board the Hon. D. V. N. Radcliffe, of Albany; Prof. M. Schele de Vine, of the University of Virginia; Gen. R. Halsey, of Detroit; P. Escandon, Secretary of the Mexican Legation; Edward de Leon, our Consul General to Egypt; and J. H. Hallett, the celebrated comedian, besides about 170 or 180 others.

Hon. E. C. Cabell, M. C., Florida; Hon. J. B. Macy, M. C., Wisconsin; Lieut. Case United States Navy; Rt. Rev. Thomas Smythe Charleston; Capt. Davis, ship Union; Capt. Yeaton ship Lady Franklin; Commodore Watkins steamship San Francisco arrived in this city yesterday, and are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Quitman, James D. Bright, of Indiana, and J. C Matther, of Troy, N. Y., were at Cincinnati, on the 6th inst.

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New York Herald

10 July 1853, 4

Personal Intelligence

ARRIVAL OF THE REV. MR. ACHILLI.—The Rev. Mr. Achilli, who created so much noise in England, on account of the dispute with Dr. Newman, the particulars of which are no doubt fresh in the recollection of our readers, arrived in this city on Thursday last in the packet ship Devonshire.

Ex-Senator Soulé, of Louisiana, United States Minister to the Court of Madrid, and James C. Greene, of Missouri, the new Charge d'Affaires to New Granada, have both arrived in Washington, probably to receive their instructions from the Department of State preparatory to their departing on their respective missions.

Professor Maury leaves Washington in a few days, on his way to Brussels, to attend a conference of scientific men, appointed by the several naval powers of Europe, to confer with him relative to, and arrange the details of, a uniform and general system of observations at sea. The purpose, of course, is to extend and perfect the admirable wind and current charts, the theory of which was suggested and developed by Professor M.

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The Mission of Mr. Soulé to Spain—The Appointment of Mr. Calderon as Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The report brought over by the America of the appointment of the Spanish Minister at Washington, Don Calderon de la Barca, as Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid, is confirmed by the arrival of the Atlantic. We are gratified that it is so, for we recognise it as an omen of peace, and of the continuance of our friendly relations with Spain, without necessarily arresting the policy of "manifest destiny."

Mr. Calderon, most creditably to himself, and, most advantageously to his government, has for many years occupied the post at Washington which he is now called upon to relinquish for the still more responsible position of the Premier of her most Catholic Majesty. And, doubtless, the thorough knowledge which he has acquired from his long and intimate official and social relations with the government, the institutions, and the people of the United States, constitutes the all-sufficient reason for his transfer to Madrid at this particular crisis. We also consider it conclusive of this fact, that any negotiations which may arise concerning the island of Cuba, are to be conducted at the Spanish capital under the eye of the Queen and her ministers and advisers.

In this view the mission of Mr. Soulé assumes the very highest degree of importance, as does also the question of his reception or rejection by the Spanish Cabinet. The appointment, however, of Mr. Calderon as the Spanish Secretary of State, we regard as settling this point, beyond all doubt, in favor of the most cordial and gracious reception of Mr. Soulé. The kindly relations, official and private, which have marked the intercourse between these two distinguished gentlemen since their first acquaintance with each other, and which have not been interrupted by the appointment of our new minister to Spain, are the basis of this conclusion. Independently, however, of these personal relations, we are disposed to maintain our original ground that Mr. Soulé is entitled to and will receive a cordial and generous reception at Madrid.

The Spanish papers have been engaged of late, in discussing the international relations between the United States and Spain. They affect, amongst other things, to have discerned "a remarkable change of policy" on the part of the States toward that power, and to have detected new and formidable dangers impending over the sovereignty of Cuba. Mr. Soulé, our newly appointed Envoy, is regarded as constituting an important element in these dangers, and the propriety of his official reception by their government is seriously considered. It is made a point by some of these journals, not only of solemn, but even of national importance.

However flattering all this may be to Mr. Soulé, and however palpable the fact that such a result could scarcely have occurred in reference to an ordinary man, yet it is nevertheless plain that this belligerent agitation is altogether unofficial. It is, in fact, little else than a feeble echo of the free soil, and whig fanaticism prevalent in this country. Points of national honor and etiquette are also raised and agitated. Mr. Soulé's career of life is gone over in considerable detail, and a Spanish Protectorate in Mexico is openly advocated. The gravamen of all these protestations against Mr. Soulé apears to be little more or less than this—He is supposed to be a fillibustero—he is supposed to covet the possession of Cuba for the United States—to have avowed as much in his speeches in the United States Senate, and to have even been complimented at a supper in Washington for these identical, incendiary sentiments.

This last charge, it must be admitted, is of a nature truly alarming! That a handful of gentlemen at a political supper should have gone so far as to utter and proclaim an admiration for sentiments of this class on the part of Mr. Soulé—this, we admit, is enough to justify all the consternation that has evidently taken possession of the throne of Spain. That such a foe, capable of purposes the most insidious and disastrous, should be admitted within the sacred boundaries of the realm—who, whilst the Ministry is pale, and the Queen herself speechless with apprehension—may make over the frontier, with the island of Cuba in his port-folio; nay, who once admitted within the citadel of Catholic power, may, in the space perhaps of forty-eight hours, lay the entire Spanish empire in the dust—this is a madness not for one instant to be entertained. The wisest men in Spain foresee, and foresee plainly, that if he be once received, there is no remaining hope against these inevitable results. They plainly behold the irremediable end of the Spanish monarchy for ever. We admire this prophetic wisdom! We applaud these fears!

But jesting aside: it is not true (as the Spanish papers assert,) that Mr. Soulé has ever avowed himself to be a fillibustero. The allegation, from whatever quarter proceeding, is a groundless and impudent falsehood. Neither his speeches nor his acts have ever declared him such, and it is altogether improbable that any one of the scribblerz by whom he is thus assailed has ever perused his eloquent orations. If they had, they would have discovered not villany, not political larceny, not contempt for the common laws and common interests of nations, but, on the contrary, an elevated advocacy of those great canons of international law which constitute the safety of the strong as well as the safety of the weak. In his speech delivered in reply to Mr. Clark, so little understood, but so often and so bitterly denounced, they would have discovered in his allusions to the Lopez expedition, sentiments like these:—"Sir, I disapproved then, as I disapprove now, the reckless undertaking," &c.

In his speech, also, upon the "joint resolutions relating to Cuba," &c., his language is this: "Sir, I am against this government forming any scheme through which an attempt might be made to wrest Cuba from Spain, in violation of the strictest precepts of the law of nations." And, in short, whenever pains are taken to ascertain the real truth of the matter, one is brought to this simple but unanswerable conclusion—that there is not the least foundation for tergiversations so exaggerated and ridiculous.

It is even assumed that the appointment of Mr. Soulé is aimed as a deliberate affront at Spain that this reception "involves not only a point of high importance, but also one of national honor," and that "Spain could not admit him without derogation to her power, to her traditional dignity, and to the most common sentiments of honor and decorum." Where questions of honor are involved, punctilio—even Spanish punctilio—is certainly deserving of admiration, but where honor is not concerned, Quixotism may be very properly mortified to common sense. It is quite ludicrous to imagine that governments care a fig for the individual sentiments of ambassadors. The well established rules of diplomatic intercourse provide abundant guards against evils, really dangerous, from such a quarter. The letter of instructions furnished by his government constitute the actual character of a foreign envoy. He is a nullity for all other purposes. Save in those cases where discretionary powers are confided to him, he is as incapable of mischief as the pens, ink and paper with which he writes. Even when invested with discretion, if he should present for discussion an exceptionable subject, a simple intimation that the question could not be entertained would dispose of it definitely, without more words. If a minister be duly accredited by his government and deport himself with decency, that is sufficient. It is utterly farcical to suppose that a ministry have so little to think about as to heed the ribaldry of writers, or to institute an Inquisition into the antecedents of their diplomatic guests. If it were otherwise, the reception of a minister by any power would be almost radically impossible. It is a case, without precedent, that nations should scruple to receive a distinguished envoy, representing a friendly State, for no better reason than that his opinions and deportment at home should not have comported with their own caprices.

But it is contended that, under the international code, Spain, in common with all other governments, is empowered to reject an envoy without the assignment of any reason for it. This right is assumed to be an established and recognised usage, and one which has been enforced time and again by civilized nations. Our own example is cited by way of precedent; and thus Spain is not only justified by the law, but by the practice, if she should think proper to put in force against us this extraordinary prerogative. Not satisfied with demonstrating this point, both by argument and usage, much stress is given to the law itself. Wheaton, a distinguished American jurist, is appealed to, and the doctrines as laid down by him are declared to be decisive. Having made out a clear case to their own satisfaction, they go on to consider how far it is incumbent upon Spain to give Mr. Soulé a flat rejection, and send him home. Upon this point the oracles are divided.

A word of argument on this whole proposition:

In the first place, these papers know as little of international law as of the opinions and speeches of Mr. Soulé. There is no probability that they have perused a solitary paragraph of either. It is not true that nations have the right to reject ministers plenipotentiary without the rendition of a reason. Acts so arbitrary are unknown in diplomatic history. International law authorizes nothing of the sort. Neither the United States nor any other power has ever pretended to such a stretch of authority. Nor do the cases quoted from this practice of the United States lend the slightest support to such a view of the subject. In those cases the question decided was not a question of reception. Both ministers had been fully received, and had resided for a length of time near this government. They were simply dismissed, and for the excellent reason that they were deficient in good breeding. As to the language of Wheaton, the opinions, assertions and arguments of the Spanish press are just as groundless as upon all the other points of their case. So far from sustaining them, however, he gives them as firm and flat a negation as could well be embodied either in the English or Castilian tongues. His words are these: "So, also, one court may absolutely refuse a particular individual as minister from another court, alleging the motives on which such refusal is grounded." Nor does he stand

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alone in this position. Merlin, Martens, Rykershack; in fact, all the leading authorities, are positive upon the same side. Nor is any authority to the contrary anywhere to be found higher or heavier than a Spanish gazette. Contemplating the question, then, upon the plain ground where it is thus left, it is manifest that this whole agitation is altogether unofficial and absurd. As to "the remarkable change of policy on the part of the States toward Spain," which is assumed to exist by the Spanish press, there is room for very little doubt that those most sapient periodicals take counsel rather of their fears than of their wits. Had one of them sought for an expression of the real policy of this government, in a proper spirit and in a proper place that policy might have been incontestibly ascertained, with a very slight expenditure of trouble. The inaugural address of the President contains the following words:—

Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not in the future essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression—we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world.

To add another line to the overwhelming reply afforded by this passage to the complaints in question, would be more than supererogation; and it may be safely asserted that this government did not appoint Mr. Soulé for anything like filibustero proclivities, but because he was a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman.

The probability is, that the real objections to the opinions of Mr. Soulé are not to anything he has advanced which could have given honest umbrage to the court of Spain, or which could have excited a genuine warmth of feeling in that quarter. His real offence consists in the bold and threatening position he takes in reference to Great Britain—in his denunciations of her attempts to exercise an armed police over the American seas—of her attempts to instigate, if possible, a Protectorate in Mexico, or otherwise to embroil us with Spain; and in his loud appeals to the hereditary hatred universally felt in this country toward the habitual assumptions of that insolent power over the rights and liberties of our own people, in common with those of the whole civilized globe. Upon all these points, and upon the Mexican Protectorate itself, Spain is utterly indifferent and indolent. But England, on the contrary, (who wields a dictatorial dominion over even the opinions of her decrepit ally,) is only too keenly alive. If, then, there be any governmental influence at work, it is that of England, and not of Spain; of England, whose restless ambition and anxiety have aroused and kept in motion this fruitless agitation, and who would gladly accomplish the discomfiture of a statesman like Mr. Soulé, the blunt audacity of whose courage augurs so little for the success of English machinations upon this side of the Atlantic.

In short, without something more to make the matter even creditable, not a doubt can be rationally entertained of the reception of Mr. Soulé. Should he be rejected, however, a reason must be furnished for it—a reason that would comport not only with the traditional dignity of Spain to give, but with the untraditional dignity of the United States to receive.

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12 July 1853, 4

Personal Intelligence.

Wyndham Robertson, Esq., the United States Consul at Trieste, is in town. He will leave for Austria in the next steamer. His family go with him.

The Hon. N. G. Upham, Commissioner of Claims under the treaty with Great Britain, Mrs. Upham, N. L. Upham, (bearer of despatches.) and F. A. Upham, sailed in the Baltic, on Saturday last, for Europe.

Gen. Villamil, the Minister from Ecuador, arrived in town last evening, and has taken rooms at the Mansion House.

Ex-Senator Bradbury, of Maine, and Thomas Haynes Bayly, of Virginia, are in Washington.

Hon. H. M. Coffey, Mississippi; Hon. H. C. Hobart, Wisconsin; Hon. J. T. McKaig, Maryland; E. A. Harney U. S. N.; James Armstrong, do; W. A. Harris, do.; S. A. Houston do., arrived in the city yesterday, and are stopping at the Metropolitan Motel.

ARRIVALS.

From Aspinwall, in the steamship Illinois—Lieut P W C Pease, U S Revenue Service; Lieut John Carson, do; Lieut Henry Wilkinson, do; J Vincent Brown, Capt J W Macy, Edward Flint, Esq, Capt Edward Mellus, Dr E R Chapin, Chas Watrous, Esq H J Draper, Marcus D Bornok, Esq, bearer of despatches; W F Nye, Esq, bearer of despatches from Belle Peyton, Esq, Chili; J B Holman, Esq, late Secretary Legation to Chili; E R Smith, bearer of despatches from Peru; Dr A Ferrer, Gilfrown and lady, A Wells and lady A Winslow and lady, C H Elder, Esq, C H Green, Esq, Dr J A Totten C H Fountain, Esq, J L Baldwin, Jas F Otis, T Platt, Esq, mail agent; J A Vargas, O Maltman, S Ancaco, J Lenza C Campbell A S Chandler, W C Strobridge, E Smith Jr, F Goodrich A Asher, Capt A Coffin, S W Whitney C H Howes, Miss Richards W Winn, S Rice, J B Bradford, F Frothingham, lady and two children, S Musgrove, J M Moore, J Dewitt, J H Bowman, L Morgan, H T Collins, B Allum, L L Gage Mrs Gage, A M Stevenson and servant, G McKinney, N Seibert M Arnold, A W Renshaw, Danl Cameron, Mrs Craig and two children, A Sweet, H P Ferre, B B Ferre, Mrs Crevalier, Miss Burk, Master Burk, A S Nicholson, H B Howes, A E Ridge, John M Joslin, F Tuttle, H Peox, O E Howard, S Westervelt A W Wright, W L Conforse, S G Goldstein, J B Piper and lady, Wm Wright, John Smith, J B Crawford, George W Agnew, N Cathey, Samuel Durkee, William Lester, J Lester, G Durkee, L P Dexter, Adam Stohr, G Martin D G Kitchen, A J Holmes, R K Bishop, H F Lee, Mrs W Lee, R B Hemcock J G Miller, W H Coddington, H Cook, J A Lyon, C Colburn, S Hyatt, H C Bohanan, A K Ross, M Storms H Nathan J Davidson, M Whiting, G C Gorham, Mary J Jones, D W Havens, Jr, J Harman, H Milligan, Dr A G Levy, Edward Stewart, S F Reigs, G L Starr, Dr Samuel Champney J A Frink, D Maher, James Murphy, John Dougherty, A Sheard, E Domlay, S Lester, John Dunlay, O Dougherty, M Francis, T Kinnepeck, P Doralet, John McCrum, T Rayburn, James Bailey, Peugherty, C McManners, Wm Bell, John Hermon, Wm Young, John Ryan, Thomas McArthur, J Mahoney, M Mahoney M O'Neil, George Kinney, lady, and child, Emily P Garrett, Master Garrett, Dr Everett, B A'Alford, W B Moore, M W Lane, J Poole—and 467 in steerage.

From New Orleans in steamship United States.—Arnold Harris, A G Sloo Julius Telt Mrs Dunn and child Mrs G C Begert, three children and servant, Simon Toley, Mrs Swain and three children, L H Cuny, lady, child and servant, M Greenwood, lady, three children and servant, M H Wilder, lady, two children and servant, S Sempague and lady, Miss Muer, J H Carter, lady, child and servant, S C Keyes and lady H M Coffee and lady, Mr Archer and lady, Captain Saunders, lady, child and servant, Mr J Hampeen and lady, Mr C C Porter, Mrs Pritchard W H Kaseyn and lady, Mr J B Sherwood, A Way, J M Converser, Mr Mason, Mr Montrose, J M Lee, Mr Traher, Mr Dameron, Col C W Clifton, Mr Taylor Walliur, Mr Ren and son, Master Palfroy, S Keiser, Mr Bergman, H Brown, J J Forsen, N W Parker Chevlat, Mr Gille, Mr Renck Dr Ritchie, J Fredricks, L Moriel, Mr Miller, A Levi, and thirty-two in the steerage.

From Santiago, in bark A B Sturges—V Trapole, S Gundario, D Gundario, S Gundario, L S Keaze, A Rose, Mr Cazenager and four children, Mr Forsie, son and niece.

From Vera Cruz, in bark Brazileiro—Mr Holston, Mr Launt.

From Nassau, NP, in schr Ida—C B Knowles, M S Knowles, R Brown, G Evans, H A McLeod.

From Havana and Key West, in brig Overmann—Lieut Slaughtin, USA; L S Hale, Mr Ingworth, J H Bright, Thos Bractwell, Wm Whitehead, G M Arlego, Mr and Mrs Stevenson, Mrs Castin, Miss Dennis.

From Savannah, in steamship Augusta—Hon Howell Cobb and family, W A Rawson and lady, H Gorody, lady, and three children, Geo B Cumming and family, S F Dickinson, lady, child and servant, M P Ellis, lady and child, W Battersby, T P Peck and lady, Mrs Swift, Mrs Johnson; Miss Mary Clesby, Mrs Steinberger, two children and nurse, Mrs M D Steinberger, J Schuyler lady and six children, Gabriel Dix, Geo Marland, C H Rikeman, C E Robinson, Randolph Spalding, C H Kennan, Mrs Anderson and servant, Miss Perpal, Mrs Gamble and child, D D Roath, C H Phinuney, J Downer, W R Ruan, F W Tiknor, F H Rowe, Miss S Brooks, Robt C Black, lady and child, Mrs Stone, R A Colclough, B Ganahl, Mrs Clark, Mrs Shorter and two children, Mrs Bailey, Miss Bailey, A E Webster, Dr F A Stanford, W Bailey, D Bailey, S R Piles and lady, H F Visser, A Dickinson, F H Rowe and lady, A Anderson, lady and child, S Gage, lady and child, R A Allen and lady, J G Martin and lady, Miss C Mallen, Miss R Hugenin, John M Millen and lady, A Porter J W Roberts, Miss M M Dell, Miss E Robinson, Miss S Robinson, Mrs Adams, Miss E A Wentworth, Miss Carter, Gilbert Butler, Judge Law, C W Downing, D E Bull, Miss Georgia Butler, Mrs J V Tarver, T F Smith, lady and servant, C Lamb, J D Alexander, Wm Warner, J P Middleton, J M Jennings, R Allen, H W Lathrop, J Forsyth, R N Crawford, James Dent Z Jackson, Miss Martha Colclough, Miss Julia Colclough, Mrs Peabody and infant—36 in the steerage.

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THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO NEW YORK.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS AT BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON, AND PHILADELPHIA

Speeches of Gen. Pierce and Others.

CIVIC AND MILITARY PROCESSIONS.

Incidents Along the Route, &c., &c., &c.

BALTIMORE.

THE PRESIDENT AND SUITE.

President Pierce, in accordance with the intimation of his intention to attend the opening of the New York Crystal Palace, on Thursday next, left Washington at half past three P. M. on Monday for Baltimore, where he was to pass the night. He was accompanied by the Attorney General, Hon. Caleb Cushing; the Secretary of War, Hon. Jefferson Davis; the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. James Guthrie, and his private Secretary, Mr. Sydney Webster; and was attended by the committee appointed by the council and citizens of Baltimore, at the head of which was John S. Brown, to conduct him to their city. The party left by the ordinary half past three o'clock train, occupying the last car, which was specially assigned to them. The President appeared in excellent health and spirits, conversing good humoredly with those around him. He attracted little or no observation, either at the depot in Washington or along the line. It was not so, however, at Baltimore. The arrival of the train conducting him was announced by a salvo of artillery, and when we reached the Camden street depot we found an immense assemblage of citizens congregated, who celebrated the event by enthusiastic cheering. The streets on the line of procession, from the depot to Barnum's Hotel, were crowded with spectators, and all the public buildings of the city displayed the stars and stripes.

THE RECEPTION AND PROCESSION.

The President was met at the depot by his Honor the Mayor of Baltimore, the Chief Marshal, Col. Anderson, and several members of the Committee of Arrangements. Mrs. Lane was prevented from being present by indisposition. A splendid white charger was provided for the President, which he mounted, and rode along the route to the hotel, greeted by the huzzas of the men and the smiles of the fair women of Baltimore.

The following is the order of the procession:—

President of the United States; Chief Marshal, Col. Anderson; Brevet Col. John Monroe, Maj 2d Artillery, commanding; aids to the chief marshal, Major James H. Williams, Captain Richard Lilly, Captain R. S. Ripley, of the Independent Greys, Major A. B. Patterson, Henry C. Pratt, Esq., Henry S. Garrett, Esq.; mounted music from Fort McHenry; Company K of the 1st U. S. Artillery, and Company A of the 2d U. S. Artillery from Fort McHenry.

The deportment of the soldiery was highly creditable to both rank and file, and excited the admiration of the many persons who crowded the streets. The following commissioned officers were on duty:—Brevet Colonel John Monroe, Major 2d Artillery, commanding; Brevet Lieut. Colonel Francis Taylor, Captain company K, 1st Artillery; Brevet Maj John Sedgewick Capt. company A, 2d Artillery; 1st Lieutenant Samuel Jones, company K, 1st Artillery; 1st Lieutenant Lewis O. Morris, company K, 1st Artillery; 1st Lieutenant Josiah H. Carlisle, 1st Lieutenant Richard H. Rush, 2d Lieutenant Thomas L. Hawes, company A, 2d Artillery; 2d Lieutenant James P. Llewellen, company K, 1st Artillery.

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry—Col. Owen Bouldin; Lieut. Col. M. Beninger; Major George J. Zimmerman; Paymaster James A. Henderson. Mounted music of Montgomery and Burnett.

Independent Light Dragoons—Captain Montgomery.

Taylor Light Dragoons.

The Baltimore Mounted Carabineers—Justice Snyder, Captain; William H. McKinley, 1st lieutenant; Mason Axtrell, 2d do.; John Cummings, 3d do.; Daniel Nicholson, ensign.

Lafayette Dragoons—Martial music.

Jackson Greys—Captain Richard Franco; Lieutenants Geo. M. Herring, James Bowers, and Washington Hopper; Friends of the Independent Blues, Professor Holland, and of the Washington Guards, Professor Ehrhard.

Fifty third Regiment, under the command of Captain Hollyman, of the Washington Guards

Baltimore City Guards, J. Alden Wiston, captain; Thomas Johannes, Jos. P. Warner and William Brown, lieutenants; H. B. Latrobe, quartermaster.

Washington Guards, Captain Hoffman; Lieutenant Singer, &c.

Marquis de Lafayette, Lieutenants Fernandini and Simon.

National Blues, Captain Chesnut.

Independent Greys, Lieutenant N. Montgomery in command, with Lieutenant Mills, Simpson, and Ensign [illegible].

Jackson Guards' Band; German Riflemen, Captain [illegible]fer.

Following the long line of military came four barouches, each drawn by four horses. The first contained Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, Charles M. Keyser, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, John S. Brown. The second, Jefferson Davis, Mitchell, of North Carolina, Joshua Vansant and J. B. Seidenstricker. The third, Henry May, and J. Hanson Thomas and Col. Geo. P. Thomas. A long line of carriages also followed the barouches, which were occupied by members of the Council, and other invited personages.

The procession moved at about 5½ o'clock, along the following route:—Sharp street to Baltimore, thence to Calvert street, and thence to Barnum's City Hotel. The entire route was crowded with persons, anxious to see the President, who was again and again most enthusiastically cheered. The square in front of the hotel was also densely filled by the citizens, all awaiting the arrival of the cortege with much anxiety.

THE GREETING AT BARNUM'S.

On arriving at the City Hotel, the President was received by A. S. Barnum, Esq., and ushered into the private parlor on the corner of Fayette and Calvert streets, where he partook of slight refreshment. The crowd that thronged up the street and square in front, having called vociferously for him, he made his appearance on a staging erected in front of the Calvert street windows, which was tastefully decorated with the American flag by the Messrs. Holland. He was greeted with hearty cheers; and silence being restored, the Hon. John Smith Holland, Mayor of Baltimore, welcomed him to the city in a few pertinent remarks.

[The President's reply was received by telegraph, and published in yesterday's HERALD.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR DAVIS.

After the President had retired from the balcony, the crowd called on Col. Davis; and in obedience to the call, the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War, then came forward, and amid loud cheers spoke as follows:—

Friends and fellow, citizens—for every true American heart must feel that it is in the midst of friends while addressing the people of Baltimore:—My fellow citizens—for I, in this broad land, is not the fellow citizen of one who claims only to regard his life, his fortune, and his honor, in connection with the Constitution of the United States, and who holds that whatever be its behests is his bounden duty to perform; and whatever are its rights, that he is to maintain and assert against whatever power would encroach on them. I appear before you, fellow citizens, in answer to your call, without having any right to address you, for I am here as a ministerial officer, attending on the President of the United States. Yet there is something in this sea of upturned faces of the people of Baltimore, the descendants of those who served their country in the war of the revolution, and in the war of 1812, and the brothers of those, nay, perhaps some of the very men who met the foe in Mexico—there is something, I say, in this scene which warms my heart. (Applause.) Then, too, there are other ties which bind me to the people of Baltimore. You were the first who moved and worked in the great enterprise which led the commerce of the country into the valley of the Mississippi; and yours, too, was the enterprise and self-dependence which did not call on the government to open your port, but only asked for liberty to tax yourselves to do that which always becomes free citizens to do for themselves—not bowing as mendicants at the footstool of any power. (Cheers.) These are all ties which bring me near to the people of Baltimore. You have brought your port near to every State; your sons have been seen to mingle with every people, and they have made the name of Maryland honored wherever they have gone; and your railroads are bringing the dust of every State into your city, to concentrate it in this great commercial city of Baltimore. (Cheers.) And I trust it will continue to be great, greater, greatest, in times to come, when the unfolding of that commerce so happily predicted to by the President, as having been first remarked by General Washington, shall be expanded, as your capital, science and enterprise assure me it will be. (Cheers.) But, standing in the relation I do, I feel that I have no right to trespass on you; and it only remains for me to return you my heartfelt thanks for the kindness extended to me. (Cheers.)

SPEECH OF SECRETARY GUTHRIE.

After Mr. Davis retired, the crowd called for Cushing and Guthrie; and in response the Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury, came forward and said:—

Fellow citizens of Baltimore—for I have a right to call you fellow citizens—being a citizen of Kentucky on the far banks of the Ohio; I am a citizen of the United States as you are, bound together by one constitution, which makes us members of the same nationality, secures the liberty of all, guarantees internal free trade, and cements this happy Union under which we have flourished and prospered as no people have flourished or prospered before. (Cheers.) Flourished and prospered, I say, as I verily believe, under the principles of democracy; and, with the heart and soul, and feelings of the masses of America. (Applause.) You have never heard of the individual who is addressing you; he has had no name on this side of the mountains. Belonging to a State which differed with him in politics, he for thirty long years raised his voice against the majority there in favor of democratic principles. (Applause.) And the right hand was extended to him by a President, who received the voice of a greater portion of the American people than has been the fortune of any of his predecessors. I came to administer the Treasury Department of the United States. I came to give it an honest and faithful administration for the honor and credit of the government, and I trust for the benefit and honor of my country, (Applause.) Fellow-citizens of Baltimore, your sagacity, your enterprise, your perseverance, have opened you a channel of trade to the Ohio; and the vast regions of wealth in the West are now to contribute to your future growth and to your future prosperity. You have always been true to the cause of your country; there has been no field where honor has been won, on which Baltimore has not given her heroes to the fight. (Cheers.) It has been well and truly said, that to the enemies of your country you have given graves, and to your heroes you have erected monuments; and, what is more endearing to the heart of democracy, you have adhered to the pure principles of the constitution, to liberty, to equal rights, and to justice to all. (Applause.) So may it be in all time to come. And may prosperity and wealth and happiness attend the people who know how to defend their liberties at all times and against all hazards, and against all enemies abroad and at home. (Cheers.) Now fellow citizens I have thus made the introduction of myself as a stranger to you. I can but say to the democracy of Maryland, I give them my heart and my confidence, and wish them well now and in times to come. I thank you, gentlemen.

SPEECH OF GENERAL CUSHING.

After loud cries for "Cushing!" "Cushing!" the Attorney General of the United States, the Hon. CALEB CUSHING, came forward, and addressed the assemblage as follows:—

Gentlemen—I obey your call that I should present myself before you, because it is due to you on this occasion, when with such enthusiastic patriotism you have manifested your respect—I will not say for the President of the United States—but for the constitution of your country; for it is only the government of this country itself which is this day personified in her chief magistrate—(applause)—that country, of which he is this day the prime minister before you. I say, in the view of this great assemblage, convened here to give to him a fitting reception, it would be not merely discourteous in me, but unjust to you, to him, and to myself, not, at least for a moment to address you, and it must be only for a moment. Gentlemen, those of us who here accompany the President have done so in the execution of our public duty. We do not come here for the purpose of discussing political questions, for the purpose of presenting to you any view in respect to the relations of party, or of persons as connected with party. (Cheers, and cries of "good, good.") But we come simply and merely to discharge towards him our duty in an official visit to the city of New York. These being our relations to this occasion, I am precluded from addressing to you any remarks on those questions of the day, which, however warmly they may be pulsating, and, as it were palpitating under our thoughts, are yet here a forbidden topic. And I can therefore, but congratulate you, that, on such an occasion as this, we participate in one of those incidents almost peculiar to our country, and which illustrate and honor its institutions. (Applause.) We meet here, the people, with the people, of the people; we meet here for the purpose of presenting the fact, that here at least there remains on the face of the globe, untouched by despotism—untainted by dishonor—that here at least there remain democratic institutions upheld by the unanimous, enthusiastic and patriotic emotions of the people of the United States. (Applause.) You gentlemen, you the people of the United States, are the sovereignty of the country; and he, who for the time being, administers power, administers it as your representative and agent; from you deriving his mission, for you and for your interests discharging his duty. It has been well and truly said, that, though it be the province of the chief of a democratic government to lead the measures of that government, yet he leads them only so long as he sympathizes with the will of the people. (Cheers.) And it is as the embodiment, as the type as the representative, as the spirit and soul concentrated in him, of that united will of the people; it is thus, and thus only, that he is powerful. You, then, he represents—your power he exerts; and he is to exert that power, I do believe, to the greatest and general good of these United States. (Applause.) For, gentlemen, what is now the relation of the government to the people of the United States? It is not that the government of our country sees itself now absorbed in petty financial questions. There is no controversy now as to whether the small surplus treasure of the United States shall be kept in the custody of a man called cashier, or in the custody of a man called treasurer. Thanks be to God, we have emerged once, and I trust for ever, from the murky atmosphere of that narrow, petty, interested financial question, which for such a length of time occupied the attention and awakened the passions of the people of

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the United States. I say we have emerged, at length, from those terrestrial questions, and mounted to that ethereal region of the great and general interests of our country, as typified by its vast relations to the rest of the world. That is the point to which we have now attained. There was a time—and I can look around me on some few gray heads in this crowd who may remember it—there was a time when these United States consisted of a narrow riband, as it were, of territory, extending along the shores of the Atlantic sea. When the thirteen United States—strong in their sense of right, strong in their sanguine anticipations of the future, strong in the vigor of wise and good men—when these thirteen United States, I say, dared the power of Britain. We were then a comparatively humble people, occupying merely a narrow slip of the mountains toward the Atlantic Ocean. Time passed on. To those days of feebleness followed that period in which the vast valley of the Mississippi—the greatest body of cultivatable earth that exists, in one mass, on the face of the earth—I say the time came when that vast valley of the Mississippi was opened to the enterprise and the industry of Americans. And then it was that the symbolic eagle of our arms took its flight across the Alleghanies, and spread its protecting wings over that great and rich valley of the Mississippi. Then, then it was that we began to feel that we were great, that there might be in the future some untold destiny of magnificent greatness and glory for those original thirteen States—I say we then first began to feel that it must and should be so. And it has become so; for that valley of the Mississippi region, almost unknown to geographical inquiry, as it were, which was looked at as the yet unconquered home of the savage, what is it now? Is it not now the glorious, the unparalleled centre of these United States? For that power, which, in its apparent walk, beginning on the Atlantic, struggled, as it were, into existence, a giant but an infant giant, now stands like a colossus, with one foot on the Alleghanies and another on the rocky mountains—with one hand stretched over the Atlantic to Europe, defying all enemies, and with the other hand stretched forth across the Pacific, inviting the yet untold millions of the East to add by their emigration to our strength. This is now the United States—that colossus of power—that colossus of liberty—that colossus of the spirit of nations, which invites all men from the four corners of the globe hither, to come here to find a refuge from oppression—here to find inexhaustible resources for the development of industry and enterprise—here to add each an atom from his intelligence, his virtue, his strength—to add the atom of his own individual capacity to the vast total of the untiring enterprise and industry of the people of the United States. I say, gentlemen, this is the point at which we now stand, and I repeat that it is to no trivial question of the past, it is to no exhausted passions of the past that we, of this day, are confined—our flight is into other elements. Our duty is for other objects; it is, gentlemen, in the confidence of our strength—for force is, of itself, the irrepressible instinct of action. He who is strong, who feels coursing in his veins the blood of maturity and vigor, needs action, and must have action; it is the very condition and necessity of existence. I say then, we are strong in our territorial extent, strong in the vast natural resources of our country, strong in the vigorous men and in the fair women who inhabit it, strong in those glorious institutions which our fathers of the revolution transmitted to us; but above all, strong, stronger, strongest, in that irrepressible instinct of patriotic devotion to country, which burns unextinguishably, like the vestal fire on its altar, in the heart of every American. (Great applause.) I say, gentlemen, that is the point in the history of our country to which we have arrived; and I will only say, in conclusion what I know I may say with truth, that he, the President of these United States, whom by an unparalleled unanimity of suffrage you have entrusted for the time being with your power, whom for the time being you have called upon and commanded to exert that power, is so animated with the full sense of that great mission to which he has been called, that it can only be, it will only be, to that great God who has watched over the infancy of our country, who has blessed it in its progress to maturity, and who has not ceased to smile upon it—I say it can only be that that great God shall have withdrawn his blessing from us, if the emotions, the motives, and the principles which actuate the present chief of the government of the United Sates, should not redound to the highest honor of America (cheers.) Gentlemen, with these few remarks, I beg you to permit me to retire, with the expression of the sincere and heartfelt gratitude which I experience in view of the courteous, the cordial, and the enthusiastic reception which you have this day given to the President of the United States. (Great applause.)

During the course of an hour or more, the President was occupied in receiving introductions to the crowds of citizens of all classes, who thronged into the hotel to have the honor and pleasure of personally greeting him, and shaking him by the hand. Messrs. Davis, Guthrie and Cushing, performed their part also in this sincere and unceremonious demonstration. Subsequently, the President received a renewal of congratulations and welcome from the civic representations, and other citizens of Baltimore. He retired to his sleeping apartments, before 10 o'clock, at which hour Messrs. Cushing, and Guthrie were entertained at supper by the members of the committee. The latter affair passed off, lastly, if not tamely.

HAVRE DE GRACE.

TUESDAY, July 12, 1853.

The Presidential party left Baltimore at half past eight o'clock this morning, by the regular mail train in which a special car was assigned for its use. The Committee of Reception and Mayor of Baltimore were of the party. At Havre de Grace, in crossing the Susquehanna river, the special car was detached from the other cars of the train, and performed the rest of the trip to Wilmington alone. At Elkton, the party was met by some twenty-four members of the Delaware Committee, from Wilmington, where the President, Dr. H. F. Askew, addressed a short speech of welcome to Gen. Pierce.

The latter, standing on the platform of the car, and surrounded by a crowd of citizens, most of them in their working clothes, responded as follows:—

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

I thank you, sir, for this cordial welcome. I regret that I am not able, physically, to return to you the thanks with which my heart is filled. I know the noble character of your State has always made up for the smallness of its territory by the power of her intellect and the devotion of her heroism to this Union. We all look to Delaware. It forms, though small, a central link in that chain which binds this Union together, and which will never be broken while you and I live. Present to your citizens, sir, my thanks for the kind reception you have given me.

WILMINGTON.

The train having arrived at Wilmington, the President and party were conducted by the committee and a procession of citizens, to the little building designated as the City Hall, amid the tolling of bells and firing of cannon. The workingmen of the town left their forges and workshops, and congregated in the hall to give manifestation to their loyal and respectful feelings to the Executive, and to satisfy their own curiosity by a sight of the President of the United States. The assemblage having been called to order, the President was addressed in welcome by the Mayor, John A. Allderdice.

REMARKS OF THE MAYOR.

Mr. President—It now becomes my duty, as it is my pleasure, on the part of the corporation and citizens, to bid you welcome to the city of Wilmington. (Cheers.) We cannot offer to you such a reception as you will receive in those great cities through which you will pass on your route, to witness the opening of an Exhibition which we all hope will tend to the best interests of American industry. (Cheers.) But, sir, we tender you, the Chief Magistrate of our country, the respectful and cordial salutations of a free and happy people. We are ever ready to extend (to him whom the people select to rule over their destinies, the welcome he deserves, for he stands before the world the representative of our system of government, and the representative of the principles on which it is based. In passing through our State, the few hours which are allowed you do not permit you to become personally acquainted with Delaware. You now stand on her soil; you find surrounding you some of her loyal people. If she has any claim to honor over any of her sister States, it is that she was the first State in the Union to accept the constitution of the United States. (Applause.) The preservation and support of the constitution is her hope and pride, because it is the guarantee of all the privileges we enjoy, and our anchor against the storms of time. We, sir, as Delawareans, endeavor to preserve the integrity of that instrument; and it is the providence of Him who rules all things, it should be the fate of this nation to pass away from the face of the earth, our only hope and expectation is that Delaware's epitaph may be, that, "being the first to adopt the constitution, she was the last to abandon it." It is not my intention, sir, and this is not the occasion for any extended remarks. I can only repeat, you are welcome to Delaware, and that on the part of those now present, I wish you most excellent health, and that wherever you may go among the people of this land, your visit may be pleasant and agreeable. I have done, sir. I wish you welcome to Delaware. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

To the foregoing speech the President then, in an impressive and very happy manner, responded:—

Honored Sir—All honor to yourself, to the city of Wilmington, and to the State of Delaware, for the noble and patriotic sentiments which you have expressed on this occasion. Sir, I thank you cordially, heartily, and I thank all the people here assembled, for this generous and noble welcome to me within your borders. (Applause.) Whose heart does not stir within him at a scene like this? (Immense applause.) Nowhere on the face of the habitable globe, except in this blessed country, held together in this blessed Union, can you see such a scene as we witness here to-day. (Cheers.) No soldiery, no command, but that command which every citizen establishes for himself. (Great applause.) It is a command like that I heard to-day as came along with you in the carriage. Somebody said to a person "go out of that," and he answered "the road that is broad enough to vote on is broad enough for me to travel on." (Applause.) Sir, it is a noble sight to see such a collection of faces as these. Calm, intelligent, understanding their rights, and prepared to take care of them and to maintain them; and as you said, sir, what is more, the rights of this Union to boot, if need be. Sir, some of us, who come from small States, perhaps, would be glad to say it, what we can say with pre eminent truth, that other States of this Union do not measure Delaware by the number of her acres, but by the intelligence and patriotism of her citizens. (Applause.) Sir, I regret exceedingly, that in consequence of illness, the result of a sudden cold caught last night, it is not in my power to speak to you, fellow citizens, as I would be glad to do. The fact to which you, sir, have adverted, is one which will be remembered as long as the country shall last, with pride by the citizens of Delaware—that she was the first to accept this glorious Union in an hour of trial, of doubt, and of darkness; and I think, sir, you may well proclaim that she will be the last to give it up. (Great applause.) She takes that constitution, sir, as a whole. She does not take it in part, to enjoy its privileges without bearing its burdens. She takes it as a whole, with all its obligations and all its requirements. The faces before me assure me that in this light Delaware will always maintain the constitution. (Applause.) Sir, from the earliest history of this republic to the present day, Delaware has been pre-eminently distinguished for the control of the councils of this nation, because of the great intellect, learning, and patriotism, which she gave to the public service; but over all, and above all, she will be remembered for that loyal devotion to the constitution, sir, which cannot be too much praised. (Applause.) I thank you, gentlemen. I wish I could speak to you, but I am not able to do so to-day. (Immense applause.)

A BOQUET PRESENTED BY CHILDREN, ETC.

In the garden at the rear of the building, a number of young girls and children, neatly dressed, were seated, and by this fair assembly a handsome child was deputed to present to the President a boquet. This gift was received with smiles, and the little donor rewarded with a kiss. Afterwards, Mr. Pierce assured the young ladies of his pleasure and delight in seeing them.

The President then retired, with the Mayor and several members of the committee, to the hotel, within a few doors of the hall, where a collation was provided.

SPEECHES OF MEMBERS OF THE CABINET, ETC.

The assemblage called for more speakers, and the Hon Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, presented himself in obedience to the call, and spoke for some time, in an eloquent and impressive manner.

After him followed the Hon. Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General.

When the speeches were all made, the members of the Cabinet and of the committee adjourned to the hotel, where they partook of a very excellent collation provided by the Corporation.

A civic body, wearing badges, and preceded by a band, marched past the hotel.

THE DEPARTURE.

About one o'clock the President and party proceeded in carriages to the wharf, where the steamboat John Stevens was in waiting, to convey them to Philadelphia. A large assemblage had collected on the wharf, and on the boat there were some four hundred persons having tickets. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the people on shore and on board, guns were fired, and every demonstration was made of respect to the President.

THE STEAMBOAT.

INVITATION TO NEWARK ACCEPTED, ETC.

Gen. Pierce was met on board by a deputation from Newark, N. J., deputed to invite the President to honor that city with a visit. The deputation was headed by Dr. Goble, of Newark, and included Hon. Wm. Wright. The President, however, at first could give no decisive response to their invitation, the probability, he said, being that other engagements would preclude his accepting it; but he afterwards assented to the invitation, so pressingly urged, and is to remain in Newark on Wednesday night, leaving Philadelphia in the morning and spending some hours in Trenton.

A splendid repast was prepared on board the John Stevens, and the President replied as follows to the chairman of the Philadelphia committee:—

SPEECH OF GENERAL PIERCE.

SIR:—I receive with the deepest emotion, the kind as-

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surances which you have expressed on the part of the citizens of Philadelphia. I rejoice to hear you say that, I am to be received with one accord. I know that my reception is to be the reception, not of myself as an individual, but as a servant of the people. While I recognise that relation, sir, I also recognise another, and that is, that I am their representative, the representative of their interests and their honor. I intend, with God's will, that nothing shall suffer in my keeping. I am obliged to you also, sir, for expressing your approbation of this, my short absence from the peculiar field of my duties. It was a matter of extreme doubt with me at first what I ought to do, but I am now satisfied that I came to the right conclusion, because I have the approbation of the intelligent citizens of Philadelphia. At this moment, sir, while we stand here upon the storied Delaware, with the friendly shores of Pennsylvania on the one hand, and with those of New Jersey on the other, it is to you as it is to me, impossible to bring your mind to dwell upon the present, or inform the hopes of the future? My thoughts are involuntarily turned back upon the past, and that great and noble part which your State and your citizens sustained in the past. I do not suppose that there are twenty men here who have not, since we came on board of this boat, been reminded that in 1777, perhaps about sixty miles from this point, the most remarkable movement occurred, perhaps in the course of the whole revolution. Then, when all was darkness, when clouds were shut down all around our fathers, when that army re-crossed the Delaware in winter, and marched, leaving their blood upon every foot track of their way to the field of victory, which changed the whole aspect of the war. (Applause.) Look upon all of these facts; I remember them all at this moment with an unusual degree of feeling. I hope this and other cherished memories of the revolution—the sacrifices which were made for our liberties—the privations, and toils, and trials which purchased that glorious Union of which you have spoke, will make it dear to us all as long as we may live; (applause) and that we shall be able, through the teachings and the examples of the past, to transmit to our children, not the mere belief, but the full conviction that however great any State in this Union may be, it is nothing out of it. (Applause.) Every word I utter, Mr. Dallas, reminds me of the severe cold under which I am laboring; I thank you heartily for your kindness. I feel a degree of pride and gratification in seeing around me Mr. Rush, and Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Randall, yourself, and all the gentlemen who have contributed so much to this interesting and agreeable occasion, much more than it would be in my power to express. I thank, through you, the city of Philadelphia, its citizens, its council, its people of all parties, for the greeting they now give me, and propose giving me. I thank them especially for the manner in which they have done me this honor, and for the men through whom I have been enabled to meet and to greet your patriotic and prosperous community.

MORE SPEECHES—GREAT ENTHUSIASM, ETC.

Several other speeches were made, and great enthusiasm was manifested along either bank of the Delaware.

Salutes were fired as the boat passed Chester, Fort Mifflin, Gloucester, Kaighns Point, and Camden.

The boat took the Jersey Channel passage up, going close to the Jersey shores, and turning opposite Kensington, the boat passed close to the city front.

PHILADELPHIA.

BRILLIANT SCENE—EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT.

Every wharf and vessel was covered with a mass of people. The shipping was gaily decorated with flags—salutes were fired from the boat—the band played numerous patriotic airs, and the crowds on the boat and the wharves loudly cheering, rendered the scene most exciting. The U. S. steamer San Jacinto, and the receiving ship Union, were decorated with flags from the deck to the mast head.

THE LANDING.

The President landed at the Navy Yard punctually at 4 o'clock, and was received by Commodore Read, and a large number of naval officers in full uniform.

A salute was fired from the Navy Yard battery, and the marines were drawn up and presented arms.

The President retired to the Commodore's office until the military escort was ready, when he mounted a horse, and passed out of the gates into the city.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS.

After reviewing the troops, the President took his position in the centre, and the procession took up the line of march along the route designated in the annexed programme:—

THE PROCESSION.

Band.
The President of the United States, on horseback, to the right of Maj. Gen. Patterson.
Military.
Members of the Cabinet, and suite of the President, in carriages.
Mayor and Councils of the city.
Commissioners of the County of Philadelphia.
Commissioners of the several districts of the county, taking precedence from the date of their organization, in carriages.
Committee of Arrangements, in carriages.
Citizens, in carriages.
Citizens, on horseback.

The route of the procession was up Second street to Pine, up Pine to Third, up Third to Chestnut, up Chestnut to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Spring Garden, down Spring Garden to Sixth, down Sixth to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Independence Hall, where he was welcomed by the Mayor of the city, and received by the Select and Common Councils.

The President was received most enthusiastically with cheers, waving of handkerchiefs from ladies occupying windows, &c., &c.

Mr. Campbell was not in the President's suit, being detained at Washington.

THE MAYOR'S WELCOME.

On the procession reaching Independence Hall, the President was officially welcomed by Mayor Gilpin, in a brief address, to which he responded as follows:—

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Mayor, and citizens of Philadelphia—It grieves me that I am physically so unable to respond to this most hearty and touching welcome. Sir, my heart is full of gratitude to you, and full of gratitude to all this people, who have placed you in the position which you occupy. I did think that I had tried in my day to do some little for the cause of my country; but such a day as this makes a man's heart overrun with gratitude to a people like the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia. I have been much surprised—aye, sir, filled with the profoundest awe, at the manner in which you have received me. Philadelphia is a city of some mark. If your mountains and your valleys did not teem with the elements of comfort to your population; if your citizens, in all time, had not been foremost whenever the country has wanted their aid; if your institutions of learning were not amongst your proudest monuments, the single fact to which you have adverted, sir, that from hence was proclaimed the Declaration of Independence, would put Philadelphia and Pennsylvania upon a pre-eminence which, in the providence of God, no other city or State can ever enjoy. (Applause.) Sir, I feel as you do, that we must bow—we can hardly do anything else but bow before these recollections and associations. I feel how inadequate is language, sir, and you also feel it, when you come to speak of that period. Language don't reach it, but our hearts honor it, in all its depth, power, and fullness, I hope. These men, sir, of whom you have spoken, who planned here the institutions of a free government, let us remember, were no holiday patriots; they were no scheming philanthropists; they were no visionary statesmen. They deliberated amid the difficulties that surrounded them, and here they meditated amid the clamor of arms, as though they had been environed with peace, and in absolute security; and they solved the great problem, which was a terror to despot, and an inspiration to patriots, as though the issue did not involve the question of their lives. Sir, here stood—and, as I say it now, they come before us now—here, I say, stood Thomas Jefferson, and Franklin, and Roger Sherman; and also, perhaps—for this is the first time I have been here—in this very room, stood the dauntless John Hancock, as he received from those men, not only the assertion of our rights, but the charter of our liberties. Can we do anything but bow in a place like this? It is not in my power to speak to you at length. You have said, very properly, perhaps, that it is not your province—it certainly is not mine—to disturb the deep current of feeling which courses the hearts and minds of those around me. But it is not only your city, it is your State, also, that is of some mark. In a peculiar sense are your resources of wealth and power reposed in her own bosom. She is an empire in herself. Why, the development of the ores of iron and coal so prominently since 1810—the foundation of Britain wealth and power—would of itself constitute a never-failing source of prosperity to you. But, sir, it is not that on which you have mainly relied. It is on your agriculture. How rich you are, not only in the means of production, but above all in the men who produce. (Applause.) Sir, I would not here forget that remarkable German population, so distinguished for their thrift, their industry, their integrity, their devotion to civil and religious liberty; and I think you must all rejoice, that wherever that race go and are spread, they look to Pennsylvania, in some respects, as their second fatherland. Sir, it is not chiefly, perhaps, or not so much on account of your commanding political influence in point of votes, that this nation has designated you as the keystone of the arch. It is because of your geographical position. You are neither a Southern, a Northern, an Eastern, nor a Western State; and I should, perhaps, not much exaggerate if I were to say that you are all combined. (Applause.) Your rivers on this side of the ridge, empty themselves into the beautiful bay below you. On the west they swell the flood of the Ohio, and finally wash the shores of Louisiana. Sir, let me say to you, that patriotic men throughout this entire country, North and South, look to you, and will always do so, not simply as the keystone of the arch, but as the great central self-sustaining link in the chain which binds this Union into one harmonious whole, and which holding it steadily and firmly to its moorings, will enable it to ride over every storm. (Enthusiastic applause.) Noble men of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania—noble for your fidelity to the duties imposed upon you by the obligations of your constitution—let me say here, you are not only triply armed, but are now, and have been triply bound—here was the Declaration of Independence proclaimed, here the articles of confederation were promulgated, and here, finally, the constitution, for which you have so nobly stood, was adopted. (Cheers.) I could wish for you no higher honor, and for my country no higher place and security than that great and noble devotion which you have thus far so honorably upheld and maintained.

The foregoing speech was listened to with profound interest, and at its close three hearty cheers were given. The party then left the Hall, and the President was escorted to the Merchants' Hotel.

ANOTHER SPEECH.

An immense crowd thronged in front of the building, and, after repeated calls, General Pierce came forward and made a brief, but very happy speech. He expressed his thanks in eloquent language, and paid a glowing compliment to the chivalry, gallantry and patriotism of Pennsylvania. Her sons were ever ready to respond to the call of their country; and wherever floated their flag, victory was sure to follow. The President expressed himself highly gratified at his brilliant reception.

THE NEW JERSEY DELEGATION, ETC.

New Jersey had a strong representation in the procession—her two Senators being among the Committee of Arrangements.

THE BANQUET.

The President and suite partook of a splendid banquet at the Merchants' Hotel, given by the City Councils, at which about nine hundred sat down.

James Buchanan was one of the guests.

Mayor Gilpin presided, and gave the health of the President, to which the latter responded.

STILL ANOTHER SPEECH.

Gen. Pierce returned his most cordial thanks to the Mayor, and to those who differed with him in politics. He said, in the change of circumstances, he hoped his party would show the same magnanimity. He saw no reason why men should differ personally, because belonging to opposite parties, and thought a man could serve his country as a soldier, or in the councils of the nation, no matter what political party he may choose to adopt. In conclusion, he expressed his happiness in meeting his friends—among whom he included the Mayor—upon this gratifying occasion.

THE REPLIES TO TOASTS.

Mr Jefferson Davis responded to the toast "The Cabinet," given by Mayor Gilpin.

Mr. Buchanan also responded to a toast.

Gen. Patterson and others followed.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President receives citizens to-morrow morning in Independence Hall, and will leave in the afternoon, in a special train, for Newark.

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

New York Herald
13 July 1853, 1

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

We learn from Mr. William Coulter, the gentlemanly conductor of the Philadelphia train, that it is arranged for the President and suite to leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock this morning in a special train, stopping at Trenton, Princeton, and New Brunswick. Thence the party will proceed to Newark, to arrive there at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Newark Committee of Reception, consisting of
Col. E. T. Hillyer,
Col. John J. Plume,
Beach Vanderpool, Esq.,
Dr. J. G. Goble, and
T. B. Peterson, Esq.,
will proceed to Trenton this morning to receive the President from the Philadelphia authorities. They have made ample arrangements for the reception of the Chief Magistrate at Newark, where he will remain to night, and be delivered over to the New York Committee at a suitable hour to-morrow morning.

ARRANGEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

FOR THE RECEPTION

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

BY THE

CORPORATE AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

On Thursday, July 14, 1853.

The Committee of the Common Council, together with those invited to accompany them, will proceed in a boat provided for the purpose, early on Thursday morning, to receive the President.

Returning, appropriate salutes will be fired from Governor's and Bedlow's Islands, and the boat will arrive at Castle Garden at 9 A. M., at which time, from the Battery, a salute will be fired, under the direction of Brig. Gen. Morris.

After entering the Garden, his Excellency the President will be received formally by his Honor the Mayor.

Upon conclusion of which ceremonies, the President will review the 1st Division N. Y. S. M., under command of Major General Sandford.

Immediately thereafter, the procession will form and march in the following order:—

FIRST DIVISION NEW YORK STATE MILITIA,
Under command of Major General Sandford, as escort.
Paroushe drawn by six gray horses, containing
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT,
His Honor the Mayor, and
The Private Secretary of the President.
Carriages containing
The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council.
Members of Common Council of city of N. Y., and officers.
Members of Common Council of Brooklyn, and officers.
Members of Common Council of Williamsburg, and officers.
Members of Common Council of Jersey city, and officers.
Ex Mayors of the city of New York.
Heads of Departments and officers of City Government.
Recorder, City Judge, and District Attorney, Sheriff, County Clerk, Coroners, Register and Surrogate.
Judges of the United States and the several State and City Courts.
Members of the State Legislature.
Members of the bar.
Collector of the Port of New York.
Surveyor.
Naval Officer.
Postmaster.
U. S. District Attorney.
U. S. Marshal.
U. S. State Society of the Cincinnati.
Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812 '15.

Military companies out of the city, and such Associations as are desirous of participating in the reception will be assigned a place therein as they report themselves to the committee.

The route of the procession will be, from the Battery up Broadway to where it intersects with Sixth avenue, thence through Sixth avenue to the Crystal Palace.

The carriages designated by the committee for the procession will be under the sole direction of Ely Devan, Inspector of Hacks and Chief's Aid.

The Chief of Police is requested to cause all vehicles to be removed from the streets through which the procession is to pass, and to keep the same as free from building material as possible.

Aldermen—WM. J. BRISLEY,
ABM. MOORE,
THOS. J. BARR,
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT,
A. A. ALVORD,
Assist. Ald.—THOS. WOODWARD,
ALEX. STEWART,
HELMUS M. WELLS,
ROBERT L. MAYDEE,
JOSEPH ROGERS,
} Joint Special Committee.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the Merchants' Bank, Tuesday, July 12, at one o'clock, P. M., at the request of numerous members, to adopt such measures as might be deemed expedient in reference to the proposed visit to this city of the President of the United States. It having been moved and seconded that a committee be appointed by the chair to wait on the President, the chair named the following:—

C. W. Lawrence,	Moses H. Grinnell,
Walter R. Jones,	Stewart Brown,
Charles H. Marshall,	T. Tileston,
Adam Norrie,	W. H. Aspinwall,
C. L. Frost,	Arthur Leary,
James Lee,	S. Whitney,
J. Depeyster Ogden,	O. Slate,
C. Barstow,	S. L. Mitchell,
Shep'd Knapp,	J. H. Brewer,
Royal Phelps.	

On motion, the President and Secretary of the meeting were added to the above committee.

Moved and seconded that this committee be requested to call on the members of the Cabinet.

It was further moved that these proceedings be published in the daily papers.

BANQUET GIVEN TO THE PRESIDENT BY THE MANAGERS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

We understand that the Managers of the Crystal Palace have made arrangements with the Messrs. Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, for the grand banquet to be given to the President on Friday evening next. It will take place in the large and magnificent saloon of the Metropolitan, and covers are ordered for six hundred guests. The Cabinet, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and members of the State Legislature, the Mayor and Corporation, &c., &c., are to be present. It will doubtless be a splendid affair, and although the Messrs. Leland have received a very short notice, we have no doubt they will maintain the reputation they have already attained, as caterers in their princely establishment.

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New York Herald
13 July 1853, 1

Personal Intelligence.

Among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel, were Hon. Wm C. Preston, formerly U. S. Senator from South Carolina, accompanied by his brother, Col. John S. Preston; General Henderson, U. S. Marine Corps; Capt. Armstrong, U. S. N.

Hon. A. M. Clayton, Consul to Cuba, left Holly Springs Miss. for Havana, on the 1st inst.

George Matthews, Esq., H. B. M. Consul for South Carolina, arrived in the city yesterday from London, *en route* to resume his official duties in the South.

ARRIVALS

From Charleston in the steamship Southerner—Robert Adger and family, Mr Church, H Wilson, Mrs Hall, Miss Hicks Miss Adams, Mrs St Amand and daughter, Miss Sedgwick, F Zolybaum, R Fairchild, Mrs R Fairchild, W H Honston, F Preise, Miss Kellogg, Miss Howe, Wm Wilson, H Morris, D F Freeland, lady and child; D W Lewis, T K Eggleston, J P Whaley, J H Steinmyer, W W Reinhardt, Mrs F I Porcher and three children, Mrs Abbott and three children, Geo Moore, A J Burgess, Mrs Stuart, Mrs E Levy, two Misses Preston, Col W C Preston, Col J S Preston and lady, Mrs Gresham, Miss S Wiley, Miss Baxter, A R Taylor and family, Judge E H Baxter, L M Wiley, Mrs Baxter, Miss Baxter, J A Vannoy, I H Nichols, B D Boyd, M Meyer, T Richards, and 24 steerage.

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New York Herald
13 July 1853,5

CRYSTAL PALACE WEEK IN NEW YORK.

Account of the Organization of the Association.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONSTER BUILDING.

APPROPRIATION OF SPACE TO EXHIBITORS.

CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES.

Opening Programme,

&c., &c., &c.

As the Crystal Palace will be inaugurated to-morrow, we deem this a peculiarly appropriate time to give a detailed description of the building and an account of the organization of the association. The great success which attended the recent exhibition in London, induced some four most prominent citizens to take into consideration the erection of a similar edifice here. Soon after the close of the London Crystal Palace immediate steps were taken for this purpose; and on the third of January, 1852, the municipal authorities of our city granted, on application of the association, a lease of Reservoir square, for five years, upon two conditions; one, that the building should be constructed of iron and glass; and the other that no single entrance fee should exceed fifty cents. The Legislature was next applied to and that body, on the eleventh of March, granted a charter of incorporation to the association, which is composed of the following gentlemen:—

Directors,

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, PHILIP BURROWES,
ALFRED PELL, JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,
AUGUSTE BELMONT, CHARLES W. FOSTER,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., THEODORE SEDGWICK,
GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, WILLIAM W. STONE,
EGBERT J. ANDERSON,

The following are the names of the officers, &c. —

President,
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Vice President,
(Discharging the duties of Secretary and Treasurer,)
WILLIAM WHETTEN,
Bookkeeper,
L. C. STUART,
Clerk,
FRANCIS HAMILTON,
Superintending Architect and Engineer,
C. E. DETMOLD,
Consulting Engineer,
HORATIO ALLEN,
Architects,
GEORGE J. B. CARSTENSEN, CHARLES GILDEMEISTER,
Consulting Architect,
EDMUND HURRY,
In charge of the Pattern Shop,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD, JOHN PERVIS
Superintendent at Reservoir Square,
G. W. STAUNTON,
In charge of the Office at Reservoir Square,
HENRY M. VAUGHAN,
Superintendent of Machine Department,
MR. HOLMES,
Superintendent of the Rear Building,
MR. FARRON.

According to the provisions of the charter, the capital should amount to two hundred thousand dollars, leave being given to raise the sum to three hundred thousand. The charter makes it incumbent on the Directors to assign one or more days on which the pupils of the Ward Schools, the Free Academy, the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Institutions, and the Orphan Asylums, shall be admitted free of charge. It also provides that some day must be set apart on which the net proceeds of which shall be paid over to the Treasurers of the Fire Department Fund, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased firemen in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and divided between them in the proportions of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter. The provision here made for the poor is one of the best features of the whole exhibition, and will confer upon it a well deserved popularity. When a great national enterprise like this is made to contribute to the support of the destitute, it speaks well for the character of the country, and the benevolence of our public authorities.

In raising the required capital the Association met with but slight difficulties. Shares were taken by over one hundred and fifty persons and firms. The next important step was to secure the co-operation and countenance of the federal government. It was essential in order to obtain extensive support from the manufacturers of Europe, that their goods should be admitted duty free. The proper department of the government of the United States treated the matter with cordial liberality; and on the 24th day of May, Mr. Maxwell, Collector of the port of New York, made a written communication to the president of the association, stating that the building, when erected, would be made a bonded warehouse, so as to receive the goods free of duty, while on exhibition. The foreign and domestic departments were organized soon after, and the architects, engineers, &c., appointed. Various designs for the building were presented, from among which that of Mr. Carstensen was selected. His plan was adopted on the 20th of last August.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

14 July 1853, 1

APPOINTMENTS BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is said the following number of appointments have been made by the President since the 4th of March:

Foreign Ministers, 10; Charges d'Affairs, 10; Consuls, 7; Commissioner to Sandwich Islands, 1; Treasurers, 21; Registers, 67; Receivers, 66; District Attorneys, 34; Marshals, 36; Collectors, 98; Surveyors, 38; Naval Officers, 11; Appraisers, 20; Deputy Postmasters, 207; Surveyors General, 22; Pension Agents, 23; Indian Agents, 20; grand total, 719, exclusive of the numerous appointments by the heads of the several departments.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

14 July 1853, 1

Horrid Murder.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says: The following shocking intelligence, received by us in a letter from Atlanta, will be read with profound sorrow and indignation, by the many friends of the gentleman whose brutal murder it communicates:

ATLANTA, June 25.

Col. Telamon Cuyler, brother of R. R. Cuyler, Esq., of Savannah, was brutally murdered at Adairsville, on Saturday evening last. He was found near the Railroad Depot, with a small hole in his head, and a rock weighing 100 pounds lying on his hat. Whether killed by a rock or pistol was not known, when the cars passed by, as an inquest was being held over the body. A man by the name of Cox, and his son, and another by the name of Webster, (the son in law of Cox,) and his wife, have been arrested on suspicion, and the evidence so far elicited, is so strong, that there is little doubt they are the guilty parties. Yours, T.

The remains of Mr. CUYLER were brought to this city last evening; and his funeral will take place this morning at 9 o'clock, at the house of his brother, Dr. WM. H. CUYLER.—*Republican of 29th ult.*

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

14 July 1853, 2

☞ We understand that C. C. YOUNGE, has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for the Northern District of Florida, vice G. W. CALL, who has been brought to the block.

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New York Herald
14 July 1853, 2

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ASPECT OF THE TURKISH DISPUTE.

New Spanish Minister to the United States.

The Spanish Slave Trade in the British Parliament.

Our Constantinople and Athens Correspondence, &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Arabia, Captain Judkins, arrived at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Wednesday afternoon, the 2d inst., at five o'clock. Time across the Atlantic, 10 days and 18 hours.

There is very little news of importance by this arrival. What little there is respecting the Turkish difficulty is far from definite. It would seem that to July 1st, the Russians had not entered Moldavia.

The mail steamer Washington was telegraphed off Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, on Friday morning, 1st inst.

The Liverpool cotton market was irregular in prices, but on the whole tending to be firm.

Breadstuffs were dearer, owing to the apprehended scarcity in France.

The clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, McKay, hence for Liverpool, 18th June, was passed by the steamship Arabia, 2d inst., at 7 40 P. M., within two hours steaming of Liverpool. the Arabia having left Liverpool at 5 30 P. M., on the 2d. She will thus have made the passage in fourteen days. This beautiful clipper keeps adding to her fame on every trip.

The following are the names of the Americans arrived at Paris:—

Chas. Hachelle, New York.
H. D Brewster, London.
S. De la Cova, Panama.
Vincent Botsaubin, N. York.
A. W. S. Catlin, do.
J Chandler, Boston.
H. Edwards, New York.
Abel Denison do.
R. Thomas, Norwich, Ct.
H. J. Thomas, N. Orleans.
Aubrey H. Smith, Phila.
A. B. Underwood, Boston.
H. C. Grinnell and wife, N. York.
Rev. S Tyrenus Prime, Editor N. Y. *Observer*.
J. J Rankin, N. Jersey.
S. M. Warren, Phila.
W. P. Journeay, N. York.
M. S. Duncanson, Cincinnati.
W. L. Bontagg, do.
W. T. Thorn N. York.
C. W. Lawrence, do.
A. Lockwood, do.
C. N. Righter, N. Jersey.
J. E. Bill, Boston.
C. B Keith, Phila.
J. Jay Vassar, Poughkeepsie.
C. W Marche, N. York.
E. Williams, Cincinnati.
E. M. Jenkins, Edisto Island, S. C.
Dr. M. S. Perry, Boston.
W. Weston, S. Carolina.
H. McCall, N. York.
Geo. R. Lockwood and lady, N. York.
J. Cundy London.
J. M. Buchanan, Baltimore
J. R. Taylor, N. York.
Geo. Mallonee, do.
Jacob Abbott, do.
E. Knollteiffer, do.
H. F. Roberts, Baltimore.
Saml Gourdin, Charleston.
C. McDermont, Dayton.
P. B Porter, Niagara Falls
G. Griswold Gray, N York.
P. W. Collens N. Orleans.
James F. Kerr, Pittsburg.
John Grier, Jr., do.
C N. Shildon, Chicago.
John M. Brawley, Charleston.
Miss Chas. Rhodes N. York.
Dyer Ames, Jr., Conn.
H. H. Hayden, do.
Elias Simpson, N. York.
Hamilton A Smith do.
S. S. Stone, do.
C. B. Hutchins, Waterford, Pa.
Capt. Ainsworth and lady, N. York.
Miss E. C. Pope, N. York.
A Johnston, Phila.
Alvon Lawson, Dedham, Mass.
J. J. Stinson, Providence.
L. E. Rice, N. York
Wm. Elliot, S. Carolina.

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New York Herald
14 July 1853, 2

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

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Our Constantinople and Athens Correspondence,

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Abel Denison do.
H. Thomas, Norwich, Ct.
M. J. Thomas, N. Orleans.
Aubrey H. Smith, Phila.
A. R. Underwood, Boston.
H. C. Grinnell and wife, N. York.
Rev. & Trevena Prime, Editor N. Y. *Observer*.
J. J Rankin, N. Jersey.
S. M. Warren, Phila.
H P. Journeay, N. York.
M. S. Duncanson, Cincinnati.
W. L. Scottagg, do.
W. T. Thorn N. York.
C. W. Lawrence, do.
A. Lockwood, do.
C. N. Righter, N. Jersey.
J. R. Bill, Boston.
C. B Keith, Phila.
J. Jay Vassar, Poughkeepsie.
C W Marche, N. York.
E. Williams, Cincinnati.
R. M. Jenkins, Edisto Island, S C.
Dr. M. S. Perry, Boston.
W. Weston, S. Carolina.
H. McCall, N. York.
Geo. R. Lockwood and lady, N. York.
J. Cundy London.
J. M. Buchanan, Baltimore
J. R. Taylor, N. York.
Geo. Mallonee, do.
Jacob Abbott, do.
E. Knollteiffer, do.
H. F. Roberts, Baltimore.
Saml Gourdin, Charleston.
C. McDermont, Dayton.
P. B Porter, Niagara Falls
G. Griswold Gray, N York.
P. W. Collens N. Orleans.
James F. Kerr, Pittsburg.
John Grier, Jr., do.
C N. Sheldon, Chicago.
John H. Brawley, Charlestn.
Miss Char. Rhodes N. York.
Dyer Ames, Jr., Conn.
B. H. Hayden, do.
Elias Simpson, N. York.
Hamilton A Smith do.
S. S. Stone, do.
C. B. Hutchins, Waterford, Pa.
Capt. Ainsworth and lady, N. York.
Miss E. C. Pope, N. York.
A Johnston, Phila.
Alvon Lawson, Dedham, Mass.
J. J. Stinson, Providence.
L. E. Rice, N. York
Wm. Elliot, S. Carolina.

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New York Herald
15 July 1853,1

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE TRIP AROUND THE BAY.

THE RECEPTION AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Address of the Mayor and the President's Reply.

THE MILITARY REVIEW ON THE BATTERY.

The Procession to the Crystal Palace.

Immense Enthusiasm of the Metropolitans.

Tremendous Shower and Temporary Flight of the People.

THE PRESIDENT'S BALL.

INAUGURATION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

SPLENDID SERVICES IN THE BUILDING.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY,

&c., &c., &c.

THE DEMONSTRATION IN NEWARK.

After the President had retired from the collation, the several members of the cabinet who accompany him on his tour made speeches in reply to complimentary toasts.

About midnight, Wednesday, July 13, the President was serenaded by the German Glee Club, who formed a torch-light procession to the City Hotel. In acknowledgment of this compliment the President made his appearance on the balcony, and was saluted with loud hurras. He then returned his thanks to the company in the following little speech:—

Gentlemen, I was in bed, but I am your servant, and therefore you see I have come at your bidding (Cheers.) I thank you for your kindness; I well know that it is not Mr. Frank Pierce that you have come here to-night to honor (cries of yes it is!) but the office of President of the United States, (cheering, and cries of—It is Frank Pierce.) and I am glad to see such evidences of your patriotism—a patriotism which dates back at least as far as 1776 and has continued until this day. As long as it is cherished it will make New Jersey felt as one of the main sheet anchors of our glorious Union. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I hope to appear before you at some future time in better voice and more strength; but this much I will say to-night, whatever faculties the Almighty may have endowed me with, and whatever strength I may possess, shall be faithfully devoted to the maintenance of your rights and the vindication of your honor.

The military display in the evening was extremely creditable to the little city of Newark. It consisted of twenty-one companies, seven of which were from the adjacent townships, under command of Col. Whitehead, of Elizabethtown, forming a very fine looking battalion, which elicited the well-merited compliments of the President and all beholders. Of these companies two were from Belleville—the Washington Blues, Capt. Young, and the Shield Guard, Capt. Foster—and one from Orange, the Union Blues, Capt Osman. There were from Elizabethtown companies A and C, the Scott Rifles and the Jefferson Rifles. There were twenty one companies of Newark, namely:—The Putnam Guard (cavalry), Capt. Heinisch; the Union Blues, Capt Carter; the National Blues, Capt. Hankins; the Liberty Rifles Capt. Kelly; the Columbian Riflemen, Capt. Brinzinghoffer; the Washington Erins Guard, Capt. McLear; the Montgomery Guard, Capt. Costello; the Lafayette Guard, Capt. Turnbull; the Washington Life Guard, Capt. Leonard; the Washington Continentals, Capt Halsey; the American Continentals, Capt. Hand; Newark Light Guard ——; Jefferson Rifles, Capt. Homers; the Union Riflemen, Capt. Higginson; the Washington Riflemen, Capt Miller.

The Marshal of the day, Col. John I. Plume, acquitted himself with great credit

Altogether, the reception of the President in Newark was extremely cordial, and must have been highly flattering to his Excellency. The arrangements made by the Committee of Reception were liberal and effective.

THE DEPARTURE FROM NEWARK.

Aldermen Hasley and Stewart a deputation from the New York Committee of Arrangements, arrived in Newark about seven o'clock, and were introduced to the President. The party left Newark by express train at 8 o'clock, amid the cheers of a large assembly. The train arrived at Jersey City at 8½ A. M. A very large crowd was assembled at the stopping place, and cheered the President loudly. The church bells tolled their welcome, and other demonstrations of joy were made. A military parade was formed on Washington street, and the President being mounted, and the members of the various committees formed in line, the military marched past, presenting a very fine appearance. The President and party were then conducted to a platform, where his Excellency was welcomed by the Mayor in a neat speech to which he responded as follows:—

Mr. Mayor—I return you my very sincere thanks, and beg of you to communicate to your citizens my profoundest acknowledgments for the noble manner in which you have received me. Tell them also, I hope to see them again, when I will be in better trim to address them.

This short speech was received with loud cheers, and the procession then moved down Washington and Grand streets, to the steamboat Josephine.

THE RECEPTION ON BOARD THE JOSEPHINE.

The city authorities of New York determined upon receiving his Excellency in a manner worthy of the man, his position, and themselves.

After deliberation of the Joint Committees of the two Boards of the Common Council, it was arranged to charter the steamboat Josephine for the purpose of conveying the members of the Committee of Reception, invited guests, and some chief military officers, to the opposite shore, in order to receive General Pierce from the authorities of Jersey City and convey him to Castle Garden.

The following card of invitation was issued, and a copy forwarded to our office:—

NEW YORK, No. 8 City Hall, July 11, 1853.

SIR—You are respectfully invited to participate with the city authorities in welcoming to this city the President of the United States, who is expected to arrive at Castle Garden on Thursday next, 14th instant, at 9 A. M., and unite with them in paying that tribute of respect due to the Chief Magistrate of this republic. Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM J. BRISLEY, Chairman,
ABRAHAM McOAK,
THOMAS J. HAKR,
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT,
A. A. ALVORD,
Committee on part of Board of Aldermen.
THOMAS WOODWARD, Chairman,
ALEXANDER STEWART,
HELMUS M. WELLS,
ROBART L. MAYBEE,
JOSEPH ROGERS,
Committee on part of Board of Asst. Ald.

EDITOR OF NEW YORK HERALD

Annexed was the card of admission thus:—

STEAMBOAT JOSEPHINE,
foot of Duane street,
7 A. M.

Our reporter attended, and upon his arrival on board found a great many of our most distinguished citizens present, amongst whom were ex Mayor Lyons, ex-Mayor and ex Collector Lawrence; I. V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster; John Orser, Esq., Sheriff; R. B. Connolly, Esq., County Clerk; Colonel D. E. Delavan, H. D. Redfield, Esq., Lorenzo B. Sheppard, Esq., and a host of public officials and prominent political leaders.

There were also on board at this early hour Major General Wool and his staff, consisting of Major Winsell, Adjutant General Captain Shields, Aid to the General; Lieutenant McLean, do.; Lieutenant Delmidge, do. The Crystal Palace Reception Committee were also present, it consisted of Messrs. Augustus Belmont, Waddell, Livingston, Edmonds, and Hamilton.

The Josephine was under the command of Captain C. Walter Cable, and Bloomfield's United States Band, from Governor's Island was present in full force. The boat was dressed with the United States and State flags, her own flag with name, and bunting and streamers, with the stars and stripes in great profusion, presenting a gay and animated appearance. The Josephine got under way at a few minutes past seven, having steamed in the river for some time, and discharged twenty guns, arrived at the Cunard steamship Company's dock, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at ten minutes to 8 o'clock in the morning.

The use of a portion of the dock had been set apart for her reception by the company, and Mr. Nimmo, wharf agent, with Capt. Rogers, Inspector, and Superintendent of the Port, were busily engaged in carrying out their intentions. Upon the opposite side of the pier lay the steamship Arabia, having the United States flag flying from her mast head, whilst the Union Jack of England floated underneath. Beside her lay the American steamer Merlin, with her flag proudly waving, and all her men dressed as for a holiday.

The officers of the Arabia paid an elegantly conceived compliment upon the occasion, which was much remarked by the American citizens upon the Josephine.

It is this: Mr. Hockley, her chief officer, immediately sent his men with a long firm gangway to run from the shore to the steamboat, a very fine carpet to cover it, a hand rail for either side, and had the passage thus made ornamented with various signal flags from his ship. Thus the Presidential procession was able to pass from the dock almost to the cabin of the Josephine without interruption.

Near the corner of Grand street there was a very heavy piece of cannon planted, by order of the Jersey City Common Council, which saluted the steamboat as she moored, an honor which was duly returned. Captain Currier did the shooting in his usual style.

The various hotels along the Jersey shore, and the entire shipping at anchor there, displayed the American flag. The wharves were crowded with people, young and old, who despaired of catching a glimpse of his Excellency in the Square, and had come down to secure a place in order to be able to see and congratulate him.

At a few minutes before nine o'clock came a dense mass of people down Grand street, then appeared the military companies with bands,

THE PRESIDENT'S CARRIAGE,

containing General Pierce and the Mayor of Jersey City, came next, followed by carriages with the members of the Philadelphia, Newark, Brooklyn and other reception committees.

At five minutes past nine o'clock the roar of cannon announced the arrival of the President on the dock, and he immediately stepped on board, attended by the authorities of Jersey City, the above-named committees, Col. Forney, (Pa.) Hon. C Waddell, Hon S. Brounnelle Colonel Avery, Captain Walsh, (Boston,) and a long train of civil, judicial, and military officers. The firing of guns, cheering salutations, &c., were perfectly deafening. The Arabia fired twenty-one guns as a salute, and all hands were paraded on deck.

The Common Council committees immediately presented themselves, and the respective chairmen having congratulated the General upon his arrival, and introduced the remaining members. Alderman Graham made tender, on behalf of the people of Brooklyn, of the hospitalities of their city. The Committee will meet the President again at the Astor House. General Pierce immediately ascended to the promenade deck with a select party, in order to enjoy the glorious prospect which the river and bay presented.

The Josephine was immediately cast loose, and steered down the bay almost as far as the Narrows, by which means the President was enabled to receive the full influence of the invigorating breeze. The guns of the boat were fired at intervals, and her flag was duly saluted with cannon from all the steamers having cannon on board. The steamship Trenton, passing close by, fired a salute, and all the male passengers cheered, whilst the ladies waived handkerchiefs, bequets, &c, to the distinguished party. There was no salute fired from Fort Hillock, which omission drew forth remarks from all the military men, young and old.

When nearing Governor's Island a full salute was fired from the guns of the battery, which was completely manned for the occasion, under the command of Col. Yates, and the well attended guns of the Josephine quickly answered.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE RIVER

at this point was most magnificent. The perfect forest of shipping, stretching on either side as far as the eye could reach, seemed animate with new life. Their colors flaunted gorgeously in the sun, and men occupied every available place in the rigging and on deck from which they could best do honor. Castle Garden lay before, with its promenade crowded by the beauty and fashion of the Empire City, whilst the shining of the arms and uniforms of our citizen troops ranged upon the Battery lent a dazzling effect to the scene.

The guns of the Josephine were fired more frequently as she neared the shore, the President standing in the forward part of the boat, with hat in hand, and bowing to the people. At ten minutes past ten o'clock yesterday morning Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, stepped upon the soil of the State of New York. He was received by the Light Guard, and conducted into the building.

The Governor's Island band played "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner" and other national and popular airs, and amidst enthusiastic cheering came the reception by our city authorities.

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Mr. Sedgwick then arose and welcomed the President within the Crystal Palace, by the following address:—

THE HON. THEODORE SEDGWICK'S SPEECH.

Mr. President—Amid this concourse of people, in this assembly of personages collected from all parts of the world, eminent in every department of human skill and genius, surrounded by the trophies of intellect and industry, the eye and the mind naturally, inevitably rivet themselves, sir, upon you. (Applause.) Upon you, the head of that political system to which, under God, we owe our choicest public blessings—of that vast confederacy founded by the immortal man whose effigy stands before us, and the chief executive powers of which have been transmitted, through a long line of illustrious statesmen, to your hands. (Renewed applause.) It has fallen and will fall to the lot of others to welcome you in other capacities. It is my duty, sir, as the presiding officer of the association which has raised this edifice, to thank you most cordially, most respectfully, for the honor you have this day done us—we feel it deeply. It was perceived by us at the very outset of our enterprise, that it was essential to our complete success to obtain the approbation, and secure the confidence of our own government—that while we were of course mainly to rely on our own energies, it was at the same time indispensable to create a general conviction that our objects were public, and our aims national. The work of impressing on this undertaking the seal of national approbation, as far as that can be done under the restrictions of our form of government—and I recall the circumstance with gratitude mingled with pain—was begun by an illustrious statesman now no more—a son, sir, of your own State. He had a mind large enough, and a heart broad enough, to perceive, even in its infancy, the development of which this undertaking was capable. How much of interest his presence would have added to this occasion I need not say. Alas! his image only is among us. Genius knows no country! The monument of Daniel Webster, hewn out of French stone by English hands, rises here most appropriately to contemplate the work to which he gave the first great impulse. What he commenced was continued by the eminent gentleman who succeeded him in the last high office which he filled—a gentleman of whom I may be permitted to say that the country is still fortunate in commanding in another department his experience and ability—and, finally, you, sir, have this day consummated the work, by permitting us to greet the Chief Magistrate of the republic within our walls. We once more thank you, sir, for the honor you have done us. (Applause.) Your presence here to-day proves the close and friendly ties between the government of the United States and the happy people whom its power protects, (applause)—the cordial sympathy entertained by the highest functionaries of the republic for every legitimate popular undertaking—the intimate connection between labor and home—while at the same time it is proper here to state most distinctly and most emphatically, and especially to those not so familiar with the frame-work of our system, that the government of the United States is not in the most remote degree responsible for our short comings, whatever matter, whatever they have been, whatever they may be. With the general objects of our enterprise, sir, you are already familiar—to bring before our countrymen the choicest productions of the genius and skill of the Old World—to make a first exhibition on a national scale, of the trophies of the inventive spirit and restless energy of our countrymen—to collect, (in the poetical language of a most distinguished stranger, this day, for us, unhappily, not here) a full representation of—

"The arts for luxury, the arms for strife,
Inventions for delight, and sight, and sound;"

—to bind together the two hemispheres—to extend the area of commerce, and the fraternity of nations. These have been our aims. How far they have been, or will be attained, it would be most presumptuous for us to say. Recalling to mind the gorgeous and gigantic pageant exhibited in Hyde Park two short years ago—knowing what French genius has undertaken to accomplish in the capital of continental Europe, that centre of intellectual life and of artistic luxury, it is enough to say, that we have desired to do something for the art, for the architecture, for the industry of our beloved country, and that if we shall be hereafter pronounced by competent judges to have succeeded, our dearest wishes will be answered. On some particulars, however, I may for a moment be allowed to dwell. Incomplete as our exhibition yet is, we have, what are to us, abundant proofs of the interest which it has excited, and the results which it will accomplish. The flag of England, borne by a vessel commissioned by that royal lady who commands the respect of foreign nations as she does the affections of her own people—(applause)—has waved in our waters on this peaceful errand. The national vessel of France is on her way—that of Holland will almost immediately follow. Old armor, from the old Tower of London, frowning here, as it did, perhaps, at Cressy or Poictiers, tapestry and porcelain from the imperial manufactories of France, porcelain and iron from the royal workshops of Prussia, are here or are actually on the water, bound hitherward, and I cannot express too strongly our sense of the kindness and courtesy with which our foreign agents been have received abroad, no less than our respect for that liberal and enlightened policy, in obedience to the dictates of which the sovereigns of Europe have vied with each other in sending offerings which in other periods of the world would have been made to crowned heads alone. (Applause.) Nor, sir, are our greetings or acknowledgments yet concluded. I have still to express the extreme satisfaction which we feel in the presence of so many distinguished individuals—distinguished by social position, by character, by attainments—from all parts of Europe, from all parts of this continent. The dwellers on the Eastern shores of the Atlantic are here mingled with the representatives of our new empire on the coast of the Pacific, and there are, I believe, here to-day, fifteen chief magistrates of as many States of the confederacy—lights of that constellation of which you, sir, are the central star. (Applause.) We are deeply sensible of this courtesy and kindness, while, sir, we are not so blind or so vain glorious as not fully to understand that the honor is done, not to us but to you, (renewed applause,) and that the homage of their respect is above all paid to the governing power and majesty of the republic. May that power and majesty—and I say it with the profoundest reverence—be ever united to, and governed by that spirit of peace and good will which is our direct command from on high and to contribute to which in the great family of man, is the best, and purest, and wisest motive that can bring us together in this temple of industry—in this palace of labor. But, sir, I detain my hearers from the pleasure that awaits them. Hereafter, I may take some more fitting occasion to state in detail what we have done, and what we desire to do, the difficulties we have encountered and the obstacles we have surmounted. To day, my voice is of little moment, except for the echo and the response which it is fortunately destined to awaken. Permit me then, sir to ask you to let your voice be heard beneath our dome, and to request that you will by words, as well as by your presence, inaugurate this exhibition of the industry of all nations.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sedgwick's eloquent address, the President, who had listened with the most earnest attention, proceeded to reply, when he was interrupted by the most enthusiastic cheering.

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MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT TO-DAY.

We understand that the President this morning early will make a few calls, that next he will visit the harbor with a deputation of our merchants, and that in the afternoon he will be taken, with the members of his cabinet, the circuit of our municipal institutions.

The following is the official notification relative to the

NEW YORK HARBOR.

The President and the members of his cabinet now here will visit the harbor of New York to-day, Friday. The steamboat Josephine will be at the pier east side of the Battery, U. S. barge office, at precisely 10 A. M., to receive the President and his suite, members of the New York Legislature, the President and member of the Chamber of Commerce, the President and members of the Board of Underwriters, and invited guests.

The harbor of New York, the most important of that of any part of the American continent, is rapidly being destroyed by the encroachments upon its navigable waters and our merchants and underwriters have become alarmed in reference to its navigation, and have felt it to be their imperative duty to call upon the national and State governments for the adoption of immediate measures for its protection and preservation.

CALEB BARSTOW, } In behalf of the
TALMAN J WATERS, } New York Har-
EBEN. MERRIAM. } bor Committee.

Thursday evening, July 14, 1853.

VISIT TO THE OPERA.

It is the intention of the President and suite, including the Hon. Mr. Guthrie, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, and the Hon. Caleb Cushing, to visit Castle Garden this evening, after the banquet. Madames Sontag and Steffanone will appear in "Robert le Diable," with Salvi, Beneventano and others. The Garden will undoubtedly present a magnificent appearance.

THE BANQUET THIS EVENING.

The banquet at the Metropolitan this evening promises to be a brilliant affair. The room is the largest in the country unsupported by pillars. It is elegantly arranged, the flags of all nations hanging in graceful festoons on every side. If the Messrs. Leland maintain their reputation, the banquet will be fully in keeping with the occasion, and present not the least interesting exhibition of "American skill."

FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1853.

The *Star* says that President Pierce, on his return from the North, will escort Mrs. Pierce to Barkley Springs, and then return immediately to Washington.

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DISTINGUISHED GUESTS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE UNI..D STATES.

NEW YORK.

General Winfield Scott, General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.
General Wool and staff.
Governor Horatio Seymour, staff and Secretary.
Lieutenant-Governor Sandford E. Church.
J. C. Wright, Comptroller of the State.
W. P. Angel State Prison Inspector.
Auguste Belmont, United States Charge d'Affaires to the Hague.
Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster of New York.
General Henry Sterins.
General P. M. Wetmore.
Lieut. Colonel Craig, Second Regiment New York State Militia.
Ex-Mayor Kingsland.
General Thomas, Inspector General of State.
Ogden Hoffman.
Judge Edwards.
Colonel Corning, Jr., N. Y. State Militia, aid to Governor Seymour.
Archbishop Hughes.
Rev. Dr. Boring.
Rev. Dr. Adams.
Thomas F. Meagher, the Irish Exile.
Abraham T. Hillyer, U. S. Marshal.
General Pratt, N. Y. State Militia.
G. F. Shears, Esq., Niagara Falls.

FROM GEORGIA.

Gov. Howell Cobb.
Col. John T. Grant, Aid to Gov. Cobb.
Judge Jackson.
Judge Cohen.
Judge Baxter.
Judge Law.
John B. Cobb, Private Secretary to Gov. Cobb.
Thomas R. Cobb, brother of the Governor, and Reporter of State.
Col. W. Duncan.
J. L. Morton Esq.
Col. Randolph Spaulding.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

C. H. Peaslee, Collector of Port of Boston.
Hon. George Ashmun.
Chester Harding.

FROM KENTUCKY.

George Sanders, editor of *Democratic Review*, leader of Young America, and U. S. Consul to London.
Professor Smith.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

General Pope.
General Quitman.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Ex-Governor S. Dinsmoor.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Governor Fort and staff.
Ex-Governor Pennington.
Chancellor Williamson.
Ex-Chancellor Halsey.
Quartermaster General Hamilton.
Ex Governor Vroom, Minister to Prussia.
R. P. Thompson, Attorney General.
Hon. John R. Thompson, U. S. Senator.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Hendrickson, commanding marine corps.
Col. Crane, Chief of Ordnance Department.
Jonah D. Hoover, Marshall of District of Columbia.
W. W. Corcoran, Banker.
Sidney Webster, the President's Private Secretary.
Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War.
J. M. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury.
Caleb Cushing, Attorney General.

FROM WISCONSIN.

Hon. Mr. Macey, Member of Congress.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

C. F. Pond.
Hon. John Cotton Smith, Commissioner to the Crystal Palace.

FROM OHIO.

J. C. Fowler, Cincinnati Society.
Alex. B. Thompson, do. do.
Ed Macomber, do. do.
Dr. Clinton, do. do.
Dr. Ed. P. Marcellini, do.
Senator Chase, do. do.
Professor Mitchel.

FROM MISSOURI.

Hon. Thomas Allen.

FROM MARYLAND.

Colonel McKaig.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Commodore Stewart.
General Cadwallader.
Hon. Mr. Florence.
Hon. Richard Brodhead, U. S. Senator.

FROM ILLINOIS.

Bishop Whitehouse.

FROM VERMONT.

Governor Fairfield and staff.
Col. C. M. Fletcher.
Col. Geo. A. Merrill.
Col. Harvey King.

FROM MAINE.

J. Bradbury, ex-United States Senator.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Charles J. Faulkner, M. C.

FROM TENNESSEE.

J. C. Jones, U. S. Senator.

FROM ALABAMA.

Judge Thomas A. Walker.

FROM LOUISIANA.

Hon. F. Perin,
Hon. Wm. Chauvenet.

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American Ladies and Foreign Diplomats—"Manifest Destiny."—When that good old soldier, General Taylor, announced to the delighted people of this happy country that we were "at peace with the world and the rest of mankind," he was, perhaps, little aware of the true secret of this pleasant condition of our relations with foreign countries. Older statesmen, and more experienced, than Old Rough and Ready, have concluded that it was due to that sagacious policy recommended by Washington, of avoiding all "entangling alliances" with other nations, and all unnecessary intermeddling in the affairs of other people. We apprehend, however, that the real secret of the friendly sentiments reciprocally entertained and so frequently illustrated during the last twenty years, between us and the other great powers of the earth, may be traced not so much to our foreign policy as to the numerous happy matrimonial alliances contracted from time to time between foreign diplomats near our government and the fair daughters of Brother Jonathan.

We are reminded of this fact, in seeing it announced by the Washington newsmongers that the acceptance by Don Calderon de la Barca of the portfolio of Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Madrid, is somewhat doubtful. If there is any ground for a reasonable doubt upon the subject, we presume it rests upon his social and domestic attachments, which have resulted from the long residence of Mr. Calderon in Washington. His wife is an American lady, of a Scotch family named McLeod; her sister, we understand, is the wife of Mr. J. M. Carlisle, one of the foremost men of the Washington bar; and a promising cousin of these ladies, is that exceedingly tall and fast young Baronet, a "Rough Diamond" of comedy, Sir William Don. So genial too, has Mr. Calderon made himself to the society of Washington, so much is he at length regarded as a fixed inhabitant of the place, and so smoothly has his official and private life there glided along, that he cannot leave without many regrets, though we believe that his sense of patriotism and of public duty will prevail, and that we may, therefore, safely count upon his early departure for Spain.

M. Alexandre de Bodisco, the Russian Minister, is similarly situated in his domestic relations. He is the oldest of the diplomatic corps at Washington; and somewhere about the time of the marriage of Queen Victoria, he led to the altar the reigning belle of Georgetown, a Miss Williams, daughter of a respectable citizen of that little city, belonging to that great middling class which constitutes the salt and substance of the population of this and every other country. The result of this alliance has been the addition to the census returns of seven native born Americans, sons and daughters; notwithstanding Madam still holds her supremacy as the most splendidly beautiful woman of the District of Columbia. We are also more than half disposed to believe that the influence of this charming lady, at the social reunions between our cabinet and the diplomatic corps, has had the effect of materially softening the natural antagonism which would otherwise exist between the chief officials of this republic and the admitted servant of "his august master," the Emperor of all the Russias, and prospectively of all the Turkeys, too.

Monsieur Pageot, the French minister to this country during the reign of Louis Philippe, married an American lady, daughter of Major Lewis, a warm friend and high in the personal confidence of General Jackson, and for some years second auditor of the treasury department. Mr. Pageot, it will be remembered, threw up his commission when Louis Philippe was driven out of France, declining to serve under the usurpation of the republic of Lamartine. The present French minister, Monsieur Sartiges, has recently followed the example of "his illustrious predecessor," in marrying an American lady, and has made his selection from a highly respectable and wealthy family of Boston. This fixed fact entirely demolishes the serious charges lately brought against Monsieur Sartiges by Captain John Barney, of Baltimore. In this, that the representative of France had failed on several occasions to show that marked politeness and sense of gallantry to our American ladies, which is so naturally expected of every Frenchman. The sister of Madame Sartiges has been lately espoused by Senor Bauncles, *attache* of the Spanish legation.

The catalogue of these international matrimonial alliances between the diplomatic corps at Washington, past and present, and our fair countrywomen, might be still farther extended; but the prominent cases we have cited are sufficient to establish our point in this instance, to wit: that the cherished relations of amity which have so long prevailed and which continue to exist between our country and the other great nations of the earth are largely due to that balance of power which American beauty has achieved in the diplomatic circles at Washington.

In this view the bright future of Cuba is plainly discernible. It is annexation. How can it be otherwise with an American lady as the confidential adviser of the Premier of Queen Isabella; and with the Premier himself "almost persuaded to be an" American, from his long residence and intimate social relations in the United States? In conclusion, we would propose the following sentiment:—Foreign diplomats and American ladies—where they are indissolubly united—old fogydom and young America—the propagation of American principles is manifest destiny. Hail Columbia!

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The Emancipado System and the Slave Trade in Cuba.

To Lord Brougham and Vaux.

Havana, June 25, 1853.

My Lord—In reading over the debate which recently took place in the British House of Lords upon the Cuban slave trade there were two things which very forcibly called my attention. The first was the lamentable ignorance which was displayed upon that occasion as to the real facts of occurrences here, and which were then referred to; the second was your lordship's extraordinary perspicuity in placing, notwithstanding the source from whence they proceeded, just as much faith in the new assurances of the Spanish government and the Captain General's honest intentions for the future as they were worth. In the remarks which you made upon the occasion referred to you said, "Before you could be at all disposed to withdraw your charge against the Captain General of Cuba, you would wait to see whether those good intentions were followed up by performance."

Now, my lord, I think it is to be regretted that such an august body as the British House of Lords should apparently know so little with regard to the flourishing state of the slave trade in this island, which is carried on, in most instances, with the most audacious impunity, and with the scandalous and notorious connivance of the local authorities. I therefore propose to place within your knowledge a plain unvarnished statement of the facts connected with the late disembarkations of negroes which have been effected on this island, and leave your lordship to draw your own conclusions as to how much faith may be placed in Spanish assurances and honest intentions.

I ought to premise that my information is obtained from the best and most reliable sources; and that although I have taken considerable pains in threading out the facts connected with the several infractions of the law which I am about to relate, the task has been an easy one, because of the great notoriety which almost immediately attends the disembarkation of every cargo of Bozal negroes which is landed upon the coasts of this island. This notoriety arises from two causes; one is the strong opposition evinced against the trade by the native population of Cuba, who dread an insurrection amongst the negroes; the other is from the more correct thinking portion of the Spanish (from old Spain) community, who see in it, not only the the evil apprehended by the Creoles, but also a source of misunderstanding with those powers with which Spain has bound herself in solemn treaties to abolish a traffic long since abandoned and detested by the rest of the civilized world.

The parties, generally, who carry on the slave trade in Cuba are very few. These are men from Old Spain, principally from the province of Catalonia, called Catalans, who actually carry on the abominable traffic, and the needy Spanish officials who are sent out from Spain, and whose only object upon reaching Cuba is to make the most of the short time allotted to them in the official post to which they may have been appointed—the latter, by winking at and covering the proceedings of the slave traders, are the real promoters of this inhuman commerce.

During the experience of many years residence in this island there have been but two Captains General who did not secretly connive at and receive bribes for permitting the introduction of Bozal negroes from Africa. These were Generals Valdes and Concha; and it is the opinion of all classes of the people here that had the latter—the wise and high-minded Concha—been retained in the government of Cuba, and been invested with the powers which he in vain asked for from Madrid—to persecute with vigor the infractors of the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade—not a man would have dared to introduce a negro illegally into this island. Your lordship must bear in mind that the government of Cuba in all but ih matters of slave trade, which is purposely left open for the convenience of a high personage at Madrid, is that of the most arbitrary despotism. A person cannot go from one part of the island to the other without a passport; he may not go three miles beyond the city without previously having duly provided himself with the requisite permit—nay, my lord, he may not move even into the next street until he has first given notice to the neighboring Commissary! If such is the law, and that it is expected must strictly to be complied with—and I will appeal to every foreigner who has ever visited Cuba as to the truth of my assertion—I would ask, how on earth it can be possible such large gangs, (numbering upwards of 1 000 sometimes,) of recently imported negroes can march from one part of the island to another without attracting the attention of some of the authorities, who swarm every district, and who are ever watchful to pounce upon any unwary travellers who may have thoughtlessly ventured into the country and mislaid his permit?

The late Prime Minister of Spain, the Count of Alcoy, made more money by the slave trade than any of his predecessors, (including General O'Donnel,) ever did before him. I do not make this statement at random; it was spoken of openly and publicly by the very men who paid him, (through his secretary Sandoral,) the money; but I had my information from a still better source. I had it from the Count's own agent, Mr. V——a, through whom the money was sent to Europe, some of which was invested in the English funds. The income of the Captain General of Cuba is estimated at $50,000 per annum. The Count Alcoy was not quite two years in Cuba, and returned to Spain worth over half-a-million!

General Lersundi is a mere puppet of the late Prime Minister. Your lordship might well say you feel little disposed to place much faith in Spanish assurances; they are worth now less than they were twenty years ago, because then they were new, and supposed to be honestly intentioned; but twenty years experience surely ought to have taught the British government the true value of the promises which that of Spain has always been ready to make and break, whenever it suits their own convenience.

The new instructions which it is pretended have been sent out to General Canedo by the government of General Lersundi do very well to serve as a blind or to hoodwink the British Minister at Madrid, and probably answer the purpose intended. The result here will be precisely that of the reams upon reams of the public instructions, upon the subject of slave trade, which have been sent out from Spain to the Captain General of Cuba, and probably long since burnt as so much waste paper, while the secret and real to be acted upon orders will only be attached to, as has always been the case, and will continue to be, until other measures be resorted to by the British government, and Spain compelled to become honest.

I have wandered considerably, my lord, from what I had originally intended to say, in bringing before your notice the circumstances connected with the recent audacious cases of slave trading, and, what is yet worse, the scandalous and infamous connivance of those whose duty it was to prevent, by every means in their power, the landing of the negroes from being effected. It may, however, be not amiss that I should have done so, inasmuch as that I have stated nothing but what is firmly believed to be the truth.

To commence, then, with the case of the 1,100 slaves landed on Cayo Fridra, (Stone Key,) in the month of March last, 300 of which their lordships innocently supposed had been rescued from the miseries of slavery through the exertions of the British Consul, to whom they had been delivered up as *emancipados!*

Nothing could exceed the bare-faced audacity of all the circumstances connected with the arrival and disembarkation of this cargo. Stone Key is immediately opposite to the town of Cardenas, and I think can be seen from the windows of the Governor's residence. The expedition was under the command of Antonio Capo. It is perfectly true that when he sailed from Africa there were upwards of 1,300 negroes on board; but the slaves having more than once tried to take the ship, about 200 of them were massacred, in the attempts by the crew. Those 1,100 slaves were conveyed in launches—there not being water deep enough for so large a vessel to approach nearer to the shore—to the town of Cardenas and from thence marched, a distance of 40 miles or more, to Camarioca, to the estates of Messrs. Sanavar and others, the owners of the expedition. Now, my lord, as this was all done in broad daylight, known to every man, woman and child in Cardenas, you would naturally inquire where was his Excellency the Governor, Don Manuel Hector, and the host of other officials whose duty it was to have prevented this scandalous infraction of their own laws. The news soon reached Havana, and for a day or two the common topic of conversation was, what a handsome thing their Excellencies must have made for permitting the introduction of so large a cargo. Doubtless the spies had reported that the matter was currently known and talked of in the city, because soon afterwards it was deemed expedient that a sort of investigation should be gone into for the sake of appearances, and accordingly the Brigadier Morales Rada was commissioned by General Canedo to proceed to Cardenas and Camarioca, and form an *expediente* upon the subject. Of course these steps were not taken until after the negroes were all safely located on the different estates, from whence, it was well known by the officials, according to their law, they could not be removed. But the matter having become so very notorious, Messrs. Sanavar, Barro, and one or two others, were confined in their own houses for five or six days, and some 200 of the most emaciated and sickly of the Bozals were given up to Morales Rada, declared *emancipados* by the royal tribunal *de audiencia*, and have since, the greater part of them, been given back to their original owners under the name of *emancipados*.

An *emancipado*, my lord, is a negro who may have been unfortunate enough to have been captured in a slaver on the voyage from Africa to this island by a British vessel-of-war!—the captured negroes are brought into Havana, and declared by the Mixed Court of Justice—I think it is called—to be *emancipados*, that is, they are to be bound out as apprentices to respectable parties for a term not exceeding seven years, in order that during that period they may become possessed of the Spanish language, understand the duties of Christianity, and learn how to work, so that they may be able to provide for themselves at the expiration of their seven years apprenticeship. But, my God, what a mockery of the law is the real condition of an *emancipado!* Bought originally from the government for the sum of seven ounces of gold, ($119,) the only thought of his new master is how he can get the most work out of the unfortunate apprentice at the least possible expense. A slave is well cared for, because he is the property of his master, and his death would involve a loss of some $600 or $700; therefore if the slave falls sick the best physician is called in, and everything is done for him that would be done for a white member of the family; whereas the unhappy *emancipado* legally belonging to nobody, if unfortunately he should be attacked with disease, his condition is truly forlorn. No physician is called in for him—no, the expense would be too great for a negro we do not own. Consequently he is left to himself, to get well or die, and treated with all the indifference of a brute.

At the end of seven years it would be supposed that the hard apprenticeship of the *emancipado* was over, and that now he would begin to enjoy something of life as his own master; but it is not so. At the expiration of the first seven years, the government for the time being discover, doubtless with much regret, that the religious education of the *emancipado* had been sadly neglected by his first master, and anxious for the salvation of the poor fellow's soul, and in want of money, he is re-apprenticed for seven years more, at the same price; and so he will be again at the end of the fourteen years servitude, if the strength of his constitution enables him to hold out so long against the dreadful hardships and privations he is compelled to undergo. Talking with a friend, some time ago, about the wretched condition of the *emancipados* in general, he said he had a woman servant then in the house with him who had been captured by an English cruiser nearly thirty years ago, was brought into Havana, declared, with the rest of her unfortunate companions, an *emancipado*, but notwithstanding which she was then held as a slave by a certain Senor Musquiz, from whom my friend hired her as a servant at my request. The poor woman was called in; she said she was called Escolastica Perez, that she was captured many years ago on board a Spanish brig by a little English schooner, which, as well as we could make out, must have been called the Shipjack. She has two children, a boy and a girl, of about twelve and fourteen years of age, and my friend declared she was quite a treasure to him, she was so kind and affectionate to his children, but also that she longed for her freedom. She acknowledged that she was kindly treated by those whom she now served, but that her previous life had been very miserable, and she did not know how soon my friend might no longer require her services. This acquaintance with Escolastica occurred sometime ago. I will now tell you the result of it. Feeling deeply interested in the history of this poor woman, who recounted her little story with an air of such calm and passive resignation, I pointed out to her that she ought to go and state her case to the English consul, who would, I felt assured, do everything in his power to obtain her liberation as a British captured *emancipado*. She promised she would do so. Business having, soon after this, called me to the United States, Escolastica and her troubles were for a time forgotten, and upon my return to Cuba the friend with whom she had been placed at service had left the island. But accidentally passing near the house of the English consul, some three weeks ago, I saw an immense crowd near the door, and a poor woman in the hands of a ruffianly Spanish porter, who was beating her most unmercifully with a heavy bludgeon, whilst the unhappy creature was screaming in the most heart-rending accents for the consul to protect her. The struggling victim was Escolastica! Unluckily, she had followed my advice, but not before they had torn her two free children, (because they were the children of an *emancipado*,) away from her, to send them into the interior, and then it was, it appears, she presented herself to the consul, as the only person from whom she could hope to obtain redress; and this being found out by her master, Senor Musquez, the latter procured a government permit to send this *emancipado* into the country, where she now is, the gentle and unhappy Escolastica, working in chains as a field laborer on the estate of Musquiz. The scene at the door of the consulate was caused by Escolastica having slipped from the hands of the man who had her in charge to ship her off to the estate. Finding herself in the neighborhood of the consul's house, she had made a last effort to interest the consul in her unhappy and forlorn condition. If the consul has done his duty, he will have reported this poor woman's hard case to the British government.

This is but one instance of the thousands which have occurred on this island of their treatment of *emancipados*. The condition of the *emancipados* is a thousand times worse than that of the slaves. It is slavery without comfort of any kind—hopeless slavery.

In the month of January last 600 Bozal negroes were landed at Cabanas, a port distant about forty miles to the westward of Havana. It is quite noto-

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tions here that the vessel came consigned to Don Joaquin Gomez, to whose estate—the San Ignacio—they were conveyed. Among the purchasers of this cargo figured his Excellency Don Antonio Parejo, the agent here for her Majesty Queen Christina, who is forming an estate—to be the largest in Cuba—calculated to produce thirty thousand boxes of sugar per annum. The circumstances attending this disembarkation were very notorious, inasmuch as that it took place in a licensed port, much frequented, and only forty miles from Havana. All the parties concerned received their due amount of fees, and no further questions were asked. There have been several cargoes of negroes landed in the same neighborhood, and in other ports of the island, since that which took place at Cabanas. But, as I understand, the British functionaries here are not unmindful of their duties—indeed, the Captain General has repeatedly been heard to say that they are most annoyingly vigilant—they doubtless will duly have reported all the cases which came under their notice, for the particulars of which I would refer you to the proper department in London, whilst I, in the meantime, shall content myself by giving you the particulars of those disembarkations only which have occurred since your lordship expressed your doubts as "to the propriety of withdrawing your charges against his Cuban Excellency until you heard the result of the new assurances and honest intentions."

On the very day that your lordship made the remark above referred to, 300 poor victims were landed from a brigantine at the port of Mariel, a few miles distant to the westward of Havana, and almost in sight of the Moro Castle. After the negroes were safe on the estate San Juan, the fees, &c., paid, and it was understood that the vessel was to be abandoned being totally unfit for another voyage to Africa, she was thereupon seized by the Spanish authorities, who, you may depend upon it, make much merit of having captured a slaver, (abandoned by her crew and cargo!) The Lieutenant Governor of Mariel, Colonel Justiz, has since been removed from his post under the pretence of lacking vigilance; but I dare say his Excellency, when stating this circumstance in proof of his honest intentions, will forget to add that the Colonel has since been provided with a better employment. Nothing more has resulted in this case.

Nearly about the same time as the last mentioned affair upwards of two hundred and ninety slaves were landed at Bailen, a town on the south coast, to the westward of the Isle of Pines, in the jurisdiction of Pinar del Rio, from a brig, said to have been the old English brig Baracoa, which got ashore in that neighborhood some twelve or fourteen months ago, and was purchased by a certain Don Ventura Pequeno, who, to the astonishment of everybody, obtained for her, with the greatest apparent facility, the Spanish flag. The negroes were landed on the wharf at Bailen in broad daylight, the people of the town gathering round them in crowds. As the slaves stepped on shore they were received by Don Manuel Calvo, the director of the coasting steamers which run between Batabano and Bailen, and Don Pio Dias, who marched the negroes publicly through the town to his estate, El Valle, distant from Bailen about nine miles. After the negroes were landed, the brig was got under weigh to sail for Havana, but she missed stays, and drifted on a sandbank, where she stuck fast, and, finding it impossible to get her off, she was burnt where she lay, opposite the town, in view from the windows of the Lieutenant Governor's house.

I think I hear your lordship say, This looks very much like connivance on the part of the Spanish authorities. But to continue my narrative, which is no secret here. At El Valle the slaves were sold in lots, Pio Dias becoming one of the principal purchasers. The Governor of Pinar del Rio, Colonel Pantaleon Lopez Ayllon, having satisfactorily arranged some money matters, amounting to upwards of $6,000, with the agents of Messrs. Dias and Calvo, the Senores Velez and Henera, orders were issued by that functionary not to molest the negroes, they being already on the estates; and all the other officials, having received their reasons, in no way interfered with or molested the negroes which they encountered on the public roads in their transit from one estate to the other.

Pio Dias still had a considerable number of the Bozals at his estate—El Valle—when a new difficulty presented itself. They had hoped to have effected this embarkation without having to share the proceeds with those at headquarters, and had therefore neglected to report the circumstances to the Captain General. The fools! they ought to have known better; not even half a barrel of contraband flour can be landed on this coast, much less a cargo of live negroes, without its being known to the Captian General. Col. Don Jose Maria Espada suddenly made his appearance at El Valle, commissioned by his Excellency General Canedo to investigate the "ruth o" a report which had reached the ears of his Excellency, respecting the 290 recently imported Bozals. The day previous to this, however, the captain of cavalry, Don Jose Mendez, also had made his appearance at El Valle, escorted by several dragoons, and with much parade began to institute inquiries into the affair; but ere he had spoken a dozen words he was taken aside by Don Pio Dias, and very soon afterwards he had taken up his quarters in the house of Don Pio, and the troops were ordered to return to their quarters, so that, when Colonel Espada arrived the day following, he was easily convinced how utterly unfounded was the report which had reached his Excellency the Captain General of a cargo of negroes having been landed at Bailen. But in order to carry out the farce of investigation, the day following that of Colonel Espada's arrival, all Dias' old hands, in new dresses, such as are worn by Bozals on their first arrival, were brought before the Colonel for his inspection, and these, having been interrogated by him, they replied in Spanish, which he pretended to receive as evidence sufficient that there had been no disembarkation of negroes effected recently in that district, but that the negroes which were landed from the brig at Bailen were some old hands brought from another part of the island. Such was the report given in to General Canedo—*sub rosa*, however, he was really acquainted with the true facts. The brig which brought this cargo from the coast of Africa being of small tonnage could not bring all that were ready for her; a schooner was therefore despatched, under the command of Dominguiz, lately belonging to one of the coasting steamers, to bring the remaining negroes to Cuba. Several other cargoes were expected soon to arrive in the same neighborhood. Your lordship has seen what little good resulted from this case.

A few days previous to the affair at Bailen, say the 25th May, a large ship, called the Jasper, hoisting American colors, but owned by a notorious slave trader, residing in Havana, Don L. Garcia, landed upwards of 700 negroes in the waters of San Juan de los Remedios. She was seen, also, by the passengers from Sagua la Grande, who passed close by her in the coasting steamer on their way to Havana; two launches full of negroes were alongside the ship, which appeared to be about 400 tons burden, and had the American ensign flying all the time. Making further inquiries into this case, I found that it was, as usual, no secret on the wharf, which serves, for want of a better, as a sort of Havana Exchange.

The ship was supposed to be the Jasper from the fact of her landing her negroes in the neighborhood of her owner's property. The slaves were conveyed to San Juan in two lighters belonging to the commandant of the coast guard, Don Hipolito Escobal, who lodged the slaves in the very centre of the town, not a hundred yards from the Lieutenant Governor's residence. The next morning, in broad daylight, they were publicly distributed amongst their several purchasers, and sent to the estates in the interior. The vessel was burned, and was seen burning two days after she had been set on fire. A certain Mr. Alberrin arranged the fees upon this occasion, evidently to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, for the matter has already ceased to occupy the public attention, which seems to be absorbed with the still more scandalous case of the celebrated Lady Suffolk.

Besides the cargo of the Lady Suffolk, several other vessels having recently succeeded in landing their cargoes of slaves, under circumstances of the most daring impunity, in the district of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba. It will be well, before entering into the details connected with the disembarkation of 1,287 slaves from "Her Ladyship," that I should relate to your lordship a little anecdote which transpired lately, with regard to a previous landing of slaves which occurred in the district of Trinidad, but in which the Senor Colonel Reques, Governor of Cienfuegos, took somewhat an active part. A small cargo of some 303 slaves were landed a few few miles to the eastward of Trinidad, at a place called Rio Punta de Zaza. They were brought for the account of the very notorious Spanish slave trader, (who was more than once imprisoned by General Concha,) Salvador Castro, and conveyed to the estate of a Spanish official, the Senor Don Mariano Borrel. There the negroes were publicly sold. Sixty were sent on speculation, by the coasting steamer Isabel, to Cienfuegos, for the introduction of whom it is public and notorious that the Governor, Colonel Reques, received an ounce ($17) a head. It would appear that the first sixty, having brought such good prices, the same speculators determined to try thirty more, which it was arranged should be sent to Cienfuegos by the next trip of the Isabel. Some how or other this leaked out—there are so many meddling individuals always ready to thwart and oppose the well combined plans of the slave traders. It was said the English consul had been informed of their tricks, and that the Captain General had therefore been compelled to make a show of taking some steps in the matter. Be that as it may, Captain La Bandeira, of the steamer Isabel, received a note as he approached the entrance of the deep harbor of Cienfuegos to keep the thirty negroes on board, inasmuch as there was an English steamer of war, with the vice consul and two commissioners, from Havana, all ready waiting to board him the instant he got alongside the wharf, and that it would never do that the Britishers should find the negroes on board.

Captain La Bandeira, himself an old slave trader, knew precisely what to do; besides which it was his own brother who brought the cargo of 303 slaves from Africa to Rio Zaza. The Isabel was made fast to the wharf, the commissioners, consul, and all the rest of them stepped on board; but notwithstanding the minute examination which was made they did not find any negroes, and Col. Reques expressed his indignation at having been so vilely calumniated by those who supposed him guilty of conniving with men engaged in such a reprobated traffic. Had, nevertheless, the officers of the British war steamer been able to approach closer to the Isabel, and kept a strict watch upon her, they would have seen, towards dusk, at intervals of ten or twenty minutes, a young negro lad pushed through the starboard cabin porthole on to the wharf, from whence, with a bundle in his hands, he followed closely on the heels of a man, with whom he was soon lost sight of in the streets of the town. The entire thirty were landed in this way, and his Excellency Colonel Reques, in consideration of the additional risks which had been incurred, received an ounce and a half, or $25 50, for each negro upon that occasion. This, my lord, I have from an eye-witness, who afterwards purchased two or three of the same negroes. The negroes, nearly all young lads, were secreted between the ribs and the outer skin or casing in the hold of the steamer Isabel.

And now with regard to the Lady Suffolk, I am going much beyond what I originally had intended to say to your lordship. It was soon known in Havana that the notorious, and I may well add infamous, Eugenio Vinas had arrived in the Lady Suffolk, and landed at the Ensenada de Cochinos, on the south coast, between Cienfuegos and Batabano, 1,287 negroes. In few cases has the connivance of the Spanish authorities been more clearly demonstrated than this; and that man must indeed be but a shallow diplomatist, and unfit to cope with Spanish cunning, who can, in the face of such open and conclusive proofs of official complicity with the slave traders as are almost daily and hourly afforded here, allow himself to be gulled by the worthless and dishonest assurances of men who, while making them, know full well they are never to be carried into effect, but who are, nevertheless, ever disposed to make such promises as they think will ward off, at least during the short time they expect to retain office, the coming storm, which ere long they foresee must, unless they put an end to the unhallowed traffic, swallow them up in all their iniquity.

It was the intention of Vinas to have disembarked his slaves near San Juan de los Remedios, Don Pedro Forcade, who had an interest in the expedition, having a new estate in that neighborhood; but upon his arrival at Cayo Frances he was warned by the lookout schooners purposely placed near there that there were several English cruisers in those waters, and most extraordinary as it may appear, he had barely time to make up his mind what to do when they made out an English war steamer laying to barely two miles distant. The Lady Suffolk's course was immediately altered, and a few days afterwards she arrived safely at the Ensenada de Cochinos, and landed her cargo securely. One of the sailors stated that upwards of 1,500 were received on board the vessel before they left Africa; but in consequence, as he supposed, of the overcrowded state of the negroes, the want of ventilation and proper nourishment, added to the filthy state of the hold, a kind of diarrhœa was soon engendered amongst them, carrying the poor creatures off in a few hours; and so terrible was this scourge at last that the crew, many of whom themselves became affected, were almost entirely employed in drawing up the dead bodies from the hold and throwing them overboard by dozens. Nor after their disembarkation at the Ensenada were they much better off. This district of Cuba is one continued swamp for many miles round, quite uninhabitable. Never dreaming that they would be compelled to resort to that miserable place to effect their landing, no provision whatever had been made to receive the negroes, and many of them died on shore from weakness. Nay, such was the extreme emaciation to which most of them were reduced that they were even unable to defend themselves from the alligators, several of them being killed by those voracious reptiles. Two or three of the crew died here also.

At length the weary march for the Alava, belonging to Julian Zulueta, the principal owner of the expedition, was begun. The Alava estate I should calculate to be in a direct line from the place of disembarkation, not more than fifty miles distant. In that short march 160 of the poor negroes died from exhaustion and the effects of diarrhœa. Fifty were stolen by the country people, 600 were carried to Alava estate, and divided between Senors Cabrera, Villegas, Alvea, &c., and the rest are now on Zulueta's estate—the Alava—where the cholera has got amongst them, creating such fearful ravages that some friends who have recently arrived from that district declared, to me that on passing the Alava so great was the stench arising from the newly buried negroes that they were compelled to put spurs to their horses and gallop out of the pestiferous atmosphere! It is said, and currently believed here, that Vinas, the captain of this fearful expedition, sailed on the 7th instant for Cadiz, on board her Majesty's steamer Ysabel la Catolica. Col. Reques, the Governor of Cienfuegos, received for his share in this transaction the sum of five hundred ounces of gold, added to the large sums which he received only a few days previous for his connivance at the introduction of between 600 and 700 Bozal negroes also for account of Mr. Julian Zulueta. Your lordship will admit Governor Reques has made a very handsome thing out of his government-ship of $1,500 or £300 per annum! All the rest of the officials, high and low, received their due

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proportions, and consequently that vast body of newly imported negroes were allowed to pass from one district to another on their way to the estates in the interior without any questions being asked or their being in any way interfered with.

Now, my lord, this sort of conduct surely cannot be called by any other term milder than scandalous connivance of the Spanish authorities. But if their conduct is to be reprehended for allowing the disembarkation of the negroes on this island, their permitting the vessel to fit out in these ports and sail on their inhuman voyage is still more so. In the month of November last much excitement and alarm again existed in the minds of this government, arising from a rumor which reached them that another expedition was being organized in the United States against Cuba. The utmost vigilance was inculcated, and the subaltern officers ordered to report any circumstance that occurred in their districts along the coasts of the island; nay, to such an extent was this carried, that they lost a splendid new war steamer, the Pizarro, which was sent out from Havana to give chase to a vessel which had been telegraphed as suspicious from the Moro Castle, and in following her—she turned out to be an American molasses vessel proceeding to the port of Mariel—the steamer ran upon a reef and was totally lost. The possession of half a pound of gunpowder, if not very satisfactorily accounted for, was sufficient to cause any man to be provided with lodgings in the Moro, such were the precautions thought necessary against the expected filibustero expedition. Against a man-stealing piratical slaver no such precautions were required; the latter business was legitimate enough in their eyes, and accordingly the Lady Suffolk, a vessel nearly 500 tons burden, was with the connivance of some at least of these authorities, permitted to arrive at a port barely twenty miles from Havana, to sail therefrom to another, where she remained several days perfectly unmolested, although it was well known to more than one of the government authorities of Havana that she was fitting out at Bahia Honda for the Coast of Africa. The American sailors who navigated the Lady Suffolk from New York to Bahia Honda, made the following statement to our consul, Judge Sharkey:—That they shipped on board the Lady Suffolk at New York, bound for Havana and back to the United States; that they arrived at the port of Mariel on the 24th November and sailed next day for Bahia Honda, which they entered about noon, same day. Two days afterwards the captain, Mr. Adams Gray, and his son, as also the steward, left the ship, as the sailors supposed, to go to Havana on business. The same evening the Spanish coasting steamer Sirena came alongside, bringing Captain Eugenio Vinas and a Spanish crew of seventy men. Soon afterwards a schooner dropped anchor by the ship, from which was received sixteen 18-pound cannon, an immense quantity of arms and ammunition, water-tanks, shackles, in short all the appurtenances of a slaver on a grand scale, and which left little doubt in the minds of the honest American sailors as to the character under which their vessel was now about to sail. Having all of them, with the exception of the Italian cook, resisted the tempting offers of the new captain for them to join his crew, the Americans demanded to be put on shore or sent to Havana. Vinas' reply to this was to put them below, where they were kept till the vessel was ready for sea, and five days afterwards, twenty miles from land, they were transferred from the Lady Suffolk to the Spanish steamer Sirena, which latter vessel had towed the former that distance, and afterwards came to Havana, bringing the American sailors with her. They were put on shore, and immediately complained to Judge Sharkey how they had been treated, Captain Gray having sold the Lady Suffolk to Mr. Julian Zulueta for $29,000, the vessel to be delivered twenty miles from the coast of Cuba.

Now, the master, Adams Gray, having delivered the American register of the Lady Suffolk immediately upon his arrival here to Consul Sharkey, and that circumstance having duly been reported to General Canedo, how can your lordship account for this piratical ship—for she was then without any documents whatever under which she could navigate—being permitted to remain at anchor under the guns of the fort, opposite the town of Bahia Honda, with a crew of seventy or eighty men, a thing in itself suspicious, for more than five days during the whole of which time they were seen from the shore taking in an immense quantity of provisions, casks of water &c., all denoting but too plainly the destination of this vessel. The guns, cutlasses, pistols, and all the rest of the ammunition, were sent from Havana. How was it, considering the great excitement which existed from fears of another invasion and insurrection among the natives, how was it that these guns and this powder, &c., were permitted to leave this port? No sailor can be discharged from, or ship on board, any vessel without permission from the Captain of the Port or if a Spanish vessel, that of the Commandant of Matriculas. How was it, then, that seventy or eighty seamen, in a place where sailors are so scarce as they are here, could leave Havana for a port close by without attracting the attention of so vigilant a man as Don Mariano Lorea, Captain of the Port? We may also ask how was it that that man, so famous for causing the rules of the port to be most strictly complied with yet permitted the strictest of all to be broken with impunity in the case of the slaver Venus, permitted to sail during one night, by which was pursued the following morning by the British frigate Vestal, captured, brought back, and finally condemned?

The Lady Suffolk sailed, and all Havana, with the exception of the slave traders, cried "shame." The clamor was so great that the government found they would be compelled to take some notice of it, and accordingly the American captain and a clerk of Zulueta's named Yeast, were confined for six or seven days in the *sala de distincion* (room of distinction) of the public jail. I called there to see them, and except the temporary restraint which they suffered they had everything they could wish for; as soon as matters quieted down a little, they were released and the paltry fine of a thousand dollars, which was exacted by the government, was instantly paid by the millionaire Julian Zulueta, the owner of that piratical vessel. The coasting steamer Sirena, for bringing up the American crew from the Lady Suffolk, and for having taken to that vessel the guns and ammunition, &c., and which would have been sufficient under other circumstances than those connected with a slave-trading expedition to have confiscated the steamer and sent to the garrote or to the *Presidio* for life, all those who had been concerned in the affair, was simply fined one thousand dollars, which was immediately handed over by Don Julian Zulueta.

These things are no secret, my lord. The slave traders boast publicly on the wharves and in the cafes of the protection which they receive from the government; and I would ask your lordship if it were not so, in a country like this, where the will of the Captain General is law, and no man dares to contravene his orders, do you suppose for one moment that there could be found in the Island of Cuba any man who would venture to engage in the detestable traffic after his Excellency's fiat had gone forth that the trade must cease?

But this evil does not altogether lie with their Excellencies, it springs also from the fountain head of Cuban misery, the corrupt and profligate Court of Madrid. Your lordship appears to have had some doubt as to the real honesty of General Concha's intentions to put down the slave trade. A more noble, pure and high-minded man than General Don Jose de la Concha does not walk God's earth. Concha would have scorned to except blood money for conniving at the abominable traffic; and so well was his character understood by the infamous wretches who by their wealth have influenced other Captain Generals to wink at the traffic, that they did not dare even to approach him, much less tempt him with propositions which would have resulted in their being transported to Cueta. Your lordship will remember that Concha was recalled from Cuba in disgrace; his persecution of the slave traders was incessant, so much so that Queen Christina's agent, who was busily engaged in forming a colossal estate on her Majesty's account, found it exceedingly difficult to procure hands to work it; and this having been represented at Madrid, at the very time that the General's (Concha's) urgent and repeated demands for additional power being given to him to persecute more severely the traffickers in human beings reached the government, and the report of General Pavia's dismissal by Concha from the government of Matanzas, for having notoriously accepted a large sum of money for conniving at the introduction of eight hundred slaves at Camarioca, brought from Africa by the same Antonio Capo, who, in March last, landed one thousand one hundred at Cardenas, climaxed Concha's fate, and he was recalled in a manner so hurriedly, that had he not received a letter from his brother, the Marquis del Duero, which reached him via Charleston, the day previous to that of General Canedo's arrival, the first intimation of this recall would have been the presence of the new Captain General in the harbor of Havana.

It was known in every city in Cuba that General Concha had dismissed General Pavia from the government of Matanzas because of his having accepted large bribes of money for conniving at the slave trade. So important a step of the Captain General filled the slave traders with consternation and alarm. The trade was completely quashed. But a month or two had barely passed when a new Captain General arrived; and no sooner had General Canedo taken the command, than his almost first act was to carry into effect the orders of the Spanish government for the reinstatement of General Pavia in the government of the important district of Matanzas, and hence, as a natural consequence, sprung up renewed activity among the slave traders.

A great many vessels were immediately fitted out in every port of Cuba. Many sailed direct for Africa from ports in Catalonia, (Spain,) and some parties went to the United States and purchased vessels, (not an uncommon practice, by the bye,) to be delivered at the Cape de Verds, from whence, after being fitted out, they sail with a Spanish crew for the coast of Africa.

These expeditions are now all returning to Cuba. I calculate that upwards of ten thousand slaves, at the very least, have been landed on this island since the first of January; and it would have been an easy task for me to have given you all the details connected with most of the disembarkations which have already been effected, but as they are all more or less alike, I hope those I have already particularized will answer the purpose of making you acquainted with the manner in which these things are managed in Cuba. The occasional capture of a few emaciated sickly negroes, oft times purposely thrown in the way of the government, to enable the latter to make out now and then a good case to establish their honest intentions, as was frequently resorted to by Count Alcoy, or the capture of an abandoned slaver after the negroes have been safely landed and located on the estates, as is the practice of our present Captain General—the immaculate Canedo—is no proof that they are in earnest in their intentions to put down the horrible traffic, although the captain of an old vessel or two, and a few sickly slaves, may do very well to serve as a blind for the British Minister at Madrid; for, according to Lord Clarendon's speech in reply to the Earl of Carlisle, on the 30th of May, it would appear that the wily Spaniards had actually induced Lord Howden to swallow and take for granted that they were really in earnest in their new assurances.

Diplomatic correspondence will never have any weight with the present set of men who fill the highest positions in Spain; but as often as they may be taken to task by the British government, so often will they be ready to offer new assurances, and the people of England will discover that, twenty years hence, the slave trade in Cuba will be quite as flourishing as it is now, and was twenty years ago, unless that government adopts other and stronger measures to compel the faithful observance of the treaties.

In conclusion, I may as well acquaint your lordship that Julian Zulueta, notoriously connected with the pirate ship Lady Suffolk and other slavers, has been arrested within the last few days, and is now confined in the castle of the Cabanas. It is not for his infamous slave trading speculations that he is placed under restraint. No; he has high protection at Madrid; and had it not been for that, the sailors who filled all the low boarding houses in town, and were lodged many of them within four or five doors of the Captain General's palace, and whose evidence, had his Excellency thought proper to have taken, would have condemned Mr. Zulueta a thousand times over—for they it was who assisted their commander, Vinas, to escort the negroes from los Cochinos to Zulueta's estate, the Alava—would not have been furnished with government licenses and hurried out of the Island. But the reason of Mr. Zulueta's arrest is this: An American mail steamer arrived here from New York on the 19th instant, bringing to his Excellency the alarming intelligence that a serious debate had taken place upon the flourishing state of the slave trade in Cuba in the British House of Lords, and that one of England's most talented noblemen had expressed himself as doubting the propriety of placing any further confidence in Spanish promises or honest intentions, so far at least as regarded their putting down the slave trade in Cuba. Now, for several days previous to the arrival of the news, Mr. Zulueta had boasted that he had had the full protection of General Canedo's officers to land his slaves. Nothing escapes his Excellency, and it having been pointed out to him that if Zulueta's boasting got abroad, in the present state of public feeling in England upon the subject of the slave trade, it would not redound much to his Excellency's credit, Zulueta was sent for, and the latter, presuming upon a certain something which must have previously occurred between them, treated the Captain General with disrespect; a violent altercation ensued, which resulted in Mr. Zulueta being ordered to present himself under arrest in the Castle of Cabanas; the latter refused to obey the orders; but the same night, about 11½ o'clock, he was taken from his house by a guard of soldiers, and conveyed to the Cabanas, where he has very comfortable quarters allotted to him, and where his friends visit him at all hours. It is well understood here that this will all blow over in the course of a few days, and Zulueta will be put at liberty as were the Messrs. Snaznavar and Company, at Matanzas, in March last.

It is useless for me to say more upon the subject of slave trade in Cuba; the cases which might be adduced of the guilty connivance of the authorities with the equally guilty slave traders would fill volumes.

This letter, suggested by your lordship's remarks in the House of Lords, was written on the spur of the moment, but I hope that my description of the infamies carried on in this island with regard to the poor slaves may enlist your all powerful sympathies in their behalf.

The Spanish vessels of war upon this station number more or less, about twenty-two vessels, the greater part of these are fine steamers; these ships are kept constantly cruising round the island to keep off American filibusteros. How is it, then, your lordship will ask, they never by any possible chance intercept the slavers? What a pity it was that the Cortes recently was ordered so hurriedly to be closed, and consequently the world deprived of honest General Concha's threatened exposure of the infamous source from whence proceeded the protection upon which the slave traders counted in carrying on their horrible traffic in Cuba.

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New York Herald
17 July 1853,1

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

His Return to Washington by Railroad—Incidents on the Route—Arrival at Philadelphia—Departure for Baltimore, &c.

The President and cabinet, consisting of Gen. Cushing, Hon. Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, breakfasted at the Astor House yesterday in a private room. Mr. Sydney Webster, the private Secretary of the President, the Hon. Pierce Butler, of the Philadelphia committee, and Gen. Wool, were of the party.

After breakfast several gentlemen were introduced to the President, in the course of which an elderly lady, named Catharine Paine, daughter of Major Paine, and a near relative to Gen. Lambert, made application to the President in person respecting some claims that she had up in the government. The President heard her very politely, and recommended her to apply through a proper agent. About the same time a very genteel youth, whose name we did not hear, was introduced to Jefferson Davis, requesting an appointment to West Point. The Secretary of War directed him to make his application by letter.

In the meantime, the arrangements for the departure of the President having been made, he descended, accompanied by the members of the cabinet, his private secretary, Hon. Pierce Butler, Alderman Barr, who was the only member of the New York Common Council Committee in attendance, Capt. Yard, of Trenton, and others. There was a large crowd waiting outside the Astor House, who received the President with cheers, and having got into one of the carriages, with his private secretary, he was driven off *instanter*, before the assembled people had time to look around them. The carriage was driven quickly down Vesey into Cortlandt street, and inside the gate of the old Jersey City ferry house, where Commodore Woolley, Superintendent of the Ferry Company, was in waiting. In order that there might be no delay, men had been stationed at the hooks, ready to let go immediately, and so prompt were they that, without waiting for the members of the cabinet and others in attendance, who were driving down more leisurely to the ferry boat, they let go directly that the President had been driven on board. In consequence, the remainder of the party were obliged to cross over afterwards by the other ferry. The name of the ferry boat that the President crossed over in was the Philadelphia, and as he neared the Jersey side of the river a salute was fired from the steamer Arabia, lying at Cunard's wharf.

The President on his arrival was received with much enthusiasm by the congregated spectators, and the top of the piazza in front of the railroad depot was filled with ladies, who continued to wave their handkerchiefs as the President approached the building from the ferry house. He was ushered up stairs into the private office by Mr. Gaddis, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Railroad, when Judge Griffiths, Mr. M. O. Hart, Captain Rogers, Commissioner of the New Jersey pilots, Mr. Cummings, of the firm of Cummings & James, as well as many other citizens of Jersey City, were introduced.

The ladies on the platform outside crowded round the windows, and appeared delighted with the opportunity of conversing with the President, who came to the window to talk to them.

In reply to an inquiry from Judge Griffiths as to the Crystal Palace, the President said that it far exceeded anything that he should have imagined, but he had not yet been able to see any of the articles contained therein. The President was very familiar, shaking hands with all who presented themselves, and, who were a motley group. Among them was a smart little fellow who works as a printer's boy in one of the newspaper offices. It is a certain thing that President Pierce is peculiarly fond of children, for he is sure to notice any that present themselves to him, and this evidently from no affectation, but from the spontaneous feelings of the heart.

By this time the remainder of the party had arrived, and the train being in readiness, the President and cabinet, accompanied by Captain Yard, of Trenton, and the Committee from Philadelphia, consisting of the Hon. Pierce Butler, Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Wetherill, President of the Councils of Philadelphia, and Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Judge Griffiths, and Mr. Bartley, of Jersey City, took their seats and set off for Philadelphia at a quarter past 10 o'clock, A. M.

The train, which was a special one, was under the care of Mr. Woodruff, assistant superintendant of the line, and of Mr. Coulter, the conductor. The engine, which was a new one, the Governor Williamson, was managed by Mr. L. H. Roe, the engineer.

The incidents on the road were few, for the President and cabinet travelled quite privately. At Newark Judge Griffiths and Mr. Bartley took leave of the President, who was cheered by the people assembled round about. Mr. Price, of Elizabethtown, was here introduced to the President, while the cars stopped. Their departure was, however, so sudden that the cars had started before Mr. Price could well get out, and he was in some danger on that account.

Shortly after leaving Jersey City it began to rain, but by the time the train had arrived at Elizabethtown it was all over. At Elizabethtown a party of ladies, consisting of Mrs. John C. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Woodruff, Miss Bryant, and Mrs. Colquet, with the following gentlemen, Mr. Isaac E. Williamson, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Hatfield, President of the Elizabethport Ferry Company, were introduced, and proceeded to the car with the President as far as New Brunswick, which was reached at thirty five minutes past eleven—the time made at the previous stopping places being, at Newark 10:55, and at Elizabethtown 11 A. M. Here the company of ladies and gentlemen above mentioned left. Mr. Coulter, the conductor of the train, likewise took leave. Mr. Cannon, of New Brunswick, was introduced to the President, and afterwards introduced several residents of the place. He expressed his regret that the President could not stay a short time to receive the hospitalities of the place. Here the second down train from Philadelphia was met, which caused some delay. Mr. Woodruff, the Assistant Superintendent of the line, likewise took leave here, and the other cars having been ordered to return, the train consisted only of one car and a baggage wagon, which were put under the charge of Mr. Lowery, as conductor, and another engine, No 41, of the line, attached to them, under the care of Mr. Isaac Davis, the engineer. The train then left, at ten minutes to twelve, the crowd that was assembled giving three cheers.

Between New Brunswick and Kingston there was a delay of a few minutes from the negligence of the attendant, who had left the switch unturned on the road, so that the conductor had to descend and arrange it for the President's train, and afterwards to arrange it for the down train, which was waiting at Kingston until the President should have passed by.

Princeton was arrived at by eighteen minutes past twelve, and here there was a stoppage of two minutes. During this while Senator Thompson came into the car and brought the President a bottle of pale ale as a present from Mrs. Thompson. At 12:20 the train started again, and on the road Major Perrine, who had got into the car at Princeton, pointed out to the President the spot known as the crossing of Stony Brook on the morning of the battle of Princeton, also the house, at some distance, where General Mercer, who was wounded in the battle, died. It belonged to a lady, Mrs. Clark, who hid herself with her family in the cellar during the battle, and afterwards nursed General Mercer until his death. She herself died only a few years ago, very old.

The travelling party arrived at Trenton at 12:47, where they stopped three minutes. Here Captain Yard gave orders to telegraph the 2 P. M. Baltimore train at Philadelphia to stop a short time for the arrival of the President there. The Hon. Mr. Allison, Secretary of State for New Jersey, came into the car at Trenton, and accompanied the party to Philadelphia.

Bordentown was reached at eight minutes past one o'clock, but the train was detained for eight minutes in consequence of the reversing lever having broken, so that it was requisite to attach another engine to the car. The train left Bordentown at sixteen minutes past one o'clock, but previously to its departure the workmen employed in the Railroad Company's shops at the above place were introduced to the President, and gave him on his departure three hearty cheers. We were amused by one rough looking mechanic, who entered the car, and, going up to the President, shook him heartily by the hand, introducing himself as a "hard-fisted democrat." Here was pointed out, on the opposite side of the river, an old manor house, originally built by William Penn, who reserved for his heirs two valuable properties in Pennsylvania, of which this was one, but it has long gone out of the family. The place is inhabited chiefly by Quakers. John Granville Penn, a descendant of the illustrious founder of the State, was there on a visit a few months ago from Europe; but he offended the Quakers by asking for a prayer book at one of their religious meetings, not knowing the principles of the sect, and having never before entered one of their meeting houses.

No stoppage was made at Burlington, and the passing of the train through the public streets excited not the least attention. The only person that looked up at the train was an old woman with an umbrella and a basket on her arm, who seemed annoyed that it had stopped her a moment from crossing. A new Episcopal church is being built here by Bishop Doane.

The train then passed successively through Beverly, and Kinsessing, where the accident happened by a drawbridge being left open, just before the Norwalk accident. In the former one, no one was injured but the engineer.

The train arrived at Camden at six minutes past two. Here there was a short delay, and after the introduction of several citizens of the place, the President, cabinet, and suite, went on board the steamboat Fashion and, crossed over to Philadelphia, arriving there at twenty minutes past two.

Here a committee of the Councils of Philadelphia met the President with carriages, on Walnut street wharf, to convey him to the Baltimore Railroad depot. The party having entered, drove up first to the United States Hotel, in Chestnut street, but did not get out. They proceeded immediately to the Baltimore Railroad depot, in Broad street, where they alighted and took some refreshments in the saloon.

The two o'clock Baltimore train had, however, started, and an express train was immediately got in readiness into which the President and cabinet, Mr. Sydney Webster and Mr. Hoover, Marshal of the District of Columbia who had been in attendance since the departure from the New York city, entered. Here, in parting, Captain Yard addressed the President and cabinet in the following terms:—

Gentlemen—I most sincerely thank God that you are thus far in your journey, and all in good health—although during the last few days you have passed through a great deal of fatigue. No accident has occurred to mar the pleasure of your visit, the people have been highly gratified, and you have performed an interesting duty. The country is safe, the Union shall be preserved. May you have a safe arrival at home. God bless you. Good bye.

The President and the other gentlemen with him then shook hands with the speaker, and the former said—"Captain Yard, we feel very much indebted to you for the pleasures of the trip, and shall never forget your kind attentions to us."

At this time the cars were moving, and the train started immediately, at three P. M., amid the cheers of the few people belonging to the depot who had been drawn together to witness their departure.

In addition to the Philadelphia Committee, Mr. Gazzmer, Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Mr. Green, Director of the same, were likewise in attendance, and were present at the President's departure. The above company, in the down trip of the President, gave the gratuitous use of their road and likewise provided a steamboat from Wilmington for the President's special use, free of expense.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND SUITE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 16—11 P. M.

President Pierce and company arrived here by special train at 10 o'clock this evening, and quietly proceeded to their homes. There were no symptoms of a demonstration.

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New York Herald
18 July 1853, 7

THE SUMMER RETREATS.

White Sulphur Springs.

(From the Richmond Enquirer)

The lovely valley in which this celebrated spring gushes from the earth, is situated in Greenbrier county, a few miles west of the great Alleghany, and is watered by Howard's creek, a tributary of Greenbrier river. The valley may be said to extend several miles in a direction from N. E. to S. W., and, in order to give its centre as an extensive lawn, or, as the Greeks would call it, "Paradise," which is the interesting object we have to describe.

Advancing from the junction of the Warm Springs and Sweet Springs roads, you enter through a narrow neck, and the beautiful vista breaks upon your view. Here on your right is a lovely grove and walks leading to the Colonnade—an imposing edifice, erected on a hill commanding a view of the valley to the southwest, and of the distant mountains. As you proceed along the public road you have, immediately on your right, an open and pretty lawn, flanked by a beautiful row of cottages, called Virginia row. Across the centre lawn from this, and parallel with it, on a pretty steep slope on the western hill, is Baltimore row, consisting of some seven or eight highly ornamented cottages. Forming an angle with the lower end of Virginia row, and parallel with the road, is Broadway, and across the road directly opposite, is Georgia row. Proceeding a little further, you pass the modest but picturesque cottage of Mr. Caldwell, (the venerable proprietor,) and through a gate on your right enter the main lawn, studded in every part by most magnificent oaks, around the trunks of which are permanent seats, usually occupied by groups of visiters.

At this entrance is the dining, house, a one story, unsightly frame building, which, with the ball room, a little above, most materially mars the beauty of the landscape. Opposite, along the brow of the hill, are Paradise row, Louisiana row and Alabama row, extending in an irregular line from Baltimore row, already mentioned. At the upper extremity of Virginia row is Bachelor's row, and running across the lawn, and spoiling it, is Carolina row. Besides these there are Wolf row and Spring row,

"And deep sea row,
I. Swing row."

About 100 yards west from the dining-house is the Spring. Just around it there is a slight depression in the surface, and at the depth of about six feet the water issues from a stratum of limestone rock. It is a copious stream, discharging probably twenty gallons in a minute. The pool is an octagon, about four feet and a half in diameter, and perhaps four feet deep, encased with slabs of freestone. The following description of this fountain was given some years since by Mr. Otis:—

"The spring bubbles up from the earth in the lowest part of the valley, and is covered by a tastefully covered pavilion, being a dome supported by twelve Ionic columns and surmounted by a graceful statue of Hygeia, the patron saint of healing, holding in her right hand a cup, filled with water, and in her left a vegetable of herb. This statue was presented to the establishment by Mr. Hopkerson, a wealthy planter of Louisiana, who, I believe, resides near New Orleans."

In the height of the season, from the 15th of July to the 15th of August, it is a gay, lively and exhilarating scene. The arrivals and departures, the meeting with old acquaintances, and the forming of new ones, the congratulation of friends on improved health, the brilliant array of ladies on the walks and in the ball room, the cheering sounds of a fine band of music, the various groups and their varied discussions on love, politics and gastronomy, and in the dining room, the cutting of bread, abominating the butter, detecting the coffee, disliking the tea, scolding the servants, then the galloping consumption of mutton, the clashing of knives and forks, the trotting of negroes, the forlorn looks of those neglected, and the self-satisfied air of those who are provided with private dishes—all these might afford subjects of contemplation to the philosopher, and employ the pencil of a Hogarth.

In truth, there is no place where one may see more of human character in a short time. Littleness and selfishness betray themselves at every turn; while true politeness, founded on its only basis, a good heart, will be visible in all the acts of a high-minded man or benevolent woman. I have often amused myself by watching this extraordinary fifteen minutes scene of the dining-room. Only imagine six hundred people in one room—all having been helped, eaten their fill, and wiped their mouths in twenty minutes. All the improvements of the day fail short of this wonderful rapidity of mastication and deglutition.

This may be all very well for the hale, robust man, but for a feeble invalid, or a delicate lady, it is vastly uncomfortable. There is, however, no cure for it under the present system; therefore those concerned should try to make the best of it. The visiters themselves are mainly to blame. If all were willing to have alike, and not have private dishes, the table would be much better served; but this never will happen while selfishness forms so large an ingredient in the human character.

The lodging rooms are generally comfortable and well supplied with the requisite furniture. The bathing establishment is fitted up with neatness, and no visiter can have any objection whatever in respect to that convenience. At the eastern entrance there is a large hotel—called Martin's—which also is now under the control of the Messrs. Caldwell. The extensive accommodation enables them to take in a great many persons.

But it is now time to leave these matters and turn to those of greater importance—the properties of the water, and its adaptation to the various diseases that [illegible] resorted in search of relief. It is a subject of great interest, and I bespeak the attention and patience of the reader in travelling over the details necessary to illustrate the virtues of this medicinal spring.

Mineral waters may be conveniently classed under the three following heads:—Stimulants, sedatives, or tonics. Under the first will be found the white sulphur, the salt sulphur and the blue sulphur springs. To the second may be referred the red sulphur. In the third are properly placed the sweet springs and the red sweet springs.

As the first step, then, in the guidance of the reader, I take the analysis of Aug. A. Hayes, E q., of Lexington, Massachusetts, upon which, I have no doubt, entire reliance may be placed. In the next place, I will give a comparative sketch of the White and Red Sulphur Springs, the latter having been also analyzed by the same gentleman. It will then be seen how these two remarkable waters differ, and how entirely opposite they are in many respects.

ANALYSIS OF WHITE SULPHUR.

This water is colorless and transparent—when agitated it sparkles from the disengagement of air bubbles. Taste hepatic, resembling that of a solution of hydro-sulphuric acid in water. Exposed to the atmosphere the hepatic odor is succeeded by a slight earthy odor. It blackens metallic salts of lead. Compared with pure water, free from air, its specific gravity is 1 00264.

50,000 grains (about seven pints) of this water contain, in solution, 3 633 water grain measures of gaseous matter, or about 1-14 of its volume, consisting of

Nitrogen gas	1,013
Oxygen gas	108
Carbonic acid	2,444
Hydro-sulphuric acid	68
	3,633

One gallon, or 231 cubic inches of the water contains 16 750-1000 cubic inches of gas, having the proportion of

Nitrogen gas	4,080
Oxygen gas	408
Carbonic acid	11,220
Hydro-sulphuric acid	271
	16,730

50,000 grains of this water contain 115 735-1000 grains of saline matter, consisting of—

Sulphate of lime	67,168
Sulphate of magnesia	30,304
Chloride of magnesium	850
Carbonate of lime	6 060
Organic matter, (red at 212 deg F.)	3,740
Carbonic acid	4,584
Silicates, (silica, 1.36, potash 18, soda 60, magnesia, and a trace oxyde iron)	2,060
	115 735

Unlike saline sulphuretted waters generally, this water contains a minute proportion of chlorine only to establishes of lime or magnesia forming nearly ten eleventhths of the saline matter.

The alkaline gases are also in very small proportion, and seem to be united to the siliceous earths, in combination with a peculiar organic matter. The organic matter, in its physical and chemical character, resembles that found in the water of the Red Sulphur Springs, and differs essentially from the organic matter of some thermal waters.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RED AND WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

WHITE SULPHUR.		RED SULPHUR	
50,000 grains (about seven pints) of this water contain in solution 3,633 water grain measures of gaseous matter, or about one-fourteenth of its volume, consisting of—		50,000 grains (nearly seven pints) of this water contain, dissolved as gases, water grain measures—	
Nitrogen gas	1,013	Nitrogen gas	1,437
Oxygen gas	108	Oxygen gas	200
Carbonic acid	2,444	Carbonic acid	1,245
Hydro-sulphuric	68	Hydro-sulphuric acid	56
	3 633		3,088
50,000 grains of this water contain 115,735 grains of saline matter, consisting of—		50,000 grains of this water afford, of—	
Sulphate of Pure	67,168	Silicious and earthy matter	70
Sulphate of mag	30 304	Sulphate of soda	3.55
Chloride of mag	850	Sulphate of lime	47
Carbonate of lime	6,060	Carbonate of lime	4 50
Organic matter, dried at 212 deg. F	4,740	Carbonate of mag	4 13
Carbonic acid	4,614	Sulphur compound	7.20
Silicates, silica 1.36, potash 18, magnesia and a trace oxyde iron	2,060		
	115,735		29.55

An inspection of the above comparative table exhibits some curious and important facts. First, the whole volume of gas, in an equal quantity of water (50,000 grains) of the white exceeds that of the red by 545 in all. Secondly, the carbonic gas in the white is nearly double that of the red. Thirdly, in oxygen and oxygen the red predominates; and fourthly, (what, as one would suppose, judging from the name of each, there should be) sulphuretted hydrogen in the white thrice the red, by nearly one-fourth.

Again, there are in the white 115,735-1000 of saline matter to 29 55-100 in the red, or, five times as much. Included in this amount, however, there is of the peculiar organic matter termed sulphur, compound, in the white only 3 740-1000, while in the red there is 7 20-100, or nearly double.

A careful review of these data will enable us to judge with some accuracy of the probable mode of action of both waters. First, as to the gases:—The most palpable agent, of course, in all sulphur waters, is that which distinctly marks their character, viz: sulphuretted hydrogen, or hydro-sulphuric acid gas. It is known to be the most active of all the gases found in those waters, and as their constitutional effects on the human system in a state of disease is mainly to be expected from the searching and alterative power of this gas and its combinations, it is essential to understand whether it belongs to the class of stimulants or sedatives. An attempt has been made to characterize it as a "nervine stimulant," and to establish as a fact that the use of the water fresh from the spring was in many cases highly deleterious, while the same water, after this noxious gas was suffered to escape, became admirably adapted to those cases.

Is sulphuretted hydrogen a stimulant? Hear the answer:—"Sulphuretted hydrogen is a colorless gas, having the odor of putrid egg; it is most offensive in small quantity, when a mere trace is present in the air. It is not irritating, but, on the contrary, powerfully narcotic. When set on fire it burns with a blue flame, producing water and sulphurous acid when the supply of air is abundant, and depositing sulphur when the oxygen is deficient. Mixed with chlorine it is instantly decomposed, with separation of the whole of the sulphur." (Fowne's Chemistry, p. 161.) Here then is at once an authoritative contradiction of a bold assertion. The agent represented as a stimulant is in fact a powerful sedative, as will more fully appear by the illustrations that follow.

It has been seen by the analysis that this gas in the red sulphur is more abundant, by nearly one-fourth, than in the white. I have never yet seen any intelligent man, who knew anything of the red sulphur, that did not give it rank as a sedative. The following quotation from Dr. Moorman admits the less stimulant character of the red:—

"The Red Sulphur is the least stimulating of our sulphur waters, and by some is even recorded as a sedative. It is employed with good effect in many cases for which our other sulphur waters are prescribed, and being less exciting than any other, may be successfully used in some cases in which other waters would be contra-indicated."

The increased odor of the white sulphur is readily accounted for by the fact already stated by the chemist, that the smaller the quantity of gas there is in the atmosphere the more intense is the smell, while from the same paragraph we learn that when there is a deficiency of oxygen combined with it it deposits sulphur more readily. I ask the reader now to look at the comparative analysis of the red and white sulphur waters. He will see that oxygen in the red being more than double that in the white, the gas is retained longer, while the smaller amount of oxygen in the white causes the gas to be deposited in the form of sulphur; and this accounts for the more abundant deposit of sulphur by the white than the red. These are important facts, all proving the falsity of the unfounded theory that has been so confidently propagated.

This valuable medical agent, then, has been wrongfully, if not slandered. There cannot be a doubt that many try this water annually with whom it disagrees, as may any water when improperly used, and in such a case it is the duty of a candid physician to direct his patient to some other Sulphur Spring, or if he has reason to believe that, from some peculiarity or idiosyncrasy, there is no one of those waters adapted to the case, he should direct him to some other of the great family of springs in this region, or should send him back to the comforts and endearments of home.

In relation to the other gases it appears that carbonic acid largely predominates. It is this probably that gives the water that brisk, light feeling in the stomach, which is so generally ascribed to it.

Nitrogen gas, of which it also possesses a considerable volume, is believed to possess of itself very little medicinal power, though it is impossible to say how it may act in combination with agents. That it has no stimulant tendency may be inferred from its being found more largely in the Red Sulphur.

We must, therefore, look for the stimulating properties of the White Sulphur and other analogous waters, to something besides the gases, unless, indeed, the carbonic acid, as is highly probable, contributes to that property. But to the presence of a large amount of saline matter is, no doubt, most of all owing to its stimulant properties, and to the fact that some of the saline ingredients dissolved in carbonic acid, and in well balanced proportion with the other gases, act not only on the digestive organs, but are carried directly into the system by the absorbents.

If the premises I have adopted be correct, it follows that relief may be generally expected in the chronic forms of those diseases that will admit of stimulation of the organism. Accordingly, we find that such is in fact the case, as may be seen by inspection of the large class in which they are known to be the most efficient. There are—diseases of the liver, such as enlargement, induration, concretions, jaundice and other functional aberrations and abnormal conditions, usually the consequences of exposure to miasma and residence in sickly southern localities; constipation, bilious diarrhœa, dyspepsia in some of its forms; neuralgia, proceeding from impaired digestion, hæmorrhoids and dry piles, chlorosis, cutaneous eruptions generally, hysteria, chorea, symptomatic paralysis, symptomatic epilepsy, amenorrhœa, chronic rheumatism and gout, anasarca, enlarged spleen, secondary syphilis, gleet, &c.

The use of the water is contra-indicated in affections of the larynx, trachea and bronchia; in fine, in all irritations of the mucous membrane, whether of the thoracic or abdominal viscera; in phthisis, organic or functional disease of the heart, chronic irritation of the uterus, dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, cancer of the uterus, lunopathic epilepsy and paralysis, and all irritations of the brain or spinal marrow.

These enumerated are only a portion of the diseases that make up the debit and credit account; and the side to which may be brought the balance in any one season will mainly depend on the ability and honesty of the medical adviser, on whose shoulders accordingly rests no inconsiderable responsibility.

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New York Herald
19 July 1853, 2

OUR WATERING PLACE CORRESPONDENCE

Rhode Island.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4, 1853.

This ancient and venerable town (now city) is apparently endeavoring to awake from its Rip Van Winkleism. More new buildings are now being erected than has been hitherto in any one year to the recollection of "the oldest inhabitant." This is owing solely to the impetus given to the place as a summer resort. The season can now be said to have opened, for the hand organists have this morning made their *début* in the streets of this city.

I left New York *incog.* in a steamer last Friday. There must have been over 600 passengers on board, for before the boat left the dock, all the berths were taken—the staterooms having all been engaged hours previous. And for more than an hour afterwards the clerk had his hands constantly replenished with money from passengers paying their fare. The extra number of passengers was in consequence of persons fleeing from the annoyances of the Fourth in New York. There were about 100 for Newport—the most of whom are stopping at the Atlantic and Bellevue. At the Atlantic are some eighty boarders, at the Bellevue about one hundred and thirty, at the Ocean nearly fifty. On Saturday evening, the Worcester Guards, numbering about fifty, arrived here on a pleasure jaunt, and were received by the Newport Artillery, who date back their existence to 1741. The Guards quartered at the Atlantic, and left this morning to participate in the celebration at Providence I must say decidedly that although I have witnessed the conduct of many companies off on excursions, that I never have seen so orderly and gentlemanly a set of soldiers together, and who so properly demeaned themselves on the Sabbath. I have also noticed that rowdyism generally is dying out of the military character, and a more dignified conduct taking its place. I notice on the registers many arrivals from Philadelphia as well as New York. On the 10th, the Germania Musical Society, who are now in Boston, are expected here for the season. In fact, from the rooms already engaged, a more brilliant and successful season is anticipated this year than any one that has preceded. If you had witnessed the champagne fly, and the claret and brandy opened publicly at the dinner table here, as I have for a few days past, you would be satisfied that the Maine law here is as much a dead-head as the bottles that are emptied. Of conveyances hither, and the hotels, of which there are some eight, large and small, please see advertisements in the newspapers; for I am not here to puff this or that conveyance and house, but to state the facts of the present aspect of affairs, paying my way like any other man, not desirous of the honor of being classified with Maine law and empty bottles—as a dead-head.

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New York Herald
20 July 1853,4

Diplomatic Relations of the United States with Spain.

The Hon. Pierre Soulé is about embarking for Europe, to enter on his diplomatic duties at the court of Madrid. His reception by the Spanish government will be awaited with much interest; but as he goes under instructions from the Executive department of the United States, it seems hardly probable that the Spanish ministry will inquire into the individual opinions of our ambassador with regard to any topic which is likely to be the subject of discussion between the two countries, before they shall conclude to receive or reject him.

The diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain have formerly been a subject of great interest, and, at times, of embarrassment and difficulty; but all questions in dispute between the two countries have heretofore been settled to the satisfaction of Americans generally, and been acquiesced in by Spain, in some cases certainly with reluctance, but as a matter of necessity.

AMERICAN MINISTERS TO SPAIN.

The following gentlemen have represented the United States at the court of Spain, since the adoption of the constitution, viz:

	Appointed.
William Carmichael, of Maryland, Charge.....	1790
Wm. Carmichael and Wm. Short, Commissioners.....	1792
William Short, of Virginia, Minister resident...	1794

MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY AND ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY.

Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	1794
David Humphreys, Connecticut.....	1796
Charles Pinckney, South Carolina.....	1801
James Monroe, Virginia.....	1804
James Bowdoin, Massachusetts.....	1804
George W. Erving, do.....	1814
John Forsyth, Georgia.....	1819
Hugh Nelson, Virginia.....	1823
Alexander H. Everett, Massachusetts.....	1825
Cornelius P. Van Ness, Vermont.....	1829
*William T. Barry, Kentucky.....	1835
John H. Eaton, Tennessee.....	1836
Aaron Vail, (Charge,) New York.....	1840
Washington Irving, New York.....	1842
Romulus M. Saunders, North Carolina.....	1846
Daniel M. Barringer, do.....	1849
Pierre Soule, Louisiana.....	1853

*Mr. Barry died at Liverpool, on his way to Spain, on the 30th of August, 1835

SPANISH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

During the first administration under the constitution, (that of Washington,) Spain was represented in this country by Messrs. Jaudenes and Viar, in the capacity of commissioners, or ministers resident. The first minister plenipotentiary sent by Spain to the United States, was the Chevalier Carlos Martinez de Yrujo. He arrived after the treaty of 1795, and his commission was renewed in 1801, when he was created or became a marquis. He was the last Spanish minister in America before the renewal of the diplomatic intercourse on the restoration of the royal family of the Bourbons and the accession of Ferdinand VII. The successors of the Marquis de Yrujo have been as follows:—

	Appointed.
Don Luis de Onis*.....	1809
Don Francisco Dionisio Vives.....	1819
Don José de Heredia.....	1824
Don Francisco Tacon.....	1830
Don Angel Calderon de la Barca.....	1836
Chevalier D'Arguiz.....	1840
Don Angel Calderon de la Barca.....	1844

* Don Luis de Onis was appointed Minister to the United States by the Supreme Central Junta, which at that time governed Spain, in the name of King Ferdinand VII., in June, 1809. On his arrival in the United States, he presented his credentials to our government at Washington, but the cabinet of Mr. Madison refused to recognize him, as the crown of Spain was then in dispute between Ferdinand VII. and Joseph Bonaparte. Don Luis de Onis therefore continued in this country, without being recognized, for six years, viz., until December, 1815, when he was received and recognized by virtue of new credentials, signed by Ferdinand VII.

When the declaration of independence by the United States took place, in 1776, Spain was mistress of half the continent of South America; she was one of the most powerful nations of Europe, not only from her own wealth, valuable colonies, and a numerous and well-appointed army and navy, but in consequence of an intimate connection with France. The "family compact" adopted by the treaty of Paris of 1761, an alliance between all the Princes of the House of Bourbon, more especially the crowns of France and Spain, still existed. By that instrument those two powers] mutually guaranteed their States and possessions, and assumed, as the basis of their alliance, the diplomatic maxim, "He who attacks one crown attacks the other." All the American possessions of Spain were then entire—she enjoyed an active, extensive, and lucrative commerce, and was as determined an enemy of England as France herself.

After arrangements had been made by the Continental Congress to obtain the assistance of France, one of the next subjects of attention was Spain. As early as December, 1776, it was resolved to send Commissioners to that country; and in the early part of 1777, Dr. Franklin was appointed the first envoy to Spain, though he never went to that court; but, while in France, he addressed a letter to the Count d'Aranda, at that time the Spanish Minister to the French court. In this letter, dated in April, 1777, Franklin informs the Spanish minister that Congress, in December, 1776, had resolved, "That if his Catholic Majesty will join with the United States in a war against Great Britain, they will assist in reducing to the possession of Spain the town and harbor of Pensacola, provided the inhabitants of the United States shall have the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the use of the harbor of Pensacola;" also that Congress would assist Spain and France in the conquest of the English West India islands.

Spain showed great reluctance to take a part in the war declared by France against England, in 1778; and the measures adopted by France to induce her to this step were at first received with coolness. Spain, fatigued by her former contests, though then of a recent date, and holding, herself, extensive and valuable colonies, did not view the struggles of the Americans against Great Britain with entire complacency. Pownal, an English writer of that period, prophecied with remarkable exactness, the time and manner of the emancipation of Spanish America; and though the Spanish government might have had little faith in such predictions, it could not have been ignorant that the example of the British North American colonies would have been attended with perulcious consequences to other European nations holding foreign possessions. France exceedingly desired the assistance of Spain in the war into which she was about to enter, particularly as the navies of the two kingdoms were, united, greatly superior to that of England at that time. The French king (Louis XVI.,) even wrote, in the beginning of the year 1778, letters in his own hand to his Catholic Majesty, urging him to enter into the coalition against England.

The answer of the King of Spain, Charles III., was extremely cold and circumspect. He was naturally of a pacific turn, then much advanced in life, and not disposed to disturb the remainder of his days by a destructive war. Determined to avoid hostilities, he despatched instructions to his minister at London to offer the mediation of his court. This and three other plans proposed by Spain successively failed. England could not forgive France for her interference in the affairs of North America, and resolutely rejected all attempts at negotiation. In June, 1779, the Spanish Minister withdrew from the English court, and England having already committed acts of violence on the Spanish dominions, his Catholic Majesty could no longer avoid the obligation of the treaty establishing the family compact. War was accordingly declared between Spain and England. Spain was probably induced to join the league, from the expectation she had of recovering her lost possessions in the former war with England. Immediately after the rupture in 1779, a Spanish force took possession of Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi, and finally conquered from England the whole of West Florida. The declaration of war, in June, 1779, was made in consequence of a convention concluded with France in the preceding April. The independence of the thirteen United States was, however, not acknowledged in that instrument, though by the treaty between France and the United States, Spain was entitled to accede to the alliance whenever she thought fit, and to have the benefit of all the stipulations.

Franklin having declined the mission to Spain, Arthur Lee, of Virginia, was appointed by the Continental Congress Commissioner to Madrid. The appointment was useless, as Lee was stopped at Burgos, in 1777, by an agent of the Spanish government; a small sum of money was promised for military stores shipped from Bilboa; but Lee was not allowed to proceed to Madrid. In September, 1779, John Jay, of New York, was appointed by Congress Minister to Spain. He went to Madrid in 1780, and remained there until the spring of 1782. Although Mr. Jay did not succeed in making a treaty, or obtaining the expected subsidies or assistance from the Spanish court, he was accredited in the usual official forms, and the United States derived from that circumstance the advantage of having their independence acknowledged by another of the most powerful nations of Europe. Spain was not willing to accede to the alliance between France and the United States, for she felt apprehensive, undoubtedly, for her possessions in Florida and Louisiana. She obviously anticipated many of the difficulties that afterwards arose, and refused to grant to the United States the free navigation of the Mississippi, or to establish that river as the western boundary of the United States.

During Mr. Jay's negotiations at Madrid, Spain had no minister or representative in the United States. Mr. Jay left that court in 1782; Mr. William Carmichael, who had been Secretary of Legation, remaining at Madrid as Charge d'Affaires. In July, 1785, a Spanish Charge d'Affaires, Don Diego Gardoqui, was received and accredited by the Continental Congress. Upon the arrival of Gardoqui at Philadelphia, the negotiation was transferred to this country, and Mr. Jay, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was authorized by Congress to treat respecting the boundaries between the United States and the Spanish dominions. The subject was beset with many difficulties, and remained in the hands of the Secretary of State till the dissolution of the Congress of the Confederation in 1789, and the organization of the United States government under the constitution.

After many delays and attempts at negotiation by American commissioners sent to Madrid, Mr. Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Spain, in November, 1791, and arrived in Madrid in 1795. He was sent from London as a special minister to Spain, with instructions from President Washington to propose a settlement. Spain finally made a sacrifice of the limits and the Mississippi, but it was done with the utmost reluctance. It was not till October, 1795, that the treaty was signed. Though Spain had no doubt determined to make the sacrifice in the last extremity, so much delay was again resorted to, that Mr. Pinckney demanded his passports to return to England, where he had been acting as the American minister. This was properly a treaty only of limits and navigation, for it did not contain any commercial regulations. The boundaries both to the South and the West were fixed agreeably to the demands of the United States. It is usually called the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real.

Every step of the negotiations of this country with Spain has been marked with delays and difficulties. It was fifteen years before Spain would consent to define in a treaty the legitimate limits of the United States, and yet the only boundary that could reasonably give rise to controversy, the southern boundary of Georgia, was a very slight obstacle to the termination of the negotiation. After all, this boundary was not drawn, nor the Spanish troops withdrawn, till 1798, three years after the signature of the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real.

Spain was exceedingly opposed the cession of Louisiana by France to the United States in 1803, and showed great reluctance to enter into the territory, which had been ceded by Spain to France in 1800, by a secret treaty, the Spanish authorities continuing in possession of Louisiana until 1803. In the outset, a formal protest was made by the Spanish court against the transfer to the United States, but they were induced in the end to

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withdraw it, and to give consent to the convention of April, 1803, between France and the United States. The very news of the transfer of Louisiana to the United States at first awakened not only surprise, but even indignation in Spain. Spain did not, as it was, yield the whole province without an angry and protracted discussion, which had nearly involved the two countries in a war. Indeed, taken in connection with the suspension of the right of deposit at New Orleans, and the depredations on our commerce, a committee of the House of Representatives in Congress, reported, in January, 1806, that there was ample cause for a declaration of war with Spain.

The difficulties this country has had with Spain respecting boundaries and territories, have been, indeed, remarkable. We may attribute this circumstance in some degree to the ignorance generally existing respecting the countries in description, they never having been surveyed at the time of the various treaties. The discussion respecting the portion of West Florida west of the river Perdido began between the two governments at the time of the cession of Louisiana, in 1803, and was not concluded till 1810, when the Bourbon royal family in Spain having been dethroned, the United States government deemed it imprudent longer to delay enforcing their right. Possession was accordingly taken of that territory by Governor Claiborne, of Louisiana, in 1810, by order of President Madison. The negotiations concerning the eastern as well as the western boundaries of Louisiana, were not only tedious and vexatious, but exceedingly intricate.

After various delays in the negotiations, these matters were finally settled by the treaty signed by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, and Don Luis de Onis, the Spanish Minister, at Washington, February 22, 1819, which treaty was afterwards ratified by the Spanish government. By this treaty, also, Florida was ceded to the United States by Spain as an indemnity for spoliations on American commerce by French privateers either within Spanish jurisdiction or condemned in Spanish ports by French consuls.

The United States had no minister in Spain during the troubles in that country, after 1807. The intercourse was renewed again in 1814 by the appointment of George W. Erving, of Massachusetts, as Minister Plenipotentiary.

The negotiations which resulted in the cession of Florida, in 1819, were conducted with great ability by Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, and Don Onis, the Spanish Minister. Since that period our relations with Spain have been of but little interest, except the communications which have passed between the two governments respecting Cuba, the particulars of which were some time since published in the HERALD, in the documents transmitted by President Fillmore to Congress in July, 1852.

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21 July 1853, 2

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, July 12, 1853.

All about the Slaver Lady Suffolk.

Thanks to the diligence and activity displayed by the correspondents of the NEW YORK HERALD, and their unceasing efforts in following up the track of the vessels, the slave ship Lady Suffolk, or Eclipse, or Mariana, owned by Don Julian Zulueta, the boasting *bon amie* of Queen Christina, and of all the corrupt men about the Spanish court, stands now a fair chance of meeting with her deserts. She has been seized in consequence of informality of her papers by the authorities of Laguna de Terminos, Yucatan. Those authorities, doubtless, will do their duty, and we may rest satisfied that the Lady Suffolk has made her last voyage to the coast of Africa; but, ha! ha! ha! ha! who would ever have dreamed that the British brig of war Daring would visit such an out of the way place as Laguna just in the very nick of time to pounce upon the slaver, as he thought himself secure from molestation, and affording another reason why the authorities of Laguna should act honestly in dealing with this piratical vessel. A circumstance so unexpected never entered poor Don Julian's calculations, that jade Fortune, whose especial favorite he hitherto has been, is becoming fickle, or she never would have permitted such well combined arrangements to be frustrated by the trifling incident noted in the published correspondence from Laguna, which led to that vessel's detection, as stated by the writer to the following effect. Referring to the large ship which had arrived at Laguna, he says:—

The vessel's figurehead represents the goddess Fame, with wings on her back and a trumpet in one hand, a wreath in the other. Both answer the description given of the Lady Suffolk in the New York HERALD of the 6th December last and, no doubt the same vessel, under another name she was built by Messrs. Adams Gray & Son, at Baltimore, and some six months ago taken down to Matel and Bahia Honda (Cuba) by Mr. Gray himself. From Cienfuegos, where she landed upwards of 1,200 slaves, she came here with a sea letter given by the American Consul there.

The circumstances connected with the arrival of this ship at Bahia Honda, a much frequented port, distant barely thirty miles to the westward of Havana, in November last, her stay there of eight days, under the protection of the guns of one of the forts, her heavy armament and crew of eighty men, all sent from Havana by the passenger coasting steamer Sirena, is now notorious to the whole world. It is also equally notorious that she returned to this island from the Mozambique with a cargo of about twelve hundred slaves, which were safely landed, with the connivance of the authorities, at the Ensenada de Cochinos, district of Cienfuegos, on the south. It is also known that in consequence of a debate in the British House of Lords, having reference to the scandalous impunity with which the slave trade is carried on in Cuba, and certain reprisals which are threatened by the British government, a sudden activity had sprung up on the part of these authorities, and a well feigned desire to comply with the treaties, but which, unluckily, had been frustrated by the greatest slave trader of them all having declared that the chief authority of the island and the Lieut. Governor of Cienfuegos had received compensation for granting him permission to introduce his 1,200 African victims, and which statement, it is said, he is determined to adhere to, notwithstanding his confinement in the Fort Cabana, and all the attempts which have been made to induce him to withdraw his accusation.

All these circumstances being matters now of public notoriety, it is useless to occupy your time in repeating them; but as you must naturally wonder under what authority the Mexican Consul in this island could have granted the sea letter which was presented to the authorities at Laguna de Terminos by Capt. Don Jose Gutierrez, the new master of the Lady Suffolk, or Eclipse, or Mariana, upon his arrival from Cienfuegos at that port, it may not be uninteresting to you to know, and at any rate will serve to enlighten you as to how those things are managed in Cuba, and with what a precious set of ——, um, ah—honest people are sometimes compelled to associate.

In the first place, it would be as well to explain to you that after the negroes were landed from the Lady Suffolk, Vinas (the captain), and some forty of his sailors accompanied the slaves, as a sort of escort, from the place of disembarkation to Julian Zulueta's estate, the Alava, whilst the vessel, under the command of the third mate, Gutierrez, and thirty men, was ordered to proceed immediately to Laguna de Terminos, where she duly arrived—Zulueta causing the story of her being scuttled and burnt to be circulated, to draw off the public attention.

A few years ago a little bald headed man, half Mexican, half Spanish, about thirty-eight years of age, under the name of Buenaventure Vivo, made two or three not over successful trips between Cuba and the coast of Africa on slave trading speculations. But having upon one occasion, ran great risk of his neck by being almost captured by a British cruiser, he was filled with fear, and made a solemn vow, in future, never to have anything to do with the slave trade; he accordingly returned to Cuba, and obtained the command of a little Spanish brig called the Emilio, belonging to Don M. Santeuces, and made many lawful voyages between Havana and Sisal, Campeachy. Just before Santa Anna's return to Mexico in 1848, General Basadre was sent by the former on a mission to Yucatan, for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the Governor, Barbachano, in Santa Anna's favor. Gen. Basadre took passage in Capt. Vivo's brig, the Emilio, and he returned also in the same vessel to Havana. Now, this cunning little formerly slave-trading captain made such good use of his being cooped up in his little bit of a cabin with the fat, jolly, good natured old Gen. Basadre, that soon after Santa Anna's return to Mexico in 1848, the excellent Mexican Consul here, De la Vega, a most respectable gentleman, was removed from his office, and, to the astonishment of all Havana, Capt. Vivo was commissioned to reign in his stead. Santa Anna was again in exile; but by dint of most persevering cunning, Vivo kept his consulate, acquainting Santa Anna at Carthagena of everything he heard with regard to affairs in Mexico, and duly informing Gen. Arista in Mexico of all he knew about Santa Anna.

Since the latter has once more been restored to the Presidency, our worthy little Captain has been still more highly promoted. He is now Mexican Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid. The last official act of his Excellency was to furnish the pirate ship Lady Suffolk with false papers to navigate the ocean, for which he received a very handsome *douceur* from his friend Julian Zulueta. A man who knows Vivo well, says the Lady Suffolk is by no means the first vessel, since he was appointed Consul, that he has furnished with similar documents, so that we cannot be surprised that the authorities at Laguna should have found those furnished to her ladyship somewhat informal.

HAVANA, July 12, 1853.

All Newspapers shut out of the Island—Post Office Practices.

The London *Times*, by order of General Canedo, in future will not be admitted into this island to be read by its ever faithful inhabitants. Its publication of the debate on the Cuban slave trade which took place in the British House of Lords, and the killing articles on the same subject, of the 25th and 30th of May, has been too much for General Canedo, so he has determined that hereafter the London *Times* shall be made to keep company with the NEW YORK HERALD, *El Orden de Madrid*, and others *ad infinitum*, in that little room which I have described to you on a former occasion as being the receptacle for all those public journals as are not, in the Captain General's opinion, on a par of respectability with his own paid, slanderous organ, *La Cronica*, of New York.

Upon the arrival of the last mails from New York, some of the letters reached the parties to whom they were addressed, but none of the newspapers. English as well as American were interdicted by his Excellency, and of course were not delivered, but no official order is ever published, warning the people that these journals will not be admitted, and upon application at the post office all the satisfaction received is that the Captain-General had sent an Aid-de-camp to say that the newspapers are not to be delivered, and so it is we are kept in such a state of uncertainty, because to-morrow, perhaps, his Excellency may change his mind, and order them to be delivered, and then, of course, we should regret having given orders to our friends to stop our subscription for such and such newspapers, because they are not admitted here.

As soon as the mails are delivered at this post office, the letters are taken into a private room, where two of the post office clerks are employed in cutting them open with a sharp instrument; and, upon inquiring why the letters were subjected to this mutilation, we were informed that it was done for the purpose of detecting any slips of newspapers inserted between the folds of the letters. It is not the first time that this dishonorable practice has led to very serious frauds. A letter from New York, addressed to a gentleman travelling for pleasure, named Denton, was cut at this post office in the manner described, and a draft in his favor to a very large amount, upon Messrs. Zangroniz & Co., of this city, was abstracted. The bill was presented at the counting-house of the above named parties, who, probably, had never seen Mr. Denton, and the money paid. Soon afterwards Mr. Denton arrived here, found his letter at the post office, but not the draft to which it referred, and upon calling on Messrs. Zangroniz & Co., who certainly were to blame for not taking a receipt from the person to whom they had paid the money, they paid the amount to Mr. Denton. The latter gentleman is now, I believe, in New York. So much for cutting open the people's letters. Mr. Denton left here in the Isabel on the 8th inst.

A very serious accident occurred at the races ——e yesterday. One of the grand stands, upon which were some two or three hundred persons, suddenly gave way. I understand that a number of men were very seriously wounded, and it is feared that some of the cases will result fatally.

Z.

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New York Herald
21 July 1853, 8

Personal Intelligence.

General Walbridge, member of Congress elect from the Third district, after an absence of several weeks in North Carolina, returned to the city yesterday, preparatory to a journey through the West.

Among the distinguished visiters now in Washington are ex-Governor Trousdale, of Tennessee, and Hon. Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, late Secretary of War.

The following names were registered among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel:—Hon. W. L. Sharkey, late U. S. Consul at Havana; Hon. J. B. Macy, Member of Congress Wisconsin; Hon. William Seabrook, Charleston; Hon. W. F. Bartlett, Minnesota; Don Joaquin Larrain, Santiago, Chile; Don Manuel Tarragaval, Valparaiso; Don Marano Botella, Spain; Don Saraga Amera, Cuba; Don Julius Sagaria, Havana; Commodore Robbins, Moses Kemball, James Clark, B. L. Allen, yacht W. S. Thatcher, Boston.

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New York Herald

22 July 1853, 4

PEACE OR WAR—VIEWS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—In his speech at the Metropolitan banquet, Gen. Davis, the Secretary of War, said:—

Then, my friends, I can say that I most cordially rejoice in the manifestations around me, which seem to indicate an increase of the fraternity of nations. For such must be the effect of bringing together men from every quarter of the civilized globe to compare with each other what each has been doing for the advancement of science, what each has contributed to the increased comfort of man. These are contributors to that bond of peace which will hold men together as one brotherhood, and lead them to make this earth what it was designed to be—the home of man in his blessed estate. [Applause.]

This is good, beautiful, affectionate, coming as it does from the chief of the War Department. But at Newark, he was pleased to put in this important qualification.

There was a time when our little constellation shed its beacon light over a small space; that little constellation, however, has continued to shine on, star after star has been added, and now, wherever man raises his hand the brightness of its effulgence may be seen. But, my friends, I am neither a propagandist, nor am I prepared to allow the wars of other nations to interfere with our prosperity. Though peace is our policy, and I trust our destiny, there are greater evils than war; and among those greater evils than war is allowing our flag to become so dim that he who appeals to it for protection, and proclaims himself an American citizen, shall be derided and pronounced as a pirate. [Tremendous applause.]

This looks to us like a gentle rebuke of Mr. Fillmore for quietly permitting the massacre of these fifty Americans at Havana, the unfortunate companions of the unlucky Lopez. But the allusion puzzles us to determine exactly the position of the War Secretary. General Cushing is openly for annexation and progress, war or no war. We have tried it, and he thinks we ought to keep it up all the time. But where is General Davis? Looking to the Gulf of Mexico, is he for peace or for war? We should like to know.

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New York Herald
22 July 1853, 7

THE RECEPTION OF GENERAL QUITMAN,

AT

Red Hook, N. Y., the Place of his Nativity

JULY 18, 1853.

The arrival of Major General John A. Quitman having become known, citizens of the towns of Red Hook and Rhinebeck, formerly the town of Rhinebeck, assembled *en masse*, to the number of several hundred, at the hotel of Stephen Lasher, in the village of Red Hook, to welcome the gallant General at the place of his nativity. A committee was hastily organized, consisting of William Chamberlain, Jacob Benner and James B. Fisk, of Red Hook, and Ambrose Wager and Gouverneur Tillottson, of Rhinebeck, to wait on the distinguished and gallant General, who in a short time returned and presented him in the large dining hall of the hotel, where he was received, on the part of his old friends and neighbors, by John Elseffer, Esq., and welcomed in the following manner. A sketch only can be given. He said:—

SIR—I have the honor, in behalf of the citizens of the towns of Red Hook and Rhinebeck, spontaneously assembled, to tender you a cordial and heartfelt welcome to the place of your nativity. The associations connected with the name of Quitman in this vicinity, owing to the high respect felt for your honored father, and associations of a more recent occurrence connected with the name of Gen. John A. Quitman, make a visit from you to the place of your nativity highly interesting to us. There are many within the hearing of my voice who knew you personally from your youth, and many remember that you, when comparatively but a stripling, with a satchel under your arm, but with a stout heart and a fixed determination, went out from among us and traversed the Alleghanies alone and on foot. Stretching to the outskirts of civilization, you entered into the broad and fertile valley of the West, and, planting yourself in the State of Mississippi, you conducted an honorable professional business, acquiring, by your industry and talents, such a standing that the people of that State conferred upon you the highest offices in their gift, both executive and judicial. Sir, we rejoiced at your success. We hail you this evening also as a citizen and a patriot who, at a sacrifice of domestic and private enjoyments, has defended the honor and dignity of our beloved country. The country witnessed your military career with pride—the friends of your youth looked on with great anxiety and high hope, traversing with you the sandy plains of Mexico, under a tropical sun, passing through their mountain gorges, surrounded by an insidious foe, demolishing the strong holds and fortresses of the enemy, scattering their armies and taking possession of their cities. Yes, sir, and it was our joy that the volunteer brigade under command of General Quitman first entered the city of Monterey, and bore the heat of the battle at the storming of Chepultepec, first broke down the Belen gate, and that your foot, sir, was the first American foot that entered the city of Mexico, and that by your orders the stars and stripes of our glorious Union were unfurled from the Halls of the Montezumas (Cheers.) Sir, we are proud of the fame you have won—we love the men who love their country—we love to honor the men who stand by and honor their country. He said there were many subjects to which he would like to advert. During an absence of thirty four years many changes had been wrought in his native State—the unparalleled growth of our cities and villages—the works of internal improvements carried on mainly by individual enterprize—the progress in agriculture, churches and schools, those great nurseries of freemen—all must convince him that the gentler arts of peace had not been neglected at home while he had been abroad reaping for himself a world-wide fame. We again welcomed him as a citizen by adoption of a Southern State, and though petty jealousies might arise for a time, yet the intelligent men of the North, and the chivalrous men of the South, with an eye to the peculiar interests of each sovereign State, and the reserved rights of each, would preserve the constitution and the Union. (Cheers.)

When the enthusiasm subsided, General QUITMAN responded in substance as follows:—

He expressed the deep emotion with which he now, after so long an absence from his native place, received the welcome congratulations of the friends of his childhood, and of those whose fathers had been the friends of his honored father. The tide of early recollection which overwhelmed him rendered him unable to respond to the complimentary address which had just been uttered by his honored friend, the playmate and companion of his early days. The allusions of his friend had been so personal, that he would be excused in adverting for a moment to himself. He had gone forth from his native place thirty-four years since a portionless adventurer, armed only with the stern energies, the untiring industry and perseverance and the good principles which the fathers of this good old county of Dutchess had imparted to their children. Success had crowned his efforts, as well in his professional as in his civil and military career. Through the vicissitudes of an eventful life in his contest for professional reputation, for civil distinction, and for military fame, his energies had been aroused, his ambition stimulated, and his heart nerved by the fond hope that his name would be honorably mentioned around the firesides of those who now stood about him. In all his wanderings his heart often reverted to the scenes which now surrounded him—to this fair land, unsurpassed in the beauty of its quiet rural landscapes, skirted by picturesque mountain outline which bounds the western horizon. No where was there a fairer land or a better people. He then adverted to the late war, in which he had borne a part. Glorious as were its results, he preferred to contemplate it in its effects upon the public opinion of other countries. It had been said by those who profess to distrust the efficiency of our free and liberal system of government, that while it must be admitted that it was well adapted to a state of peace it would utterly fail in war. Well, we had been compelled to wage an aggressive war with a neighboring people the small standing army which it had been the policy of the government to retain was inadequate to the emergency. The President issued his call for volunteers. At once two hundred thousand men, from all parts of the country, offered their services. The contest was, who should be permitted to go and who obliged to remain. Less than one tenth of this number were required and accepted into the service. They proved themselves not only men but soldiers. He said it had been his lot to command principally volunteers during the war, and it gave him pleasure and pride to say that on many occasions they had shown themselves not inferior to veteran regulars. It was a volunteer brigade that had burst through the strong defences of Monterey, and it was the volunteer division, associated with a brigade of regulars, that had first entered the imperial city of Mexico and planted upon its capitol the glorious stars and stripes of our country. (Cheers.) Who will now say that our institutions are not adapted to a state of war as well as of peace? We have secured the respect of Europe, even our great commercial rival England—that great power upon whose empire it is said the sun never sets—now breaks us with respectful civility. (Cheers.) Yes, he said, John Bull is polite to Young America. (Three cheers.) The valor of our citizen soldiers has secured peace with all nations. We are safe from dangers abroad. He next alluded to other dangers that menaced our system of government. To avoid them was our duty, to preserve our institutions in their purity. The great feature of our system, which distinguishes it from former republics, is its federative principle; it is not a consolidated government, and he trusted it never would be. It consists of sovereign States, by whom as sovereign communities the powers delegated in the constitution have been conferred upon the general government and no other. An absorption of the rights of the States would as certainly destroy that constitution, and with it the Union which it established, as would the separation of the States. We of the South have diverse institutions dissimilar from those of the North; we know that in the federal system we are in the minority; we cannot entrust the control of our peculiar policy to those who do not understand it, and therefore may have prejudices against it, as you would not entrust yours to us. We ask not to interfere with yours; we demand only that we should be permitted to regulate our own. Our safety, as we are in a minority, requires neither more nor less than a faithful adherence to the principles of the constitution, and a strict observance of the reserved rights of the States. A sacred regard to these principles will alone preserve the Union; a systematic disregard of them may destroy it. Let us preserve our glorious Union. Standing here among his countrymen, a native of the Empire State, yet owing his allegiance to, and bound by interest, inclination, and gratitude to a noble and gallant Southern State, in whose bosom he had cast his lot, it was his duty as a candid and honorable man, to say here to the men who rule the destinies of this mighty State, that this Union can only be preserved by a sacred adherence to the mutual engagements entered into between the States in the formation of the constitution. From what he had seen and heard he believed this to be the prevailing sentiment in this, the honored county of his birth, and among those stern freemen who surrounded him who knew how to defend their rights as well as to abstain from violating the rights of others. (Cheers.) He concluded with again returning his thanks for this hearty welcome. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

When the gallant General had concluded his remarks, of which the above is but a meagre outline, Nelson Barnes, a volunteer in the New York regiment, was introduced by Mr. Elseffer to General Quitman. The General gave him a shake with both hands. Their congratulations were hearty and earnest. After a personal introduction to all who had come to testify their respect, Rev. Dr. Strobel submitted a few congratulatory remarks, alluding to his position as successor to and pastor of the congregation of the honored Frederick H. Quitman, D.D.; to the fact that he had succeeded the honored guest of the evening in his early instruction through several schools, it was true, about ten years his junior; and, as if to increase the interest between them, he had become a member of a literary society founded by the General, all which rendered the present meeting highly interesting; and in every relation in which he had heard his name mentioned the same gallant, noble, and honorable bearing which so highly adorns his mature years was accorded to him in youth.

Gouverneur Tillottson, Esq., on the part of a delegation who had arrived from the village of Rhinebeck, was introduced, who alluded to the distinguished civil and military career of Gen. Quitman, the claims that the citizens of his native place held on him, and the respect they bore for his name and fame, and that though he had by adoption become a gallant son of the South, their confidence in him was unshaken, inasmuch as he asked only constitutional and civil rights—rights guarantied by the mutual compact; if he asked less their confidence would be impaired. But because he was true to the place of his adoption, he believed him to be so to the place of his nativity; that his adopted and his native States alike had claims on him and the country at large, and those duties were best discharged by preserving the rights of each sovereign State inviolate, as raising high over the head of sectional and petty feeling the federative, civil and constitutional rights of our great charter and of the Union. To which Gen. Quitman heartily responded, and begged him to testify to the delegation whom he represented, and to his old friends in Rhinebeck, considerations of esteem and regard.

The party partook of a collation, and about ten o'clock the gallant General was conducted to his rooms. Thus closed one of the most interesting and gratifying interviews that has ever been had by the people of this vicinity.

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New York Herald

23 July 1853, 1

Interesting from Washington.

MR. DIX AND THE FRENCH MISSION—COMMISSIONER TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—OTHER APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1853.

It is stated that the appointment of the Hon. John A. Dix to France is to remain in embryo for the present. Owing to strong representations from the South the nomination is to be suspended till after the August elections.

D. S. Gregg has been appointed Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands; John F. Bacon, Consul to Nassau, West Indies; and Isaac T. Golding to Laguayra.

Hon. Alfred Gilmore, Consul to Bordeaux, is in town.

Senator James left this evening.

The deputies of the Rochester Collector will not be acted on until next week.

Messrs. Peyton, Morrow, and Calvert have been appointed to clerkships in the Pension Office.

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New York Herald

23 July 1853, 4

Personal Intelligence.

Colonel Scott, U. S. A., and family, are sojourning at Newport.

M. de Sartiges, Ambassador from France, and suite, arrived in Charleston, S. C., on the 18th inst.

Judge Clayton of Mississippi, lately appointed Consul of the United States at Havana, is at present in Washington, *en route* for Mississippi, to make arrangements for carrying his family to Havana, with a view to the assumption of his official duties at that place.

There is a vague and extremely doubtful rumor afloat in Washington, to the effect that the Hon. Robert J. Walker will delay his departure for China until winter, and that he may not go at all.

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New York Herald
24 July 1853, 2

FRED. DOUGLASS AND GERRIT SMITH—PARTY PROSPECTS.—That enterprising black philanthropist, Frederick Douglass, has been visiting Gerrit Smith, one of our New York delegation elect to the next Congress, and pronounces him an ultra abolitionist, a thorough-going land reformer, an out-and-out Maine liquor law or temperance man, a peace man, a gentleman, a Christian, a statesman, and "a politician without policy," and "a man of honor without pride." And Douglass farther challenges the emissaries of slavery at Washington to touch him if they dare. Now, if all this be true, Gerrit Smith will prove to be the most extraordinary Smith ever sent to Congress, and bating his abolitionism, something of a curiosity in the House of Representatives. And yet, with such a man to re-open the war upon the slavery question, what do we see among the New York democracy? Instead of uniting upon the Baltimore platform, we find them wrangling, like cats and dogs, over the public plunder.

Unless these things are mended, Smith, backed up by Douglass, will break down the New York democracy in the next Congress, and erect upon their ruins, the platform of land reform, the Maine liquor law, and abolitionism. Affairs are drifting in that direction very fast. Douglass knows his man, and is no slouch of a politician. Smith, too, has his policy, whatever his good man Friday may say to the contrary. His policy is to seize upon the first opening in the democratic ranks—to step in between the two factions, and destroy them by a new party, with Seward at the head, Smith in the centre, and Dougl... at the tail. Douglass is right. Gerrit Smith, if he lives, will make a sensation in Washington. Let the hards and softs reflect and tremble. He is in for all the loose materials, at a premium. The Seward whigs are waiting the signal. A new organization of political parties is at hand. Let the friends of the Union prepare to unite. Hard, Smith and Douglass will watch the drift of the parties. The present democratic organization is too rotten to last. The whigs are disbanded. There must be a change. Gerrit Smith is coming, with his new platform. Make way.

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New York Herald
24 July 1853, 2

ANOTHER PLUM TO YOUNG AMERICA.—It is reported from Washington that Mr. John M. Daniel, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, has been appointed Charge d'Affairs to Sardinia, in the place of Hon. R. K. Meade, declined. Mr. Meade is a Southern rights man; but Daniel is the very personification of State rights and Young America, in their most intensified embodiment. Had he been appointed minister to Turkey we should count upon a war between the Porte and the Czar in less than six months, whether the *ultimatissimum* of Nicholas were accepted or rejected. But in Sardinia he must content himself in helping the exiles of Austria to reach this country, or in writing letters for the newspapers. It will be a great relief, however, to the old fogies of Old Virginia to get this young, dashing and untameable salamander out of the way. But what will Gov. Cobb, of Georgia, do? Daniel has read him out of the democratic ranks as a deserter on the false platform of the Union party. Can Mr. Cobb consent to this and take the stump for a secessionist as his successor? Where is Gov. Cobb now?

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New York Herald
26 July 1853, 2

The Sale of Cuba—The Best Bidder.

[From the Kingston (Jam.,) Journal, July 4.]

The Americans still continue to regard Cuba with a covetous eye, and to long for the period when she shall form part of the American Union. The appointment of Senator Soulé as Minister to the court of Madrid, is supposed to have been made in reference more to the annexation of Cuba than to any other circumstance. The idea of purchasing the island from Spain is still cherished, and a portion of the American press seem to think it possible to secure the assent of England, by holding out to the Spanish bondholders in England the prospect of obtaining payment from Spain by means of the sale of Cuba to America. This, we cannot help saying, is a very slender hope, and one upon which our covetous neighbors can hardly be serious in depending. Admitting that Spain has the right to sell Cuba—and this must be done in order to carry out the wish of America to purchase it from her—it follows that she may sell to the highest and best bidder. She would do this as a matter of course, for there is no reason why she may not sell to whom she pleases, or to the parties who may pay the highest price or the most money for the coveted territory. If, then, Spain can sell, and sell to the highest and best bidder—if the question be simply as to how much money she shall obtain for the Queen of the Antilles, the only other question will be, which of the two, England or America, can afford to pay the highest price for her, and will pay that price whatever it may be. It will hardly be doubted that England can afford to bid as high as America for Cuba, and it may be assumed, we think as a fact, that Spain would be willing to give England the preference, in the event of her making up her mind to sell. But there are the Spanish bondholders in England. How would they act? Bank of England notes, or British sovereigns, would answer them quite as well as American bills, or eagles, and if they are to give "tick," they are just as likely to trust John Bull as Brother Jonathan. In this way, then, or through the instrumentality of the Spanish bondholders, the chance for America is very slender, or no better than that for England. But it is thought by one American paper at least, or it pretends to think, that the result of British deliberations upon this very knotty point, of who shall own Cuba, will be, that America ought to do so. The reasons urged why Cuba should belong to America are just those which would induce England to prevent the latter from obtaining possession of her, and if Cuba never belongs to America until England sets herself to work to procure her annexation, it is more than probable the union never will take place. The matter stands thus, and no sophistry can alter it. America anxiously desires to annex Cuba. Territorial aggrandisement is the avowed policy of the present government of that country. England has no wish to possess Cuba, but will do all in her power to prevent her from being annexed to America. Her policy, therefore, will be to assist Spain in keeping possession of Cuba, and she will endeavor to prevail upon her to put an end to slavery in that island. It is true it will be a difficult task to prevail upon the Spanish government to prevent the importation of slaves for the future, and to take measures for putting an end to slavery itself. But it is not less true, that the desire of America to possess by fair or foul means that important appendage of the Spanish crown, will forward the views and endeavors of the British government. We have seen that to some extent this is the case already. The late discussion in the House of Lords leave no doubt that the American attempts upon Cuba have induced the Spanish government to listen with more attention than it has hitherto done, to the representation of the British Minister at Madrid, whilst the determination of the late Captain General of Cuba to expose all the circumstances connected with the prosecution of the slave trade in the island, which led to the dissolution of the Cortes, must tend to give force and effect to his remonstrances. These circumstances have doubtless had their effect upon the Cabinet at Washington, and led to the late appointment to the Spanish Court. The *Herald* may attempt to throw dust into the eyes of the public, and to make it appear to be the interest of England to promote the annexation of Cuba to America. There is little reason, however, for believing that England will assist in depriving an old ally of one of her finest colonies, or in playing the game of America, and her greedy, grasping government, in procuring the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

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New York Herald

26 July 1853, 4

THE MISSION TO FRANCE—IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

Several months ago, our special correspondent at Washington announced that General Dix had been agreed upon as Minister to France. Since that time the question has been a mystery. It is now said that General Dix only consented to accept the sub treasury as a temporary relief to the President till he could hit upon somebody else to take the place; and some of the Washington newsmongers are quite confident that he is still the man for France, and that he knows it. But it is further reported that the appointment of this minister will not be proclaimed till after the August elections, for fear of damages in Kentucky and Tennessee. This would seem to point at General Dix and the Buffalo platform. Can the Washington *Union* give us the required information upon these points? Is General Dix to be the Minister to France?—has his appointment been resolved upon, and is it withheld from publication for the present, for fear of damages in Kentucky and Tennessee? We can hardly believe it; but how is it?

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New York Herald

27 July 1853, 1

From Washington.

MINISTER SOULE—BORDEAUX CONSULSHIP—THE CASE OF CAPT. SCHAUMBURG—THE TURKISH MISSION—APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER TO FRANCE POSTPONED, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1853.

Minister Soulé left here this afternoon.

Hon. David T. Disney, of Ohio, Gov. Lane, of Md., and Professor Eaton, of the North Carolina gold mines, are in town.

Col. Paine, of Rochester, is here, relative, it is said, to the Bordeaux Consulship.

The case of Capt. Schaumburg, for shooting Mr. Fuller, is now in the hands of the jury, who are likely to keep it awhile.

Mr. Marsh, our Minister to Constantinople, is said to be finishing a book, and this is given as a reason why no appointment has been made in his place. Aspirants for the Turkish mission profess gratification that a democratic administration gives an old federalist the opportunity to enlighten them with his pen.

Five pieces of elegant parlor furniture belonging to the late Vice President King, were to-day purchased for the executive mansion, at the price of $600.

It is confidently believed here that the French mission will be kept open until Congress meets, and that Mr. Dix will not fill it then.

A large number of Pennsylvania democratic politicians are here, *en route* for the Harrisburg convention.

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New York Herald

28 July 1853, 4

Affairs in Washington.

THE GARDNER CASE AGAIN—APPOINTMENTS—MOVEMENTS OF OFFICE-SEEKERS, ETC, ETC.

WASHINGTON July 27, 1853.

A motion was made in court this morning by the counsel for Dr. Gardner, to continue the case, on the ground that there was no prospect of the return of the Mexican Commission at present. The Court declined, because the Commission was daily expected.

Senator Chase, and Col. R. M. Harrison, Consul to Jamaica, are here.

Mr. S. Harker has been appointed Mail Agent on the New Haven and New London road.

J. Oliphant, recently removed from the office of Register of the Treasury, has been restored.

Charge Seibels has left Washington.

Col. Paine, of Rochester, left here for New York this evening, accompanied by Mr. Parker, Chief Sachem of the Senecas.

Judge Smith, of California; Judge Potter, of Ohio; and Capt. Duperu, who made the gallant charge on the national bridge in Mexico, are in town. The latter has been suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, but is recovering. He is spoken of for a handsome consulship.

It is understood here that the squadron sent to the fishing grounds is intended to be permanent.

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New York Herald
29 July 1853, 2

Serenade to Hon. Pierre Soule at Washington—His Speech.

A number of the admirers and friends of Mr. Soulé, from the different sections of the Union, determined some days since to manifest their high regard for his brilliant talents by a farewell serenade upon the eve of his departure for Spain. This purpose was carried into effect in handsome style on the 25th inst. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, the company, accompanied by the Marine Band, proceeded to Mr. Soulé's residence, where that celebrated band "discoursed sweet music" in their finest style. Upon the enthusiastic response to "three cheers to Mr. Soulé," he came forward to the door, when he was received with another hearty round of cheers. Mr. A. G. Haley, of Mississippi, then advanced and delivered an address, which was responded to by Mr. Soulé in the following speech:—

Fellow Citizens—I will not, I hope, be deemed too immodest if I should thank you for this flattering and so entirely unlooked for manifestation of your kind feelings towards me. That there be but little, if anything, in the obscure labors which it may have been my lot to perform while in the public service to deserve and attract your commendations, is no reason why I should not readily acknowledge the fond partiality which prompted their utterance, and elicited the cheering gratulations by which you were pleased to acclaim them. Nor am I less gratified at having heard the sentiments so nobly expressed by the eloquent and fervid speaker who has just addressed me in your behalf. They are sentiments peculiarly characteristic of that school much reviled, and now triumphant, school to which he, you, and I belong—a school most considerate in its progressive and elevated tendencies, whatever may have been said of it by its detractors, and blending harmoniously its reverence for the good and great things accomplished in the past, with those lofty aspirations through which it seeks to grasp and master the future. Most welcome are also the counsels and instructions with which you would arm my experience, in anticipation of the difficulties and dangers which I may have to encounter in the discharge of the delicate and arduous duties intrusted to my discretion and fidelity. They shall all be religiously attended to and observed; for while my retirement from the councils of the nation can create no gap which thousands throughout this happy land were not able to fill, with more advantage to the common weal than any effort of mine could ever realize, the support and encouragement which I derive from those sympathies extended to me wherever I come in contact with the people, induce the confidence that I may not be unequal to the high trust reposed in me, nor quite unsuccessful if I should ever have to vindicate the principles so bravely laid down in that unequalled State paper which inducted this administration into power. Mine, however, is a mission of conciliation and justice, interfering with no interests or claims that be the best entitled to consideration or respect embracing no wild scheme of diplomatic prowess but incessantly holding in view that nations, like individual men, have rights which should, under no contingency, be surrendered—a dignity to preserve, and an honor to defend, which could not be polluted without bringing them into contempt, disgrace, and ruin. You have alluded to the glories which have, in times gone by, adorned the history of the nation to which I am sent as your representative and minister, expressing, at the same time, an abiding hope that, at no very distant day, she might be herself again; but, while you thus do merited honor to her past and her future, are you not wanting in justice to her present? Know you not that there are proud and mighty spirits in her midst who would not shrink from any emergency which her condition at this time might bring forth, and who generously strive to retrieve her fortunes and to restore her to the proud position which she once held among the great powers of the world? With equal appropriateness and felicity have you spoken of this, our beloved country, as the land of the oppressed; and truly it is so—for you have a living illustration of the protection which it affords to the persecuted and the helpless, in the poor wanderer, torn away from his native home, and cast, by the ruthless hand of tyranny, upon strange and distant shores, now returning to the country from which he came an exile, clothed with the highest honors, as if to evidence what democratic institutions can work out for the humblest merit in this "mighty refuge of hunted freedom!"

But I am trespassing upon the proprieties of the occasion. With renewed acknowledgments do I stretch towards you the hand of unaffected friendship, offering to that bountiful Providence which holds in its charge the destinies of men and nations my most fervent prayers for the prosperity and greatness of this republic, and for the welfare and happiness of you all.

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New York Herald
29 July 1853

GEN. ARISTA AND THE ANNEXATION FORGERY.—THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER AND THE HERALD.—Our cotemporaries of the *Commercial Advertiser* in republishing from the HERALD of Wednesday the Arista correspondence, genuine and spurious, upon the subject of the annexation of Mexico, are somewhat perplexed concerning the origin of the forgery. They ask for further information upon several points and are very particular and precise in their specifications, as will appear from the following extract from their leader of Wednesday afternoon. They say that:—

There is, however, something connected with this matter which ultimately concerns the press and people of the United States. How came that forged letter into circulation here, in connection with the genuine letter to which it was professedly a reply? The sentences respecting annexation, which appear in the spurious letter from Arista, are the work of a translator somewhere. The HERALD gives the following statement:—

It will be observed that the reply of General Arista to the Minister of War is dated the 5th of May—the day of the month on which the British steam packet regularly leaves Vera Cruz for Havana, *en route* to England. The forged annexation letter, we presume, must have been published at Havana after the departure of the steamer from that port, or at least so near its departure as to cut off the opportunity of a refutation at that point. The consequence was that the forgery as published in the *Diario de la Marina* was widely circulated in this country and in Mexico in advance of the genuine document. Our translation from the *Diario* was also given in good faith; because that paper, however violent and vulgar it may be occasionally, we have always considered a journal not only of considerable authority, but of some respectability.

Now, if the editor of the HERALD himself translated the document from the *Diario*—in other words, if the translation was made in the office of the HERALD from a number of that paper—it would be clear that the fraud was perpetrated either by some one on board the British steamer, which is scarcely probable, on the passage between Vera Cruz and Havana, or that it was perpetrated in the office of the Havana paper. But either by design or through inadvertance the language employed by the HERALD may be understood in two different senses; either that the translation was made here, or that it was sent from Havana as a *bona fide* translation from the *Diario*, and "given in good faith" to the HERALD's readers. Meaning no impertinent or improper interference in our contemporary's business, and being sincere and earnest in the reasons about to be assigned for the inquiry, we wish the HERALD would distinctly say whether the translation was made by itself at New York, or whether it was received, as a translation, from Havana. If the latter, then it is plain that the disgraceful fraud was practised by the Havana journal; that because of the vigilant supervision of the press there, it was probably committed with the knowledge, if not by the order, of the government; and conclusions would follow which would justify all that has been written about the petty tyranny, dishonorable tricks, meanness and duplicity of the Cuban government.

We opine, however, that the HERALD will scarcely assert that the version of Arista's letter which it published was a translation made in its office, from the *Diario* of a date which it will assign. But as here is a clear case of forgery somewhere, and of bold imposition upon the American press and American people—not equalled by the frauds practised by the Cuban junta when it supplied the press with false manifestoes—we will ask the HERALD's aid in another way. So many facts have been exaggerated and falsified, so many positive falsehoods have been circulated here, professedly coming from Havana, that we should like to detect their source. We know some things connected with "Havana correspondence" that cause us to treat it with very general disregard, and one of the editors of the *Express*, who has examined the matter for himself, has opened the eyes of many respecting the sources whence such "correspondence" is derived. That the mass of such correspondence is unworthy of confidence—is, in fact, a fraud upon the American public—is plain from these facts. These professed letter writers incessantly complain that it is not safe to post letters reflecting upon the government—that all letters suspected are opened or read by the authorities, especially those to and from the United States, while the very fact that such letters "from Havana" are as plentiful as blackberries in July and August, gives a full contradiction to these averments.

And further, so far from lying in the post office subject to espionage, letters for the United States do not go through the Havana post office at all, but are confided at once to the agents of the vessel that is to carry them and are by him kept and put on board.

But to return. Here is a case, one of a series, of palpable fraud upon the press and public of the United States. The reputation of the HERALD, and of every other New York journal is concerned. If the Cuban government committed the fraud, let the public know it. If the *Diario* contained that version which the HERALD gave of General Arista's letter, let the HERALD say so, and all will know how to treat the *Diario's* outgivings in future. If otherwise, and any of the correspondents employed by the New York press have played a trick upon the public, let it be exposed. It has been openly asserted that one of the two New York correspondents in Havana is paid to serve the cause of filibusterism, and the "correspondence" favors the idea. But will the New York press, just for the sake of publishing an exciting story now and then, be content to become the organs—the mere workman's tools—of such persons as control their correspondents? The HERALD boasts of its independence, and sometimes demonstrates it. Will it now come forward and uncover, as it can, if it will, the whole system of that correspondence, which, employed by persons interested in promoting filibusterism, imposes upon the public through the press, whether the press is a party to the imposition or not? It really is high time for the newspapers of this city to occupy their just position, and frown down, with united determination, that system which is becoming more and more prevalent, of accomplishing unworthy objects by putting into circulation forged documents, or supplying the press with correspondence that is in the main fictitious, and that is always partial and unfair. Journalism requires reform in this particular.

We answer with pleasure these demands of our cotemporary, from the courteous terms of sincerity in which they are made. Upon the first inquiry, if the editors of the *Commercial*, on turning to the *Diario de la Marina* of May 11, should there find the forged letter in Spanish, attributed to General Arista, upon the subject of the annexation of Mexico, we presume they will be satisfied. In that case, too, their animadversions upon the despicable tricks of the government of Cuba, will have been, perhaps, most justly applied. It is a reasonable presumption that the object of the authors of this forgery was to strengthen Santa Anna in Mexico by the destruction of Arista. This presumption is fair, because Santa Anna is suspected of the ultimate intention of restoring Mexico back to her ancient allegiance to the Spanish crown, which is a consummation very much desired, no doubt, by the Spanish authorities of Cuba.

With regard to the Cuba correspondence of the New York press, there may be some ground for the doubts, the fears, and the honest indignation of the *Commercial*. As far as the NEW YORK HERALD is concerned, however, we can frankly say that, to the very best of our knowledge and belief, our Cuba correspondence is genuine, and a *bona fide* summary of the news of the island, entirely free from any connection or connivance with the Cuban junta here and their emissaries in Havana. Our contributors everywhere are instructed to tell the truth, to describe things as they are, and to give the most reasonable and impartial views of passing events. If we detect an impostor, or a designing fellow, among our correspondents, using this journal as an instrument for the accomplishment of his own individual or partizan objects, *filibustero* or otherwise, he is promptly dismissed. Aiming at the truth, and at justice to all men and all parties, we cannot tolerate any imposition or dishonest juggling with our readers.

Justice to that public confidence which the HERALD so largely enjoys, not less than a disposition fairly to answer the reasonable demands of the *Commercial*, will justify the express application of these remarks to the letters which we publish from time to time from our correspondents in the island of Cuba. There may be, for all that we know, letter writers at Havana for certain New York journals, who are in the pay of the Cuban junta; and there may be others acting as the subsidized defenders of the Spanish authorities. We have nothing to do with either class. It is to be hoped that the guilty parties on both sides, if such there are, will confess, repent, and do better for the future. Otherwise, we may be compelled to assume the responsibility of ferreting out and exposing the obnoxious offenders to the public condemnation.

But enough. If our neighbors of the *Commercial* are satisfied concerning the HERALD, the annexation forgery, and the unscrupulous political tricks of the Cuban authorities, we are relieved. And if, for the future, our cotemporaries will be a little more vigilant concerning past and passing events, they will find it very much to their advantage. See the *Diario* of the 11th of May.

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New York Herald
30 July 1853, 1

BANQUET TO GENERAL QUITMAN.

SPEECHES OF GENERAL QUITMAN—EARL OF MOUNTCASHEL, GENERAL SANDFORD, ETC.

After the ceremonies of presenting the commissions to the officers of the New York Volunteers were over, the company adjourned to a sumptuous banquet in the ladies' ordinary at the Astor House, which had been provided by the New York Volunteers in honor of General Quitman. About one hundred sat down to the banquet, where everything was provided that the palate could desire. Major General Sandford presided upon his right sitting the guest of the evening, General Quitman, and upon his left General Ward and the Earl of Mountcashel.

Bloomfield's Brass Band was in attendance, and played some of their most excellent music. The delicacies which loaded down the tables were associated with delicious wines, the quality of which was fully tested by the company. After good service had been done to the eatables the champagne bottles began to creak, and their introduction was associated with toasts and speaking, as follows:—

The first regular toast—The President of the United States. (Drank with appropriate honors).

The second regular toast—The Governor of the State of New York. (Three cheers, and music by the band).

Third Regular Toast—General Sandford, in proposing this toast, said:—

Gentlemen are particularly honored, in being favored to night with the presence of one who fully appreciates the honor done to the New York Volunteers by the State of New York. New York is proud of Gen. Quitman, and nobly has he won the State's esteem. (Cheers.) The soldier who led our gallant army up the heights of Chepultepec, amid bristling bayonets, so much to the glory of himself and country, is before us. (Loud cheers.) I will not, gentlemen, detain you to narrate heroic deeds of the Mexican campaign. I give you "General Quitman."

This toast was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. When the applause had subsided

GEN. QUITMAN rose, and with much emotion responded to the sentiment as follows:—Mr. President and Gentlemen—I scarcely know how to answer such an enthusiastic compliment as that which you have just paid me. Since I have seen upon this occasion my old comrades, standing up to receive the honors of this mighty State, for their deeds in the late glorious war, I feel almost overcome by my own feelings. The recollections of the past press upon my senses, and sink deep into my soul. I rejoice to see the State of New York bestowing these honors upon her worthy sons.

I rejoice at it as a State rights man. (Loud applause.) It was gratifying to me, for I have been present upon this occasion for the purpose of seeing the honorable gentlemen present receive the honors which gratitude has bestowed upon them this evening. I hope the time may come when the true history of the war will be written, in which the officers bore so conspicuous a part, whom we have met this night to honor. I don't think the history of any war will show a campaign more glorious than the one from the time General Scott left Vera Cruz until he planted our flag upon the Halls of the Montezumas. (Great cheering.) I feel also gratified for being present upon this occasion, because here, to-night, I have met gallant friends from the South, who stood by me, true and faithful, during some of the trying times of the Mexican campaign. I speak as to my gallant aid de camp, Captain Lovell. (Cheers for Lovell.) Also, of Col Regardus (cheers) and others. And I may, also, do myself the honor to say, that I feel gratified in seeing before me the gallant colonel of your regiment who so nobly led at the storming of Chepultepec, Colonel Burnett. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, while I look upon this gallant band of officers, some pensive recollections will arise of the past. Many, who but a short time ago stood among us, are now no more on earth. There is a delicacy in my alluding to my own course with the Mexican war, but as Napoleon said, "it is honorable to say, I have been at Austerlitz; it is honorable to say, I have been at Borodino," so I contend that it is honorable for any one who has performed any part, however humble, to say he has been in the war with Mexico. All nations are liable to engage in war; and when that time comes, to whom, I ask, does our government look except to the citizen soldiery. Our government is a glorious system. It has astonished the world heretofore. For meeting the most powerful nation on the earth, we must look to the citizen soldiery. (Applause.) I will conclude my remarks by saying that this State has set the example of regarding her meritorious sons, who have undertaken the perils of glorious war. I know that other States have done the same thing, and among them I might mention South Carolina, as conferring great honors upon her soldiers. (Three cheers for South Carolina.) I will close by saying, that if ever again it shall be my lot to be engaged in the service of my country, I cannot desire to be associated with braver officers than now stand around me. I give you this sentiment—"The First Regiment of the New York Volunteers; a part of the glorious army who planted the flag of the country upon the capital of the enemy. They are well worthy of the honors bestowed upon them."

Col. BURNETT spoke briefly—I cannot allow such a toast as has just been read, to pass without some remark. Yet, there are others more able to do so than myself. I can only return thanks for the flattering language used towards myself and brother officers.

Fourth toast—The foreign nations in alliance with the United States.

Mr. MATHEWS, H. B. M. Consul to Pennsylvania, responded. He said: General Sandford, I am not little prepared to respond to this toast. Regarding the foreign governments to which you have alluded, I know so little, that I am not justified in doing more than merely offering thanks. I claim but little knowledge of the arguments of the great question now going on in the East. But in regard to my own country, I, should say, I should be unworthy of her, and the confidence of her Majesty Victoria, if I should hesitate to acknowledge the general desire to encourage the good feeling which exists between your country and my own; I regret deeply the nobleman whose willing services were selected to represent my nation in your great exhibition is not present on this occasion. Gentlemen, you must forgive us if we, of England, also feel proud in the honor and glory of your deeds; our own pulse beats more quickly when we hear the praises of Scott, and we well know that the charge which crowned the victory in Mexico was given in our own native tongue. I shall close by wishing you the good fortune of always being able to enumerate among your naval officers a Stockton, or a Perry, and among your commanders a Scott, or a Quitman. (Loud cheers.)

Fifth toast.—The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Hon. MIKE WALSH being called upon, in a few remarks, gave way to General Ward as the senior member.

General WARD asked to be excused.

6th toast—The Senate and Assembly of the State of New York.

Senator WILLIAMS responded, and closed a few appropriate remarks with the sentiment:—The defenders of our country.

7th toast—The foreign commissioners, to the industrial exhibition of all nations in the city of New York, and to our foreign guests to night.

Earl of MOUNTCASHELL responded. He closed with the sentiment:—General Sandford and the military of New York.

General SANDFORD eloquently returned thanks, and said in the course of his remarks, that the citizen soldiery of New York were organized more for peace than war, but flew to arms when their country called.

8th regular toast—The press, the conservatory of freedom.

Hon. D. D. TAYLOR responded as follows:—The Press of this country stands as a monument to the perpetuity of our institutions. The foreigner when he arrives in our city, will first have his ears saluted by the cries of the press, and, if he calls upon the cabman in his morning walk, he in nine cases out of ten, finds him reading the news. I was glad to hear the words spoken by our foreign friend, who for the first time trod our soil to day, I hope he will find that our course is upward and onward. I will close by giving you the sentiment:—"The Pen and the Sword, may they ever be allied in the cause of Justice, Liberty, and Patriotism."

9th toast—The Army and Navy of the United States.

Capt. EDSON responded for the navy; Major Sprague for the army.

10th toast—Gen. Winfield Scott—Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States and Conqueror of Mexico. (Long and tremendous cheering.)

Col. ROBERT WHEAT eloquently replied.

11th toast—The City of New York.

JOHN COCHRAN, Esq., replied.

12th toast—The Judiciary.

This was responded to by Judge Daly.

The audience then dispersed, all gratified with the merited compliment which they participated.

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New York Herald
30 July 1853, 1

The New York Volunteers.

PROMOTION OF THE OFFICERS.

A large meeting convened last evening at the Astor House, upon the occasion of brevetting the officers of the first regiment of New York Volunteers, in pursuance with an act of the Legislature, passed the 24th of June last. The tattered banners of the company, which were by them borne so triumphantly, where the balls flew thickest, dowing death the fastest, were displayed in the room, in honor of the occasion. Among the distinguished gentlemen present, we are able to note the following:—Major-General Quitman, of Miss.; Colonel Burnett, Judge Advocate General Elijah Ward, General A. Ward, Major General Eaton, of Tennessee; Sir John Acton; the Earl of Mountcashel, Ireland; the Hon. Mr. Moore, also of Ireland; Mr. Mathew, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Pennsylvania; Major General C. W. Sandford, Major Pitcher, Captain Fairchilds; the Indian Chief, Do ne ho-ga-na, Grand Sachem of Six Nations; Hon. Mike Walsh and John Wheeler, M. C. from this city; Judges Campbell, Charles P. Daly, and others.

About nine o'clock, the company was called to order, when the officers of the Volunteers were addressed as follows, by the Judge Advocate, General ELIJAH WARD:—

I receive, with deep sensibility, in behalf of myself and the officers of my regiment, this honor and evidence of kindness and good feeling on the part of the Executive and Legislature of our State. I avail myself of this occasion, to thank the commander-in-chief for the kind feelings expressed by him towards my command, in presenting through you these evidences of the high appreciation of the people of this great State, for the services we have rendered, and to thank you, sir, for the very complimentary manner in which you have alluded to the conduct of the regiment during the war with Mexico. You have said, with much force and truth, that it is not the policy of our republic, to retain in service in time of peace, a large standing army; and in doing so you have paid a high compliment to the army which we do retain in service, and to its nursery in the highlands of the Hudson. It does not become me, as a graduate of the Military Academy of West Point, and as one who has served in that army, to say more than to thank you for the allusion you have made to that noble institution, and to the soldiers who have been nurtured there. We find another element in our corps, from the ranks of the citizen soldiery of this State, which aided and contributed much to establish its character and discipline, and it is gratifying to me to hear testimony upon this occasion to the fact, that we derived from citizen soldiers many of our most energetic, effective and useful officers. The distinguished gentleman to whom you have alluded, and who commanded our division, was himself a citizen soldier, in whom we found all those qualities that adorn the citizen, whilst he proved himself equally eminent as a gallant and skilful general. Your allusion to the tattered folds of our colors, brings to mind the sad reflection, that they have followed more than half of our comrades to their last resting place, who should be with us to night to share these honors. On the part of the living, I may confidently say in conclusion, that should our country again require our services in the field, we shall ever be ready to rally under that flag, and, prompted by the remembrance of the distinguished reception and generosity of the corporate authorities of the city of New York, and the honors conferred by the government of the state, and our fellow citizens generally, we would endeavor to perform our duty.

At the conclusion the Judge Advocate, Colonel BURNETT, received the commissions, and with much feeling responded, as follows:—

COLONEL BURNETT AND OFFICERS OF THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The Legislature of the State of New York, by an act passed June 17, 1853, authorized the Commander-in-Chief to confer upon you brevet rank for gallant services, performed with your regiment, in the several battles in which it was engaged, in the late war with Mexico. The commissions issued in compliance with the law have been prepared, and the agreeable duty of delivering them devolves upon me. I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to present them in person, and at the same time to express to you the great and sincere gratification he feels in being instrumental in presenting these evidences of the high regard and respect entertained by the people of our State for your gallant conduct on the battle field, in defence of our country's rights. I discharge with great pleasure the duty thus imposed. Our volunteer service always has been, and is one of the most important and interesting features in the structure of our political system, and deserves all possible encouragement from our general and state governments. The citizens of this country entertain a deep-seated prejudice against a large standing army—it has arisen from the admonition conveyed in the history of other nations—it dates from the earliest period in our existence as a government, and has grown and strengthened with its rapid and unparalleled growth. Our distant position from the powerful nations of the old world, and the ready and cheerful obedience of our citizens to the laws, render a large permanent army unnecessary. In its place, however, we have all the elements essential to create, at any moment, an army, adequate for the greatest exigencies of the government. Those elements are to be found among those brave, skilful and scientific officers, now in our regular service, many of whose names are already high on the scroll of fame—in the military academy, the nursery of the highest order of military science, tactics, and knowledge, and in the patriotic devotion of our citizens. The commencement of each war in which our country has been engaged, has witnessed a large body of our citizens, of all classes, professions and business, leaving their ordinary avocations for the public service, and the return of peace, their retirement to the quiet and peaceful pursuits of private life. In glancing at the importance of the volunteer system, the numerous instances in which it has been brought into requisition, and the gallantry and bravery of the volunteers, it must be regarded as a singular fact that Congress has never granted to the President of the United States the power to confer brevets upon this branch of the service. The President has only power to brevet upon commissions from the authority of the President and Senate; and as the commissions of the volunteers emanate from the State which sends them, they are debarred from sharing in those marked distinctions and honors which constitute, next to serving his country, and the approbation of the people, the highest reward of the soldier. This act of the Legislature is intended to remedy, as far as practicable, this defect, and to honor a body of her brave and gallant volunteers, and it is the first time in the history of our great State that these honors have been conferred. The people of the State witnessed with pride your promptness to volunteer in the late war, your bravery and gallant conduct in the several battles in which it was your good fortune to participate. They, and generations to follow, will always contemplate with gratification that part of the Mexican campaign in which you shared; but both, the one beginning at Palo Alto, and ending at Buena Vista, and the other commencing at Vera Cruz and ending in the surrender of the city of Mexico, these campaigns are now familiar to us all; but as they recede in the distance, the actors and the present generation gone, and have become a matter of history, they will stand out upon its page in bold relief, with undimmed brilliancy, and their influence be felt in coming times and events, and the names associated with them will continue to live in the deep affection of the American people. Upon the part your command shared it is unnecessary to dwell, but were it otherwise, I see here to night one, who, from actual observation, is more competent and whose presence adds interest to the occasion—that is, your gallant commander and first American Governor of Mexico, Major General Quitman. For my own part, I shall simply say, that it is glory enough and sufficient for you, that after the bloody charge at Churubusco, in which you battled side by side with the noble South Carolinians, you were the first to plant your flag upon the enemy's position upon the causeway—among, if not the first to unfurl it up from the castle of Chapultepec, and first among the columns that entered the conquered city of Mexico. Your tattered banners are mute but eloquent emblems in behalf of the efficient services of your regiment. Admiration for gallant deeds is alike common to all ages, classes and conditions. The public pulse is trembling alive to a love of country, and all that adds to national greatness, and he who serves his country faithfully, maintains its honor, and adds to its fame and glory, is certain to be rewarded for his patriotic actions by the approbation and admiration of his countrymen. The State and city have not been unmindful of your services. The evidence lies in the acts and joint resolutions of the Legislature, and the brilliant reception extended to you upon your return, and other acts done by the municipal authorities. In conclusion, I now deliver to you these brevet commissions, and in so doing I feel a deep conviction that should your country further demand your services, it will find you ready and willing to meet her call; and that at the close of another campaign you will have added to the laurels you now wear.

When the Colonel had ended he distributed the promotions awarded as follows:—

Col. Ward B. Burnett, to be Brevet Brigadier General.
Lieut.-Col. Jas. C. Burnham, to be Colonel.
Major Garret Dykeman, to be Lieutenant Colonel.
Captain Morton Fairchild, to be Major.
Captain Alfred W. Taylor, to be Major.
Captain A. Farnsworth, to be Major.
Captain G. Bolivar Hall, to be Major.
First Lieut Jas. S. McCabe, to be Captain.
First Lieut. Israel Miller, to be Captain.
Second Lieut. W. H. Browne, to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Henry Gaines, to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Thos. J. Rogers, to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Henry Duenberry, to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Hypolite Dardonville, to be First Lieut.
Second Lieut. Carl Becher, to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Chas. S. Cooper, to be First Lieutenant.
Second Lieut. David Doremus, to be First Lieutenant.

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New York Herald
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The New Slave Trade in Cuba.

If there was a subject with which we believed ourselves thoroughly familiar, that subject was assuredly the slave trade in Cuba. A few days ago we would have laughed at any one who would have promised us new facts, bringing to light a new phase of the system. But Canedo is one of those indefatigable men who are never tired of furnishing us with material for articles. No sooner has he been excoriated on one side than he turns the other to the scourger. British squadrons may prevent his satiating his avarice at the expense of the negroes; but their vigilance is no match for his cupidity; and a fair substitute for the Africans can be found on the American coast. Nor does he present any striking contrast to his friends and protégés in this respect. The slave dealers of Cuba stick at nothing. Money they must have; and if money can be procured by stealing men and women and selling them into slavery, it matters very little to the humane and enlightened Cuban what blood flows in their veins, or from what shore they are taken. Were the dread of vengeance once removed from their minds, we should have Cuban pirates landing on the coasts of Maine or Massachusetts, kidnapping women and children and selling them on the plantations, by and with the consent and approval of his Excellency the Captain General, Valentin Canedo.

Most of our readers are familiar with the peninsula of Yucatan, which juts out from the north of Belize into the Mexican gulf. A classic interest has been shed upon the locality by the discoveries of Stephens; and the heroic valor and unconquerable independence of the natives have added an additional attraction to the Greece of America. For upwards of two hundred years Mexico has spent her strength in endeavoring to subdue them; but, unlike their brethren of the north, the Indians of Yucatan have retained so much of their native mettle and perseverance as to baffle the most formidable attempts at conquest. A temporary lull in the never ending hostilities between Mexico and her turbulent province, has always been followed by a furious burst of warfare; and though the peninsula is laid down on the map as forming part of Mexico, though the Republic does exercise rights of sovereignty in the ports, it would be wandering very wide of the truth to designate the inhabitants of the interior as her subjects. As a race, the Yucatan Indians have borrowed little from their more civilized foes. They retain nearly all the characteristics of the savage: are bold, persevering, unalterably attached to their native land, and undaunted in its defence. Their Christianity is a clumsy compromise between Catholicism and paganism. In fine, though possessing the usual cunning of the Indians in war, they are easily overreached by the superior tact and skill of the white men.

Such is the race from which one of the largest slavedealers of Havana proposes to supply the deficiency which the stringent measures of Great Britain have created in the annual import of slaves. By means of an agent at Belize, this worthy merchant has been in the habit of buying up small lots of Indians along the coast, at remarkably moderate rates. Twenty-five dollars was all that his conscience would allow him to pay for a man; women were worth seven dollars less; and boys and girls fetched rather more than fat hogs. A comparison of these rates with the market prices in Cuba, will show that this excellent dealer was not far wrong when he styled the operation—"*un especulation magnifico.*" We can well conceive his wrath when he heard of the summary fashion in which his Belize agent had been arrested by the British authorities. The poor fellow had only succeeded in kidnapping a sorry hundred and thirty of the Yucatanese and was on the threshold of the fortune which was to crown his efforts. A few months longer, and his coffers would have been full. Alas! for the frailty of human purposes! The English one day got hold of the kidnapping agent, and popped him into jail. As soon as the affair got wind, Santa Anna was straightway seized with a violent fit of affection for his rebellious subjects in Yucatan, and fulminated a furious letter to his representative at Havana, insisting on the immediate suppression of the traffic, and the restoration of the captives.

Whether Santa Anna would have taken the initiative, and forwarded a remonstrance to Havana as soon as the business came to his ears, if the British authorities at Belize had not moved in the matter, is by no means a settled point. He has no reason for feeling any lively regard for the Indians of the peninsula; on the contrary, it would be rendering him a signal service to rid him of the annoyance they cause his government. True, Canedo and his protégés could hardly be expected to depopulate Yucatan, and carry off the whole population into slavery; but what little they did towards this consummation can hardly have proved a subject of poignant regret to the Mexican dictator. It is not unreasonable to regard the despatch recently received at Havana by Don Ramon Carballo, the Mexican Consul, as intended at least as much for outward effect as for any practical purpose.

Thus the matter stands. Canedo is of course quite ignorant of the whole transaction—as blameless as he was in the matter of the Lady Suffolk and her companions. It is not difficult to foresee how the imbroglio will terminate.

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New York Herald
1 August 1853, 6

The Cuban Junta vs. The Commercial Advertiser.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, in copying the correspondence of Arista, published in the HERALD of Wednesday, and in its investigation of its origin, has brought the Cuban Junta into the question in the most strange and singular manner. Although the Junta has not had the least share in such correspondence, it has pleased the *Commercial* to make it an object of comparison with other sources of forgery and misrepresentations, by gratuitously attributing to it previous publications of false manifestoes.

You will permit us, sir, to answer that charge, and to denounce it through the columns of your paper as a wilful calumny of the *Commercial*, the more unjustifiable, as none of its editors or persons connected in its publication did ever receive the slightest provocation or injury from either the Junta or any of its members.

We challenge the *Commercial Advertiser* to produce any manifestoes, or documents, or statement, published by, or obtained from the Cuban Junta or any of its members, which could be qualified as forgery, falsehood or misrepresentation against the Spanish government, or any of their employés, friends or sycophants.

We wish the *Commercial Advertiser* to understand that the persons who compose the Cuban Junta know how to appreciate the character of gentlemen, and of patriots too well, and devoted to the cause of their country, to employ in her defence other than lawful and worthy means, as becomes the cause of justice and liberty, in such a language as will command respect even from our enemies, and will enlist the sympathies of an enlightened community of freemen.

We respect the party to which the *Commercial Advertiser* belongs in this republic, and only to its editors do we attribute the unfriendly feelings they have always shown towards the independence and liberty of our country, by the only possible means of obtaining them, namely: by a political revolution. But if it pleases the editors of the *Commercial* and other such papers to ally themselves with the *Diario de la Marina* and others *ejusdem furfuris*, to serve the cause of unexampled corruption and tyranny established in Cuba, that is no reason why they should father upon others the forgeries and falsehoods that have their origin in the government of the Island, and their unscrupulous servants, as is the case with the correspondence of Arista in question, as can be found, by reading the *Diario de la Marina* of the 11th May.

The justice of the cause of Cuba, and the interest which this country in particular has in the preservation of the Island, and her inhabitants, are too binding and too conspicuous to need forgeries and falsehoods to be defended, and to ensure the triumph from all sorts of enemies. Cuba and the Cubans are well satisfied with the sympathies they have met with in the people of the United States, and in every freeman; and we leave the *Commercial Advertiser*, and the host of supporters of the Spanish government and their colonial administration, the task of setting them right before God or man.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GASPAR BETANCOURT CISNEROS.

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New York Herald
3 August 1853,8

DEPARTURE OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

INTELLIGENCE FROM RIO JANEIRO.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COFFEE.

SCARCITY OF SHIPS AT HAVANA.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

Fatal Duel at Charleston, S. C.

Loss of the British Ship Panama,

&c., &c., &c.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 1, 1853.

First District.—Returns thus far are favorable to the election of Linn Boyd (dem.)

Third District—Presley Ewing, (whig,) is probably elected.

Fifth Congressional District.—A few returns are received, indicating a very close race, and the result is doubtful.

Seventh District—The majority for Preston, (whig), in this city, is 1,250. Wolf (whig) is elected State Senator.

Eighth (Ashland) District.—J. C. Breckenridge (dem.) is elected by a handsome majority.

Ninth District—Leander M. Cox, (whig,) is elected to Congress from this district.

Tenth District—Mason county gives Hodge, (whig,) 325 majority; and Nicholas county gives him 50. A man just from Bracken county, says Stanton, (dem.) has 70 majority sure—showing a gain of 412 over 1851. Hodge has carried Kenton, Campbell, and Boone, by 145 majority. Hodge is elected.

From the South.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS—ARRIVAL FROM HAVANA—ADVANCE IN FREIGHTS—DEPARTURE OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES—COM. NEWTON—FATAL DUEL.

CHARLESTON, August 2, 1853.

The total number of deaths at New Orleans during the forty-eight hours ending 1st inst., was two hundred and ninety—exclusive of yellow fever two hundred and fifty-three.

The steamship Black Warrior arrived at Mobile on Sunday, 24th inst., and reports the sugar market quiet, ships scarce, and freights advanced.

The frigate Columbia sailed from Pensacola on the 20th ult. for San Juan, with Minister Borland on board. Gen. Gadsden, Minister to Mexico, left for Vera Cruz on board the steamship Texas.

Commodore Newton had removed his flag to the Vixen, at Pensacola, and was still sick.

A duel was fought near this city, this morning, between John Dunovant, of Chester, and J. Davidson Logare, of Charleston, in which the latter was killed at the first fire. The difficulty was relative to a controversy between Alfred Rhett and Isaac M. Dwight, concerning a publication by the latter of a communication in the Courier of the 27th inst. The affair was amicably settled by the interference of friends. The card announcing the terms of settlement appears in the *Courier* and *Mercury* of this morning.

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New York Herald

5 August 1853, 4

OUTWARD BOUND.—Mr. Buchanan, Minister to England, and Mr. Soulé, Minister to Spain, and suites, leave, we understand, in the Atlantic, for Liverpool, on Saturday. Now we should like to know when the Minister to France goes out, and who is to be the happy man? Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Soule and party are at present in this city—the former at the Metropolitan, and the latter at the New York Hotel.

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New York Herald
6 August 1853, 1

THE HON. PIERRE SOULE IN NEW YORK.

Popular Serenade—Five Thousand Persons Present—Speeches of Senor Tolon and Mr. Soule—Great Rejoicing, &c., &c.

A very gratifying manifestation of popular feeling towards the Honorable Pierre Soule—our new Minister to the Court of Madrid—took place yesterday in this city, where he has been sojourning for a few days, prior to his departure for the seat of his ministerial labors.

About ten o'clock at night a large number of Cuban residents, accompanied by many native citizens, assembled in Fulton street, and determined to greet the distinguished gentleman by a serenade.

For this purpose Dodworth's famous band was engaged, and about half-past ten a procession was formed in the following order:—

Dodworth's Band.
The United States Flag, borne by Cubans.
The banner of The Lone Star, borne by Cubans and Americans.

Then a body of about a thousand persons in citizens dress.

In the procession four transparencies were carried, on each side of which were appropriate inscriptions. On the first transparency was the following motto:—

A STAR.

SOULE.

PIERCE.

CUBA.

On the second banner—

YOUNG AMERICA

AND

YOUNG CUBA.

Free thought and free speech for the Cubans.

'Tis no flight of fancy, for
Cuba must be, and 'tis
Written by fate, an isle
Great and free.

O pray, ye doomed tyrants,
Your fate 's not afar;
A dread Order now watches you—
It is the Lone Star.

On the third banner—

Cuba must, and shall
be Free.

The Antillies Flower,
The true Key of the Gulf,
Must be plucked from the Crown
Of the Old Spanish Wolf.

The fourth banner—

A STAR.

Monumental representation—a tomb and a weeping willow. On the tomb were the words:—

LOPEZ AND CRITTENDEN,
AQUERO AND ARMATERO.
They and their companions are not forgotten.

The procession marched through Nassau street to the Park, where it was regularly organized, and then issued into Broadway, passing up towards the New York Hotel, where Mr. Soule is staying.

ARRIVAL AT THE HOTEL.

Here the people were on the *qui vive* for two hours previously. The balcony was filled with the boarders, ladies, and gentlemen, from all parts of the Union, and the steps of the opposite buildings were crowded with masses of the people.

The serenaders arrived shortly after eleven o'clock, and were hailed with enthusiastic cheers. They formed in front of the hotel; and, after giving three cheers for Soule, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" in excellent style.

During the performance Mr. Soule appeared upon the balcony, and was received with the most rapturous demonstrations of applause by the crowd, which then numbered nearly five thousand persons.

The honorable gentleman was attended by his son; George Saunders, Esq., Consul to London; Honorables D. B. Taylor, Russell Smith, George G. Alden, and other members of our Legislature, with a host of personal friends.

When the music ceased, and silence was restored, Senor Tolon came forward from beneath "The Lone Star" banner, and delivered the following

SPEECH.

SIR:—On the eve of your departure, we have the honor to appear before you in behalf of a large number of American citizens and Cuban exiles, to convey you the expression of their warm sympathy, and their feelings of high esteem in regard to you. Words would be but a faint echo of the voice of our souls; but in the looks of every one in this crowd you may read the vivid expression of those sentiments which our lips are too weak to give utterance to. A high mission—the most important, we think, among those given in trust by the present administration—leads you to Spain, there to represent the interests and rights of this great republic, of which you are an illustrious and beloved son. And those interests, and those rights, we are sure, sir, will be firmly and worthily supported by you, never allowing even the least shadow to eclipse the brilliancy of the American galaxy. Fervent prayers to heaven rise from the bottom of our hearts for your happy voyage across the ocean, and for success at every step of your newly opening career. Amidst the assiduous labor and turmoil which will press upon you in the performance of your high duties, mind, sir, that you leave behind in your country—for this is your true native land—countless warm friends, who look upon your success and glory as blessings to themselves. May God's own finger lead the way of your ship through the wilderness of the sea; and would to Him, that on your returning home, with fresh titles to the esteem of your fellow-citizens, a new star shining in the sky of Young America may shed its dawning rays upon your noble brow.

Mr. SOULE, who appeared much affected, replied:—

MR. SOULE'S SPEECH.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—I really do not know how to reply to you in returning thanks for the cheering assurances you have this night given of your regard for one so little known to you; and if I could by any means do away with the stern conviction of how little I have done to earn this exhibition of your good will, I would feel flattered, indeed, at this distinguished make of gratitude on your part.

The doctrines I have ever advocated in public life were doctrines emanating from my heart, and based upon the fixed idea of my life, which is, not to believe that this mighty nation can be chained now within the narrow limits which fettered the young Republic of America. (Cheers.)

At the dawn of that republic, there were many lessons to be learned and great deeds to be participated in, unless her glorious mission were to fall down, and her name pass away like the states and empires of old, which have only left a fleeting impress of greatness upon the page of history. You have alluded to the high mission which I have been called upon by the executive of my country to fill. I am grateful for the honor conferred upon me, fully impressed with its responsibilities, and, I hope, keenly alive to its duties; but I yet see nothing in that mission incompatible with my sincere sympathy for the hopes of suffering people, their aspirations for rights, and the throbs of hearts pulsating for freedom. (Cheers.)

It is not becoming in me to speak here more fully of that mission, but I may state my belief—which is, that an American minister does not cease to be an American citizen, and that, as an American citizen, he has the right to listen to the throes of anguish which move the down-trodden peoples of the Old World. (Cheers.) What a noble career is before us! At this moment, when the greatest kingdoms of the earth have their present interests and future welfare suspended in the balance of peace or war, it may be that a small whisper from this country will decide their fate more potently than the decrees of emperors, or the flats of kings and princes. (Loud cheers.) This is the mission of America; this mission I shall support, as far as I am able, in a manner worthy of the people by whom I am sent, and I hope worthy of the man they have chosen. (Cheers.)

I cannot now say what the result of my mission may be; but I hope that when it is ended I will return amongst you without the slightest tinge of shame upon my brow, and with the recollection that in all my intercourse with suffering humanity I have been ever mindful of the circumstances under which I came among you; and that no matter how down-trodden is the people who appeal to me, they shall not have to complain of any wrongs unredressed which your representative should see redressed, or of any rights not enforced which a good citizen is entitled to share.

I have been totally unprepared for this manifestation and beg to return my heartfelt thanks. Gentlemen, I shall now take my leave of you.

Mr. Soulé retired amidst deafening cheers. The band then played "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and other national airs, when the vast assemblage marched through Broadway to the starting point, where it dispersed.

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New York Herald

6 August 1853, 4

Personal Intelligence.

The Hon. James Buchanan, Minister to England; the Hon. Pierre Soulé, Minister to Spain, accompanied by his son; Col. J. J. Eeteles, *Chargé des Affaires* to Belgium; Wm. S. Campbell, Esq., American Consul to Rotterdam; and R. C. Barnwell, Esq., Consul to Amsterdam, will take their departure to day in the Atlantic. The A. will carry out about one hundred and fifty passengers, including several families of this city and vicinity, *en route* to Europe for pleasure and health.

Senor Don Calderon de la Barca, late Spanish Minister to this country, but now Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain, will leave in the Cunard steamer of Wednesday next.

Robert Dale Owen, Esq., *Chargé des Affaires* to Naples, left in packetship Devonshire on Thursday last.

August Belmont, Esq., *Chargé des Affaires* to the Hague, has taken passage in the Arctic, to leave here on the 20th inst.

The Hon. Solon Borland, Minister to Central America, and the Hon. James Gadsden, Minister to Mexico, have already taken their departure.

The Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, Minister to Russia, will leave some time in September.

Pliny Miles, Esq., of New York, has been transferred from the Appointment Office in the Post Office Department, Washington, to that of corresponding clerk in the same department. It will be recollected that Mr. Miles was the interesting lecturer on Iceland, in this city, last winter.

John S. Clendenin, Esq., the United States Attorney for the new territory of Washington, took his departure yesterday, in the Georgia, for Navy Bay, *en route* for Puget Sound. Mr. C. is an able lawyer and estimable citizen, and will be a valuable addition to the population of Washington.

The civil engineership at the Brooklyn Yard has been conferred on Col. Ward B. Burnett.

Hon. Ephraim H. Foster, of Tennessee, declines being a candidate before the next Legislature of that State for United States Senator.

Edwin B. Potter, Esq., has received the appointment of Postmaster at Gilboa, Schoharie county.

Postmaster General Campbell left Washington on the 4 inst., for Philadelphia.

Governor Cobb, of Georgia, arrived in Washington on the 3d inst, and spent an hour with the President.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing has returned from Berkeley, and is again at his post.

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New York Herald
7 August 1853, 2

The Lone Star Order, Mr. Soule, and the Cuban Junta

The suspicion set afloat some time ago by the *Cronica*, the Spanish government organ of this city, and by the *Diario de la Marina*, the official paper of the Captain General of Cuba, that Mr. Soulé's sympathies with "fillibusterism" would result in his rejection by the Cabinet at Madrid, has led to some rather extraordinary public manifestations in that gentleman's behalf. The party of "Young America and manifest destiny," on the eve of the departure of the Minister to Spain from Washington, gave him a parting complimentary serenade; and the same thing, by the Cuban Junta and the order of the Lone Star, was repeated here on the night before the sailing of Mr. Soulé for Europe.

Now what was the paramount object of this pageant of Friday night, with its string of transparencies, emblazoned with the most inflammatory fillibustering mottoes, such as "Pierce, Soulé, and Cuba," "The Lone Star" and "Cuba must and shall be Free." Surely, they could not have been intended to conciliate the Court of Spain to the kindly reception of Mr. Soulé. The report of this meeting will perhaps reach Madrid in advance of our minister. The flaming mottoes and inscriptions which signalized this revolutionary serenade, will be apt to be taken above their par value. Jealous and distrustful as the Spanish government and people are of our present administration and its foreign policy in relation to Cuba, it is quite possible that this affair of Friday night may be construed into a thing of defiance, a bullying exhibition of the contempt with which the American people regard the warnings of the Spanish organs of New York, of Cuba, and Madrid; and should there exist some hostility in the Spanish cabinet to the reception of Mr. Soulé, there is no telling the extent to which his New York serenade may be used against him. On this account the affair, perhaps, was overdone.

But if the object was to exasperate the Spanish government to the rejection of Mr. Soulé, with the anticipation thereby of fomenting a disturbance of the friendly relations subsisting between the United States and Spain, and of provoking a rupture, under cover of which the Cuban Junta and the Lone Star Association may slip into Cuba with another Lopez expedition—there was some skill manifested in the pageant. The glorification of Lopez, in a farewell compliment to our new Minister to Spain, on the eve of his departure, is certainly calculated to identify the latter with the projects of the fillibusteroes, decidedly, as we have every reason to suppose, against the wishes of Mr. Soulé, and the policy of General Pierce.

But thus it is, that these Lopez sympathizers have given some degree of plausibility to the accusations of the Spanish press against Mr. Soulé. And, if the Spanish cabinet receive him with that confidence to which he is fairly entitled, it will simply be because the inflammatory demonstrations of Young America, the Cuban Junta, and the Lone Star brotherhood, will be overlooked, as so many experiments to foment a misunderstanding between the Spanish government and our own.

We are somewhat confident that such will be the case. The new Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Calderon de la Barca, from his long official residence at Washington, and his intimate knowledge of the policy of our government in reference to the island of Cuba; and also from the friendly relations of personal regard and confidence which have grown up between himself and Mr. Soulé, afford a satisfactory guaranty of Mr. Soulé's reception, notwithstanding the patriotic exhibitions of "manifest destiny" attending his departure.

Unquestionably the popular sentiment of the United States is that the island of Cuba must be ours—that the time is approaching for its acquisition; that it is "manifest destiny," and must be so. But it is equally undeniable that the public opinion of this country is hostile to any policy of unlawful seizure or high-handed usurpation. Our true policy is to seek the desired consummation through the agencies of peace, and the principles of justice, magnanimity, and public faith. It is for the government of Spain to determine whether, under all the circumstances of the present situation of Cuba, it is better to retain than to part with its sovereignty. It is for Spain to decide whether the internal discords of the island, and its external dangers, constitute an element to be taken into the account, or not. It is for Mr. Calderon, and his associate advisers of Isabella, to say whether the movements of the Cuban Junta of the Lone Star order in the United States are worthy or unworthy their serious consideration. On one side good faith to existing treaties is the declared law of the nation—a law which carefully marks, we apprehend, the instructions of Mr. Soulé.

But he has said enough, in the recent public demonstrations in honor of his appointment, to show that he is a man of progress; and, within the law of nations and of honor, a disciple of "manifest destiny." And this important fact, in connection with the administration of which he is the representative, and with the popular meetings in his behalf, will probably, also, have some weight and influence with the government of Spain in the practical work of diplomacy. We are quite content to await, at all events, the solution of the mission of Mr. Soulé.

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New York Herald
7 August 1853, 2

Departure of the Atlantic.

The United States mail steamship Atlantic, Captain West, sailed from her dock, foot of Canal street, yesterday at noon. The very heavy rain which fell during the day, and which was pouring down in torrents from eleven to twelve, prevented a larger assemblage than that which appeared, to bid farewell to the Hon James Buchanan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of St. James, and the Hon. Pierre Soulé, Minister to Spain, both of whom were passengers on the Atlantic. Among the persons assembled, we noticed Hon. Robert J. Walker, who had come to say farewell to his coadjutor in the Polk cabinet; also Col. T. G. Whipple, of New Hampshire, a warm advocate of "Young America," and one of the President's most trusted friends. Also there were present George Sanders, United States Consul to London. The demonstrations on the occasion were confined to shaking of hands, &c., of which there was a very great deal. The rain put a *quietus* on speech-making or cheering. Hon. Pierre Soulé exchanged many warm adieus with his personal friends, with whom he is immensely popular. For some seconds after gun fire he was seen waving his hand to a party of ladies and gentlemen who had braved the storm out of regard for him. Had it not been for the searching shower, which made every one feel most "blue" and uncomfortable, we have no doubt that there would have been considerable enthusiasm manifested. There was a large number of Cubans present.

Fashionable Intelligence.

A splendid entertainment was given to the Hon. James Buchanan, Minister to England, on Friday evening, the 5th inst., by Augustus Schell, Esq., of this city, at his residence, No. 53 Clinton place. About fifty or sixty invited guests were present, among whom we observed his Honor, Recorder Tiffou; August Belmont, Esq., Charge to the Hague; Daniel E. Sickles, Esq., Secretary of Legation to England; Hon. John Wheeler, Hon. Wm. A. Walker, Hon. John McKeon, Alderman Barr, Hon. D. B Taylor, John W. Forney, Esq., Theodore Sedgwick, Wilson G. Hunt, and Royal Phelps, Esqrs., Col. Whipple, Col. Ward B. Burnett, Hon. Pierre Soulé, Minister to Spain; Gov. Thomas H. Seymour, Minister to Russia; R. A. Erving, Esq., Secretary of Legation to Russia, and others. It was a brilliant affair.

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New York Herald

7 August 1853, 4

Personal Intelligence.

The late Spanish Minister, Don Calderon de la Barca, and family, will take their departure in the United States mail steamer Washington, on the 12th instant, and not by the Cunard steamer of next Wednesday, as stated yesterday by mistake.

At the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Dartmouth last week, the Hon. Edward Everett was elected Orator for next year, and Prof. Shedd, of Auburn, substitute; and Mr. S. T. Fields, of Boston, Poet.

Henry P. Haven, Esq., whig, has been elected Mayor of New London, Conn., by a large majority, over A. C. Lippett, democrat, and late incumbent.

R. H. Coles, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at New Rochelle in the place of Mr. C. N. Dean.

The President has appointed O. B. McFadden, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, an Associate Judge for the Territory of Oregon.

Brevet Captain Van Bokkelan, of the Seventh infantry, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster in the army, with the rank of captain, vice Searle, deceased.

J. B. Stovall, Esq., has accepted the office of Treasurer of the State of Virginia, and entered upon the discharge of his official duties.

DEPARTURES.

In the steamship Atlantic, for Liverpool—Hon James Buchanan, U S Minister to the Court of St James, and servant; C J Merriwether and lady, Va; E P Moore, N Y; Hon Pierre Soulé, Minister to Spain, and lady; N Soulé, Secretary; W F Hicks, Attache; Miss Allison, Phila; H Lynd, Hon J J Seibels, Charge to Belgium, lady and daughter; J Chun, N Y; J Stowell and lady, T McCarty, D F Dewey and lady, N Y; H Jefferson and Miss E Jefferson, White Haven; M Otera and M Unbe, Central America; R G Barnwell, Consul to Amsterdam, and bearer of despatches to Paris, London, and the Hague; F Scholloto, N Y; W Thompson, bearer of despatches; M Walker, England; S A Wade, N Y; Alfred Thompson, Eng; Mrs F Morris and two daughters; Mr John Morris, N Y; J H Almy, J Riera, W O Comstock, J Douse, N Font, and M Puig, of Havana; M Lacazette and lady, T M La Barriere, two Misses La Barriere and Master La Barriere, Panama; G Cochran, Ireland; Joseph Thompson and lady, R M R Kerchival, Y Vivas, Mexico; J Ayres, L S Sission, H R Cromwell, N S Longer, D Malcolm and son, Miss Bell and James Kennedy, England; Mr Rogers, E Ducatet, E Chasauvge, La; Andrew Wight, Philadelphia; F S Kinney, J C Prickett, Mr Banks, Miss Banks and servant, New York, J B Kaufman, J Shaw, B Coome, New Orleans; Robert Hutcheson and W C Bethel, West Indies; R J Smart, London; N W Hooker, Georgia; C Casligliola and F Lacayo, New Granada; P Tabb, Philadelphia; J S Josephi, California; E Fonbene, New Orleans; Gen G Barrios, Mexico; J Esteve, France; B F Heffman, E Rood and lady, Detroit; L P Bayne, F Lacroix, New Orleans; Miss E McCahill C E Bright, J Wadsworth and lady, Miss Geo Wilkes, Buffalo; W S Campbell, Consul to Rotterdam; C H McCormick, Illinois; W D Maclagan, lady, nurse and three children, New York; P Conan, England; Charles Durming, Philadelphia; G Machivella and two friends, Italy; Vincent Brewer, Germany; H Walker, D Murray, Scotland; J Bell, Louisiana; J E Thorne and H Vizard, Canada; J Killan, England; Mrs D C Bailleul, France; Victor Hiron, Panama; A Bentosa, New Orleans; Mrs J Fawcett, Canada; J Cauldwell, New Orleans; J Corradan, J F Saran, M Lasalle, Mrs M Sanford, L Ballow, W Mann, Charles De la Porte and lady, J Sampson, P T Heartt lady and two children, Miss Hart and nurse, Troy; A Mengee, Hon W J Schoolcraft and lady, A Sandoz, New York; J H Jones R B Scott, New Orleans; S Fetzgozne, D G Sarbess. Total, 138.

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New York Herald
8 August 1853, 2

Important Meeting of the Cuban Slave Trade Committee.

At the sitting of the English House of Commons, on July 26th, the Slave Trade Committee moved for by Mr. Hume, met. There were present, Mr. Hume, (chairman,) Sir G. Heathcote, Mr. Moffat, Sir G. Pechell, Hon. Mr. Tollemache, Mr. Raikes Currie, and other honorable members.

Mr. J. Liggins, who had recently visited the slave coast, was examined, and he stated that the slave trade was generally increasing in Cuba. The profits of the smaller sugar estates amounted to twenty-five per cent, and of the larger to forty-five per cent. The rum and molasses paid the cost of production, and the sugar was clear profit. The Governor of Matanzas received two doubloons per head, and the deputy governor one and a half, (or a guinea and a half,) for every slave that was introduced there. The Creoles as well as the Spaniards were engaged in the slave trade. The authorities were also engaged in it. There was no natural increase in the population. The slaves, who cost £75 each, worked from eighteen to twenty hours a day in the crop time, and they also worked on the Sundays. The crop time extended from January to August. The governor and his deputy were paid by the slave traders, who carried on the traffic in spite of the British cruizers. *The slave trade was connived at by the authorities, and he believed carried on by them.* Sometimes the slaves worked all night. A planter told him that slavery was not a state of existence that secured the greatest amount of human happiness, but he endeavored to make his slaves as happy as he could, so long as it did not interfere with the general system. The present prosperity of Cuba arose from the increase of the cultivation of sugar and its shipment to Great Britain and elsewhere, the conversion of coffee into sugar estates, and the augmentation of labor through the medium of the slave trade. As much as £100,000 was invested on some estates. *There was a great deal of American capital in Cuba, and a strong American feeling; and a planter told him that Cuba would, no doubt, soon become altogether American.* Arrangements when he was there, he understood were making for importing some hundreds of thousands of Chinese into the island, which might possibly diminish slavery. The increase of the slave trade in Cuba since 1846, was to be attributed to the change that took place in the policy of this country with reference to the sugar duties, but so highly did the Cuban planters value their admission to the markets of this country, that he believed if the abandonment of the slave trade was to be made the condition of their continued admission, they would at once make the sacrifice.

Mr. James Kennedy, for ten years Commissioner at the Havana, and a member of the Court of Commission, said—It was the Spanish who were chiefly engaged in the slave trade, but one Forcat, a Frenchman, was one of its most active promoters. The increase that had taken place in the slave trade was attributable, in a great measure, to the opening of the English markets to slave-grown sugar. It rested with the captains-general to suppress the slave trade, if permitted by the Spanish government. These captains-general, however, were interested in a contrary direction. The salary of a captain-general appointed by the Spanish crown was £8,000 a year, but the profits they made in the shape of doubloons or head money amounted to many thousands more, and one captain-general had retired after four years with a fortune of £100,000. The Spanish government had continually violated its treaties with this country, and the English government knew it. As far as the commission of atrocities on the slaves was concerned, there was nothing so atrocious, but he was prepared to believe it, and as a general rule the slaves were very severely treated. The slave trade might be entirely suppressed, if the Spanish government could be induced to send an honest captain-general out with that intention, and this would do far more towards its abolition than declarations treating slave trade as piracy, or British cruisers on the high seas.

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New York Herald

8 August 1853, 8

Personal Intelligence.

James H. Caldwell, Esq., of New Orleans, is at the Prescott House.

Arrivals at the St. Nicholas yesterday—Hon. T. Butler King, Georgia; Hon. W. C. Micou, New Orleans; Hon. H. R. Mark, London; Hon. P. S. Kentner, Kentucky; Gen. H. B. Ellis, N. York; Col. A. Porter, United States Army; Captain Knox, Royal Artillery; Geo. Fox, Manchester, England; H. C. Teschmaker, San Francisco; L. W. Paul, Virginia.

Arrivals at the Union Place Hotel—Colonel Thorn and family, Texas; Hon. C. M. Ingersoll, Connecticut; Gov. Hill and family, South Carolina; Hon. Chas. Raguet, Texas; Gov. Murphy and family, Havana; Dr. R. Parquier, Virginia; Major Daniel Adams, Mississippi; Dr. Luschek, exas; E. F. Abbot, United States Army.

Mr. William Harbeson, cashier in the Philadelphia Custom House, has been promoted to the post of Deputy Collector in place of Mr. Charles Prevost, removed. Mr. Rowland Parry, late of the Mint, succeeds Mr. Harbeson as cashier.

Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, left Florence on the 15th ult. for Bologna, *en route* for Paris and New York.

The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, with Mrs. C., Drs. Vinton of New York, and Butler of Washington, and James W. Gerard, Esq., and family, of New York, were at Florence on the 15th July.

Governor Seymour and his secretary left the Union Place Hotel on Saturday. They sail for Russia in September.

Gov. Matthews left the Union Place Hotel yesterday for Philadelphia. His family still remain at the Union.

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New York Herald

9 August 1853, 4

Personal Intelligence.

In consequence of the declination of Gov. Hubbard of the consulate at Trinidad de Cuba, Samuel McLean, Esq., has been reinstated in that office. This is as wise a course as the President could pursue; for the length of time Mr. McLean has held that office, and the efficiency he has displayed for the last twelve years as Consul, certainly entitled him to the "distinguished consideration" of the State department.

The following names are registered among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel:—Hon. W. S. Archer, Va.; Hon. John B. Macy, Wisconsin; J. Ross Brown, Secretary of Legation to China; Capt. Parker, U. S. N.; W. H. Toon, U. S. N.; James Mc Lean, U. S. Consul Trinidad de Cuba.

Hon. P. Greely, Jr., who went out to Texas, in connection with Governor Paine, to make explorations and observations with reference to the location of the Pacific railroad, returned home to Boston on the 5th inst.

Isaac C. Brewer, Esq., has resigned his office of cashier of the Suffolk Bank, Boston, and his resignation has been accepted. He has been in the employment of the bank for thirty years.

Hon. George Bancroft arrived in Boston on the 6th inst.

Rooms have been engaged at Cape Cottage, on the Cape, near Portland, for Lord Elgin and party, who are expected to pass some weeks at this delightful retreat.

The degree of M. A. has been conferred by Union College on Payne Kenyon Kilbourne, a Connecticut printer.

The President of the United States, accompanied by Secretary Dobbin and Mr. Webster, went down to the Washington Navy Yard on the 6th inst. for the purpose of taking an excursion on board the U. S. steamer Engineer. They were received with a salute of twenty-one guns, and being joined by Com. Paulding, Capt. Powell, Lieut. Dahlgreen, and the Marine band, all soon embarked, and the steamer was off immediately. The run of some thirty miles down the river proved most delightful, and highly gratifying to all on board. About three o'clock the steamer returned, and the President was again saluted from the yard.

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New York Herald

10 August 1853, 4

Very Important from Cuba—British Plan of Abolishing Slavery in the Island.

Our readers will recollect that some few weeks ago there was a report from Cuba of certain overtures having been proposed in behalf of the British government to the Spanish authorities of Havana, contemplating the abolition of slavery in the island, and the substitution of the British West India apprenticeship system. The Washington *Union* at the time very emphatically declared that such a policy could never be permitted to go into practice in Cuba without incurring the displeasure of the administration, from reasons of manifest public expediency, involving the institution of slavery in our Southern States.

Now, if our latest information from Havana be correct, it may not be long before Gen. Pierce will be required to make good the declarations of the *Union*, or disavow them. We are informed, upon respectable authority, that a demand or request had been made by order of the British government for a mixed commission authorized to search the estates and all places in Cuba, where new importations of Africans were suspected to be sheltered, and that the Spanish government has granted the demand of England, and that the Captain-General has received the official commission by the last English steamer. The Captain-General, we understand, had, previously to this authorization, searched several estates, and had taken a great number of negroes from them. These have been, as it appears, returned to their masters, and among them, those that were taken from Zulueta's estate, and Zulueta himself has been removed from prison to his own house, under arrest. The object of the Captain-General is probably to patch up the unjustifiable act of searching the estates of the island before any authorization was issued for the purpose.

The present agreement between the English and Spanish governments, as it is proposed by the first, and as communicated to us, is as follows:—

1st. That England will consent to the importation into Cuba of apprentices from Africa, for ten years apprenticeship.

2d. That a new census of every slave in Cuba will be formed now by a mixed commission, authorized to search every estate in the island, so that in future they can ascertain whether new slaves have been introduced.

3d. That in fifty years from the acceptance of these propositions, and treaty based thereon, the present slaves and their children will be set free.

A draft, embracing these main propositions, has been sent, it seems, to the English Consul and to the Captain-General, in order to consult the principal corporations and planters of Cuba, and bring the bargain or treaty to a final settlement. Judge Sharkey, while in Havana, we further understand, did communicate part of this scheme to the President; and we are advised, also, that the present acting consul, Mr. Robertson, has given more ample details on this same subject to the administration.

Such is the substance of our special information from Cuba concerning the movement of England in reference to slavery in the island of Cuba. Let such a compact be adopted as the *projét* we have given foreshadows, and Cuba to the United States becomes forbidden fruit. It is doubtless the primary object of England thus to defeat the policy of "manifest destiny," and her ulterior motive we may fairly presume is, to establish in Cuba such a free black organization as will be most effective in assailing the institution of slavery in our Southern States. We presume that the administration, having been duly informed of the facts in the premises, has taken the proper steps, consistent with our relations to the Island of Cuba, and with our policy concerning the institutions of the South, for a full understanding with the government of England upon this subject. Perhaps the instructions to Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Soulé may cover this matter. If they do not, no harm can be done, and much mischief may be prevented, by such timely proceedings as shall nip in the bud this British scheme of a Jamaica protectorate over the Island of Cuba, or of an abolition confederation comprehending all the West India Islands. Let not our premier, while absorbed in the fishery question, lose sight altogether of the Island of Cuba.

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New York Herald

10 August 1853, 4

TERRIBLE MORTALITY IN NEW ORLEANS—RELIEF MOVEMENTS.—The deaths by yellow fever in New Orleans, on Saturday last, are, by some reports, set down as high as one hundred and fifty. From the panic which the epidemic has created, it is probable that this mortality has occurred in a population diminished to seventy-five thousand. The same per centage, therefore, of mortality in New York, would be equivalent to ten or eleven hundred deaths per day, or from seven to eight thousand per week. This is fearful to think of. The scourge in New Orleans is making its most destructive ravages among the poor and destitute portion of the inhabitants, and among the German and other European emigrants landing daily from the pestilential holds of emigrant ships, in the midst of the more fatal malaria of the yellow fever. Hence the cry for help—a cry to which we are gratified to perceive our fellow citizens are responding. We trust that the Astor House movement will be followed up, and that our adopted citizens will join liberally in their contributions for the relief of their suffering countrymen in the city of the plague. It is a matter of life and death.

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New York Herald
13 August 1853, 2

Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 5, 1853.

Speculation—The Germanians—Day Boat from New York—The Belle of Newport and Her Fortune—The Ladies Generally—Scarcity of Beaus—Rainy Weather, &c., &c.

Newport has wonderfully improved within the last two or three years, and the price of land has increased amazingly. Lots which sold for $1,000 last year readily bring $2,500 at this time; and still the rates are rapidly advancing. Many nice little fortunes have been made, I am informed, by these speculations.

The Germania Band has arrived, which is always a signal for the commencement of the season, and will begin their concerts this week, I hear. Visitors are arriving daily in crowds, and the season promises to be both brisk and pleasant. For the accommodation of such portion of the visitors as prefer to bring as many of the creature comforts with them as possible, there has been a day boat put upon the route, which leaves New York in the morning, at eight o'clock, and arrives here about six in the evening. This is decidedly an improvement upon the old night travel, and is really a pleasant trip, as she sails along the Connecticut shores, affording to the lover of nature some very pretty views.

I noticed among other things during the sail, that the boats are now furnished with quite a large supply of life-preservers, which are neatly and compactly stowed away in convenient and accessible places upon the lower deck. I did not ascertain their number, but should judge it to be several—perhaps five hundred to each boat. This seems to obviate all [illegible] of such slaughter as occurred upon your river last year; and mingled with the sense of security which the sight of them produced, there was a considerable degree of philanthropy which in this age of indifference, as to the preservation of life, should be abundantly appreciated. The captain is a most considerate, obliging, and courteous gentleman, and did the honors gracefully to a table handsomely set with all the delicacies of the season, delicately cooked and temptingly served.

Among the beautiful ladies at the Ocean House, there were none so attractive as Mrs. M——, a rich young widow of your city. She was Miss M——, and married Dr. M—— some three or four years ago. He lived but a short time, and she is now the sole possessor of about a million of dollars. She is young and beautiful, with a queenly bearing, a symmetrical figure, dignified manners, and the most fascinating powers of conversation. She is the belle of the place. Mrs. T——, of Philadelphia, is also at the Ocean. She is of very pleasing manners, and being a great favorite, receives unbounded attentions. Her sister, Miss S—— T——, has bewitching as ever, and is busily engaged captivating all the young gentlemen.

There are several beauties at the Ocean, Atlantic, and Bellevue.

At the Ocean House I observe the magnificent Mrs. D——, of Natchez, and her handsome sister, Miss S——. Mrs. D. is tall and beautifully made. Her face is of that order which imagination often pictures, but which one rarely sees in living moving flesh and blood—her eyes are mirrors of dangerous eloquence, and her movements the embodyment of majestic grace. She is an admirable waltzer, to the distraction of a crowd of beaux, who constantly surround her, some anxiously awaiting their turn, others envying the blessed ones, yet lingering near the sweet attraction to feast their eyes upon her loveliness and grace. Miss S—— resembles her sister, although she is a much smaller woman. She also dances finely, is very agreeable, and as both sisters are very popular, they receive, of course, a great deal of attention.

Miss P——, of Boston, is a fine looking lady, and though not so dashing in style as her sister, Mrs. D——, is decidedly one of the belles of the season.

At the Bellevue there is a great deal of beauty. Miss Edith T——, daughter of Col. T——, of your city, is the reigning belle. She is, indeed, an exquisite creature, and unconsciously, at most upon beholding her, we are forced to exclaim, in old Willis' glorious language:—

> "Thou art fairer than the evening air,
> Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars—"

as pure and bright as those grand orbs, and withal as calm as they. She has a splendid figure, with fairy like complexion; full, rich, dreamy eyes, and beautiful sun tinted brown hair. She is one of the finest waltzers I have ever seen of finished grace; and again to have recourse to the master painter who says so well for me what I have no language to express, I can but add,

> "When you do dance, I wish you
> A wave o' the sea, that you might ever do
> Nothing but that; move still, still so,
> And own no other function."

Miss Ellen T—— is also a fine looking, as well as beautiful lady. They monopolize the attention of all the beaux at the house as well as serve as an attraction to those of the other house. The truth is the Colonel is creating an immense sensation here, and dashes it amazingly with his fine horses, handsome daughters, stylish equipages, and numerous attendants.

Miss R——, from Savannah, is likewise a very handsome young lady. She has a sweet fascinating face, with much amiability depicted on it. She is a Spanish style of beauty, with never-to-be-forgotten eyes, most effectual and fatal in their glances.

Miss B——, of Boston, is another belle, and a pretty sweet young creature she is too, all smiles and sunshine.

The Misses T——, of New York, daughters of Mr. M—— T——, are among the very attractive young ladies. They have many admirers, and are exceedingly popular.

Mrs. P——, a widow lady from St. Louis, is also exceedingly handsome, dignified in appearance, with classical contour of face, and a dream-like sensibility hovering over her countenance.

But among them all, none are more beautiful than Miss M——, of South Carolina. A simple infantile creature, with a complexion of the most exquisite and refined tints, looking as though the warm Southern blushes lurked beneath the delicate snow of her skin, ready to peep forth at the lightest word.

> A maiden never bold:
> Of spirit so still and quiet, that her motion
> Blushed at itself.

There are many other pretty women here, but I leave them for the present, to say a word about the men. Although at some previous seasons Newport has been cursed with its full proportion of snobs and self-styled aristocrats, who have materially tended to give an unpleasant odor to society here, in consequence of their disgusting assumptions and various endeavors to push themselves forward as the leaders of fashion, still I think that the city is remarkably free this season from this kind of nuisance. I have no doubt that the well-merited castigations which have frequently been administered to those snobs, through the columns of your widely-circulated journal, have had an important influence in correcting this evil, and driving these abortive specimens of nonsanity from this truly bright gem of the Ocean. There are, however, a few of the generation still left, and it may possibly become my duty, ere the season closes, to administer a few more scruples of wholesome advice or precautionary admonitions to them; if so, I can assure you that it will be done with a truthful but caustic pen—not that I shall desire to say severe or unpleasant things, but simply to separate evil from good, just as the prudent farmer eradicates obnoxious and useless weeds from the choice and valuable products of his soil.

William S. Wetmore, Esq., formerly of your city, has erected a magnificent mansion, of stone, about one mile south of the Ocean House, on one of the most commanding sites in the city. He owns about twenty acres of land, which is beautifully laid out for pleasure purposes, with every convenience and luxury which the most ambitious could desire.

Mr. Parish, also of your city, is just completing another splendid dwelling house, of brick, a short distance below that of Mr. Wetmore. These cost about one hundred thousand dollars each, exclusive of land. There are many others about the place nearly as large and expensive as those which I have named, some of which I may speak of at a future time.

The Germanians gave their first *matinée* this morning at twelve. The room was well filled, the music, as ever, fine, and the opportunity for contrasting the beauties with each other a rare one. I don't think the beaux are quite so numerous as they should be. Can't you send on a fresh (perhaps I should say a more extensive) supply from your city? They must have had ample time to examine all the odd corners of the Palace, and we should be gratified by a visit from them, especially if they bring a little hilarity with them—of the brain I mean—natural hilarity; for there is, I can assure you, no indifferent supply of that which proceeds it artificially. This I announce for the benefit of the members of the cobbler and cocktail clubs.

I observed one exquisite in particular, to-day, grandly alone—conspicuously dressed, conspicuously seated, and conspicuous by nature by reason of his ugliness, and yet he was what is familiarly denominated *distingué*.

We have had much ugly weather, and a vast deal of rain within the past fortnight; but to-day the bathers were out in all their glory, as bright as the sunbeams, and doubly frolicsome from the long restraint. I shall invite you by my next to go with me to the beach at bathing hour, and watch the wild gambols and frolics of the bathers, list the strange echoes which float to the shore, and perhaps relate to you a few strange, stray sentences which I could not help hearing.

M.

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New York Herald
14 August 1853, 2

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. Pliny Miles and Mr J E McMahon simply changed places at the Post Office Department, Washington; Mr. McMahon was not promoted over Mr Miles, as stated in a telegraphic despatch from the capital.

The following gentlemen's names were registered among the arrivals yesterday at Metropolitan Hotel:—M Rodisco, Russian minister; Hon Lewis Cass, Charge de Affaires to Rome; Hon John Bloodgood, Mobile; Hon. T B Lyons, Alabama; Professor Pierce, Cambridge, Mass.; Hon Robert J Walker, Minister plenipotentiary to China; Hon John B Macy M C, Wisconsin.

Lord Napier, British Minister to Ireland, left the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, to spend a day or two at the Fashion, Long Island.

Major Lovelson, of Herald is about to start a new democratic organ at Nashville, democratic in politics, but that will not favor the present administration.

DEPARTURES.

For Southampton and Bremen, in the steamship Washington—Jose Calleras, Jose Fernandez Galan, Antonio Calvicos, Felix Lleppart, all from Havana; E O De Salazar, Washington; Sawyer, N Bovan, New York; his Excellency Chevalier Calderon de la Barca, late Minister of Spain to Washington, family and servant, Mr Brent and lady, Mr Micke and lady, Philadelphia, Miss J Fobes, Syracuse, Miss De Suvarne, Mr P Wilcox, Syracuse, Mr Behrier, St Louis, Francis Geo Shaw, Boston; J D Cella, Mexico; Misses Spring, N Y; De Suvarne, son and servant, Havana; F Y Lloyrete, Washington; Joseph Vandyck, Mexico; S Humphreys, N Y; W B Likas, Galveston, Texas; M St John and lady, St Thomas; A T Kelling and lady, Mrs Vanderbilton and nephew, Toronto; Hipolite Brouillon, Jose Dupret, Emil Dangon, France; M Tournel and lady, N Y; [illegible] Cuba; Fenton, Ohio; O Garrigues, Indiana; [illegible] Y Sandler, Bellingen; M Barchhalter, Germany; F W Ritterhoff, Boston; Henry Telling, N Y; John Wilkins, do; C Meyer, do; S Claussen, Cal; Peter, N Y; Isieg, do; J M Bolotta, and Nicolai, Savannah; Charles Hongster, N Y; Hans Rens Nashville, Jul Perrier, do; Tenas Lokes, Norway; Ventura Lisenda, J M Bellet, Canada; W Kele, Rock Island, Ill; H Charles M Lambert, St Louis; Cornelius Kaufmann, Germany; Mrs Anna Meyer, New York; Miss E R Appleton, do; S Th Sierck, John T Tinck, lady, 2 children and infant New York; Rev'd Dangon Daniel Dixon, James Rider, Conrad Stegmann, Miss E Pelcher, A Weekbecker, New York; H Hasbotte, Jules Metzger, A Actor, California.

For Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond Va., in the steamship Jamestown—M J Gill, J Schriver, W Seager, Dr Mellett, J W Sackett L H Vincent, G H Bennett, S Freeman, R Merris, B Macaboy W Crawford J W Anthany, Mr Emanuel, J H Danson, Mrs J Colley and child, Jas Sura, lady and two children, Mrs Longe and daughters, W H Mitchell, Dr Dennis and daughter, W A McCrai, Mr Hall, J Ball, Mr Hall, Jno Frank, Mrs Frank, J L Humphrey, J McCulloch, Mr Mitten, A Large, G J Kemp, Mr Lipscombe B Starke, Mrs Labby, Miss Labby, Mrs G Troodman—25 in the steerage.

For Charleston in the steamship James Adger—Captain Dawson, U S A, Judge Cone, Thomas Barrett, L C Duncan and lady, Mrs M C Smith, infant and servant, W C Jones, S Robinson, Master Browning, John Hanaghan, Mrs H Browning, Miss Browning, Mrs E McDowell and friend, A L Brown and lady, H B Baker, J S Davis, A Palmer and lady, Mrs Jas D Rivers and infant, A Johnson, Robt Fountain, J A Yanney, J F Davis, J Forman, J L Clickner, A Race, K L Judson, T M Osborne, Wm Rankin, P Thomas, L Doolittle, and 19 in the steerage.

For Savannah, in the steamship Augusta—R P McEvoy, L M Attaway, Joseph Miller, R H Hall, J L Groner, S R Ryles and lady, Roger Stewart, G S Blakeslee, Mrs E Spann and child, Alex Campbell and lady, Miss Campbell, C C McAlister Lewis Hobart, J M Marles, Wm M Campbell, C Marsh and lady, C W Chandler and lady, Miss E Edson, Dr John Moore, Geo H Sapper, A D Holmes, C M Pikeman, Wm C Rines, Wm M Brantley, J H Brantley, Miss Mary Clibbe, Miss M M Bell, Dr J C Habersham, Jr, J McCrosker, B H Hardie and 9 in the steerage.

ARRIVALS.

From Mobile and Havana in the steamship Black Warrior.—From Mobile—J Bloodgood, J Bloodgood Jr, Miss Mary Bloodgood, Miss Betty Oliver, F Sniget, lady and servant, Miss Mary Linton, L Sniget, S D Elliott, Miss C Cattonet, A Cattonet, E Lookwood, G Wigg and lady, Miss J Newman, Mrs A Waller and two children, Mrs E White and son, C B Curry and lady, Mrs J Turner and child, Miss J McEspiden, Miss A Boardley, Mary Sampson, James Sampson, Mrs E Muldon and child, Miss E Muldon, H J Badlington, lady, two children and two servants, Miss M A Smith, Mrs H Hall, B G Shields and lady, W Shields, Miss E M Toupet, Col P B Stafford and lady, Mrs E S Heustis, Mrs H Sughi, T Greenfield and lady, Mrs J McGwyer and three children, G Mason, lady and servant, C A Deshon and family, G Foster, Jr, J Higgins, P C Conly, M Bonllenet, J T Taylor, L Godechaux, B Tibbier, E Miro, E C Miro, H Hunter, J W Heustis, G D Wilson, F C Ewers, W G Clark, E Floyd, G F Marlow, E A Rivers, F W Malone, R O Shaw, W Carrington, E Rost, J Bla, C V Hurtabrie, C De Bleco, Jr, W H Avery, P P Wilson, J G Whitaker, P Casamajor, C Choisy, G Little Lieut G de Venve, U S A, E A Rawlins, G A Cleaveland, J Rees, Purser J Tattnall, U S N, P Tattnall and two servants.

From Havana, C Tyng and lady, J P Garcia and son, Miss A Garcia, P del Hoye, J A Melgaris, J McNabb, A P Ll. P F Geroltiza, R Sateva, A H San Martin, G Porzio, J Mor and M Granada, E Webber, R Echarte, A Lopez, Sa trustizan M Sanjurjo, M Armas, F Armas, Dr M Duperir, P Hyrreada, A M de Roca, W Trafford, M Ventosa, L F Vidal, J Inabaurty, J M Cortes, L Armentero; J Rentalvo, M Moya, A D Martinez, R Valdes, R Dias, F Blummer, W Thatcher. Total—138.

From London and Portsmouth, in the ship Northumberland—Mr Weigal, of Germany; Messrs Macdonald and Stavelope of England; Rev J Crane and lady of Mass; Mrs J Woods, of New York; Miss Williams, of Washington; Mr Blinks and lady, of England; Master Thomas Blinks; Master John Blinks; Misses Susan and Ellen Blinks; Mr and Mrs Longcroft, of England; Mr Harris and lady, of England; Miss Harris.

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17 August 1853, 2

THE QUEEN OF THE ANTILLES.

HISTORY OF THE LOPEZ EXPEDITION,

WRITTEN BY THE LATE

CAPTAIN GENERAL DON JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

Highly Important and Interesting Narrative.

Reflections on the Condition of Cuba and the Policy of the Spanish Government.

Importance of Cuba to the United States, &c., &c., &c.

The readers of the NEW YORK HERALD need no apology from us for presenting them with the following accurate translation of General Concha's account of the last Lopez expedition against the Island of Cuba, in the summer of 1851, and of the measures and dispositions, military and civil, taken by him to defeat it. The subject is one of uncommon interest to this country, even though two years have passed away since the events it narrates. The article was published in the *Military Review*, of Madrid, and copied in the *Diario Espanol*, from which we make our translation. It forms part of the memoirs written, but not yet published, by General Concha, on the political condition, government and administration of the Island of Cuba.

GEN. CONCHA'S HISTORY OF THE LOPEZ EXPEDITION.

The events which had just occurred in Puerto Principe and Trinidad might have been sufficient to make me expect the near arrival of an expedition commanded by Narciso Lopez, even if the information which I had concerning the management, the hopes and the fears, of the annexationists, at home and abroad, had not persuaded me that the invasion might at any moment take place. I knew that Lopez reckoned on a certain number of people, and was prepared to embark, and I knew that a certain event in the island might have compelled him to hasten his departure. I could not, therefore, have been surprised by any information apprising me of his proximity or disembarkation.

On the night of the 11th of August I was informed by the Captain of the port that on the retirement of the look-out of the Moro he had stated to him that of two steamers reported in sight as war vessels of the United States, he had perceived that one of them was not so, and that after having been some moments cruising about it had steered a northeasterly direction. At half-past two o'clock on the following morning, I received at the Quinta de los Molinos, where I was stopping, an information which the commandant of the frigate Esperanza had given to the Lieutenant Governor of the Mariel, of having seen a steamer filled with people, which he suspected on account of its manœuvres and which he had not been able to recognize, as it had carefully avoided that vessel. This information, and those which I had had before, left me no doubt that that steamer brought the announced expedition against the island. I sent, therefore, immediately one of my adjutants to the commandant-general of the station, with the object that as soon as he might receive a communication from the commandant of the frigate Esperanza, which I supposed would contain the same information that I had received, he might tell him in my name, that I hoped he had given the order for the immediate preparation of the steamer Pizarro, the only one disposable in port, the Colon being useless in consequence of its having been grounded. The same adjutant was afterwards to direct General Don Manuel Enna, second Captain of the island, to present himself at the commandancy-general of the station, after having ordered that the picked companies of the Queen's regiment should proceed to the wharf of *la Machina*, prepared to embark; another adjutant went, at the same time, to give orders to my principal and the picked companies of the regiment of *la Corona y Barcelona*, whilst I directed myself, personally, to give like orders to the regiment of Leon.

At half-past three o'clock I arrived at the house of the commandant-general of the station, close to the point at which the embarkation was to take place. The troops had orders to be prepared at the first notice with their field equipment, and they lost no time, as at seven o'clock in the morning, General Enna, with seven companies of grenadiers and light infantry, and with a force of seven hundred and fifty men, commanded by the valiant captains Villaoy and Nordal. The steamer was to take in tow a schooner prepared from the day before, and in which were embarked thirty horses. These troops brought with them medicine, camp beds, munitions pertaining to them, twelve thousand rations of biscuit and provisions, and the necessaries for their horses for eight days. The distribution which I had given to the army was such that I calculated with certainty that the enemy should be attacked at whatever point they might disembark, before twenty-four hours, by very superior forces. A column of a thousand infantry and one hundred and twenty cavalry, with four field pieces, was disposable in the Vuelta de Abajo. To cover the jurisdictions of Matanzas and Cardenas, I had another column of equal force. Brigadier Vargas commanded two battalions, with two squadrons and four pieces of artillery, for the defence of the territory of the four towns. The garrison of Puerto Principe might reckon upon operations for an equal force, whilst Colonel Quesada protected the southern and northern coasts of the districts of Bayamo and Holguin with two battalions, and one hundred cavalry, and in the extremity of the eastern department there might be organized an equally strong column with the troops of Santiago de Cuba.

In whatever point, therefore, the enemy might disembark, as, according to all accounts, they could not present more than eight hundred men, they could be immediately attacked by very superior forces, with cavalry and artillery; the sea forces were in combination with those of the land, to strengthen instantly with troops the point attacked, and there were disposable in Havana, three battalions to assist at whatever point they might be required, organized and armed as had been already the corps of police.

As it is easy to understand, I could not think of garrisoning all points of the coast, and therefore I had given orders that the small garrisons which some of them had, should join the forces of operations, whilst, on the other hand, I took care that certain points, such as Cienfuegos and Trinidad should be defended at all cost.

For some time past, I had fixed as a point of disembarkation for the enemy, the headland of Mantua, on the northern coast of Vuelta de Abajo, as well because it was situated in an appropriate place, in reference to the route which they would take from New Orleans, as from intercepted communications and private information which I had. Thus it was, that leaving ungarrisoned that point on account of its distance from Pinar del Rio, the centre of operations of Colonel Elizalde's column, I had named one of my chiefs to take particular notice of the topographical situation of Mantua, and the different roads which lead to that point. Colonel Elizalde had also precise and positive instructions as to how he should act if the expedition should disembark there.

On seeing, therefore, the direction which had been taken by the steamer announced as suspicious, I had no doubt that my calculations would be verified; and such was really the intention of Lopez, as the declarations of all the prisoners attested. Gen. Enna consequently received orders to proceed to the mouth of the Guadiana, uniting in Goane with Colonel Elizalde, who would march to the same point according to the instructions which had been given to them. But Lopez had received in Cayo-Hueso the false information that the inhabitants near Havana had revolted, and this made him commit the imprudence of steering to the latter port and presenting himself within sight of the Moro, so that if the look-out had, as he might have done, given notice in time, the departure of the steamer Pizarro would have destroyed the expedition without its being able to effect a disembarkation.

Great was the blindness of Lopez, since otherwise one cannot explain his easy credence in the information from Cayo-Hueso, and still less how, after having been assured by the master of a schooner which he detained in sight of Havana, that the Island enjoyed the greatest tranquility. Not having wished to believe him, he (Lopez) carried away the second officer of the schooner to pilot him to Ortigosa, four leagues to the east of Bahia Honda, where he would have disembarked had he not in his course been warned of the frigate Esperanza, which compelled him to steer more to the east, and come alongside the Morrillo of Mariel, four leagues to the east of that point at daybreak on the 12th.

At the very moment that the Pizarro was prepared to leave, and when that vessel had weighed anchor, the master of the schooner, detained by Lopez, and with whom he had spoken, arrived and gave information of the course steered and of the force which he brought. Nevertheless, I did not wish to detain the departure of General Enna and of his seven hundred and fifty grenadiers and skirmishers, which constituted one of the best and most brilliant picked columns which I had ever seen even in the period of our civil war, and which could not leave me any doubt of its ability to completely subdue the enemy's force; so much the more, as in case of their meeting, as they expected, with Colonel Elizalde's column, they would work in combination with it.

The most natural direction, however, which the enemy might take was towards the hills of Cuzco, a point well known to their chief, and which offered the most facilities to avoid the encounter of our troops. On this account I caused Col. Morales, who accompanied Gen. Enna, to disembark alone and to proceed at noon on the same day by the railroad to Guanajay—at which point he met a column of 400 men and 120 horses—to command a passage from those hills in the direction of the capitol.

The Pizarro, commanded by the worthy General Bustillos, commandant-general of the station, left port at half-past seven. It communicated first with Mariel, whose Lieutenant-Governor had not had any notice before; but, on arriving at the head of Bahia-Honda, and seeing the castle flag at half-mast, it was supposed that the enemy had disembarked in the Morrillo. The steamer, on account of its great draught, had to anchor at two miles from the wharf of Bahia-Honda, so that the disembarkation could not be completed before eleven o'clock at night. At that hour, however, General Enna undertook his march to San Miguel, which has only one ruined house of palm tree, and there he encamped with his column.

Few men have faced a crisis more laudably than General Enna. An honorable cavalier, a loyal Spaniard, a soldier of cool and well-proved valor, endowed with a nature of bronze, he suffered with the same indifference thirst and hunger, heat and cold. A single thought occupied him—that of meeting and conquering the enemy, believing it impossible that it could resist his valor and that of the soldiers. However, with the singularity of his privileged nature, capable of sustaining alone his ardor and love of glory, he made no calculation, and to this only it was due, that even having had sufficient time and proper reasonings on the part, not only of those whom he led, but of all the determined and enthusiastic population of Bahia-Honda, who would have supplied him with abundance of food and wine, his soldiers did not, in the latter point, nor in the encampment of San Miguel, after having been in motion from the early part of the previous day, take no more provision than some biscuit which had been distributed to them on board the Pizarro.

Lopez imagined that he might reckon on the support of the country, and believed it impossible that our troops should arrive in sight in less than three or four days, as he manifested in his declarations; but from the moment that the expedition disembarked, he might have observed that a general and uniform sentiment was pronounced against the expedition. Of the few inhabitants of the Morrillo, some who had arms, opposed him in his disembarkation, and the rest, without distinction of white or black, retreated as much resolved to fight him. Everything announced that the population, in mass, was determined to oppose him, of which he might have been still more persuaded, when, proceeding to the town of las Pozas, he found it abandoned by its inhabitants.

The authorities of the jurisdiction had continuous and repeated notices of all the movements of Lopez, and therefore Enna supposed that, having left some 140 men with the baggage and munitions in Morrillo, the rest of the expedition, to the number of 350 men, had occupied Las Pozas.

San Miguel, where our troops encamped, is situated at two hours from this point, and four from that of Morrillo. The division of the enemy's forces presented to ours a very considerable advantage, because if the latter were by themselves sufficient to conquer them united, they might have easily annihilated them in detail. It was a lamentable error to deprive themselves of this unnecessary advantage, only to be explained by the same confidence which General Enna had in his valor and that of his soldiers, particularly since he should have recollected that the enemy, whose certain death he watched over, might have opposed a desperate resistance. It is proper, nevertheless, to record that the event of Cardenas and the charge there made by our valiant lancers, might have contributed much to his having formed a contemptuous idea of the pirates; to which circumstances, joined to that of his excessive intrepidity, should be in part attributed the resolution which General Enna adopted of dividing his forces.

He did so, indeed, and ordering the Commandant Valdez to march on Morrillo with three companies and some cavalry, he proceeded at seven o'clock in the morning to Las Pozas, with the four remaining companies, from which he still detached a rear guard to reach the reserve munitions.

The enemy saw themselves surprised with the unexpected attack of our troops. They did not reckon,

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according to their own confession, as I have said, upon being attacked within four days, and they had not passed even twenty-four hours yet since their disembarkation when General Enna, with his little column, presented himself in front of Las Pozas. Without doubt that town does not occupy a strong position, nor did its houses, composed of plank and palm tree, oppose any remarkable shelter to its defenders. Nevertheless, I should mention that the accidents of the ground made in reality the situation of the enemy more advantageous than it appeared at first sight from the road by which our troops arrived. This road is narrow, and hardly permitted the march of the column in more than four men deep, because on the right it is bounded by a thick wood, from which rise some rods of high land, terminating in a house, whilst on the left it runs along a palisade of live fence, which separated the road from lands sufficiently undulating, and which terminated in a little eminence, which extending in its descent on the same side, serves as a site for other houses. On this solitary house, situated at the head of the road, the company of grenadiers which was in front moved in the order directed and was received with a quick fire; but our valiants rushed on with the bayonet at the same time that the General made the two remaining companies to stretch out to the left in guerilla fashion, to attack the eminence. The grenadiers being charged in their turn by the enemy's forces, had to retire on the first attack; but the company in the rear having arrived they returned to the charge, and supported themselves again on the houses in the outskirts, arriving even within the town, which extends in a slant towards a little river hard by. Bravery had, nevertheless, to yield to numbers, and the two companies after a very considerable loss, vacated the town. The valiant General at that moment thought to re-unite the companies which had deployed to the left, so as to make a final attack, because the enemy, surprised by the intrepidity of our soldiers fell back at the lower part of the town, and there remained only a group of the most bold and desperate defending the eminence referred to; but unfortunately the palisading rendered impossible the union of our troops, who, already wearied and fatigued, were suffering considerable loss by the certain aim of the enemy, and the General who had a thousand times faced death saw himself forced to give the order to retreat.

Our soldiers, nevertheless, were not conquered or routed. The enemy, taking advantage of the moment of retreat, took the offensive, and issued from the town to charge them; but, our skirmishers and grenadiers, halting at the voice of their General, and giving the war cry of *viva la reina*, in a charge with the bayonet, repulsed the pirates in such a manner that they were obliged to retire into the town, leaving the Hungarian, General Pragay, dead. This was sufficient that our troops should not be any more molested in their retreat, and that they might halt and re-establish their camp at a league and a half from Las Pozas.

While this attack was taking place, the Commandant Villaoz was proceeding to Morrillo, in front of which point he presented himself with only two companies, that which went as vanguard and which afterwards joined in the combat having lost its way among those dense plantations. The attack was no less vigorous at this point. Our troops charging constantly with the bayonet, and despising the enemy's fire, managed to completely surround them; and their situation was so desperate that even the Commandant Villaoz having desisted from their extermination, on account of his having received from the General the order to retreat, the enemy regarded themselves as so lost, that their chief, Crittenden, followed by fifty men, thought only of seeking safety by betaking to the sea in boats, where, in a few hours afterwards, they were captured. The remainder were able that night to take refuge in Las Pozas, though not without having left many dispersed, who were taken and shot on the following days.

The fight which I have just referred to took place on the 13th; the 14th, Brigadier Rosales left Havana in a steamer, with five companies and four pieces of mountain artillery, and on the 15th he succeeded in joining General Enna, as did also Colonel Morales with his column. By these means the General found himself in the neighborhood of the enemy with a force of 1,500 men, four pieces of artillery, and one hundred and twenty cavalry, although Col. Morales having been detached from him toward Cayajabos, in consequence of an equivocal statement, he had only his column and that of Brigadier Rosales on the 17th, when he again came in sight of the pirates at the coffee plantation of Frias, where they were resting themselves, after a long march, without any knowledge of the proximity of our troops.

It was more than an hour after the latter were aware of the presence of the enemy—the General being occupied in preparing his attack—when the arrival of a new column of two companies and a hundred cavalry, a force which had been stationed, lately at Candelaria to watch the passes of the hills of Cuzco, and which despatched in front a section of cavalry, warned the pirates of the imminent danger in which they were placed, obliging them to leave their rest immediately, and place themselves in march towards the mountain. Such was the moment that the intrepid General, advancing with one-half of the light infantry on the enemy's flank to intercept him in his retreat, he received a mortal wound which compelled him to command his column to halt—an unfortunate event, which interrupted the operations that day, and which saved the pirates, even though they were so exhausted and fatigued that they had to stop to rest at a league and a half from the coffee plantation of Frias.

Not having under my orders any one of the generals whom I could employ in the command of the operations, I took their direction myself. It was necessary to reorganize the different columns, to place them in a disposition to oppose any new expedition that might present itself, as was announced, and at the same time to render it impossible that a single one of Lopez's men should escape, by embarking at any of the coasts, and by taking refuge in any of the infinite shoals around to take advantage of the passage of any vessel crossing. And such was the object which I proposed to myself in sending precipitately from Havana, on the 18th, Lieutenant Colonel Sanchez, with four hundred men of the regiment of La Corona, whose arrival at San Christobal opportunely prevented the occurrence of that which I had calculated to avoid.

It is enough to examine the map and consider the short extent which is occupied from north to south by the hills of Cuzco, and the few roads and openings which they comprise, to understand that both objects were attained by the order which I, to that effect, had given the column of Brigadier Rosales, on whom, by the death of General Enna, the command had devolved, was to occupy San Diego de Nuñez, for the purpose of covering the northern coast, being ready to repel and destroy any new expedition which might disembark; to which end he could reunite to his the forces stationed in Cayajabos, under the orders of Lieut. Col. Toron, and which was to cover the pass from these hills in the direction of Havana. Col. Elizalde was to be stationed in San Cristobal, to cover the southern coast, and to guard the jurisdiction of Pinas del Rio, and in the meantime the columns of Col. Morales and Lieut. Col. Sanchez were charged to harass the enemy incessantly.

It was impossible that, so soon as the troops had taken this station, the complete extermination of the pirates could be deferred more than one day, since they would necessarily be pursued closely by some of the columns, and at a distance of one or two leagues from those which they had designated as the centre of operations. These orders having been given on the 18th, I had only to overcome some difficulties to realize them on the two following days, on account of the alterations which the different columns had suffered in their strength and situation. Nevertheless, with the information which I had on the 20th, of the position occupied by the enemy, I directed Col. Elizalde, that in marching to San Cristobal he should take the direction of San Diego de Tapia, whereby he should encounter the pirates. So, indeed, it occurred, and that gallant chief met them with his column in the Candelaria de Agurcata. The enemy, although occupying a most advantageous position, had to yield before the intrepidity of our troops and their valiant commander, who, even after being wounded, continued persecuting the foe until a fearful storm put a forced end to it.

This encounter took place on the 22d, and on the 23d I directed Lieut. Colonel Sanchez, by a courier, that, having information that the dispersed pirates were uniting in San Diego de Tapia and Quiñens, he should depart thither without loss of time—understanding, I told him, "that the column of General Elizalde, commanded by Captain Ramos, will march to-morrow, (24th,) in the same direction; and as it will be possible he will first meet the enemy, you will hasten with all possible rapidity to the place where you hear the firing, bearing with you for this purpose good and skilful guides of the ground." Lieut. Colonel Sanchez executed my orders, and overtook the pirates in the Rosario. His troops rushed on them with the bayonet and harrassed them so tenaciously among those impenetrable thickets, which only permitted our soldiers to march one by one, that they could have been completely exterminated that day had Capt. Ramos' column, instead of returning to Bahia Honde by order of the Commandant-General, made the movement which I had directed, taking the same and only direction which the pirates could pursue in their retreat.

Colonel Morales afterwards took command of the troops; and from the moment of his being separated from the contiguity of the enemy, in consequence of the order which General Enna gave to march to Cayajabos, he had to make a very forced march to Las Pozas, on account of having received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bahia Honda information of the disembarkation of a new expedition. That of Lopez already found itself entirely destroyed, and the combined persecution of its dispersed members, by the troops and peasants, was so active and efficacious that not a single one—the chief included—failed to be made a prisoner.

Such were, in resume, the military operations which took place up to the complete extermination of the Lopez expedition. In the relation of which I might not have occupied myself had I not wished to establish certain facts importing to the honor of our valiant troops. For to what military glory could I pretend, for having destroyed five hundred with the forces which I had then at my disposal? None certainly; such an expedition might have been, by itself alone very contemptible. Nevertheless, to what attribute the importance given to it by all parties? In what find cause for the inquietude and alarm which its simple announcement had produced within and without the country? Contemptible of itself as that expedition was, it was known, nevertheless, that it reckoned with a security inspired into those who directed it, on causing a general rising in the island; and though such an event did not take place, still its results could not fail to have been grievous. Revolts, or partial risings, might have been sufficient to excite the passions of the good Spaniards, and to deepen the mortified division of the white population, and the information of those risings might have attracted new expeditions of pirates, so that in fifteen days the island might have been converted into a theatre of desolation—a picture which will be presented whenever the sons of a common country are armed against one another, who united had nothing to fear except from foreign enemies.

For myself I have not the slightest doubt that the immense majority of the country would continue faithful and loyal to Spain; but at the same time that I ought to endeavor at all cost to avoid, or immediately repress any sedition, however insignificant it might be. I considered it right that no arbitrary or violent means should be taken to exhibit the situation of the island as dangerous, exciting the fears of all good Spaniards. In those moments there was nothing more easy, or nothing which might have so much satisfied those interested in the conservation of the island, as a manifesto declaring it in a state of siege, and imposing, from the first to the last article, the capital penalty on whomever might be apprehended with arms in their hands, or their aiders and harborers. That is a thing which, unfortunately, is too generally held among us as a proof of energy, and which is commonly sought from an authority charged to defend the interests which they consider their own.

But I never have had any confidence in that system to escape from the difficult circumstances in which government are situated by anterior errors, or in which the course of inevitable events places them. In the situation in which the island then was, with the elements of order, which, as I said, it contained, and with the troops at my disposal, I might have been able, perhaps, by means of those proclamations and of the shedding of blood, to arrive at the same result of exterminating the expedition; but I preferred arriving at it in such a manner as that the country might appear addicted to the government, and not subjected by the force of bayonets and the rigor of military proclamations. Therefore I made no declaration of a state of siege, nor did I give any more proclamations, than a general order, placing the invaders outside of the law, as being pirates in fact, and according to the law of nations.

In my opinion governments err as much when through weakness or want of precautions or proper measures, they are not prepared to resist and energetically subdue a revolution, as when they take exaggerated dispositions of rigor; because if the elements of revolution which they have to combat are weak, such measures are unnecessary, and discredit the power in the mind of enlightened people; and if the elements are powerful, rigorous measures are not deficient. The efforts of governments have to be directed, in my opinion, first to obviate revolutions by governing well, and then to employ the energy absolutely necessary, using with fitness and resoluteness the infinite elements of strength upon which a constituted power may reckon. For the same reason, no government has a right to cause a faction to raise the standard of rebellion. Our war of independence, in which we conquered our powerful enemies, notwithstanding the French having pursued a system of exaggerated rigor; that merciless war which we carried on in America, terminated by its independence; and that of Don Carlos, which ended only in the fields of Vergara, confirm me more and more in my principles.

I decided, therefore, to work in accordance with them. I had, for my part, done as much as was possible for me to gain in favor of the government that which represented the public opinion of the country. In the very jurisdiction in which the pirates were defeated, I had superseded various functionaries, who, to the injury of the government, had there given cause for great censure, and appointed in their place honorable men, who, as Lieut. Colonel Soto, gave up their command without, as much money as would defray the cost of their return to the Peninsular; and the proofs of gratitude which I received for that and other evidences of the desires which animated the government for the well-being of the island, were for me the most certain indications of their general spirit. But although I confided in the conduct of the great majority of the country, I did not for all that feel to continue vigilant and watchful of the conspirators, who worked actively, and imagined that they could reckon on strong sympathies and elements. Nevertheless, neither that care, nor the constancy with which I closely followed the machinations of the followers of Lopez, prevented me boasting of a perfect confidence, so as to inspire it in all, and to avoid the rousing of their passions. With this object, and when the arrival of an expedition was announced, which was not effected on account of the detention of the Cleopatra in New York, I directed a circular to the Lieutenant-Governors, which I published, and in which I inculcated these ideas; and if, sometimes,

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the peninsulars, scattered throughout the country, at a distance, solicited me to permit them to arm themselves, I resolutely refused yielding to their request, maintaining in them the confidence which they ought to have in the government, and in the good spirit of the country. Had I thought for one moment, that there really existed any serious elements of revolution; had I, for one moment entertained the fear of an insurrection, I should at once have taken preventive measures, and, as I stated on a different occasion, I should have transported to the Peninsula all such individuals as I considered dangerous, even though the vessels of the bay had been insufficient to contain them, and the military commissions had acted in conformity to the laws. But the triumph of the cause which I defended, I should have made to depend, in the event of an insurrection supported by the Americans, were upon the activity and skill of military operations, the courage of our soldiers, and the decision of all good Spaniards, than upon the infliction of severe penalties. Happily, and as I hoped and urged, from the progress of public opinion, this case did not present itself. The inhabitants of the country, both in and out of the cities, offered an example of fidelity on that occasion, of which there are few instances. That hatred of foreign dominion, so peculiar to our race, having been aroused, their conduct was only comparable to that of their brethren of the Peninsula at the time of the French invasion. Hence it was that at the sight of so grand a spectacle I should most earnestly have wished not to shed one drop of blood, and if, as I had good reason to expect, Lopez had been beaten in the first four and twenty hours, and he and all his followers killed or executed on the field of battle, neither Puerto Principe nor Trinidad would have witnessed those acts of political justice, even though I had exposed myself to appear wanting in energy in the eyes of a few fanatics.

Unfortunately the delay experienced before the complete rout of the insurgents compelled me to sacrifice my feelings and even my convictions before the demands of political reason, and it became inevitable that the law should have its course in the case of Agüero and three of his accomplices at Puerto Principe, and in that of Captain Armenteros and two others at Trinidad. But immediately after the defeat of Lopez, I revoked the authorization which I had extended to the military commanders of Puerto Principe and Cuba, to carry military sentences to be executed, and this did not occur in respect to any one of those in which the law declared that the penalty of capital punishment should be inflicted.

From the outset I saw all the importance of the capture of Lopez and his adherents, and to effect this I unhesitatingly parted with all the forces which I had in the capital, only retaining the precise number of men necessary to the daily military service of the city. Still, notwithstanding all this, the population of Havana witnessed no measures calculated to inspire alarm. Not a single patrol left the barracks. The single armed force of the police sufficed to inspire all good Spaniards with confidence, and they all considered this, under the direction of the active, energetic and worthy commander, Fructuoso Ghelfenstein, as amply sufficient to preserve public order and tranquility.

Feeling quite confident of the success of the operations against the insurgents, I calculated that, in the position in which they found themselves, it was impossible that a single one should escape, and I hoped that this would also be the lot of their leader. Whatever the capacity of the latter, and the unfavorable character of his past life, his capture was a matter of immense interest. He was, in truth, a Spanish General, bearing the banner of Cuban annexation; one, too, who had long lived in Cuba; who had many friends and partisans there, and who, as is usually the case with persons representing any political idea, had succeeded in causing his faults to be forgotten and his qualities exalted. Thus in Cuba, as well as in the United States, Lopez was spoken of as a man of extraordinary valor and great devotion to the cause of liberty. Posterior events only served to confirm the importance of his death for the Cuban annexation party, which has not found a leader to supply his place, for this name cannot be given to a Gonzalez or a Tolon. For whence comes it, that the society of the Lone Star, composed of Americans, should have observed the junta of Cuban emigrants, and the fact that if a new expedition should be directed against this island, it would have to look for North American Generals, whose names alone would be sufficient to kill any echo in the country, and especially among the peasantry, who can have no sympathy with men speaking a language different to their own. The annexation, as far as it could be effected by Cubans, some of them men who were anxious to conceal the bad character of their former life under the protection of a political banner, suffered its death blow in the expiation of Lopez. This Havana well understood, and this it manifested in its exuberant mirth on the 30th and 31st of August, though even this excessive joy could not conceal the cordiality and kindness of the inhabitants at the time of the execution of the sentence. "I desire," said I, in a short allocution, "that the most profound silence should solemnize the execution of the sentence of the law;" and twenty thousand persons witnessed, without one single voice being raised, or the slightest disturbance of any kind manifesting itself. On the day next following, nothing indicated that such serious events had met with their termination.

This conduct, as loyal as decided in the inhabitants of the island, had completely changed the position of the government in the country. Until the confidence which I had in their immense majority had been tested by actual experiment, the expeditions, however contemptible *per se*, were of considerable importance, in so far as they might give rise to interior complications; but, once freed from all anxiety on this head, they appeared so insignificant that, in a communication directed to the government of her Majesty, on the 31st August—that is, on the day previous to the execution of Lopez—I said, in reference to the expedition of 5,000 men which Gen. Husten was preparing at New Orleans, that, in case this should turn out to be real, I felt confident that it would be completely destroyed in a very few days.

I had taken possession of all the papers and correspondence of Lopez. I had before this in my hands many of his communications, and on the other hand, the declarations of prisoners clearly pointed out the persons in the island who were guilty of a share in the expedition. They were all, it is true, of little standing and importance in the country; but I was, nevertheless, unwilling to make use of these antecedents, and I avoided, as far as I was able, to use them for the purpose of filling up the prisons and occupying the Military Commission.

I confined myself, then, to banishing those who had been most active, and whom I considered dangerous. Some of these there now are, however, who accuse me of violence and injustice, and who, having escaped from Spain, are now the most active agents of agents of the United States.

But it was not merely interior complications that were to occupy my attention with regard to the expedition of Lopez. It is a well known fact, that by reason of the singular organization of the government of the United States, even when that government may be decidedly anxious to prevent armed expeditions from the country against friendly nations, it is nevertheless accustomed to meet with difficulties of a more or less serious character, which can in every case serve as a pretext for intentional forbearance. The case of the first expedition of Lopez, when a member of the cabinet of Washington furnished not only money, but arms belonging to the State in support of the same, is too recent to be forgotten, and although the distinguished and honorable President, Mr. Fillmore, might have *bona fide* desired, as I think he did, that a similar attempt should not be repeated, it is nevertheless certain that he could not or would not prevent the departure of a new expedition. There is in the United States a party anxiously desiring the annexation of Cuba. In this, too, the Southern States are very much interested, for they are slaveholding States, and were they only able by their sole efforts to effect this annexation, they would continue slavery in this island, and would find a counterpoise for the preponderating influence of the North, and an advantageous investment of the capital represented by their slaves. On the other hand, public opinion was greatly opposed to the Spanish rule in Cuba, and it was supposed that the population at large was ready to rise in arms against it at the first opportunity that would present itself. This latter fact is clearly apparent from their having supposed that so insignificant an expedition could fulfil its object. From these considerations, and many others, it may easily be imagined with what pleasure the annexation party would hail any incident calculated to promote a collision between the United States and Spain; for it knew that its clamors would then find a ready echo in the exaggerated susceptibility of the whole American people. Such a conflict would certainly be undesirable on the part of the Spanish government or of Spain, in any case not involving the national honor nor the possession of Cuba. The Captain-General of the Island, who, by any fault of his, or by any imprudent act, might have produced this, would have been responsible to his country for the serious consequences that might result therefrom. Nothing, however, could be less calculated to awaken surprise than the fact that some such pretext might arise from these piratical expeditions, or that any of the measures of the authorities of the island, however legitimate and called for, might serve as a handle for those persons in the United States who were anxiously awaiting anything that might tend to produce a conflict between the two governments.

The circumstance that occurred in the last expedition of Lopez, when he and fifty pirates were beaten at the Morrillo, and captured when seeking to escape, was undoubtedly one of those incidents to which I have just alluded. The first intelligence that I had of the capture of these fifty individuals, mostly Americans, I received from the General who captured them; it reached me at about three o'clock in the afternoon. The decree imposing the penalty of death, as pirates, was recent and unequivocal, and it was impossible not to comply with the public and explicit declaration that no quarter would be given them, especially, too, as the expedition had succeeded in surviving the expedition to Las Pozas.

Still, as far as I was personally concerned, I might have avoided one difficulty of the position in which I was placed, by causing the pirates to be tried by the naval tribunals, they having been captured at sea, as was done the year previous in the case of the Contoy prisoners. But would these tribunals have recognized the edict promulgated by me as General-in-Chief? For such is, in reality, the singular position of the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, though he is made responsible for its defence and preservation. When the prisoners of Contoy were brought to trial they appeared only before a court of admiralty, and after a long opinion of the Judge hearing the cause (auditor), in which it was proved that they were pirates, they were set at liberty, and it was only subsequently, and after a long interval had elapsed, that the Tribunal of Revision condemned two captains and one pilot to the presidio.

It may be that such a sentence was just; it may be, too, that under the circumstances it was in accordance with the dictates of a wise policy; still I could not expose myself to see the decree which I had published remain void and without effect. It was evident that it could have no effect in any fortified place on the coast, where the excitement would have been avoided which could not fail to be produced in the capital of the island, unaccustomed to scenes of blood; but at Havana it was a matter of urgent necessity to enforce a law so justly established, and to treat as pirates individuals who, well aware of the penalty attached to their undertaking, had sought to attack a peaceful country and destroy its nationality.

I did not hesitate then to make up my mind as to the course which I was to pursue in this serious crisis. I immediately sent for the Lieutenant-General, the *Mayor de la Plaza*, and the principal chief of police, and in the presence of the Commander-General of the navy I ordered that the troops of the garrison should be drawn up on the morning following at 7 o'clock, in the immediate neighborhood of the castle of the Atares, as the execution of the fifty prisoners was to take place before half-past seven. It was to be the duty of the Chief of Police to collect together and hold in readiness all the funeral cars necessary immediately to carry away the dead bodies.

It was my object, in disposing of matters as I did, to advance the hour of the execution as much as possible, and as causing it to be effected before the news became generally circulated throughout the city and the neighborhood, to create as little excitement as possible. I reflected, however, that the military decree which I had issued was to be executed without any formality whatsoever upon the mere apprehension of the pirates. These had not been captured on the adjacent *cayos*, and it was necessary to justify the application of the decree in this instance, though it was a matter of public notoriety that they had taken part in the action of the Morrillo. With this end in view, I ordered two officers of the Military Commission, in company with interpreters, to proceed on board the frigate Esperanza, where the prisoners were kept, to take from them a general deposition. As their number was considerable, however, and it was necessary to employ interpreters, only ten depositions had been taken when the hour fixed for the execution had arrived. Thus delayed, it of course became unavoidable that an immense concourse should be present at the execution; for in spite of the utmost diligence on the part of the officers of the commission, it was half past ten before the depositions were concluded. The sentence having been immediately signed by me, was executed at eleven.

On the same day, the American steamers left Havana, bearing the intelligence of this event to New Orleans. Prompted by a feeling of humanity, I had allowed the prisoners to write to their families. In all their letters they complained of Lopez and certain newspapers, which they charged with having brought such a fate upon them, by deceiving them as to the real state of public opinion in Cuba, declaring that it had shown itself entirely hostile to them, and bearing evidence, at the same time, to the valor of our troops. By a fortuitous circumstance, however, it happened that these letters could not become generally known at New Orleans, and the only ones that did come to light were letters of adieu, which could not fail to interest the inhabitants in the fate of their fellow countrymen. Besides, the editors of those newspapers, especially Mr. Sigur, of the *Delta*, an intimate friend of Lopez, and the soul of the expedition, fearing the effect likely to be produced against them by the declarations of those unhappy men, zealously circulated the foul calumny that the dead bodies had been dragged through the streets and quartered; an infamous fal-ehood, the consequences of which had been perfectly calculated, for this gave birth to the scandalous riot, in the midst of which New Orleans—that great city of one of the countries which pretends, not without reason, to be at the head of civilization—presented the degrading spectacle of a savage people, forgetting all the respect and consideration due the law of nations, to attack the Spanish flag, the house of her Majesty's consul, and the homes of many honorable and Spaniards. These moments of excitement General Huston also sought to take advantage of, and proclaimed an expedition of five thousand men against Cuba, and that not without result; for in a few days two thousand five hundred men were armed and gathered together at New Orleans, although they did not fail subsequently to disperse, thanks to the speedy intelligence of the result that had attended the Lopez expedition. For while these events were occurring at New Orleans, the expedition was completely routed and undone—a large number of the pirates had been killed in the different battles, others shot, and the rest, dispersed, famished and unarmed, could offer no serious resistance to our troops.

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The measures which I had taken assured me that I should soon be master of them all, which would, in fact, have been the case, had Commander Ramos executed the prescribed movement. This it was that induced me to issue a decree granting an exculpation from capital punishment, which, had it been delayed for a day, would have been nugatory. I desired to appear energetic and severe, but not sanguinary; and it would have been unjustifiable to shoot men who found themselves in so distressed a situation, after having resisted, for several days, the persecution of the troops. Even our military commanders and soldiers urged the necessity of such a measure, and it should be recorded, as doing honor to their sentiments, that in consequence of their forbearance over sixty men escaped being shot, who had been in their power since the day previous to the pardoning decree; and that immediately upon their being informed of their pardon, the troops enthusiastically burst forth with loud acclamation in honor of her Majesty. To our august and magnanimous sovereign, they were certainly indebted for their lives, for, as I then stated to the government, my desire had been solely to give a proof of the lofty feelings and boundless clemency of her Majesty. It may be that, at first, there were some persons who did not appreciate the importance of this act; it may be, too, that even now, the sight of the ingratitude with which it was repaid by many, would cause many to disapprove of it; but I have had the satisfaction to see that these persons who at first deemed it impolitic, afterwards came to congratulate me; it may be because the excitement under which they labored had disappeared, or perhaps in consequence of the manifest reaction which this act produced in the United States, and the unanimous judgment with which it was received throughout Europe.

The government at Washington, however, yielding to the necessity of satisfying the impression produced by the first intelligence, commissioned Commodore Parker to proceed to Havana to ascertain the truth of the charges brought forward against the authorities and inhabitants. He arrived at the port on the 3d of September. Mr. Parker gave me official communication of his commission, and I answered, refusing to receive him in any other capacity than that of Commodore; I also, subsequently, refused to allow him to visit the prisoners, he having solicited permission to do so officially. By this course I sustained the dignity of my authority as representative of your Majesty in the island. I also caused them to be put in irons for twenty four hours, that they might see that they were not considered in the light of prisoners of war; after which I ordered their irons to be taken off, and I treated them with all the kindness that humanity and even policy required, allowing them to be visited and assisted by their fellow-countrymen, while at the same time I sent them to the Peninsula, without loss of time.

On the other hand, and as a new proof that it was only through motives of humanity, and because in my opinion it was consistent with my character, as representing the magnanimity of our sovereign, that I had acted as I did, with pirates allowed to escape capital punishment; to show this, I repeat, a suit was brought a short time after against a person reputed to be one of the most active correspondents of the annexation newspapers of the United States, and the most efficient agent of the piratical expeditions. Mr. Thrasher, the individual to whom I refer, was an American citizen, a resident of this island, and as such had been for a long time engaged as a merchant, and having taken the editorial charge of the *Faro Industrial*, was laboring zealously to make this paper an instrument of the cause to which he was apparently devoted.

I shall elsewhere have occasion to state the reasons which induced me to decree the suppression of this paper, pending the events which occupied my attention; for the present I shall merely say that to Mr. Thrasher's antecedents, which I have just mentioned, private information was received, seriously aggravating the suspicions which he had already incurred. Mr. Thrasher was in consequence soon after surprised with his correspondence, and brought before a military commission, which commission in a public council of war, sentenced him to eight years' *presidio*, which sentence was immediately approved by me. Ceuta was to be the place where this period was to be accomplished, while I never hesitated an instant, notwithstanding the numerous and warm friends, which certain influences in the United States had obtained for Mr. Thrasher, not his friends of foreign citizenship, nor, in fine, the urgent remonstrances directed to me, in consequence of such protests, by the American Consul.

The crime having been proved, and the accused tried in conformity to our laws, and by virtue of an established code of rights, it was necessary and urgent to show that the Spanish government was not disposed to show the least toleration in the case of the persons abusing its generous hospitality, while it fearlessly and energetically made one of its indisputable rights in cases which, like Mr. Thrasher's, were to show the world its resolution to be firm, as it had, in former instances, solemnly showed its desire not to go beyond the limits of necessary severity.

This was, no doubt, fully recognized by the government at Washington, which having become opportunely and adequately informed of the real facts of the case, abandoned all the proceedings which it had taken with regard to the sentence of Mr. Thrasher. Unfortunately, however, he was pardoned shortly after; still, what had already been done could not be effaced, and I think I have shown beyond any question to foreign residents at Havana, that if they were in my esteem worthy of protection so long as they respected our rights, nothing would prevent my punishing them as soon as they should appear unmindful of their duties.

But these were not the only incidents that could produce a conflict between the two governments. The fact that steamers were continually reaching the port of Havana, carrying letters and a great number of passengers, mostly to the same country, rendered it possible, nay probable, that any insult or any slight mistake committed towards one of them there, might lead to serious difficulty. On four different occasions steamships entered the port, between the time of the landing of the expedition and the execution of Lopez, and that, too, at the most critical period, such as, for instance, the execution of the fifty Americans and the death of the worthy General Enna; they brought intelligence of the New Orleans disturbances, and one of them came in at the very moment of the execution of the leader of the expedition.

Surely, for many persons, there would have been in all this no pretext for any difficulty; nothing was more expedient than to avoid the danger of the moment by preventing the landing of the passengers, and causing the vessels to receive coal at the Triscornia wharf, or by detaining them under the guns of the Cabaña. The right of Cuba to do all this was unquestionable; but in questions of such a nature, and in such circumstances, I could not fail to regard it as much a right as a political convenience. Though there were no grounds of complaint against the government and people of the United States, the event of a disturbance had not arisen, nor even of the slightest interruption of relations; in proportion as, on the other hand, there was no grave danger to be dreaded, nor was there, indeed, any reason to believe sufficiently justified a measure certainly authorized by law, but which would naturally have injured many travellers who might be, and were, entirely strangers to the events which were passing in Cuba, and prejudiced the public correspondence which those steamers brought. Besides, a consideration of honor, and even of convenience, required the show of confidence from the government, as well in its own power as in the support of the country. I preferred, therefore, to avoid the inconvenience of prohibiting travellers to disembark freely, confiding in the good sense of the people accustomed to respect the measures taken by the government, and in the respect with which the Americans had also been accustomed to regard the Spanish authorities—a respect which ought to be increased by the very fact of permitting their circulation in such circumstances. A simple disposition of policy, unperceived by all, assured me of the immediate repression of whatever disorder, and it so happened that there did not occur the least disagreeable occurrence.

The rights and dignity of Spain being thus guarded, disposed to sustain them with equal energy in the future, contemptible as the expedition might be, I ought not to be indifferent to anything which might conduce to avoid them, since it is easy to divine what loss they must produce in a country of such commerce, and where there were so many accumulated elements of destruction; so I did not lose sight, for a single moment, of the desirableness of conquering, at the same time, the invading pirates, and the opinion which favored them in the United States; and I have no fear to assert that the energy and the moderation opportunely employed, no less than the confidence in their own force, with which the government of Cuba shunned every kind of obstruction, contributed in a great manner to rectify that opinion. And I have here precisely the motive of another disposition which I made, though it was not sufficiently comprehended by some; I mean the liberty given to several of the North American journals.

I will say but little to prove my right to adopt that measure. The tribunals had not interfered to punish them. They had been condemned through the effect of a proclamation issued by me, as Governor-in-Chief; and as such, I possessed the faculty of excluding those whom I might deem. I ought, therefore, to judge of the propriety of that disposition simply under the point of view of political convenience; and when I have demonstrated all the interest which I had in rectifying public opinion in the United States, it will not appear strange that, with this object, I might desire to have published there, and in such a manner as would leave no room for doubt, the conduct observed by the inhabitants of the island, and by the troops, against the invasory expedition; particularly so, when all the prisoners confessed openly the valor of our soldiers, and the unanimous hostility with which they had been received by the peasantry. At that time Mr. Owens exercised the charge of American Consul in Havana, a gentleman as zealous for the interests confided to him, as dignified and polite in his conduct with the authorities of the Spanish government, and I had to request him to designate to me two of the journals whose anterior conduct might have been favorable, so as that I might give them liberty to circulate. Mr. Owens mentioned to me the names of Colonel Haynes and Captain J. A. Kelly, and both having been called into my presence I instructed them, gave them money, and told them merely that the only thing I required from them was that they should publish in their country the truth of what occurred. Unworthily corresponding to the conduct held towards them, these two wretches (*miserables*) did nothing more than distort events, as if the very fact of their liberty were not sufficient to belie them, since it does not agree with good reason that, if I had had anything to fear I should have placed them in a situation to publish it. But the idea of being converted into heroes, and of being acclaimed by the demagogical multitude, choked in them even the least sentiment of honor. All, however, did not behave themselves in this manner, and so I acceded to the liberty of three youths, of respectable families, in whose favor responsible persons of their country interposed, that they might intinence, as they afterwards did, the rectification of public opinion, making known with truth things as they had occurred.

The result corresponded to my idea, and thus it is that I do not doubt that it facilitated the power of the government of the United States to give the satisfaction to which we had a right, and which her Majesty's government was at full liberty to exact, without in anything having had to compromise the particular grace conceded by me to some of the presses—able as I was to observe with them whatever course I might judge fittest—a course which I considered should always have to end by the concession of liberty, sooner or later, and according to the direction which affairs might take with the government of the Union. But apart from these and other considerations, the fact is that in the midst of the incidents which might arise during the expedition, and of the difficulties which other incidents might produce, the American government could not promote, nor did it promote, the slightest complaint against the Captain General of Cuba. If the supposed excesses with the bodies of the fifty men shot had been true, if they had been shot without a previous declaration, if violent measures had been taken against American vessels or passengers, or that any outrage or insult had been offered to those dwelling in the island, the government of the United States would have addressed strong reclamations to that of her Majesty's, and it might have been an excuse for them to refuse all reparation for the scandalous events of New Orleans. And if those complaints might not have been entertained by our government, then in what a condition would our government have been placed by their refusing any satisfaction for the outrage done to our flag and to our countrymen? To what measures might it not have been forced? The withdrawal of our Minister at Washington, the cessation of our relations with the United States, which would have stimulated the annexationists and augmented their numbers; and finally, perhaps war, because the national sentiment had been awakened in Spain, and Spaniards would not have wished to endure the affront calmly.

The government of the United States, not being able to make the least demand against the Captain-General of Cuba, their own reputation and honor, and the opinion and dignity of a nation which aspires—and not without reason—to be considered as very enlightened, could not the less compel them to disapprove an act which dishonored it. And so, by observing how public opinion was gradually set right as to the events of Cuba, and how those of New Orleans continued appearing in darker colors, and by depicting the national resentment produced by the fusillade at Havana was calmed, the acute Mr. Webster, who studiously took care that that exchange should take place, did not delay in admitting the reparation which was due to the honor of Spain.

Examine, therefore, whether I should have committed a grave error in qualifying the greater or less importance of the expedition, by simply attending to its material strength, by only considering it under the purely military aspect. But how place more in relief its real and most interesting characters if thus the government as well as the public opinion of the entire peninsula as of all Europe could not fail to recognise them at the time, and do recognise them even to-day?

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CUBA:

Its Commercial and Military Importance to the United States.

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

Mr. J. S. Thrasher, of this city, offered certain resolutions in the Memphis Convention, with a view of directing attention to the commercial importance of the island of Cuba. A sensitive apprehension that the subject might be made to have a party tendency, and become a bone of angry dissension, prevented the consideration of Mr. Thrasher's resolutions. He was therefore precluded from laying his views before that body. In justification and explanation of the resolutions presented by him, Mr. Thrasher has written the following letter to Gen. Quitman, which commends itself to the earnest attention of the citizens of this Union. It presents, in a startling light, facts which are not generally known or appreciated, but which are of the greatest importance to the destinies of this republic. Let them be carefully considered, and stored away in the memories of our readers.

LETTER FROM J. S. THRASHER, ESQ.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1853.

GEN. JOHN A. QUITMAN:

Dear Sir—I had the honor of presenting, at the late Memphis Convention, a series of resolutions, with the design of awakening public attention in the South and Southwest to the important position and influence which the island of Cuba holds, and will ever continue to hold, as regards their commerce. Matters, deemed to be of more importance, precluded the consideration of these resolutions, and they were laid on the table. In presenting to your consideration the following remarks on the subject, I am confident no apology is needed. That distinguished ability which you have shown in the military operations of our armies, will appreciate the true value of the question in its military point of view; while the pure love of country, which has ever marked your career, will preclude your taking any other than a truly patriotic interest in it.

The security and defence of commerce has ever been a matter of solicitude with commercial nations. Without going into history to demonstrate this, we need look only to the policy that has so long marked the career of England. With a wise foresight, her statesmen have taken possession of many apparently isolated spots upon the face of the earth, until they have formed a complete chain of fortresses for the protection of her world-wide commerce. Santa Helena and the Cape of Good Hope guard one route to the Indies, while the Falkland Islands watch Cape Horn. Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands completely enchain the Mediterranean, and Aden, at the Straits of Babel-Mandeb, commands the entrance to the Red Sea, and that route to her possessions in the East. Her establishments in Australia rule the South Pacific, while Puget's Sound, and the inlets north of it, give security to her commerce in the adjacent waters. Thus has she protection and refuge in every ocean, and a wise care seeks to increase the number of her commercial fortresses and the strength of their position.

While such has been the course of our great commercial rival, a very different one has marked our policy. *Our commerce abroad was left to look after itself, and any attempt to inculcate a provident foresight in regard to our own coast has been turned, in a spirit of opprobrium, "filibustering."* Four States—Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, with a large portion of Florida—lie immediately upon the Gulf of Mexico, and have no other outlet for their products. According to the returns of the seventh census, these States produced, in the year 1850, in round numbers, six hundred million pounds of cotton, two hundred and fifty million pounds of sugar, seventy million bushels Indian corn, and incalculable amounts of other agricultural products, all of which found their only markets for sale and supply on the Gulf of Mexico.

Besides these five States, which lie immediately upon the shore of that vast inland sea, there are nine others lying upon the waters that pour into it. These are Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, west of the "Father of Waters," and Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, east of it; and a large portion of their countless products follow the rolling waters to the Gulf. The grain and cotton of Arkansas, the corn and minerals of Missouri and Iowa, the grain and meats of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, the tobacco and hemp of Kentucky and Tennessee, all find their most accessible and best market upon the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, and pour their agricultural wealth into the lap of New Orleans, from whom they receive in return the varied products of every clime, to supply their necessities or to contribute to their comfort and luxury.

The true value of this mighty commerce, which centres thus upon the American Mediterranean, is beyond the power of enumeration. It is not to be estimated by the number of bales and boxes and barrels which it shows. Its true estimate is to be found in the labor of millions of American hands, upon which it confers a value—in the thousands upon thousands of American homes which it adorns with every luxury and grace, and in the millions of American hearts to which it brings happiness and content.

Yet this mighty trade is but the germ of future development. The surface of the great Valley of the West is barely scratched, not tilled by the plow. The fires of industry blaze only here and there at long distances, while, in many portions of the country, the cleared spaces are still surrounded by vast tracts of forest or of untilled lands. When the advancing tide of population shall have in some degree filled the space east of the Mississippi river, and extended itself over the vast tracts which lie west of that great stream, the mass of wealth that shall seek a market upon the shores of the Gulf of Mexico will be vastly increased. The States east of the great river may seek, by means of a railway, a partial outlet upon the Atlantic shore, but all beyond its western bank must follow the rolling tide down to its union with the ocean.

Great as is the stream of wealth thus pouring into the Gulf of Mexico, it is still further increased by tributaries of unparalleled magnificence. The mines of Mexico keep up a silent but continued outpouring of the precious metals, which will be vastly increased when order shall have been restored in that distracted country.

During the past year it is estimated that one hundred thousand passengers have gone to California, and an equal number returned, crossing the isthmus routes of Nicaragua and Panama, and seventy millions of treasure have been brought over the same line of travel. The isthmus of Tehuantepec, which will now soon be opened, will pour all this great trade and travel into the Gulf of Mexico. At the present time a large share of it passes through the southern portion of that gulf. The peculiar character of the currents and prevailing winds in the Caribbean Sea, leave no exit for sailing vessels but through the strait between Cuba and Cape Catoche and out through the Gulf Stream. When the Panama railroad shall be finished, the trade of the South Pacific Ocean will be diverted through this channel.

I have thus endeavored, in a cursory manner, to sketch the immense trafic that concentrates within the Gulf of Mexico. History has taught us to exclaim with wonder at the rich trade of the East, and the mighty cities which it built up. The trade of the West is far more rich, and has built, within half a century, more and mightier cities than was built by the trade of the East in twenty centuries. The magnificent remains of Tyre and Sidon, of Alexandria and Venice, what are they when compared with the rich cities that republican labor has built in this Western world? They were the fruits of centuries—these, of a few single years of republican toil and trade.

To all this accumulation of the commerce of our Southern and Western States, there is but one outlet, and that is through the narrow strait between Cuba and Florida. It must pass within a few miles of Havana. Baron Humboldt, in a work on Cuba, written thirty years since, uses the following remarkable language:—

> The political importance of the Island of Cuba is not comprised solely in its superficial extent, although this is double that of Hayti; neither in its maritime resources and the nature of its population, composed three-fifths of freemen; but it is even more important through the advantages presented by the geographical position of Havana. The northern part of the sea of the Antilles, known under the name of the Gulf of Mexico, forms a circular inlet of more than two hundred and fifty leagues diameter—as it were a Mediterranean, with two outlets or straits, the coast of which, from Cape Florida to Cape Catoche, in Yucatan, appertain exclusively, at the present time, to the confederations of Mexico and of North America. The island of Cuba, or, more properly speaking, its coast, from Cape San Antonio to the Bay of Matanzas, resting on the entrances of the old channel, closes the Gulf of Mexico on the southeast, leaving to opening than on the south, a strait between Cape San Antonio and Cape Catoche, and on the north, the Bahama Channel, between Bahia Honda and the reefs of Florida.
>
> Near the northern passages, exactly where, so to express it, a multitude of highways, that serve for the commerce of nations, cross each other, is set the beautiful city of Havana, strong by nature, but yet still more strongly fortified by art. The fleets from that port, built in part, of the cedar and mahogany of Cuba, can defend the entrance to the Mexican Mediterranean, and menace the opposite shores, as those from Cadiz can command the ocean near to the columns of Hercules. The Gulf of Mexico, the "Old Channel," and that of Bahama, unite with each other under the meridian of Havana. The opposing currents, and the violent agitations of the atmosphere, particularly at the opening of winter, give to this point, on the extreme limits of the equinoctial zone, a peculiar character.

Recognizing the very great importance of this passage, our government is now fortifying, at a vast expense, the barren rocks of the Tortugas. Its closure at any time would produce incalculable damage to all the commercial and agricultural interests of the South and West, and disturb the commerce of the world. The possession of the island of Cuba by us would secure us forever against such a calamity; would guarantee the security of our Southern coasts; would confer upon us the dominion of those waters; and, I might even say, in the words of Napoleon regarding Constantinople, "the sovereignty of the world."

Several circumstances combine at this moment to draw our attention to the present situation and probable future of the island that thus closes in the Gulf of Mexico and commands its outlet. Any change in her political condition must be of great importance to us. How soon such a change may occur, is the only point to be solved. The growing discontent among the inhabitants will produce, sooner or later, its natural revolutionary fruits, if other circumstances do not forestall it; and the strength of the mother country is not sufficient to suffocate the flames of rebellion if they are once lighted. The army and navy that now hold the island in an involuntary vassalage are supported entirely by revenues raised in Cuba, and it barely suffices for the exigencies of peace. Any commotion within her borders, however insignificant, would, in a greater or less degree, dry up the sources of her present revenues, and the Spanish power there would fall to pieces of its own weight.

That such civil commotion must sooner or later take place, is evident to all who are in any way conversant with Cuba, and with the growing spirit of discontent among the Cubans. It is only a question of time.

Our great commercial rival, England, has long endeavored to extend her influence over Cuba, and a very slight recurrence to the pages of history will demonstrate that a spirit of intense selfishness, rather than of true philanthropy, has been her motive. The idea that she holds toward us any other feeling than one of desire to prevent, by all means, the increase of our physical power and our commercial supremacy, will vanish, when we remember her intrigues during the movement which resulted in the annexation of Texas.

It is now many years since she obtained from Spain the establishment in Havana of a mixed court of justice, composed of one Spanish and two English commissioners, for the purpose of trying captured slave ships. For a long time she has been laboring at the court of Spain to have the power of these commissioners extended, so that they may go upon the plantations and inquire into the right by which every negro is held in servitude. It is a well known fact that large numbers of negroes have been imported from Africa, with the open connivance of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, since the stipulated extinction of the slave trade in 1821; and the concession of this power of inquiry to the English commissioners would cause a commotion among the laborers, now held to involuntary servitude, that would result in the decay of industry and values, the extinction of commerce, and the overthrow of the whites by a savage, intractable, and indolent race—unless, indeed, they adopted that course which despair would indicate. Yet England pursues her policy with characteristic tenacity.

Any effort on the part of the Cubans to establish their independence, would naturally attract the sympathies and even the practical assistance of the more enthusiastic part of our population. Any partial success of European intrigues to establish another free negro island in our vicinity, and so near our shores, would render necessary the physical intervention of our government. True wisdom should therefore urge us to solve this intricate problem, before it becomes so entangled with other questions as to endanger greater and more material interests. It will not do for us to wait the development of "manifest destiny." There is no destiny except as it is worked out by men. Others are up and doing.

Such are a few of the reasons which led me to present this subject to the convention at Memphis, and which induce me to deem the acquisition of the Island of Cuba important to the proper protection of our constantly increasing commerce, and to the security of our Southern waters. I would urge its consideration upon the people and government of our country as a question of national necessity, and of national supremacy. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your very obedient servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

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New York Herald
17 August 1853, 4

Concha's Account of the Lopez Expedition—Organization of a Fresh Filibustero Party.

The subject of Lopez' expedition against Cuba is not so hackneyed that the narrative which we publish in another column, from the pen of no less a personage than General Concha, will lack interest even for the general reader. For that large body among our citizens whose sympathies were enlisted on the side either of the invaders or of the Spanish authorities—for the masses who do not disguise the lively concern they take in all that relates to the island—the new light thrown upon the event by the ex-Governor will be extremely acceptable. To re open at the present time the vexed questions which were formerly debated with so much warmth, would be obviously inexpedient. Most men's minds are fully made up, both on the criminality of the attempt and on the pleas in extenuation which were urged on behalf of the vanquished—the whole affair has long since passed from the angry arena of contemporaneous politics into the calmer domain of history. But though time has quenched the fires of former days, and returning sobriety of reason has unveiled all the mistakes of that ill advised movement, there are not a few deep thinkers among us who presage for the Lopez expedition a more conspicuous, if not a more honorable, place in the future annals of this continent, than either the verdict of public opinion here, or the florid account of General Concha in Spain, have been willing to bestow. Its chief violated the law. He trampled on solemn treaties. He brought disgrace on our national character. He inflicted a grievous injury on a friendly nation. But all this he expiated most cruelly. And in view of the broad grounds of high philanthropy, on which it is fair to assume that he acted, in view of the weighty reasons which demand and will hereafter compel the dissolution of the present order of things in Cuba, to make room for a political status more suitable to its geographical and natural advantages, and more closely adapted to the obvious decrees of fate—it may be that the future historian will sum up the head and front of Lopez' offending in the heinous charge of having been rashly in advance of his age.

Hence the narrative of Concha may not seem unaptly coupled with the letter from John S. Thrasher, which appears in connection with it. The one is in some sort a key to the other. The consummation which the politician points at as necessary, inevitable, the soldier strove unaided to achieve. He failed; and none wholly excuse him. But the motives of his daring enterprise exist still; every year renders them more imperative. Year by year, the condition of the Creoles becomes more deplorable; month by month, the danger of suffering the key to our southern trade to remain in the hands of foreigners, becomes more imminent. Should a war break out in Europe, Great Britain would be in its midst; and it is far from improbable that the trade from Liverpool to New Orleans would be one of those vulnerable points in which she would be assailed. In such an event, Cuba would obviously be the most commanding point in this hemisphere. Were it ours, we could secure ourselves and our commerce from the injuries contingent upon a system of attacks upon British vessels trading to New Orleans; as it is, held only by the feeble arm of Spain, it might at any day pass into the hands of one or other of the belligerents, and we should be the real sufferers by its capture. If, again, fate should involve us in a position of hostility towards any of the great European powers, it is perfectly obvious that Spanish influence would be thrown into the scale against us, and that Cuba would play a part in the war, whose recollection the States of the West and South would long preserve. To be plain, it would be in the power of Great Britain, or any other European power holding Cuba, to close the Gulf of Mexico, and destroy at a blow the immense and increasing export trade of the Mississippi. Not a vessel could pass the strait without permission from the commandant of the island. Not a bale of cotton, or a barrel of breadstuffs could be exported from New Orleans, if the commandant of Cuba chose to close the mouth of the gulf. This prospect would induce a sagacious American statesman to submit to insult and overlook injury, rather than plunge us into a war on such unequal terms.

The closer the question is viewed, and the larger the increase of our Southern trade becomes, the more imperative appears the necessity for the acquisition of Cuba. Its annexation is not alone demanded by those who hunger for fresh territory, or by the large mass of Americans who see with increasing indignation the misgovernment of the Island. There is no "filibusterism" in the principles of the party whose cardinal doctrine is the substitution of the American for the Spanish flag on the Moro. They respect the laws. They value our national honor abroad. They seek no hurt to Spain. But they see with unequivocal clearness; that the possession of Cuba is absolutely indispensable to the safety of our commercial interests—that had Great Britain been in our place, she would have annexed it on some pretext or other long ago—that so long as it remains in the hands of Spain, and liable to become English, or Russian, or French, at any moment, the attempts which are being made to develope the resources and extend the trade of the Southwestern States, are just as likely to lead to ruin and fatal disasters as to solid and abiding prosperity.

When such is the conviction of men of conservative minds and peaceable instincts, it is not a matter of wonder that the young and the thoughtless—the men who pant for military eclat and danger—should chafe at the tardy pace of diplomacy, and envy what they deem the martyrdom of Lopez. Nor will it take the bulk of our readers by surprise when we state that an organization has been on foot for several months in this country, with the avowed object of attempting a fresh invasion and conquest of Cuba. We have reason to believe that it is so far complete that four thousand men have been actually enrolled, and are ready to set sail at any moment for the island. A leader has been chosen; and we fancy the public will be inclined to compliment the "filibusters" on their choice, when we add that he is one of the most distinguished officers of the Mexican war. Four thousand Americans, led by an able general, would, we need hardly say, succeed, where Lopez failed. Once landed in Cuba, all the Spanish forces that Canedo could rally, would not hold a single fort against them. And a very moderate degree of skill and precaution would enable them to avoid the fleet, which, though sufficiently powerful, perhaps, in the present condition of our navy, to blockade all our Atlantic ports, could easily be out-manœuvred by a few Yankee steamers on the Cuban coast.

It will be well for our government to see to the matter. It behooves the President to suppress promptly these illegal organizations, and to guard against the fresh stain of a second filibustero expedition. We trust he will evince the energy and nerve requisite for the task. At the same time, neither the government nor foreigners must be allowed to shirk the clear conviction that Cuban filibusterism is a hydra which it will require ages of vigilance and a world of trouble to exterminate. Out of the ashes of one expedition, another stronger and more determined will arise. Fresh grounds for the illegal venture will constantly spring up, while the old ones derive daily increasing importance from the folly of the Cuban authorities. The belief that Cuba must one day be ours is becoming every day more and more familiar to the people; as time progresses, less indignation at filibustero attempts, and more sympathy with their perpetrators, must be expected from the masses. These are unpleasant truths; but no man thoroughly conversant with the world can deny that they are truths. They spring directly from one of the most imperative laws of our nature.

Would that we could believe the lesson they teach will not be lost on the administration!

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MOBILE ADVERTISER.

MOBILE

18 August 1853, 2

MR. SOULE AND HIS SERENADERS.—It is sincerely to be hoped that the old proverb about a "bad beginning" making a "good ending" will be verified in the case of the foreign missions of the present Administration. We have hitherto refrained from an expression of opinion in relation to the exhibition of himself made by Mr. Soule, on the eve of his departure from New-York, regarding the whole affair as a very small matter—just what might have been expected of the Hon. Pierre Soule.

A band of persons calling themselves "Cuban patriots" got up a torch light procession and serenade for Mr. Soule on the night of Friday, the 5th inst. The transparencies were of course inscribed with the sentiments peculiar to that fraternity—for the most part in doggrel rhyme—mingling the names of "Pierce" and "Soule" with inscriptions breathing their own lawless designs, and vulgar insults to the Government, to which Mr. Soule is accredited.

Mr. Soule came out on the balcony and was addressed by one Mr. Tobin, to which address he replied in a speech of some length, from which we extract the following passages:

You have alluded to the high mission which I have been called upon by the [illegible] I am grateful for the honor [illegible] impressed with its responsibilities; but I [illegible] alive to its duties; but I [illegible] incompatible with my [illegible] of suffering people, that [illegible] the bosom of Cuba [illegible] throbbing of hearts pulsating [illegible]

It is not becoming in me to speak to the people of the United States [illegible] that no one, but I [illegible] an American minister does not cease to be an American citizen, and that, as an American citizen, he has a right to listen to the throes of anguish which move the heart-trodden people of the Old World. Cheers. What a noble career is [illegible] before us! At this moment, when the greatest kingdoms of the earth have their present interests and future welfare [illegible] by the [illegible] of peace or war, it may be well if a small whisper from the country will [illegible] the [illegible] through the decrees of [illegible] and princes. [illegible] say this mission [illegible] appears, a [illegible] occasion worthy of the people to whom I am [illegible] and I hope worthy of the spirit that [illegible] Cheers.

I cannot now say what [illegible] but I hope that [illegible] amongst you without the [illegible] blow, and with the [illegible] intercourse with suffering [illegible] mankind of the circumstances [illegible] among you; and that [illegible] the people who appeal [illegible] complain of any wrong, [illegible] representative should see [illegible] enforced which a good [illegible]

We think an undue importance has been attached to this undignified and [illegible] on the part of Mr. Soule, and that an unnecessary notoriety has been given [illegible] to be able to say that we have not met with a single paragraph in any journal, of any shade of political complexion, approving of it. Those Democratic papers who do not condemn, maintain a discreet reticence. The following is from the remarks of the Richmond Times:

Now, we hold that the part which Mr. Soule plays in this filibustering demonstration deserves the severest reprehension. He, the accredited Minister of the United States to the Court of Spain, is surrounded on the eve of his departure on his ostensibly friendly mission by a lawless faction, whose avowed aim is the [illegible] the Spanish Empire. These [illegible] themselves, and proclaim in his hearing the sentiment that Cuba "must be plucked from the crown of the Old Spanish Wolf." They warn the rulers of Spain that they are watched by the Order of the "Lone Star," a well-known buccaneering clique in this country, who, in flagrant defiance of the laws of the United States, have for some two or three years past been encouraging marauding expeditions against Cuba. And, yet, our Minister has not one word of rebuke for these sentiments or their authors. On the contrary, his language may be fairly interpreted, as approving the designs of these filibusters, and as even giving a pledge to aid in carrying them out.

It would have been bad enough for any prominent public man of our country thus to have given aid, countenance and encouragement to the lawless people who are seeking to compass the acquisition of Cuba by fraud and violence, but that it becomes doubly and peculiarly reprehensible, when perpetrated by an official personage, who has just been appointed to represent our country at the Spanish Court.

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Richmond, Va.

18 August 1853, Z

The Gardiner Case.

A despatch of the 12th informs us that the Grand Jury have found an indictment against JOHN CHARLES GARDINER for perjury, alleged to have been committed on the late trial. The bail has been fixed at $4,000.

The motion for a continuance of the former case has been renewed, but the Counsel for the United States objected on the grounds that the return of the Commission from Mexico is soon expected. The consideration of the motion has been deferred until next week.

It is now said that ROGER A. PRYOR, Esq., whose famous article in the Washington *Union* on the subject of Russia was the cause of so much feeling, has become interested in the Richmond *Enquirer*, and will in a few days enter upon his editorial duties.

We repeated a statement last week that he was to start a new paper.

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New York Herald
18 August 1853, 1

City Intelligence.

SPLENDID MILITARY TURN OUT—EXCURSION TO NIAGARA.—The Binnger Guard of this city, under the command of Captain D Harris, will parade at an early hour on Monday, August 22, in order to go upon an excursion trip to Niagara This is a very splendid company; it is comprised principally of merchants, doing business upon the west side of New York, above Chambers street, numbers forty muskets, and has been named after Mr. A. M. Binnger, one of our oldest and most respectable marchants, who intends to accompany them upon this festive occasion. The company contains ten officers and ten pioneers, and the members have extended invitations to about ten guests. They will leave this city, attended by Dodworth's full band, at 6 o'clock A. M., upon the Erie railroad, and proceed to Carandaigua, where they will remain all night and go on to Niagara the following morning. They intend to remain for a day and a half at Niagara, one day to Buffalo and return to this city upon the 25th inst. We wish them, and are certain they will have, a glorious time. The officers are—

Captain David Harris,	First Lieut., Philip Teets,
Second Lieut., J. Bolton,	Third do., Jas H Dewey,
Orderly Sergt, V H. Folsom,	Treasurer, Chester Goodsell,
Surgeon, Fred J. Robinson,	Sec., J. Woolsey Brown.

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New York Herald
18 August 1853, 4

The Consular System of the United States—What is It?—What should it be?

The consular and diplomatic agents of the United States are the organs of speech employed to communicate with the authorities of governments—international advocates they may be termed, charged with the protection of the commercial and personal interests of our people. The importance of those interests, and the necessity of their proper management, are too obvious to need comment.

In this age, and probably for all time to come, the chief business of diplomacy is, and will be, commercial in its character. There is not a government on the globe, of any rank, which is not bending all its energies to the extension of trade. Even the crippled republics of South America, shut out from the sea by the exclusive and indefensible policy of Brazil, touching the navigation of the great rivers of the Southern continent, are struggling to break their commercial fetters, and advertise their productions and their necessities to the world. With, perhaps a single exception—that of the Spanish cabinet—there is not a power of any note which is not practically exerting itself to draw closer the bonds of trade, by interchanging its productions with others, and by strengthening the ties of friendship which spring into being as the legitimate fruits of extended commerce. The power of Great Britain lies in the office of her commercial marine; and her maritime supremacy is an object at once of admiration and imitation by every nation, not excepting our own. Indeed, commerce has become the heart of the governmental systems of men everywhere. Political ascendancy is gained and maintained through its instrumentalities. As its fetters have been removed, one by one, it has assumed the place of the exploded theories of the balance of power, and become the controller of political movements. The spirit of progress, manifest destiny, extension of territory, annexation and re-annexation, have their origin in the commercial rivalries and successes of nations. Commerce is the gulding principle of the age—the locomotive power that sets in motion those great enterprises in the political world which so bewilder and astound the paralytic organs of fogydom here and elsewhere.

We count nothing upon the military power of our people as an actual means of advancement. On that field, the veriest serfs of Russia, subject to the will of the Czar, and paid for two months hard service what will scarcely buy a dinner at the Astor House, are, perhaps, as destructive and powerful as ourselves. Deficiency of intelligence is made up in numbers—the terrible energy of patriotism which has characterized our soldiery on the field of battle, is answered by the absolute authority of the Empire. What we have gained, in political power even, has been through the energies of our internal and external commerce. These elements constitute the vital principle of our system, and sustain our industrial energies, even in the midst of wars and through all the vicissitudes of our changing occupations and populations. We rely in nothing upon hot-bed expeditions, commanded by a restless band of adventurers, who seek to overthrow monarchy at this point or that. They constitute the malaria of our political atmosphere, and rise up after rains and storms, in obedience to the demands of the ardent sun of our system. But we do rely upon the power of freedom, displayed in the gigantic commercial enterprises of our countrymen—upon that power which has peopled a continent, and made its every accessible part instinct with life, and the busy home of trade and industry—upon that power which is seen on the Pacific and on the Atlantic in the Gulf and on the Isthmus; which has subdued and peopled the great valley of the Mississippi, and covered its waters with a moving panorama of industry; which has converted the plain of the lakes into a garden of production and studded it with rich and populous cities; which has spread over us, like a net, a system of railroads, drawing us into common interests and sympathies, and unfolding therein a common destiny; which has diffused education, and has taught by precept and example that knowledge is the basis of happiness and the only guarantee of stability in government—this is the power upon which we would rely to conquer other political systems. This is the work of that spirit which has usurped the office of the politician in England, and transformed the government of that country into a commercial agency, and which is acting upon the yielding continental systems in the same manner. Free trade is the bond of union of the new order.

Now, what is the actual condition of our diplomatic and consular systems? Have they been modified and re-organized so as to meet and answer the demands of the people in the altered condition and office of commerce to which we have referred? The diplomatist is a commercial agent—nothing more—sometimes much less. He is a student of French, or Spanish, or German, so as to learn how to ask for his dinner and his breakfast. He thinks much upon the social or political systems of the country to which he is accredited, and studies hard to ascertain how to act at court, and how to avoid mistakes at a dinner party, and to give opinions upon wine in a proper way. If his countrymen are in trouble, he takes it for granted that they must be all in the wrong, because he has never been thus annoyed; or defends them on untenable grounds. The only thing he arranges personally and clearly is how to draw his pay, about which few mistakes have been recorded. We speak, of course, of the many of our diplomatic agents, not of the few.

The consular, or strictly commercial agents, however qualified, with some exceptions, are so many hungry mendicants sent abroad to beg of the commercial interest, or perhaps worse. The system, as it is called, is a misnomer; it has neither beginning or end. If anything, it is a system of utter disorder. It has neither respect or consideration in the State Department. It is there regarded as an unwieldy excrescence, convenient only as a means of rewarding a dozen consular incumbents. We flatter ourselves with the perfection of our government, and call upon Great Britain, even, to clear the way for our advancing commercial ascendancy; as yet we retain upon the statute book a monument of commercial ignorance and governmental stupidity which would be unworthy of the councils of Pekin or Madrid. The consul is authorized to collect fees of captains, consignees, and vessels. These fees are often exorbitant, seldom necessary, and nearly always the subject of contention and strife. But they constitute the living of the incumbent; and when he yields them, he yields his breakfast and his dinner. One half of the consulates find no legitimate object from which to take up collections. There resort to all sorts of reprisals upon travellers. Of course, the official personage does not stand very high with those he has robbed; but he is the agent of the government, and makes his reports to the State Department. The law requires that the master of the ship shall deposit his register, &c., with the consul; that the consul shall discharge seamen; that he shall ship seamen and certify the same; that he may receive protests and declarations. For these services—most of which are utterly useless—he must be paid. The time has gone by when you can charge a legal fee, even, of a man without giving him an equivalent, and still retain his respect and confidence. So these charges ever lead to strife, and this strife is an hourly recurring disgrace to the government. One half the consular offices, rightly filled and administered, are far more important than one half of our diplomatic agents. The consul is ever accessible. His office is practical. But, half starved by the disgraceful meanness of his government, set upon an official elevation just high enough to be marked, he is made to beg his living of commerce, and to disgrace his government by mendicant appeals and Jewish contrivances to provide his "daily bread."

The consular office, we repeat, rightly administered, is one of the most important—practically and usefully, we believe, the most important of the foreign agents of the government. Occupying the position we do in the commerce of the world, our consular system is one of utter disgrace. It were far better to withhold appointments by the President until Congress should remodel the system, than to send abroad over the world from the American government a lot of men, however qualified, who are compelled at once to devise "ways and means" by which to live, and often times to enter into disgraceful struggles with captains and consignees to secure the miserable stipend awarded by the laws of the United States. How long shall this national disgrace remain? How long shall we be seen abroad as mere official adventurers? How long shall the great source of our power—that arm of our national industry which is the acknowledged pride of every American—be made to speak to other nations through discredited and half starved consuls and commercial agents? With a surplus of twenty-four millions of dollars in the treasury, collected through the channels of trade, how many years more are we expected to send our beggars abroad to effigy all that is disgraceful and mean in our Legislature and in our political machine? If Congress and the Executive department feel no pride in our commercial system, and cannot comprehend the usefulness and the dignity of its foreign agents; if official dependence and degradation are to be perpetuated in the absence of an enlightened liberality and a regard for the national honor and dignity in the government at Washington, the corporations of large commercial cities should at once extend their charities to the official incumbents of the general government. The rising power of commerce, not only in this country, but throughout the world, demand a remedy, and that can be applied only on the basis of a reorganization of the consular department, so as to make the incumbent the agent of him who pays him. Will the President and Mr. Marcy give this subject a little of their time? Is it not possible for the politicians to rise up for once above the currents of political strife, and to breathe for a season the pure atmosphere of rational business?

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New York Herald

18 August 1853, 8

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, August 9, 1853.

Influence of the New York Herald on the Slave Trade in Cuba—Change of Policy on the part of the Captain General—The Slaveship Jasper and the Americans of her crew—Activity of the Trade—New Commissioner to London, &c.

You deserve, my dear HERALD, the praise and gratitude of all good and proper thinking men; as regards the abominable traffic in human beings, positively you are working miracles. Obstacles which the authorities formerly deemed insurmountable, are now, in consequence of the steady perseverance with which the HERALD has, during the last few months, shown up to the world the constant infractions of the laws and treaties, by the disembarkation of numerous cargoes of Africans on these shores, and the undoubted connivance of almost all the Spanish local authorities, fast disappearing, like mist before the storm.

After so many years' experience, it was sheer nonsense to expect that this hideous traffic ever would be put an end to by diplomatic remonstrances. "*Cosas de palacio andan con despacio*," is an old, and as regards the government of Madrid, a very true adage. So long as the secret of the scandalous manner in which the horrible African slave trade was carried on with Cuba was merely confined to angry remonstrances between the different governments and their agents, it was a matter of perfect indifference to the cabinet of Madrid, because it always had been found easy to find some excuse or other to put off the storm for the time being; and it cost little to make the most solemn promises that fresh instructions (never intended to be acted on) should be sent out to the authorities in Cuba, at once, to stop the inhuman trade. But the publicity given to the world, through the columns of the NEW YORK HERALD, as to the frightful extent to which the slave trade was being carried on, with the connivance of the local authorities in Cuba, was an evil to be apprehended far beyond all the angry communications which might be received from the governments to whom they had engaged themselves in treaties to suppress the traffic, upon the same subject, because it obtained the utmost notoriety for their infamous transactions, and roused the indignation of all true men; and, therefore, it is to the HERALD that all merit is due for the great activity which is now being displayed by General Canedo, in his persecution of some of the most notorious slavetraders.

Under the influence of Secretary Martin Galiano, our worthy Governor General, unfortunately for his popularity, allowed himself to be led astray, and to commit acts, even towards our government and people—as witness, the Crescent City absurdity, &c.—which by no means added to his fame. Galiano having, however, to the great satisfaction of the people, quit the island and gone to Spain, to receive his new title of "Conde de Alguazil Mayor," General Canedo's eyes have been opened and he begins to understand what are the true interests of the people committed to his charge. That the supreme authority of Cuba has many difficulties to contend against, we will not attempt to deny; but that many of these obstacles proceed from the supreme government at Madrid is also well understood. It is also well known that the latter, and a certain class in Spain, are strongly of opinion that they never should have engaged themselves in a treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade, and that with such opinions, known to be entertained by the government, it is not very surprising that the traffic should be winked at by the Lieutenant Governors, and their officials, at all the outposts in Cuba. Col. Pantaleon Lopez Ayllon, Lieut. Governor of Pinar del Rio, has for the present been removed from his post, for want of vigilance in the case of the slave ship Jasper. It was somewhat extraordinary, too, that no less than four different commissions—which were sent by General Canedo to Pinas del Rio and Bailen, to institute inquiries as to the landing of the slaves from the Jasper, all returned to Havana declaring that no such vessel or slaves ever had arrived at the place indicated. You can easily imagine, then, how embarrassing has proved to his Excellency the arrival of the three American sailors who belonged to the Jasper, at Havana, and their statement of all the facts connected with the voyage, from the time they left New York, in December last, until their arrival with three hundred and fifty slaves in the Jasper, at Bailen, now nearly three months ago. With regard to their six companions, whom they left hidden on Cayo Cortez, when they attempted to make their escape in the long boat, so long a time has now elapsed since anything positive was known of their being still alive, that the most serious apprehension is felt for their safety. It is stated that they were put on board of an American vessel bound to Havana; but as this is said to have occurred on the 15th ult., nearly a month ago, and they have not yet arrived here, strong doubts are entertained as to there being any truth in that report.

What is yet more extraordinary, is that a Lieut. Adolfo, who was sent by General Canedo to capture the crew of the brig Nueva Empresa, which vessel had safely landed four hundred negroes, a few days ago, consigned to the same parties who had to do with the Jasper—Messrs. Pio Diaz, Brothers, Sons & Co.—in searching among the Cays found not only the crew, twenty in number, but also the hull of the brig Nueva Empresa, which vessel had been burnt to the water's edge, on a shoal barely one hundred yards from the wreck of the burnt bark Jasper, which he (Adolfo) also found with her chain cables, anchors, &c., which had not yet been removed. After a desperate resistance, in which Lieut. Adolfo nearly lost his life, he succeeded in bringing the crew to Havana, where they are at present detained prisoners; the captain and mate having made their escape, assisted by Pio Diaz and his gang; but Lieut. Adolfo, who acted very bravely and with great presence of mind throughout this affair, was unable to discover anything of the six American sailors belonging to the Jasper.

Colonel Reyes, Lieut. Governor of Cienfuegos, has been dismissed his employment, for receiving bribes from Julian Zulueta, in the case of the Lady Suffolk.

Julian Zulueta is allowed to remain arrested at his own house, instead of in the Fort Cabana, under the plea of ill health; being a sick man, of course he is entitled to all these considerations.

The famous slave brig Hanover, brought out by a Captain Olmstead, for Julian Zulueta, two or three years ago, is still pretty successful in her slave trading voyages to Africa. She landed 700 slaves between Matanzas and Cardenas only a few months ago, and is expected soon from Mozambique with about the same number. It is thought Julian's anxiety to get out of jail, and to sham illness, is for the purpose of being more at ease in making arrangements for the disembarkation of the Hanover's cargo.

General Canedo says he is determined to put down the traffic, and cause the treaties in future to be respected—*Veremos*.

In the meanwhile His Excellency, finding that the British government would on no account demean themselves by having anything to do with Mr. Martin Galiano, his first Commissioner, he has determined to send our esteemed and highly respectable old friend, Senor Torriente (who you will remember was sent on a mission some time ago to San Domingo) to London, to endeavor and mollify the British government in regard to the impossibility there was of preventing the extent of slave trading which had been carried on with Cuba, and to make the most solemn promises on the part of His Excellency, that such scandalous doings shall not occur again in future.

JUSTICIA.

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New York Herald
18 August 1852

Washington Gossip.

[From the Evening Star, August 16.]

COLLECTOR RECHARD'S APPOINTMENTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has confirmed all the appointments of inspectors, weighers, gangers, and measurers in the New York Custom House, of which he was noticed up to the 11th of July. This action sets to rest many troubled spirits. Great efforts were probably made to induce him to black ball more than one gentleman found on the Collector's list. Indeed, it is highly probable that one-half of them were violently opposed by New York politicians visiting Washington, and by others writing letters. On taking office, it is understood that Secretary Guthrie laid down as a rule for his own government, the determination not to look behind the recommendations of a Collector, in the matter of sanctioning his selection of subordinates, unless in case of allegations against the private character of the latter. To have adopted any other rule would have forced him to devote all his time to the consideration of charges against, and defences of subordinate employes in the various custom houses. His determination, therefore, is a capital one, however much it may operate to disappoint gentlemen whose merits and claims have been passed over by the subordinate appointing powers, in their own respective bailiwicks.

The clerks and collectors in New York and elsewhere, are not subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of the Treasury, who, under the law, merely fixes their number and compensation, the collectors appointing whom they please.

ANOTHER HUMBUG.—The account of the negotiation of a secret treaty between the United States and Turkey, which comes by the Humboldt, whose news reached Washington this morning, we have every reason to believe is all gammon. We are satisfied from what we have been able to gather, that our government has been engaged in no such enterprise.

A NEW APPRAISER IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—D. D. Briggs, Esq., has been appointed to that position, vice Cornelius Savage, removed.

MAILS TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Post Office Department has given instructions to the Postmaster at New York to make up and send all mails for the Sandwich Islands in sealed bags, not to be opened on the way, accompanying each bag by a letter bill stating contents, &c., and to send a duplicate of such letter bill, at the same time, to the Postmaster of San Francisco, who keeps an account with the Honolulu office. The United States postage on all such matter, must be prepaid as far as San Francisco. The rates are duly stated in the foreign postage tables sent to Postmasters.

The Hon. David Tod, of Ohio, late United States Minister to Brazil, is in Washington. He comes East to negotiate in Baltimore a loan for the Ohio Railroad Company of which he is a director.

THE CONCENTRATION OF A CONSIDERABLE BODY OF UNITED STATES TROOPS ON THE LOWER RIO GRANDE.—From what we have been able to glean, this movement has been rendered necessary by a similar one on the part of Santa Anna, who has stationed on the Mexican side of the river, as quietly as possible, a detachment of full six thousand men. We have no idea that our government attributes to him a disposition to make trouble between us and Mexico. On the contrary, his purpose is, probably, to break up marauding from the Mexican side upon our territory, and to defend the Mexican territory from American marauders, who, for the last two or three years, until recently, have been committing shameful outrages in that quarter. Nevertheless, the presence of so large a Mexican force there, renders it necessary that we should station opposite to them a force sufficient to hold our marauders completely in check; otherwise collisions between them and the Mexican troops would surely soon embroil us in serious difficulties with Mexico. It will also be remembered that Santa Anna is proverbially trickey, and bears watching. Our War Department is therefore probably making ready to watch his manœuvres in that quarter; for in the changes to which the Mexican government is so constantly and suddenly liable, there is no telling what may turn up—what military necessities may rest upon us there.

We apprehend that no more troops will be ordered to the Rio Grande from anywhere east of Texas, under present circumstances. As many of those in Texas (off from the Rio Grande) as can possibly be spared from their present positions will, however, be transported to the river bank, where three points are to be fortified, if we are not mistaken. That is, the works at Fort Brown will be repaired, and new works will be thrown up at suitable points near Laredo, and at Eagle Pass, which is situated at the Rio Grande crossing, lying due west from San Antonio, opposite to all which points Santa Anna now has military posts.

THE HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War, it is said, is shortly to go with Professor Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, on a visit to the camp of the surveying party now engaged in establishing a base line in Maine and New Hampshire.

Mr. DUDLEY A. MANN, Assistant Secretary of State, has recovered from his recent indisposition, so as to enable him to be at the State Department to-day in the discharge of his official duties.

NEW PENSION AGENTS APPOINTED.—At Richmond, Va., Morris D. Newman; at New Albany, Ind., Bela C. Kent.

CLERK APPOINTED IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—David Brummer, of Ohio, (first class, $900 per annum,) vice John T. Clements, removed.

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New York Herald
20 August 1853,

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE.

Our Havana Correspondence—The Spanish Fleet—Health of the Island, &c., &c.

The mail steamship Cherokee, Capt. Baxter, arrived yesterday from New Orleans and Havana. She left the latter port on the 14th inst. She was four days and nine hours from Havana to the quarantine station.

The following letter relates to the accident to Mr. Baullemet, one of the passengers by the Black Warrior:—

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, }
HAVANA, August 14, 1853. }

It will no doubt be gratifying to the friends of Mr. Baullemet, of Mobile and his fellow passengers on the Black Warrior, to learn that he is fast recovering from the accident that occurred to him here, and that in all probability, he will be able to return to Mobile, via New Orleans, in the Crescent City, expected here on the 16th inst. WM. H. ROBERTSON, Acting Consul.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, August 14, 1853.

The Captain General and his Organs in New York and New Orleans.

The Spanish journal *La Cronica*, notwithstanding the considerable ability of its director, Mr. San Martin, having been found not to answer the purpose intended at the time of its establishment in New York; and *La Patria*, with all its subsequent allmses, having become utterly extinguished at New Orleans, it has been sought by this government to obtain the co-operation of an American journal in each of the two principal cities of the Union, who would guarantee to devote themselves entirely to the Spanish cause, and to use their best endeavors to throw discredit upon all intelligence, however truthful, if unfavorable to this government, which might be received from Cuba. That their plans have partially succeeded in gaining over one or two of the New York newspapers has, during the last few months, been well known at Havana, and therefore we are not at all surprised that the spurious phrase introduced into a letter purporting to have been addressed by Gen. Arista, on the eve of his departure from Mexico, to the government of that country, should have been seized hold of by the Catalan interest in New York, as a proof of what little confidence ought to be placed in news from Havana, and to insinuate that the spurious phrase above alluded to was the work of the Havana correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD.

Nobody can regret more deeply than we do the impropriety which evidently had been too much practised by former correspondents, of greatly exaggerating every trivial circumstance which came under their notice here; but we may safely venture to assert that during the six months that we have been residing on this island we have never been guilty of reporting to the HERALD aught but what we had previously been careful to ascertain was founded in fact, and no further proof of this is required than that those very parties in New York who are so tenaciously disposed to defend the cause of the party they have adopted, have been unable to contradict one single statement which has been made by the Havana correspondents of the NEW YORK HERALD, at least, during the last six months.

Nor would those parties have rushed so blindly into the question of General Arista's letter, had they taken the trouble to look upon the original correspondence upon that subject, published in the NEW YORK HERALD; which at the time clearly informed its readers that the Arista letter was a translation from the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana; instead of which, however, they allow their anxiety to please their Spanish patrons to get the better of their judgment, and make statements which only have the effect of exposing their real object or their utter ignorance to the public.

But as these parties appear to be very anxious to know the source of the spurious letter purporting to have emanated from Gen. Arista, it would perhaps be as well to afford them the information, as it is understood in Havana, although it may not perhaps redound to the credit of their Catalan friend. It is said that so great is the anxiety of the Spanish government to re-obtain once more a footing in Mexico, that they are content to receive a piratical slave trading captain as minister plenipotentiary from that country, through whose intrigues they expect something, and that any kind of trick, however mean, under the name of diplomacy, ought to be resorted to, to accomplish the ends they have in view. Accordingly, the spurious phrase inserted in the letter purporting to have been addressed by General Arista to the Mexican government, on the eve of his embarkation to leave the country, is ascribed to Spanish cunning, intended, doubtless, for the purpose of utterly ruining the strong party which Arista still retained in Mexico, and by that means leaving the road clear for the operation of Santa Anna and his Spanish plans. There is one thing certain, and that is, that during the two days that General Arista remained in Havana, the people of the *Diario de la Marina*, who, of course, were under the orders of the government, took very good care not to publish General Arista's letter with the spurious phrase alluding to annexation with the United States; but the very day after the General had sailed, when there was no danger of his being able to contradict it, then the *Diario de la Marina* came out with their spurious letter, commenting upon it in the most savage terms—taking care that the fullest files of their journal containing it should be sent to Mexico for circulation, doubtless with the malicious intent of ruining the interests of Arista and his party, and for the strengthening of Santa Anna and his.

And with regard to the information received by the NEW YORK HERALD from its Cuban correspondents, we will only say, that whenever certain parties in New York have any doubt as to the correctness of the intelligence which comes from that island, and is published in the NEW YORK HERALD, if they will take the trouble to inquire at the Department of State at Washington, and the officials should condescend to favor them, they will find all the information which is furnished to the NEW YORK HERALD from Cuba fully corroborated at head quarters.

OBSERVER.

HAVANA, August 14, 1853.

Spanish Naval Force at Havana—The Slave Trader Zulueta—The Missing American Sailors of the Brig Jasper—The Cuban Deputy to London—The Yucatan Indian Affair—Health of Havana, &c.

With reference to the somewhat grandiloquent, but by no means unjustifiable pride, demonstrated in the editorial which was published in the *Diario de la Marina*, of this city, under date the 10th inst., with regard to the really splendid fleet of steamers and other vessels of war at present in these waters, under the orders of Admiral Bustillos Commander-in-Chief of the naval station at Havana, it may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to some of your readers to be made acquainted with the names, number of guns, &c., of these fine ships, while at the same time it cannot fail to strike many with wonder how on earth it can be possible that, with such a large squadron of actively employed vessels constantly cruising around the island, they should never, by any possible chance, fall in with a piratical slaver:—

Names.	Description of Vessel.	Guns.	Crew.	Horse power.	Remarks.
Esmeralda	Frigate.	48	265	—	
Perla	Do	42	250	—	
Vasco	Brig	16	100	—	
[illegible]	Do	16	100	—	
Alerto	Do	16	100	—	
Gaceta	Do	16	100	—	Sailing vessels.
Nervion	Do	12	80	—	
Guirnalda	Schr	2	30	—	
Habanero	Do	2	30	—	
[illegible]	Do	2	30	—	
Cortes	Do	1	20	—	
Vasco Segundo	Steamer	16	240	500	
Pizarro	Steamer	6	150	350	
Colon	Do	5	110	250	
Antonio de Ulloa	Do	5	110	350	All new steamers, built in England. Two last two are of iron
Juan de Austria	Do	4	80	150	
Conde de Venadito	Steamer	2	40	120	
Neptuno	Do	2	40	150	
Guadalquivir	Do	2	40	120	
General Lezo	Do	2	40	120	
Congreso	Steamer	4	100	250	
Bazan	Do	4	100	250	
Twenty-two vessels		224	2,130	2 680	

[a] The Congreso and Bazan were built in the United States about twelve years ago.

In addition to the respectable force already enumerated, there are several smaller vessels, guarda costas, &c., employed in the revenue service, and some four or five brigs and barks, including the two American vessels—the Susan Loud and Georgiana—which were captured by the Spaniards two or three years ago, at the island of Contoy, and are now used as government transports. With the exception of the steam sloops Bazan and Congreso, which are almost useless all these vessels are in capital condition, and would doubtless make a very imposing appearance whenever necessity might call them, and perhaps, even might, in the concluding words of the editorial referred to, have the effect of filling with hatred and alarm, the impotent enemies of our Excelsa Espana! Query? who are the impotent enemies?

Julian Zulueta is confined to his own house. He has been for some days past suffering from diarrhœa; but ever since the news has been confirmed of the escape from Laguna of his pirate ship, the Lady Suffolk, alais Mariana, he has rapidly continued to get well.

Very serious apprehension is now felt for the safety of the six remaining American sailors belonging to the slaver bark Jasper. Their names are George Hunt, William Hersey, John William Leo, Charles Robinson, William Huzzy, and John Redcliffe. Our worthy Consul, Colonel Robertson, has been indefatigable in his endeavors to obtain some satisfactory information regarding these much abused and unfortunate men; but up to this date, all that is known regarding their fate is, that it is stated on the highest authority, that the said six men were taken off the day upon which they had been secreted, by a vessel bound from Caimito, with a cargo of molasses, to this port of Havana, to clear at the custom house, Caimito not being a port of entry; but as it has been stated that the six men were taken off the Cay so long ago as the 17th of July, and neither the vessel nor the men having yet arrived here—now the 14th of August—there are strong grounds for suspecting that the men never were taken off the Cay at all, but that if they are not still held at the mercy of the villanous owners of the Jasper's cargo of slaves, they have been made away with to prevent their falling into the hands of the government, and thus afford still greater evidence of a fact which no less than four government officials, commissioners, have sought to deny that there ever was a cargo of slaves landed from the Jasper at Bailen in May last! The other three who made their escape in the Jasper's long boat, from the Cay, on which they left their now six missing companions, are still here in jail; nothing has yet transpired as to what is to be done with them. Not one of the parties (except the American sailors) who were concerned in the scandalous and notorious affair of the Jasper's expedition, have been arrested or molested in any way.

Don Mariano Torriente sailed on the 10th instant, in the British mail steamer Clyde, commissioned by General Canedo to proceed to London, and use his best endeavors to humbug (really no other word can be used) the English government into the belief that the slave trade will not in future be allowed to be carried on in Cuba. In the meantime, the tribunal of the Royal Audiencia have expressed their opinion that his Excellency was not justified in causing the arrest of so respectable a person as Don Julian Zulueta, much less in ordering newly imported Africans to be followed and seized after they had reached an estate, even whether they were intended to belong to that estate or not; and a great number of vessels are known to have recently sailed to the coast of Africa, soon to return with fresh cargoes of their unhappy victims, doomed to supply the immense loss of human life caused by the ravages made by the cholera.

Information received from Belize confirms the report that besides the owner, J. Ancluse, the master and most of the crew of the schooner Jenny Lind, which vessel had been employed kidnapping Indians from the villages of Sancti Spirito and Asuncion, Yucatan, and selling them to a certain Don Panoho Marty y Torrens, at Havana, as slaves, were all in prison at Belize. Here Mr. Marty has satisfied the authorities that the 170 or 180 Indians which he has in his employ all came here of their own free will, under contract.

There has been a good deal of yellow fever among the troops; otherwise Havana is not more unhealthy than it usually is expected to be at this season of the year. In the interior, however, the cholera has, within the last two months, been making fearful ravages in certain districts. On Mrs. Scull's estate, Harmonia, jurisdiction of San Nicholas, one hundred and twenty-six slaves died between the 4th and 7th of August. At the latest accounts forty were in the infirmary.

English newspapers are permitted once more to be read by the ever faithful. JUSTICIA.

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New York Herald
20 August 1853, 1

IMPORTANT TO AMERICANS ABROAD.

Interesting Letter from Mr. Thrasher—Instructions of Mr. Webster.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1853.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—

In the HERALD of yesterday I find an extract from General Concha's "Essay on the Political Condition, Government, and Administration of the Island of Cuba," in which that gentleman re-asserts that the government of that island have a right to seize American citizens, and states "that this was undoubtedly fully recognised by the government at Washington" in my case. As this question involves the security of more than one thousand of our countrymen, temporarily resident in that island, and of their interests to the value of many millions of dollars, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject, for the purpose of making an exact statement of the present position of that question.

Mr Webster, when Secretary of State, addressed a communication to our minister at Madrid, in regard to myself, in which that position was admitted. On receiving a copy of that communication, which I did while in Madrid, after my liberation, I addressed a letter to Mr. Webster, and also one to General Concha, on the subject, both of which you published in the HERALD, in May, 1852. After my return home I had the honor of an interview with Mr. Webster, and in July a communication, a copy of which I enclose, was addressed to the consul at Havana. In that communication the doctrine that the government of Cuba can arbitrarily arraign an American citizen, without question by our government, is completely abandoned, and the question is placed upon its proper ground. No American citizen, although domiciliated in Cuba, is beyond the protection of our government, and I can safely assert that I am convinced the present administration will not permit their just rights to be interfered with, nor their persons or property to be arbitrarily disposed of. In giving place to these documents in your columns you will reassure our countrymen in Cuba and confer a favor upon your obedient servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

MR. WEBSTER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 5, 1852.

W. L. SHARKEY, Esq., U. States Consul, Havana.

Sir:—Referring to the despatch from this department, addressed to you under date of April 7, in which the receipt of the letter on the law of domicil, as understood in Havana, was acknowledged, I have now to inform you that the subject has received the full consideration which its importance demands.

The official despatch to Mr. Barringer on the 13th December last, and the communication to the House of Representatives of the 23d of the same month, in respect to the case of Mr. John S. Thrasher, were particularly confined to the state of facts which at that time had been placed before the department. Upon the law and the facts as they were then presented it was considered doubtful whether Mr. Thrasher could rightfully claim the privileges secured to American citizens by the treaty of 1795. But it was carefully stated in each of the communications above referred to that no communications addressed to the department had been received from Mr Thrasher himself, and that it was a matter of regret that the department had not before it his own statement of the case.

Since that time additional information has been obtained from your own despatch, as well as from other sources, respecting the Spanish law of domiciliation, both in regard to its practical operation, and the manner in which it has been construed by the Spanish authorities themselves, and by foreigners who have taken out letters of domiciliation.

It appears that the royal proclamation of October 21, 1817, by which provision was made for domiciliating foreigners, was issued by the request of the civil authorities of Havana for the purpose of increasing the white population of the island of Cuba by Spaniards from the peninsula and the Canary Islands, and by emigrants from friendly European nations. The reasons assigned for its issue were the small number of inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the island, the condition of its agriculture, and its limited physical resources, so that one of the most important possessions of the royal crown was unpeopled and defenceless and its fields without cultivation." Many privileges were granted to those who took advantage of the invitation thus extended to them, such as exemption from taxation for fifteen years, perfect liberty to return to their native country at any time during the first five years, and free exportation of the property which they brought with them. As they were "strangers," they had permission to leave in case of war with their native country. These, and other parts of the proclamation, exhibit very clearly its intent—that there was no disposition on the part of the Spanish authorities to exercise the power of forcibly domiciliating foreigners, even if such power were not contrary to all natural law. It is true that, on his arrival, the foreigner was required to take out a domiciliatory letter; but, according to Spanish law, this "simply authorized a foreign subject to reside in the island more than three months, and to employ himself in commerce, or any other useful industry;" and it may be added that any conditions, or restrictions, introduced into the domiciliatory oath, inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the royal proclamation above referred to, or the provisions of Spanish law, must necessarily be null and void.

It does not appear that the foreigners who came to the island and took out letters of domiciliation, considered that by so doing they forfeited their rights of citizenship in their respective countries, or assumed any obligations inconsistent therewith. This, too, appears to have been the general understanding of the Spanish authorities themselves. Throughout the whole Spanish law there is observed a wide distinction between domiciliation and naturalization. This is fully admitted in the communication of Mr. De la Concha to Mr. Calderon of May 28th, 1851, and also in the fourteenth and twenty-fourth articles of the above mentioned proclamation. Thus it appears that, notwithstanding the terms of the oath of domiciliation are so rigid, yet, taken in connection with the provisions of the law above cited, the American residents in Cuba have never, in point of fact, regarded themselves as having changed their allegiance by taking out letters of domiciliation. They appear to have considered these letters as mere formal requisites to an undisturbed temporary residence for commercial or other [illegible] purposes. In point of fact, it is believed that these papers are usually procured by purchase—that no oath is taken—and no act done on the part of the American resident, except the payment of a small fee. Change of domicile is matter of intention, and notwithstanding residence—in fact there must be the *animus manendi*. Change of allegiance, which is manifested by the voluntary action, and usually by the oath of the party himself, ought always to be accomplished by proceedings which are understood on all sides to have that effect. It is certainly just that acts which are to be regarded as changing the allegiance of American citizens should be distinctly understood by those to whom they are applied as having that effect; that the practical as well as theoretical construction of such acts should be unequivocal and uniform; and that no acts should be deemed acts of expatriation except such as are openly avowed and fully understood. I am, sir, &c.,

(Signed,) DANIEL WEBSTER.

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New York Herald

20 August 1853, 1

Personal Intelligence.

The following names were registered among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel:—Hon. J. W. Crane, Maryland; Hon. T. Stevenson, Illinois; Sir John Ross, Canada; Professor Henry, President of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; Professor Pierce, Cambridge; W. B McMurtin, U. S. N.

Among the departures from the Metropolitan yesterday were the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, and Professor Bache Superintendent of the Coast Survey, for Boston and the East.

Lord Mortecsbell is still in the city, and occupies apartments at the Metropolitan.

Amongst the passengers by the Illinois, for Aspinwall, to-day, is Mr. E. Gould Buffum, one of the pioneer settlers of California. Mr. Buffum first went out as lieutenant in Col. Stevenson's regiment of Volunteers in 1846. After a visit of a year to the East he returns to resume his position in the editorial department of the *Alta California*.

The Hon. R S. Ryder of South Carolina, is at the Prescott House; also, Col. L. A. Beckham, of S. C., is at the Collamore.

Dr. Henry M. Shaw, M.C. elect from the first Congressional district of North Carolina, is at Newport.

Lieut. Budley Davenport, of the U. S. revenue service, has obtained leave of absence, and will accompany Judge Jackson on his mission to Austria. Lieut. D. departed from Savannah on the 16th inst. for New York, and will sail for Europe to day, as an attache of the mission.

ARRIVALS.

From New Orleans and Havana, in the steamship Cherokee—H. Bensine, T. Bell, A. Dupee, Captain W. G. Palmer, W K. Hallkope. R. F. Bailiff, A. H. Sampson, A. Candide, C. Flogera, F Pilfatt, B. Pilfatt, L. W. Chapell, C. L. Palbiani, Mrs Thomas McLellan, Robert Connelly, lady and two children, Mrs. E. Blanche, infant and servant, Mrs. Guerinzer, four children and servant, Mrs J Axtell and two daughters, Wm. Davis, John Colbourn, L. J. Colbourn, Mrs. H. Priestly, Mrs. Robin and child, F. Rodrigues, F. Delgado, O. Gil, J. Masias, J. A. Echeverria, M. Askwith, C. Fejider, Mrs C. Deville, A. Deville, J. Salas, R. and F. da Socrras W. McFalane, J. May, L. Falquerolles and lady, J. F Berndes, J. A. Rosset Y. P. C Thompson, A. Pasaron, Miss B. B. Rose W. G. McIntyre and 50 in the steerage.

From Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, in the steamship Jamestown.—Jas P Purcell, Samuel Ayres, Wm Boswell, Jas Brayton Jas Newman, P Benjamin, J W Keeling, R J. Conway, W F Spotswood, D W Morton, T B Paul, R G Jones, R McDonald, J H Brown, Jno McCarty, S Hirsch, A Smith, A Levy, J M Carrington, L. Cohen W Whitehead, B Levie, A Kraeher M Kofman, J Robinson, Eb Robinson, Wm Pope, Wm Belcher, W P Belcher, J O Evans, S B Smith, Wm McGeorge, A Bruce, C W Carter, Wm Brown, Wm G Brown, Jas M Mills, A Y Santos, Jas Hobday, Mrs Hobday, Mrs Ladd, Miss C Ladd, Miss E Ladd, Mrs W Jaykel, Mrs W Harman Mrs M Smith, Miss Anthon, Mrs R F Coleman and daughter, Mrs M A Melmo, Mrs E Evans, Mrs A W Steele and child, Mrs C Lowndes, Miss V Barnes, F Johnston and lady, Geo Steele, A T Goodloe, P Rahm and lady, J E Gendrison and lady, Mrs P H Aylett, Miss Aylett, P H Aylett, O T Weisiger, Miss M W Williams, Miss Caswell, Chas Gunnell and lady, Mrs S Wemmel, Mrs C Dinmock, Miss C Dinmock, Miss L Dinmock, J O Reynolds, T W Hilliard, W H Harrison, J J Holladay, D O Hamafor J. Jesse Sykes, W B Ellett, J B D Debnam, Miss M A Williams, Miss C O Very, C W Paine, Isaac Cole, Alex Duval, R B Ritchie, Mrs S M Shwerick, A T Shwerick, T H Jordan and lady, H B Nunninger, Jas Smith, Mrs Gardner, Miss Seymour, Israel Ketchum, Mrs Ketchum, Mrs J Hizy, Jas. Mrs M C Nunninger, W B Taylor, Mrs Taylor, Miss J A Carter, Miss W L Carter, Miss C N Carter, Mrs J Bridges, W D Seymour, R M Bales B Wilkinson and 18 in the steerage.

From Bonaire, in brig Judge Fairthaway—Dr Nichols, J St Hill, S St Hill, Wm Watson, S W Gould—2 in steerage.

From Bremen, in ship Hudson C Folk, wife and 3 children, H Witte, M Seaward, Arvecel, C Evers, H Stephan, M Hopkins and wife, D Alexis, J Clodius and 3 children, W Stake, C Stak.

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CUBA AND THE CHOLERA—THE SLAVE TRADE AND BRITISH EMANCIPATION.—The latest news received from Cuba represents the cholera as making the most fearful ravages among the slaves of the plantations. Some estates are reported as having lost half their effective force in four or five days. The disease appears to be almost entirely confined to the interior; and among the overworked, badly fed, and unacclimated Africans, is said to be more malignant and fatal than the cholera of '32–'33.

There is matter here for the humane consideration of our government. The lost slaves must be in some way supplied. The African slave traffic will not be sanctioned by England, and should not be allowed by us while our existing treaty stipulations stand. We are bound to treat it as piracy. What then? England is reported, upon strong authority, to be negotiating through her agents for the introduction of her emancipation apprenticeship system into Cuba. The necessities of the planters may compel the Spanish authorities to adopt the policy of England. We again commend the subject to the vigilant attention of Secretary Marcy.

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vessels, of 166 feet length of keel, 21 breadth of beam, 178 in length from stem to stern, and 10 feet depth of hold, or thereabouts; and they measure 310 tons each. Notwithstanding the slight difference in the dimensions, the armament of the four vessels is alike, and consists of two thirty-two pounders, on swivels, well mounted.

The height of the middle decks and their ventilation are calculated carefully for the necessities of the climate, and the capacity of the vessels is to transport, with all convenience and ease, from three hundred to three hundred and fifty men, without including their crew; but for a voyage of a few hours, they could carry a whole battalion without the least inconvenience of any sort.

As to the sailing qualities of these four steamers, they are highly satisfactory, as deducted from the experiments personally made on board the Conde del Venadito, by his Excellency the Commandant General of the station. The constant rate of speed of this steamer, in the voyage to Cardenas and Matanzas and back, varied from ten to thirteen and a half miles—never falling under the first figure, even with contrary wind and tide. The voyage from our port to Matanzas was performed in the very brief space of four and a half hours, a rapidity to which, as we believe, no merchant steamer has attained, and which is enough to demonstrate the superior capacity of our good vessels of war. For the purposes of the government, the Conde del Venadito leaves nothing to be desired. Her movements in the sea are gentle, and her oscillation remarkably short; nor does she ship water, even in the roughest sea; in fine, her conditions are fit for any voyage with equal security as vessels of 350 and 500 horse power.

With respect to the new Pizarro, by which our navy has just been also strengthened, we will have only to say, that she is of a model already known, and whose beauty has attracted universal attention. Built in our arsenals, with all the improvements of modern art, she measures 205 feet six inches in length of keel, thirty-five feet one inch breadth of beam, 206 feet ten inches from stem to stern, and twenty-two feet eleven inches depth of hold; her burthen measures 763¼ tons, with a machine of 350 horse power. Her armament consists of four thirty-two pounders and two sixty-eight pounders. There is no superior vessel of her class afloat.

But the most agreeable information which we can to-day communicate to our readers, will be, perhaps, for the majority, unexpected. The old Pizarro still exists. Thanks to the zeal and activity of the commandant general, every thing in that vessel is saved, from its keel up to its last plank; and even the smallest piece of its rigging. These materials having been sent to the peninsula, its re-construction proceeds actively, and very soon our navy will reckon another war steamer: in fine, very soon the Castillan flag will wave anew in the waters of Cuba, over the old Pizarro, perpetuating the glorious records which make her name so pleasant to every good patriot, whilst they fill with hatred and dread the impotent enemies of our noble Spain.

THE EXEMPTION OF SPANISH VESSELS FROM TONNAGE DUTIES IN PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is an extract of a letter from Havana:—

It appears to me that the Secretary of the Treasury has exercised an extraordinary degree of liberality towards the Spanish flag, in exempting their vessels from tonnage duties, in cases where they enjoy no such exemption here. If he had limited the exemption to vessels entering the ports of the United States with cargoes of molasses, and to vessels entering and departing in ballast, it would have been perfectly fair; but he has extended it to vessels entering in ballast and departing with cargoes of staple productions of the United States, which is placing them on a different footing from American vessels here, as those that arrive in ballast and leave laden with any other production of the Island, but molasses, are subject to the full tonnage duty of $1.50 per ton, and one per cent balance duty; and they are equally subject to it if they bring cargoes from the United States and leave in ballast. The Secretary of the Treasury has, therefore, either been imposed upon, or he purposely meant to favor the Spanish flag, without any regard to the interests of the vessels of the United States.

It is true that masters of vessels are required to produce a certificate that American vessels are placed upon a similar footing; and if a consul complies with his duty, the government is not likely to be deceived. But how easy will it be for a Spanish merchant to address the consul a letter, and request him to certify at foot that American vessels entering and leaving here in ballast pay no tonnage money. And if they obtain this certificate—as they doubtless will, unless the consuls are expressly instructed to state on each certificate the various circumstances under which vessels are chargeable with tonnage dues, and those under which they are not—the wrong is done.

MAJOR SCHLESSINGER'S REPLY TO GEN'L. CONCHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

In reply to a copy of a translation from the *Diario Espanol*, concerning the late Lopez expedition, written by the late Captain General of the Island of Cuba, Don José de la Concha, which appeared in your paper of the 17th inst., I feel in duty bound, as one of the principal aid-de-camps of my former friend and noble leader, General Narciso Lopez, without entering into any controversy about the preventive measures taken by Gen Concha for the island of Cuba, to state merely some facts in illustration of some remarks made by General Concha, referring the reader for the full particulars of the late expedition to my personal narrative, published in the *Democratic Review*, and which will be republished in book form next month.

General Concha states, that through intercepted communications and private information he received, he fixed the point of our disembarkation at the head land of Manton, on the northern coast of the Vuelta de Abajo, and at the same time he admits to have left this point entirely ungarrisoned. What the military motives of General Concha could have been for entirely evacuating the very point where our appearance was expected by him, and not preparing to have a force at hand to oppose us, I cannot perceive; and can only exculpate him for not having taken effectual means for the defence of that point, by allowing myself to believe, in contradiction of his own statement, that he had no confidence in the private information he received, and looked with mistrust on the intercepted communications, as in reality it was not our intention to land on the northern part of the Vuelta de Abajo.

General Concha is further led to believe, that General Lopez, through false information he received at Key West, of a rising of the inhabitants near Havana, was made to commit the imprudence of steering to the latter port, and presenting himself within sight of the Moro Castle. Actually, news received in Key West of the rising of the inhabitants in different parts of the island, the state of the Vuelta Abajo, represented as entirely ungarrisoned, and more particularly the deficiency of coal on board the steamer Pampero, made the General abandon his original plan, and adopt a new one for the immediate disembarkation of the expedition at the Vuelta de Abajo. As far, however, as the steering to the port of Havana is concerned, this was no voluntary act of Gen. Lopez, and was occasioned by the breaking of a part of the machinery of the steamer and the irregularity of the compasses, through the vicinity of muskets, she being carried in that direction by the force of the gulf stream, to the great consternation of the troops, and the entire displeasure of the General.

As far as our engagements in Las Posas, Frias, &c., are related by General Concha, I do not wish to accuse of having wilfully published falsehoods, but I think that he had been misled by the false reports and statements made to him by his officers, which, through this, intended to cover their own imbecility, so far from not anticipating an attack for three or four days, as General Concha says we had positive information after our arrival in Las Posas, through a peasant coming in the direction from Pubin Honda of the approach of the enemy's force, and reported as they were to us, (as it actually was the case,) superior in number, General Lopez did not intend to bring our little volunteer force into immediate action, and, therefore, we sent three subsequent orders to Colonel Crittenden to join us immediately, as it was our intention, after our junction with him, to evacuate Las Posas that very night, and only the non appearance of Crittenden's column and his non compliance with the given orders (so fatal to him and his followers) was the cause of our being found at Las Posas next day.

General Concha himself states that seven companies, "picked soldiers" of the different regiments, (the best troops he ever beheld) were placed under command of General Enna, under Commandante Vilace, to attack our body of men, consisting in all of two hundred and eighty, (one hundred and twenty men having been left with Crittenden at Murillo,) and to cover the shame of their retreat he asserts that our superiority of number did compel them to it. As far as the behaviour of the Spanish troops goes, I must really state that they were valiant and brave, and they had only to yield to our unparalleled bravery (although inferior in numbers to them) and to the cool and certain aim of our volunteers in their ranks. Gen. Enna was not obliged to give orders for retreating, as stated by Gen. Concha—for his troops, seized by a panic, left the battle-field in disorder and dismay—so much so, that when I, myself, with two companies, advanced in their persecution, I found the road covered with munitions, arms, and other accoutrements (thrown away by them in order to facilitate their flight,) and this positively cannot indicate the orderly retreat spoken of by General Concha where they repulsed our advancing column.) Such a repulsion, when Gen. Pragay was mortally wounded, did actually take place, but only at the beginning of our engagement. In what order the enemy effected their retreat, and how the column which attacked Crittenden was near exterminating him when they received orders to retreat, I cannot perceive, the more so, as Capt. Kelly joined us at Las Posas, without being molested in any way during his march by the Spanish forces; and, when Gen. Concha asserts that the Spanish troops, although retreating, were not in a routed state; then I must humbly ask what, in his high military opinion, "routed" means? When 199 dead, (counted by myself) and innumerable numbers of wounded, the loss of munitions, arms, and scattering flight of a column, is, in the eyes of Spanish generals, not a routed state, then I myself fully agree that they found themselves only in the impossibility to gain a victory over us. As far as our engagements in Trias are related by Gen. Concha, he himself asserts that Gen. Enna had at his command fifteen hundred infantry, one hundred and twenty cavalry, and four field pieces. With this force Gen. Enna attacked us, not, as Gen. Concha states, with the infantry, intercepting our left flank, but with the cavalry charge in front, towards our centre; and when by our cool and effectual aim and firing, the Spanish cavalry had to give way, then it was that he ordered the infantry to deploy towards our left, conducting himself once more the rallied cavalry in a charge against us, and here it happened that, with the many others, General Enna fell, the cavalry seized with a panic, threw itself on its own infantry columns, bringing with them consternation and surprise, and actually forcing the infantry to participate in a general flight, abandoning their field pieces; and it is only unpardonable to ourselves not to have used both victories gained over the Spanish forces in Las Posas and Trias to better advantage.

Gen. Concha here made a remark not very complimentary to his fellow officers, by stating that after the death of Gen Enna, there was no competent officer to take charge of the army. Had it not been for the want of munitions, and the lack of subordination among our troops, our third and fourth encounters with the enemy would have proved just as ultra-tropic to them as our previous engagements, and only then, when our little army consisted of only fifty muskets, of which not even twenty were in a fit state for use, it was only then possible that two thousand men could boast of having dispersed us; and when famine and deprivation reduced this dispersed band to an entire indifference as to their fate, then only was it possible for General Concha's army and the loyal Spaniards to capture them." As far as the denial of General Concha goes concerning the mutilation of the bodies of Crittenden and the other martyrs, I can only add to the statement of a hundred eye witnesses, that an enemy who could tolerate the assassination of poor wounded, at the point of the bayonet, in the very moment when they were expiring, (as the Spanish officers did after entering Las Posas) should not feel so indignant at this charge made against them, as the latter action would only correspond with the first one. The treatment of the prisoners at Havana, might have appeared in the eyes of General Concha, humane, but surely none of those who had been unfortunate enough to be Spanish prisoners can recollect of any kindness extended to them. Finally, if General Concha did give to Colonel Haynes and Captain Kelly their freedom for the sake of publishing in this country the truth concerning the late expedition, then these gentlemen most honorably complied with their given promises, and I only regret that General Concha omitted to give the names of the other three young men pardoned by him, who, for the sake of gaining their liberty, according to his own statement, promised to serve the interests of the Spanish government in this country, and with which promise they so faithfully complied.

LOUIS SCHLESSINGER.

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CUBA, MEXICO, AND THE SPANISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

CONSERVATIVE REACTION IN AMERICA.

The Filibustero Party and the Purchase of Cuba.

THE SPANISH STEAM MARINE AT HAVANA.

Major Schlesinger's Reply to Gen. Concha's History of the Lopez Expedition.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, published the article of which we give below the translation, in its issue of the 14th August, introducing it with the following editorial remarks:—

The salutary and profound doctrine, which, with great brilliancy of style and beauty of language, is exhibited in the following article, published by a Mexican periodical, (*the Universal,*) moves us to reproduce it in full, seeking also in it another new proof, among the multitude collected, of how rapidly are growing in Spanish America the principles which alone tend to its salvation, and to remedy the evil of our past errors.

The following is the article from the *Universal*:—

CONSERVATIVE REACTION IN AMERICA.

A short time since there was much doubt of the future of the Spanish American republics. Involved in civil wars, occasioned by the fatal influence of the nation which wishes to swallow them up, they neither cared for their internal well-being, nor thought of fortifying themselves against the attacks of their enemy. They called her sister, in the innocence of their first years, and therefore they copied her institutions and were governed to adopt her political customs, although three centuries of different habits repelled them; and, whilst they imprudently flattered the American democracy, allowing themselves to be lulled into security by the syren's song, they endeavored to expel from their midst all the results of their civil bases, as if it were possible to tear up the roots of three hundred years, so much the more deep and indestructible, as the ancient régime was more propitious to the peace and to the happiness of their people.

Useless attempt! It was necessary for success to succeed in destroying all the condition of the races which people the new continent; and those races, when they saw themselves so persecuted by a new doctrine, which threatened their existence, could do no less than throw themselves into the strife, in defence of the past and of the future. This strife has continued thirty years, in which have been seen on one side the barrenness and impotency of democratic ideas, and on the other the fecundity and power of the conservative principle. The social institutions of Spanish America have triumphed over the political institutions imported from abroad. The first mistresses of these places had naturally to defend their ancient possession; the second, foreign, and without having in their support more than a passing illusion, have only been despised, and they could not but be conquered when they contended with an enemy, in every belief, in every word, and in every antecedent, of the people whom they intended to subject.

To arrive at this result, that the social institutions of these countries should have prevailed, what efforts have been required—what sacrifices, and what disasters! Blood has flowed in torrents, brothers have striven against brothers, merit and virtue have been persecuted, and all the passions have vomited out their deadly poison in these territories, which were the abode of tranquillity and happiness. And these places, which were so rich and so beautiful—which were described by travellers as a paradise, and which excited the envy of the whole earth—have become poor and miserable objects of universal compassion, or perhaps of contempt.

It must be confessed that the usurpatory policy of the United States had completely attained its object; and, emboldened by such a good result, there might be remarked, even from 1847, its resolution to put in practice the sinister views which it had concealed for many years. For that, then, their hosts invaded our republic, and for that, since it has been seen to raise its daring and insolent head in its relations with some States of the South.

At the sight of such conduct Spanish America has awakened from its fatal sleep, being in part enlightened on its true wants by the example of some republics, which were not so much as the others infected with the poison of the ultra-democratic ideas. Chili is one of the latter, and perhaps the only one which has had that good fortune; and therefore she has deserved that they who boast themselves liberals, should insult her, calling her retrograde, and asserting that she is very slow in entering on the path of progress.

Nevertheless, that republic is the most advanced of all those which formerly belonged to Spain. There does not reigns in her as in others, immorality, office-seeking, abandonment of labor, the fruits of wretched liberalism; her taxes are not the patrimony of idlers, neither is her commerce paralyzed nor herself discredited among the rest of the nations. On the contrary, she has, in the bosom of peace, explored her rich mines. She has established steam navigation on her coasts; she has opened highways, built railroads, has a long line of electric telegraphs, and her commerce and industry flourish, whilst many of her neighbors are consumed in eternal strife, and not only do not advance but destroy even the elements of good which they contained before their emancipation. Still they avenge themselves on the prudent nation which prospers by their side, upbraiding her as stationary, because she does not waste time in singing hymns to liberty—that is to say, because, despising ridiculous theories—the elements of perpetual discord—she has consecrated herself to taking advantage of her resources, by applying to her political rule the doctrines of a true and solid progress. However, facts speak louder than anything else; and before their voice utopians have only to be silent.

This example, as we have said, and the terrible consequences of the opposite conduct, have made the other Spanish American republics open their eyes; and we already see that the most important of them are taking refuge in the conservative principles, that they may assure their independence, that they may recover their losses, and that they may commence the destinies which Providence has prepared for them. These saving principles are those which prevail to-day in Chili, Guatemala, Peru, and the other States, which, for not having embraced them before, have suffered countless calamities.

If our country (Mexico) has not been the first, neither has she been the last, to enter on this path of salvation; and her material and moral importance, doubtless superior to that of all the others, will serve as a stimulus to those who still are enchained to the demagogic idol, that they may resolve to break their bonds. So we hope: when South America sees that Mexico is saved by conservative principles, that through them she recovered her peace and her lost credit, and that through them she has freed herself from perishing ignominiously in the talons of the North—those republics will follow our example, *and the complete triumph of the conservative reaction will be the beginning of a general alliance of our race against the race which persecutes it.*

WHAT THE FILIBUSTERO PARTY THINK OF THE PLAN OF PURCHASING CUBA.

The organ of the Cuban patriots in this city, the *Filibustero*, thus discusses the proposed plan of purchasing the island from the Spanish government:—

We are already tired of hearing the question of Cuba treated by an American press in a sense so opposite to its true character. In the discussions on this subject it is entirely forgotten that the Cubans are constantly toiling to attain their independence, for which they have fought, shed their blood, and perished on the scaffold, and for which many of them suffer to-day expatriation, forced exile, and the penalties of a prison, solely on account of their ideas of liberty, or for their complete disaffection to the Spanish government. And not only the press, but some individuals of the government of this country, have spoken, and do speak, very freely, not of leaders and of the revolutionists of Cuba in their struggle for independence, but of availing themselves of the state of insubordination and disturbance in the island, through means of its bad government, to acquire the possession of Cuba by a pacific negotiation, in which political traders have only to interfere for the one part, and for the other, one or more hundred millions of dollars, which, in awakening the ambition of the Spanish cabinet, may render treaties possible, and may attain the end proposed, without disturbing the peace or compromising the good relations which at present exist between the two nations.

Such is the opinion of some men in this country—nor does it surprise us very much, because they are not Cubans, and do not feel in their heart the holy love for the country which is not theirs—the pure and sublime love which aspires only to the honor, the glory and the greatness of the soil in which it has first seen the light. We do not exact those sentiments from the Americans; that would be asking from nature what she cannot produce. But these men of whom we speak have nothing more than their own profit in view, and, therefore, have not fixed the attention on the fact whether that interest, if it succeeded, might bring with it disagreeable difficulties for the future. We will explain ourselves.

A great majority of the Cubans desire independence of oppressive Spain which tyranizes over them without pity or consideration of any kind. That majority of Cubans, through profound convictions, based on experience, through an interest favorable to the progress of this country, and finally through the spirit of self-preservation, eagerly desire the annexation of Cuba to the American Union. To that sensible and numerous majority we have the honor and the pride of belonging; and as echoes of their sentiments in harmony with our own, we may express, with the resolution of five men, that we desire annexation to the United States. But we wish that it should take place by honorable proceedings, which may not stain our brow with the execrable insult of a negotiation, of a treaty of bargain and sale between these States and Spain. It is true, we have no doubt, that our situation would be greatly improved, by our being free from the odious Spanish domination, as we would enjoy the same right, as American citizens have to day; since example has been given that the government of the immortal Washington does not carry anywhere despotism or arbitrary rule. But our well-being would be equivalent to that of the slave who passes from the possession of a cruel master to that of a humane, kind and generous one, who might have for his slave as much consideration as for a freeman—though still with the right of absolute superiority, and what is more, with the faculty of disposing of him whenever it was his will or desire. This would be our condition on entering into the bosom of the American confederation, without titles or merits to allege in our behalf. Will the government of this country believe that the acquisition of Cuba, by means of purchase would be more profitable to it? We believe not. The Cubans, deprived of the honor would not have a frank affection towards the new possessors of the island, and would still look with repugnance upon the shameful condition of their liberties. Not so when they, after a victorious struggle with the oppressors of their country, would purchase independence with the price of their blood and the strength of their arms. Thus, and only thus can be assured a complete harmony between the Union and the new State engrafted into it, and the annexation thereof proclaimed by the spontaneous and sovereign will of the Cuban people.

The Cubans have found in this country a decided protection for their cause; Americans have shed their blood, have perished, and have sacrificed their interests for the liberty of Cuba in making a common cause with us. And why should the pure and noble blood of so many victims become useless and their sacrifices remain obscured by a negotiation? The Cubans will always have engrafted on their hearts the purest sentiments of gratitude for the men who have struggled and who sacrificed themselves in their cause, but they can have no affection for the enemies of their glory and for those who think of depriving them of it by a handful of money.

Fortunately, this is not the idea of the majority of this great people. But if it should unfortunately happen that the opinion of those who are working for a negotiation to purchase Cuba for some millions of dollars should triumph, and if those ends could be attained without any obstacles on the part of the Spanish government, let it be understood that the realization of this project will occasion in the future serious and disagreeable dissensions. In such a case we certainly would belong to the number of the malcontents, because we value in the highest degree the honor, the glory, and the good name of our country, towards which our most ardent aspirations travel, and for which noble cause we would cheerfully encounter, as we have done up to the present time, every kind of sacrifices. We wish Cuba free by the means of a triumphant revolution, but we repudiate our liberty if we have to acquire it at the price of our dishonor. No Cuban who retains the recollection of his compatriots immolated as sacrifices for their country, shall ever accept such a condition.

THE SPANISH FLEET AT HAVANA.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 11th August, contains the following article, descriptive of the Spanish steam marine in the Cuban waters:—

Now that, with the arrival of her majesty's steamer General Lezo, there have been incorporated with the naval forces of this station the four vessels of its class, ordered expressly to be constructed for the better and quicker service of our coasts, we think that the opportune moment has arrived of communicating to our readers such facts as we have been able to acquire with respect to this precious acquisition, for the better custody and defence of our beautiful island.

Although these four vessels are really identical, built as they were under a like contract, still there are some slight differences between them. The Conde del Venadito and the Neptuno are of wood, and measure 170 feet of keel, 22 feet breadth of beam, 184 feet in length from stem to stern, and 17 feet in depth of hold, suppressing some fractions of inches. Their measurement is 353 tons, and their draught, with full cargo, such as was to be desired for the service for which they are destined.

The Guadalquiver and the General Lezo are iron

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Aid to New Orleans.

New York, August 20, 1853.

GENTLEMEN:—The committee for relief of Howard Association of New Orleans acknowledge the following additional contributions, handed in at No. 146 Pearl street.

Cash	$25 00
J. S.	50 00
Litchfield & Co.	25 00
B. C. Clarke	50 00
Belcour & Rasch	30 00
Rodewald Bros.	50 00
Trolle	5 00
Smallwood, Anderson & Co.	100 00
Horn Schlieper & Baarhaus	25 00
Corse & Pratt	25 00
H. Southgate & Sons	25 00
General J. A. Quitman	50 00
Heppet & Lyons	5 00
A. Foland	50 00
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	100 00
P. H. Fay	50 00

PER N. Y. HERALD.

Barney Williams	25 00
	$690 00

PER MR. ALFRED MUNSON.

Joseph C. Walker	$25 00
anonymous	5 00
Abernethy, Collins & Co.	50 00
Cash	10 00
	$90 00

PER MR. C. A. TOWNSEND.

McCurdy Aldrich & Spencer	100 00
Mr. Fowler	5 00
	105 00

PER MR. HOYT.

Augustus Whitney	50 00
Lemuns Goodnow & Co.	15 00
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	75 00
Collected in Boston by Messrs. Farwell, Fowler, Tels & Cochrane	900 00

PER MR. VERDENBURGH.

H. L. Routh & Sons	25 00
Beebe, Fils & Drouet	25 00
P. N. Hayden	25 00
	75 00

AMOUNTS SENT IN TO REV. FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

James L. Regert	50 00
Fred. Prime	15 00
Mrs. C. Van Horn	2 00
Miss E. C. Morton	2 00
Miss M. C. Morton	1 00
Hamm, Rushmore & Co.	50 00
A Day Laborer	2 00
	122 00

OMITTED IN PREVIOUS REPORT.

A. A. Lawrence & Co.	50 00
Messrs. Bates Weddel House, Cleveland, per Mr Bradley	25 00
	75 00
Total	$2,132 00
Per Editors Journal of Commerce, from E. M. Brown	10 00
Total	$2,142 00

The committee beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions, handed in by Mr. Miguel Garcia, as collected from some of the Spanish residents of this city, and herewith express their thanks for his exertions for the cause. Mr Garcia in an accompanying note, remarks that he is under obligations to Mr Thomas Galway for his friendly co-operation in collection of subjoined amounts:—

Peter Harmony's Nephews & Co.	$100 00
Miguel Garcia	50 00
Francis Gomez & Co.	100 00
Aguirre & Galway	50 00
Bartolomo Ranco	50 00
Giro & Francio	50 00
Kreisler & Ward	50 00
Ceballos, Fader & Co	50 00
A. Patrulo	50 00
Gimbernat & Pecortaza	20 00
F. De Arrangoiz, (Mexican Consul General)	20 00
S. De Agreda Jovo & Co.	20 00
J. V. Onativia	20 00
Francl. Garcia	20 00
Roque Dominguez	10 00
Ramon Palanca	10 00
F. Del Heyo	20 00
M. De Pura	10 00
Yzaga & Etulain	20 00
M. X.	10 00
	$730 00

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New York Herald
22 August 1853, 3

Personal Intelligence.

DEPARTURES.

For Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, in the steamship Jamestown—W S Butler, Isaac Curd, Mrs Trezilian, Miss Martha Curd, H C Whiting, H P Lefevre, G A Tarrell, R H Whitlock, John M Price J Dewee, John Blair, Robert J Perkins, W Bezrowe, Dr Perkins and lady, G W Carrell, G Carrell, Mrs Bedwell, Miss Bromer, Mr Bedwell, Mrs Dr White Miss J Richardson, J A Carroll J Nicholson and lady, Mr R Richardson, R P Tucker, lady and servant, A C Jones, Mr Brooke, Wm H Gordon, J A Melbourne, James Parr, Berry Gerght, M W Campbell and lady, J A Johnston, Dr H Isshaw, B M Baxter, J R Parker, M Cunningham, Miss Cunningham, J M Davenport, mrs H Withey, H Withey, Mrs C Savage, B L Avery, Mrs Chas Dimmock and two daughters, Miss A Lewis, Mrs O'Connor, Miss Waterman, C Waterman, John Hyde, J H Drew, T Robertson, C B Hatsell, J Pike, J R Pekins, L E Gobimo; C L Usher, C M Burris, Mrs Miller and two children, Mrs Lind, H Keyes, H T Faire, J F Van Burn, R Cherok, Wm Taylor, J A McNair, W H Oliver, Miss McClary, Miss Kipp—20 in the steerage.

For Charleston, in the steamship Marion—Dr N S Crowell, Dr E B Gould, Nelson Carter and lady, J N McGibbon J Cameron, R B Cowperthwaite, lady and daughter; B J Johnson, lady, niece and four children; T W Rodolfo, J Sanders Guignard, A T Browning and lady, W P Riley, L Allibert, W B Moore, S T Boone and lady, J B Hart, T Sweeny, J Whitney and daughter Mrs M Moore and child, S B Perry, A B Rhett, J M Wood, J C Gregon, C M Miot, G Porter and lady, H Hartman, Miss K Sweeny, E M Kirkpatrick, Mrs A King, F W Hradley, Chas St John, Wm A Cummings, J Williamson and servant, Thos Badnall, and eighteen in the steerage.

For Savannah, in the steamship Florida—John Darly, Wm P Davis, Thomas W Simms, W b Comstock, Wm J Parr, D Solomon, W Smith, Wm Austin, M Heller, Caroline Walker, R Nugent, lady, three children and two servants; H Froelsen and lady, Mrs Adams, Mrs Warner and sister, C W Cammack, E Arnoux, John Burke, Benj Crosby, F M Berry Randolph Spaulding, H Tuttle, Samuel T Brocher, Junius Smith, J M Reynolds, James Dwight, L F W Andrews, M Bass, C E Bass, Harvey Reed, Joseph Bloot, Miss French, Miss Butler, Miss Emma Wright, Miss Kate Reynolds, O Morse and lady, Miss A Larner, G C Freeman, B A Wise, Wm Stoll, J C Curry, M Feustwanger, Lewis Cook, J Newberger, M Grossmayer, W J Collins James T Webb, Geo W Love, E Cox, and thirty in the steerage.

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New York Herald

23 August 1853, 2

THE SPAS OF AMERICA.

THE CLOSING OF THE FASHIONABLE SEASON.

Letters from Newport, Long Branch, Avon Springs, Northern New York, &c., &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Newport.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16, 1853.

The Weather—Life at Newport—Benefits of Bathing—Pleasure at a Watering Place out of the Range of Probabilities, &c., &c.

The gods begin to vouchsafe us pleasant days. Since my last a decided change for the better has come o'er the spirit of our dreams, and our log begins to show some variation from the stereotyped entry made in it ever since I have been here—"These twenty-four hours commence with an unparalleled degree of stupidity"—and sad to relate, the last entry for the day was pretty much the same thing. The Germania Band have commenced their concerts, and serve somewhat to enliven us old Sagias, who require a little more excitement than that afforded by our fair bread and butter misses, rushing round in a very *decollaté* state, to arouse us from that apathetic *dolce far niente* which seems so entirely to have taken hold of your correspondent.

Would that a kind and discriminating Providence had granted me that Mrs. Partington's power of observation, or, to bring down my adjective to the meridian of those who eschew Burton's theatre, that peculiar talent for describing raiment and fine linen, which so distinguished your correspondent M., in his last letter from Newport.

Having made the candid confession that my forte does not lie in the describing of purple and fine linen, what shall one who is impelled by the *cacoethes scribendi*, and who is debarred by nature from the usual topics of watering place gossip, write about, in order to excite the slightest interest in the minds of your readers. Shall I give them a screed of doctrine on the pomp and vanities of this world, read them a lecture on the transcendent merits of the Maine Liquor law, or shall I look upon the follies and extravagancies of this place with a politico-economical eye, and content myself with the remark that the money wasted here chiefly benefits the working classes, who supply the articles of extravagance, and therefore cannot properly be said to be wasted? But no, this sort of homily is not the sort of "airy nothing" one expects to emanate from such a place as this; and so, however pious my intentions may be, I at once relapse into the paths of sin and iniquity.

A man's life at a watering place is a most singular farrago of folly prepense. We rise in the morning at nine, descend to breakfast, where we commence the follies of the day by indulging in a single combat with a waiter, in order to be able to procure something to eat; we look across the table at Miss Smith, compliment her upon her looking so well this morning—cheeks of chalk, circles of charcoal under the eyes, eyes themselves lack-lustre and the whites the color of plover's eggs, and, heavens! how stupid! and having partially filled the vacuum in our inner man with an abominable breakfast, for the same reason that some tribes of savages eat dirt lest they may not be able to get anything as good, we saunter off and administer to our intellectual wants by reading the NEW YORK HERALD. Bathing time comes; we "do" the salt water, not because we like it, or because it benefits us any, indeed it makes us feel as if we had been beaten with pledge hammers—but because it is fashionable, and therefore proper. Then we deliberately proceed to subject ourselves to fine or imprisonment, by imbibing several glasses of old sherry in order to restore to us some of the caloric which has been abstracted by father Neptune; and lighting a cigar, "put up our legs and think of nothing." We sometimes vary this latter amusement by getting as near next to nothing as is possible, and indulging in the modern style of conversation with some young miss; but that is'nt done very often, and only by way of variety. Billiards or ten-pins consume the time till near dinner, when we array ourselves, and the animals are fed. Driving out kills the afternoon; and by way of so called amusement, at night we encircle a young lady, rather damp from the exercise she has undergone, and violently spin her round the room, being incited thereunto by the exertions of "four and twenty fiddlers sitting in a row," until we reduce ourselves to what Mantalini calls "a dem'd, damp, moist, unpleasant body," when we heave a final sigh over this day's pleasuring, and turn in, into a small closet, dignified with the name of a bedroom, but which is hardly much larger than the cupboard where, when at home, we are accustomed to stow our boots.

Such is life—such is the funereal diversion to which your correspondent is compelled to subject himself, and which is dignified with the name of pleasure. I am afraid I have been visited by an unusually large blue devil this morning, who appears to have entirely dispelled the cheerful prognostications of a good time coming, with which I commenced this letter, and which coming event, casting its shadow before, would have dispelled those clouds of carking care which appear to have settled on my brow; but sincerely hoping that before my next, some fresh arrivals or some startling incident will have enabled me to have killed and buried the monster, I remain, sincerely yours,

LE FLANEUR.

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New York Herald
25 August 1853, 1

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC NOTES.

Answer of Lord John Russell to Mr. Everett's Celebrated Letter on the Proposed Tripartite Treaty Relative to Cuba.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. SECRETARY MARCY AND THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MINISTERS.

The world recollects the masterly letter of Mr. Everett in reply to the proposal of England and France to the United States for a tripartite treaty for the protection of Cuba. We now place before our readers the answer of the British government to that letter, and also a brief despatch from Mr. Crampton, relative to an interview between Mr. Secretary Marcy and the British and French Ministers on the subject:—

LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO MR. CRAMPTON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 16, 1853.

Sir—Lord Malmesbury received, just before leaving office, the note addressed to you by Mr. Everett, and left it for the consideration of his successor.

The absence from London of the Ambassador of France has hitherto prevented that communication between the two governments which the circumstances of the proposal made jointly required.

I have now to inform you of the view which her majesty's government take of Mr. Everett's reply to our overture.

It is doubtless perfectly within the competence of the American government to reject the proposal that was made by Lord Malmesbury and M. Turgot, in reference to Cuba. Each government will then remain as free as it was before to take that course which its sense of duty and a regard for the interests of its people may prescribe.

I should have satisfied my obligations as Secretary of State by this obvious remark, had not Mr. Everett entered at large into arguments which the simple nature of the question before him hardly seemed to require.

The governments of Great Britain and France, when they made this proposal to that of the United States, were fully aware of the growth of power and extension of territory which have marked the progress of the United States since the period of their independence. The absorption or annexation of Louisiana in 1803, of Florida in 1819, of Texas in 1845, and of California in 1848, had not escaped them; still less did they require to be reminded of the events of the seven years' war, or of the American war.

It occurs to her majesty's government, therefore, to ask for what purpose are these arguments introduced with so much preparation, and urged with so much ability?

It would appear that the purpose, not fully avowed, but hardly concealed, is to procure the admission of a doctrine that the United States have an interest in Cuba, to which Great Britain and France cannot pretend. In order to meet this pretension, it is necessary to set forth the character of the two powers who made the offer in question, and the nature of that offer. Mr. Everett declares, in the outset of his despatch, that "the United States would not see with indifference the island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European government than Spain," &c.

The two powers most likely to possess themselves of Cuba, and most formidable to the United States, are Great Britain and France.

Great Britain is in possession, by treaty, of the island of Trinidad, which, in the last century was a colony of Spain; France was in possession, at the commencement of this century, of Louisiana, by voluntary cession from Spain. These two powers, by their naval resources, are in fact the only powers who could be rivals with the United States for the possession of Cuba. Well, these two powers are ready voluntarily to "declare, severally and collectively, that they will not obtain, or maintain for themselves, or for any one of themselves, any exclusive control over the said island (of Cuba), nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same."

Thus, if the object of the United States were to bar the acquisition of Cuba by any European State, this convention would secure that object.

But if it is intended, on the part of the United States, to maintain that Great Britain and France have no interest in the maintenance of the present *status quo* in Cuba, and that the United States have alone a right to a voice in that matter, her Majesty's government at once refuse to admit such a claim. Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies alone, without insisting on the importance to Mexico and other friendly States of the present distribution of power, give her Majesty an interest in this question which she cannot forego.

The possessions of France in the American seas give a similar interest to France, which, no doubt, will be put forward by her government. Nor is this right at all invalidated by the argument of Mr. Everett, that Cuba is to the United States as an island at the mouth of the Thames or the Seine would be to England or France.

The distance of Cuba from the nearest part of the territory of the United States, viz., from the southernmost part of Florida, is 110 miles.

An island at an equal distance from the mouth of the Thames would be placed about ten miles north of Antwerp, in Belgium; while an island at the same distance from Jamaica would be placed at Manzanilla, a town in Cuba.

Thus there are no grounds for saying that the possession of Cuba by Great Britain or France would be menacing to the United States; but that its possession by the United States would not be so to Great Britain.

There is one argument of the United States Secretary of State which appears to her Majesty's government not only unfounded, but disquieting.

Lord Malmesbury and M. de Turgot put forward, as a reason for entering into the proposed compact, "the attacks which have lately been made on the island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, and with the avowed design of taking possession of that island." To this reason Mr. Everett replies in these terms: "The President is convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty, instead of putting a stop to these lawless proceedings, would give a new and powerful impulse to them."

The government of Great Britain acknowledges with respect the conduct of the President in disavowing and discouraging the lawless attempts here referred to. The character of those attempts, indeed, was such as to excite the reprobation of every civilized State. The spectacle of bands of men collected together in reckless disregard of treaties, for the purpose of making from the ports of the United States a piratical attack on the territory of a power in amity with their own State; and when there, endeavoring by armed invasion to excite the obedient to revolt and the tranquil to disturbance, was a sight shocking, no doubt, to the just and honest principles of the President. But the statement made by the President, that a convention duly signed and legally ratified, engaging to respect the present state of possession in all future time, would but excite these bands of pirates to more violent breaches of all the laws of honesty and good neighborhood, is a melancholy avowal for the chief of a great State. Without disputing its truth, her Majesty's government may express a hope that this state of things will not endure, and that the citizens of the United States, while they justly boast of their institutions, will not be insensible to the value of those eternal laws of right and wrong, of peace and friendship, and of duty to our neighbors, which ought to guide every Christian nation.

Nor can a people so enlightened fail to perceive the utility of those rules for the observance of international relations which for centuries have been known to Europe by the name of the law of nations. Among the commentators on that law, some of the most distinguished American citizens have earned an enviable reputation; and it is difficult to suppose that the United States would set the example of abrogating its most sacred provisions.

Nor let it be said that such a convention would have prevented the inhabitants of Cuba from asserting their independence. With regard to internal troubles, the proposed convention was altogether silent. But a pretended declaration of independence, with a view of immediately seeking refuge, from revolts on the part of the blacks, under the shelter of the United States, would justly be looked upon as the same in effect as a formal annexation.

Finally, *while fully admitting the right of the United States to reject the proposal that was made by Lord Malmesbury and M. de Turgot, Great Britain must at once resume her entire liberty; and upon any occasion that may call for it, be free to act either singly or in conjunction with other powers, as to her may seem fit.*

I am, &c., J. RUSSELL.

MR. CRAMPTON TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

[EXTRACT.]

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1853.

In obedience to the instruction contained in Lord John Russell's despatch, of the 21st February, I have read to the Secretary of State of the United States, and placed in his hands a copy of his lordship's despatch, of the 16th of that month, upon the subject of Cuba.

My French colleague having also received instructions from his government to communicate to the government of the United States a despatch upon the same subject, and very much to the same effect, it was agreed between us that we should, as upon former occasions, in regard to this matter, make our communications simultaneously; and we accordingly waited upon Mr. Marcy together, for that purpose, on the 16th inst.

Mr. Marcy, after having listened attentively to what M. de Sartiges and myself read to him, said that he would submit the observations of the two governments to the President; and remarked that several weeks might probably elapse before any reply would be addressed to us, even should the President be of opinion, which Mr. Marcy seemed to think doubtful, that any further discussion of the matter between the two governments was desirable.

It would, he added, of course be necessary for him again to read over the despatches, in order to comprehend their full import; but as far as he could now judge, the opinion of the two governments seemed to coincide in reference to two points, viz: the one that the right of the United States to decline the proposals made to them by the English and French governments was admitted; the other, that some of the general positions taken by Mr. Everett in his note of the 1st of December, 1852, appeared to those governments to render a protest against them on their part necessary lest it might hereafter be inferred that those positions had been acquiesced in by them.

We replied that, without pretending to point out to Mr. Marcy what further step he was or was not to take in this matter, the object which our respective governments had in view seemed to us to be, generally, such as he had stated it, and that we, for our part, considered the discussion of the subject closed by the communication which we had just made.

Mr. Marcy appeared to receive our observations in a conciliatory manner, and concluded by expressing his hope and belief that no misunderstanding would arise between the great maritime powers in regard to this matter.

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New York Herald
27 August 1853, 1

Personal Intelligence.

Among the passengers per the steamer Asia, stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel, are Hon. John Ross, Solicitor-General of Lower Canada, and Hon. C. P. Romey, President of the Dublin Exhibition. Also, Hon. Nathan K. Hall, U. S Circuit Judge of the Northern district of New York; Hon. John A. Collier, Binghamton, and Captain Gardiner, U. S. Dragoons.

Hon. Mr. Mallory, United States Senator from Florida, has arrived in Washington.

Hon. Mr. Walker, member of Congress elect from New York, is also in Washington.

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DAILY ADVERTISER.
MOBILE
28 August 1853, 2

"Filibustering." The Philadelphia Ledger, in commenting on the rumors of new buccaneering movements, says:

We have some weeks ago alluded to a pamphlet, printed in Paris, but actually intended for distribution in this country, in which the Philadelphia *Ledger* endeavors to create the impression, that the government of Louis Napoleon is favoring their designs. It is a miserable shift, intended to entrap young and inexperienced men to their certain ruin. What we should like to know about the first Lopez expedition, is the name of the American General *from the North*, now holding a distinguished position under the Government, who, we are led to believe, was first selected as commander of the American filibusters. The publication of his name might serve to explain a great many recent occurrences, which have baffled all attempts to account for, then, in a rational way.

CALEB CUSHING

As to the intimation in the latter part of the above extract, we insert it, only to say that we do not for a moment believe that Gen. Cushing ever lent any countenance to such a scheme—as widely as we differ from that gentleman in politics, and much as we abhor some of his recent theories and sentiments, we have no idea that the tone of his morality and self respect had ever fallen so low, as this implied accusation would indicate. We do not approve of grave charges, lightly made against political adversaries, and we have said thus much by way of justice towards an adversary, whose principles we deem the worst and most dangerous.

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New York Herald
28 August 1853, 2

Personal Intelligence.

Gen. Gilmore, Georgia; Com. Stockton, Phil.; R. Allen, Texas; Ex-Gov. Dinsmore, New Hampshire; A. M. Wood, St Juan di Nic.; D. C. Clarke, Dr. Briggs, Texas; A. B. Gray, California—arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

Augustine Gettey, Baltimore; Wm. D. Fitzhugh, Grenland. Clark Williams, Cincinnati; Hon. W. S. Downes, Collector, New Orleans; B. A. Brown and lady, Nashua—arrived yesterday at the Waverley House.

The following names are registered among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel:—Hon. James L. Orr, South Carolina; Hon. L. Williams, Worcester; Hon. H. L. Washburn, Massachusetts; John S. Thrasher, Esq., New Orleans; Geo. D. Prentiss, Esq., Louisville *Journal*; J. K. Allen, F. T. Nichols, J. Small, T. Larnard, C. B. Comstock, G. H. Elliot, S. Branch, Jr., and C. B. Thomas, Cadets of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Lord Mont Cashell and son left the Metropolitan on Friday on a visit to the residence of General James Tallmage, New Hamburg, on the banks of the Hudson.

Arrived at the Waverley on Friday:—Wm. B. Williams, Boston; Mr. A. M. Martin, South Carolina; Mr. Clarkson and lady, New York; Mr. E. Van Ness, Baltimore; Capt. Jose Martines, Llewas, steamship Borinquima; R. E. Bunkley, W. M. Fohner, Philadelphia; Mr. Button, J. T. Forbes, Canada.

The Hon. Peter D. Vroom, U. S. Minister to Prussia, with his family, and Col. R. Jackson, U. S. Charge to Austria, are among the passengers on the steamship Humboldt, which left port yesterday for Havre.

Hon. William S. Ashe, M. C. elect from the Third district of North Carolina, is in Washington.

Hon. Loren P. Waldo, Commissioner of Pensions, left Washington on the 26th instant, on a short visit to Connecticut.

Henry W. DePuy, Esq., Private Secretary to Governor Seymour, is lying quite ill at Bixby's Hotel.

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New York Herald

30 August 1853

Anniversary of the Death of Lopez—The Cubans and the Archbishop.—Next Thursday morning—the first of September—two years will have passed away since the day upon which General Lopez and many of his fellow soldiers paid, with the loss of their lives, the extreme penalty which has ever attached to the unsuccessful efforts of patriots. As the day of the anniversary of the tragedy approaches, the Cuban residents of the city are busied in making preparations for its solemn observance, both by offering up prayers for the repose of the souls of the departed and a pretty general abstinence from work. Last year they made application to His Grace, Archbishop Hughes, requesting the celebration of that sacred ceremony, so consoling to the minds of all Roman Catholics—a high mass for the dead. The Bishop at first consented, and named Saint Patrick's Cathedral as the church, and ten o'clock in the morning as the time, for the priestly offices to commence. The Cuban congregation assembled in great numbers, and were then informed that the Bishop had changed his mind; that all the ecclesiastical pomp of woe must be dispensed with, and that church discipline could only permit the reading of a low mass for the soul of the enthusiastic and ambitious Narciso Lopez. His countrymen were sadly disappointed; but, like good Catholics, they bowed in submission to the decision of the prelate. However, at a meeting which was afterwards held, in their rooms in Broadway, many remarks were made as to the reasons why an unvarying church afforded the revolutionists a high mass in the New Orleans cathedral, and stopped short at a low mass in New York.

The exiles are determined to have a high mass this year, if possible; and some of the leading members of their committee called at the Bishop's residence a few days since, to again prefer their request, but found that he was, unfortunately, out of town. They then applied to the Vicar-General of the diocess, who, in the absence of his clerical superior, returned a rather hesitating answer, which was not at all conclusive as to whether the ceremonial would be high or low. In this dilemma, the Cubans, we learn, addressed a letter to the Archbishop, who is in Canada; but it is doubtful whether his reply will reach New York before Thursday morning. We would remark—and perhaps his Grace may read it to-day, that we see no reason why the Cubans should not be gratified in this respect. They are all good Catholics; and the blood of old Castile, which they so largely inherit, prompts them to imitate the holy practices of the departed Isabella, of pious memory. Lopez, and the most of his soldiers, were also good and zealous Catholics; but they were cut off without much time being given them for preparation; and although we believe that the Church, in her daily masses, offers a prayer for the souls "of all who die in battle or by violence," still, in our opinion, that is no good reason why she should not gratify the living, and, perhaps, more effectually quiet the manes of the dead by a high mass.

We suppose that the use of a Catholic Church will be given to the Cubans, and a high mass celebrated upon the principle that the Church does not care for the wrath of the monarchs of this earth, her kingdom being of a better world.

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New York Herald
31 August 1853, p

Personal Intelligence.

Capt. Laurence, ship America; T. Mansfield, Lexington; J W. and B W. Marshall, Va.; Augustus Flagg, Boston; Mr Pryer, Albany; George Parsons, Columbus; J. Knapp, Washington; were amongst the arrivals yesterday at the Astor House.

ARRIVALS.

In the steamship Florida, from Savannah—Rev Bishop Elliott and lady, Master Elliott, R B Hilton, editor of Savannah Georgian; Mrs Jane Boland, T Boland, Mrs S Goodall, Mrs P B Connelly, Miss Emma Connelly, Miss Julia Whitehead, Miss Ruth Whitehead, Miss Catharine Heunen, Miss J C Habersham, Miss S E Habersham, Miss B Elliott, John Elliott, Mrs Hewlet and son, Miss Perry, Miss Peck, H D Holmes and lady, Mrs Wood, Mrs Sarah Nafew, G P Swift, lady and child; C S Arnold, Geo M Waldburg, J J Goss, S B Maxcy, Alfred Hennell, R P Connelly, D C Palmer, H E Helmes, John Antrobus, S D Goodall, J W Lathrop, D Rawls, N McDuffie, Wm Byrd, H Delbanco, Wm Hull, Noble H Hull, H W Sharp, G H Chairs, J Jaugsetter, T D Dexter, D R McWilliams, John F Freyese, L W Clarke, William H Clarke, F King, T H Parsons, John F Miller, Jas Stewart, John S Divine, John A McIntosh, B Ellison H M Stone, C Butler, H C Simmons, T D Berbody, Lewis Flemmister, Thos Ford, Wm Doody, M C Smith J J Rowles, T J Bynton; J T Jones, E H Berham, S W Davidson, H C Bryson, H Thompson, H Cristadoro, M Wolf M D, E C Joyce, C Claghorn—and 49 in the steerage.

From Charleston, in steamship Marion.—C B Northrup and four children, Miss E Sloman, Miss A Sloman, T Sloman, C R Middleton, Miss M Derrison, Miss Bellams, Miss A Mitchell, Mrs. Levi, C B Magruder, S A Maywood, Mrs. Gen'l Wayne, Miss H P Maywood, Miss. Dulin and lady, Dr H Tucker, Miss A Tucker, Miss P Rivers, Mrs. Harriot, Miss Richmond, N Strong, C H Strong, W Hawtayne, T L Cooke, Mrs. Gregory, Miss Gregory, Miss L Gregory, Miss L Steele, Miss M Steele, Jas. Chesnut, Jno. Chesnut, B Goldberg, G Gould, S P Blake, A H Abrahams, J H Abrahams, L N Ball, H S Ball, Miss E O Ball, Miss Ball, Miss Waring, T G Freeman and lady, P Rowan, S L Howard, H M Tompkins, J Barbeson, A Turnbull, W B Butler, S R Moore, J W Murphy, Col Condy and daughter, Mrs. Liuing, Capt. Flemmer and lady, Miss R Plane, H H Rutledge and lady, and 10 in the steerage.

From St Thomas and Bermuda, in steamship Merlin—A Jonanneau and lady, H Cordoza and son, R Swift, E Lind, W Moore, V Barret, Dr Barrett, J Barrett, M Bonnhuan, Dry Sacre, L Mammus, Lieut Abbott, Capt Harriott, lady and daughter, J Hill, E Ensign, Rev J Darves, Mrs Jeffries, Miss Houghton, C Mondelt and lady.

From Liverpool, in ship America—Mr Ward and lady, Mr Bird and lady, Mr Philp and lady—300 in the steerage.

From Kingston, Ja, in schr Gen Scott—D Gowie, D Haddon, S A Lemle, J Crockett, E Fox, W Mearie.

DEPARTURES.

For Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Steamship Roanoke—Chas Stebbins, C A Tarnere, W M Morris J C Pendleton, J P Davis, C H Foy C R Granat, J R Seymour, W J Ellason, Mrs Davis, Miss Davis, J Davis, Miss Mary Berry, Miss Jane Berry, Mr Berry and lady, D D Story, lady and child, A L Dibblee, Miss S R Adams, Miss J M Bright, Mrs S E Insley, Miss E Whitney, D A Dwight and lady, S Wetsal, J E Nankaltz, G Bacon, C Dwight, H Bright, J Ramsay, Mr Graham, Wm Brooks, G W Sheffield, E R Jenkson, L Abram, D Callender, T S Hayward, F P Hayward, C Stebbins, G Kotchum, Dr A G Levy, Miss Adams, and 10 in the steerage.

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New York Herald
31 August 1853, 1

Appointments by the President

Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Commercial Agents of the United States, appointed since the 24th of May, 1853.

DIPLOMATIC.

Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, to be Commissioner of the United States to the empire of China.

R. Augustus Eevins, of Connecticut, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at the Court of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

David L. Gregg, of Illinois, to be Commissioner of the United States to the kingdom of Hawaii.

Philo White, of Wisconsin, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the republic of Ecuador.

John M. Daniel, of Virginia, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States near the government of Sardinia.

Thomas E. Massey, of Alabama, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the republic of Chili.

Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States near her Britannic Majesty.

Carroll Spence, of Maryland, to be Minister resident of the United States at Constantinople.

John W. Dana, of Maine, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the republic of Bolivia.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For Vera Cruz, John T. Pickett, of Kentucky.
For Bayonne, John P. Sullivan, of California.
For Mozambique, George R. Dwyer, of Massachusetts.
For Amoy, Thomas H Hyatt, of New York.
For St. John's (Porto Rico) John Parsons, of Florida.
For Lima, J. Caleb Smith, of California.
For Marseilles, Samuel Dinsmore, of New Hampshire.
For Elsineur, F. B. Wells, of New York.
For Leith, James McDowell, of Ohio.
For Matanzas, Edward Worrell, of Delaware.
For Glasgow, Philip T. Heartt, of New York.
For Genoa, E. Felix Foresti, of New York.
For Turk's Island, John L. Nelson, of Maryland.
For Manheim, John Scherff, of Maryland.
For Pernambuco, William Lilley, of Ohio.
For Bahia, John R. Bennett, of Missouri.
For St. Jago de Cuba, Stephen Cochran, of Pennsylvania.
For Shanghai, Robert C Murphy, of Ohio.
For Amsterdam, R. G. Barnwell, of South Carolina.
For Aspinwall (New Granada), George W. Fletcher, of Alabama.
For Stuttgardt, Max Stettheimer of New York.
For Fuh Chau, Caleb Jones, of Virginia.
For Paita, Fayette M. Ringgold, of the District of Columbia.
For London, George N. Sanders, of New York.
For Bordeaux, James Polk, of Maryland.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For Padang (Sumatra), Robert R. Purvis.
For St. Paul's de Loando (Southwestern Africa) John G. Willis.

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

New York Herald
31 August 1853, 4

COMMEMORATION OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL NARCISO LOPEZ AND HIS BRAVE COMPANIONS.—The Cuban residents of New York are desirous, as we stated in yesterday's HERALD, of solemnizing the anniversary of the execution of General Lopez, by the grand religious ceremony of a high mass in one of the Catholic churches of this city; but owing to the circumstances which we yesterday detailed, and which it is unnecessary to repeat, they now begin to entertain serious doubts of being able to have their pious intentions verified. In this uncertainty as to the religious solemnity, arrangements are being made by them to celebrate the memory of that band of patriots who fell in the last unfortunate invasion of Cuba, in another manner, viz:—by reciting their glorious deeds, and pledging themselves to imitate their noble example, and never to cease the struggle for Cuban independence until victory crown their efforts.

For the purpose of this celebration, they have procured the Apollo rooms for to-morrow, where a rostrum will be erected for the orators—whence speeches will be delivered in Spanish and English—and due accommodation made for the audience. A handsome cenotaph has been prepared for the occasion, inscribed with the names of Narciso Lopez and those who fell battling under him against Spanish despotism. Thus—

> They never die who fall in a great cause—
> The earth may drink their gore; their limbs
> May moulden in the sun; their heads
> Be hung on castle walls and city gates,
> But still their spirit walks abroad.

The solemnities with which the Cubans in this country commemorate the death of Lopez, is highly creditable to their feelings as patriots and men. To-morrow's celebration will be appropriate, simple, and impressive.

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New York Herald
31 August 1859

Religious Service in Spanish.

SERMON OF REV. MR. MONSELVATAGE.

We informed our readers a short time since that an effort was being made to establish a church in this city for the use of our numerous Spanish residents. The Rev. Mr. Monselvatage, a missionary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, is the clergyman under whose exertions the enterprise has been initiated. We noticed the first religious services which were solemnized by him in the Spanish language on Sunday, the 14th inst., in the lecture room of the church corner of Fulton and William streets. He preached in the same place last Sunday to a pretty numerous audience of Cubans and Spaniards.

The preacher took his text from the 9th chapter and 39th verse of the Gospel of St. John:—

Jesus said, for judgment I am come into this world, that they which see not may see, and that they which see may be made blind.

He then proceeded to analyze the different classes or characters of this spiritual blindness, dividing them into voluntary blindness, which does not wish to see the light; affected blindness, which wishes to obscure the light; and pertinacious blindness, which is hostile to the light; and addressed theological arguments to the faith, in contradistinction to the reason of his hearers, in defence of the doctrines of the Trinity, &c. Then, departing from spiritual to temporal affairs, he said:—

Cubans—To you I address myself as to intelligent beings. Is it not true that you feel as I myself do, the necessity of your being reformed? Yes, and the proof thereof is that you have stood up to destroy tyranny. You may, perhaps, be surprised that I, a Spaniard, should laud your undertaking. Gentlemen, I know the Gospel too well to exult in your misfortune, even though it redounds to the good of my country. Gentlemen, you have struggled and your compatriots have struggled against my countrymen, and they have shed their blood and died for your national independence. That is a heroic and praiseworthy act. Persevere in your undertaking until you have driven despotism from your island. And, once independent, and at liberty to publish a new constitution, act so as that it may contain a total reform, civil, military, and ecclesiastic. If you should make only a partial reform perhaps you would see yourselves subjects of another sovereignty, more despotic than that of Spain—namely, ignorance, which so much degrades, mentally and morally; the Mexicans and all the Spanish republics of South America. There they dwell in a republic, but under the command of thousands of crowned heads. Instead of ecclesiastics being the subjects of the government, and obedient to the laws of the country, it is the government and the law which are subject to their censure and approbation. So that, although republicans, they follow those same maxims of kings and of the clergy which say, "let us instill into the minds of our faithful people and vassals a mortal hatred and eternal abhorrence towards persons and things proceeding from abroad, so as to hinder the instruction and lights which they might acquire in the contact with them. Let us attribute to the spirit of Satan their inventions, and let us send to the stake the subject who introduces anything extraordinary; we must exercise censorship over books and papers, and only permit the circulation of those which in teaching do not instruct,—these will be the only ones adapted for the popular schools, and we will even pass for being more civilized than the Arabs and the Indians, who have no other instructor than that of verbal tradition; so we will continue without danger of our subjects demanding their natural right to the impoverishment of ours." Already it is seen that the responsibility of the decadence poverty and ignorance of all the Spanish colonies, devolves on their spiritual conductors. Then down with those who should give light, and give us only darkness! I am confident they would much prefer to see us blind than squint-eyed, so as the better to be able to make us use their spectacles. Cubans, for the reform I desire to see perfected in your country I will not propose to you the suppression of criminal courts, nor the abolition of penitentiaries, prisons, and places of execution, because I know that all this mournful apparatus is necessary, notwithstanding that all these measures are very far from being able to fulfill their object. He only who will follow the advice of the wise Solomon, will obviate their necessity: "Take fast hold of instruction; depart not from it; keep it, for it is thy life."

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New York Herald
31 August 1853, 8

Married.

On Monday, August 29, by the Rev. Mr. Gillett, Mr. HENRY A. KENDALL to Miss MARY L. ORROK, all of this city.

On Monday, August 29, in Sullivan street Methodist church, by the Rev. Mr Vincent, Mr S. W. WOOLCOTT, of Havana, Cuba, to Mrs. ELIZA T. WINANTS, adopted daughter of Captain R. H. Tittle, of New York.

On Monday, August 29, by the Rev. T. Armitage, D.D., in the Norfolk street Baptist church, Mr. JOHN THILLEY to Miss ELIZABETH JACKSON MURPHY. Same day, by the same, Mr. LYMAN M. STARRETT to Miss EMMA F. HEYDON, all of New York.

On Tuesday morning, at St Matthew's church, Jersey City, by the Rev. J. J. Bowden, JOHN S SAWZADE, of the city of New York, to Miss CATHARINE C. JORDAN, of the former place.

On Tuesday, August 30, on Staten Island, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. JOSEPH MCCANN, of New York, to Miss MARY FLOOD, of Staten Island.

At Mamaroneck, Westchester county, on Sunday even-

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MOBILE ADVERTISER.

MOBILE
6 September 1853, 2

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

Diplomatic Agents, Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States, appointed since the 4th of March.

DIPLOMATIC.

Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, to be Commissioner of the United States to the Empire of China.

R. Augustus Irving, of Connecticut, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at the Court of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

David L. Gregg, of Illinois, to be Commissioner of the United States to the Kingdom of Hawaii.

Philo White, of Wisconsin, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Ecuador.

John M. Daniel, of Virginia, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States near the Government of Sardinia.

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For Lima, J. Caleb Smith, of California.

For Marseilles, Samuel Dinsmore, of New Hampshire.

For Elsineur, F. B. Wells, of New York.

For Leith, James McDowell, of Ohio.

For Matanzas, Edward Worrell, of Delaware.

For Glasgow, Philip T. Hearn, of New York.

For Genoa, E. Felix Foresti, of New York.

For Turk's Island, John L. Nelson, of Maryland.

For Manheim, John Scherff, of Maryland.

For Pernambuco, William Lilley, of Ohio.

For Bahia, John R. Bennett, of Missouri.

For St. Jago de Cuba, Stephen Cochran, of Pennsylvania.

For Shanghai, Robert C. Murphy, of Ohio.

For Amsterdam, R. G. Barnwell, of South Carolina.

For Aspinwall, (New Grenada,) Geo. W. Fletcher, of Alabama.

For Stuttgardt, Max Setthemer, of New York.

For Foh Chau, Caleb Jones, of Virginia.

For Paita, Fayette M. Ruggold, of the District of Columbia.

For London, Geo. N. Saunders, of New York.

For Bordeaux, James Polk, of Maryland.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For Padang, (Sumatra,) Robert R. Purvis.

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DAILY ADVERTISER.
MOBILE

9 September, 1853, 2

COMMODORE TATNALL.—We are pleased to learn, from reliable authority, that this distinguished officer is recovering from a severe attack of yellow fever, of which he has been recently ill at the Pensacola Navy Yard.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

15 September, 1853, 3

HEADQUARTERS,
4TH BRIGADE FLA. MILITIA,
July 16th, 1853.

Order No. 5.

T. ELLWOOD BUCKMAN, of the County of Duval and State of Florida, is hereby appointed PAYMASTER of said Brigade, with the rank and title of MAJOR. He will be respected accordingly.

ED. HOPKINS,
Brig. Gen'l Com'g.

Sept. 15.

To CIRCULAR SAW Mill Owners.

I EXPECT to be in Jacksonville in a few weeks, (health permitting,) when I shall be prepared to put in order, and give instructions in the management of these SAWS, under special contract. I will warrant them to cut with 18 horse power from five thousand to eight thousand feet per 12 hours, according to the convenience of the Mill. Contracts made for Mills, and warranted to cut eight thousand feet per day, if put up by myself. Also plans and drawings made for other kinds of Mills and Machinery in general. Any references or information given in the mean time, by addressing me at Columbus, Georgia.

SAMUEL HEYS,
Agent for George Page & Co.,
August 4, 1853. 18 Baltimore.

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New York Herald
19 September 1853, 4

POST OFFICE MANAGEMENT IN HAVANA.—It has been for some time past known to the public through our columns, that the Spanish authorities in Cuba had again resorted unreservedly to the custom of opening and examining the correspondence passing through that post office to or from New York. After the rifling of the mail bags of the Black Warrior, some month ago, on their transit from Messrs. Drake & Co.'s office to the wharf, so great an outcry and reprobation of that act has been made here that the matter was represented to the supreme government at Madrid, and an order has since been issued from the metropolis directing all mails to be henceforth exclusively made up at the Spanish post office. This order, if submitted to, would have the effect of subjecting the mails now made up at Drake & Co.'s office to the uncontrolled action of the Spanish officials; but we very much doubt the probability of the Captain-General's procuring the assent or submission of those in charge of American interests there to that scheme.

So recklessly and incautiously was the system of examining all correspondence carried on in Havana, that even the despatches from this government to our Consul, Judge Clayton, was not exempt from this interference, but was recently detained and mutilated. Our acting Consul at that port, Mr. Robertson, addressed —in the absence of Judge Sharkey—a very energetic letter to the Captain General on this subject. In a few days afterwards—the 31st of August—Mr. Robertson received a reply from his Excellency, in which the Captain-General admits having issued orders to deal with the letters passing through the post office in the manner which was complained of; that he was forced to take this measure from the fact of the government of the United States being either unwilling or unable to repress the doings of the Cuban junta established in New York; and from his desire to prevent the introduction by such junta of revolutionary papers or pamphlets into the island. But his Excellency promised henceforth to cause the letters and despatches addressed to the United States consulate to be respected. The results of Mr. Robertson's remonstrance have been received at the Department of State in Washington.

The letters which we will give to-tomorrow from our correspondents, though silent on the foregoing facts, contain many interesting items of general news.

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

New York Herald
20 September 1853, 2

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ANTILLES.

MATTERS AND THINGS IN CUBA.

Our Havana Correspondence.

The dates from Havana are up to the 9th of September. The following communications from our correspondents at that port are of an earlier date; but will be found to contain much interesting news.

We understand that the *exposé* made in the NEW YORK HERALD some time ago of the way in which the Yucatan Indians were being kidnapped and brought to Havana as slaves, has had the effect of stirring up the Captain General and causing him to move in the matter. Some sixty of these kidnapped Indians—men, women and children—were taken to the palace for examination on the 2d of September. They had been brought from Martyrs fishing wharf, on the other side of the harbor. It was generally understood and believed that some one, by threats or promises, induced these poor ignorant people to sign certain papers, declaring that they had left Yucatan and come to the island of their own free will. In the meantime it is understood the Mexican Consul—Don Ramon Carvallo—had represented this outrage to the Captain-General in the strongest language.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, August 20, 1853.

Serious Epidemic in the Interior—Effects of the Slave Trade—Dreadful Mortality among the Slaves—Health of Havana—Sailors and Soldiers Dying in Scores—Movements of Canedo—Murders and Accidents in One Day in Havana—The American Mails and the Spanish Authorities—Royal Order relative to Mails from Havana, &c., &c.

It is with deep regret that we have to report that the fearful epidemic which has for some time been ravaging certain districts in the interior, appears to have by no means abated, but that as fast as it leaves one jurisdiction it breaks out with a renewed virulence in another, at no great distance.

The disease, a sort of choleric diarrhœa, said to have been introduced into the island by the many cargoes of recently imported Africans, carries off its victims, in most instances, in somewhat less than four or five hours. It is calculated that the loss of life among the negroes on the sugar estates and plantations is much greater up to the present time than during the great plague which prevailed in Cuba in 1832 and 1833.

In some districts upon estates numbering 250 to 300 slaves, in the short space of a week, there have barely been sufficient left to bury the dead and dying.

Havana is not considered more unhealthy than usual for this season of the year; but it has, nevertheless, proved very fatal to new-comers, especially among the soldiers and sailors recently arrived from Spain. The immense military and other hospitals are crowded with soldiers and sailors, one-third of whom, it is stated on the best authority, do not recover. The troops have been removed from many of the guard-houses and other stations about the city, and their places filled temporarily by the police force. The hospitals not being large enough to contain all the sick, the fort No. 4 is to be converted for the present into a military hospital. The navy has not been more fortunate than the army; out of 250 souls, which number the complement of crew attached to the splendid steam-frigate Isabel Segunda, there are not thirty hands on board capable of performing duty. Sixty-three fell sick, last week, in one day. On board the steamer General Lezo, the last of the four small war steamers which were recently built in England for the Spanish government, and which vessel arrived here from Cadiz only fifteen days ago, out of a crew of fifty she has already lost thirty-one by fever.

That Havana is considered safer to reside in at present, it will be necessary only to cite as a proof, that the Captain-General has preferred weathering the summer out at his palace in the city instead of going to his country seat, "Las Molinas," the favorable resort of the Captain Generals during the sickly season.

Certain correspondents of the *Diario de la Marina*, residing at New York, who delight, under the signature of "Peter Hicks," to report here the most exaggerated accounts of all the murders, robberies, &c., which they take up from all parts of the United States, in order to fill the "ever faithful" with disgust for the Yankees, would have had something to occupy their attention had they been here on Wednesday last, the 24th inst., "Dia de San Bartolomo." Early in the morning a white man was found strangled in his bed in Acosta street. Soon after breakfast a soldier, heavily ironed, threw himself off the top of the barrack de la Fuerza. Early in the afternoon the driver of a hearse returning from a funeral had his left leg broken at the knee. A soldier stabbed his sergeant in the fort of Cabana; another belonging to the regiment of "Zapadores" was found assassinated not far from one of the gates of the city early in the evening; whilst about half-past eight, in Compostela street, a young man hearing cries of murder proceeding from a house close by, hastened to afford assistance, and was stabbed through the heart by the villain who had just finished killing a woman. The assassin was captured, and is now in jail. The incidents of the day were wound up by a fire at the hotel San Carlos, which, however, owing to the exertions of the troops, was put out before it had done very much damage. The *Diario de la Marina* in advertising to the foregoing chapter of mishaps, crudely observes that there would appear to be some truth in the popular belief that on the day of St. Bartholomew, the "Devil is permitted to go at large through the streets."

We were a good deal amused a short time ago to see the stupid attempts which were made by a certain New York journal to throw discredit upon the information afforded to the American public by the Havana correspondents of the respectable New York press, among other misstatements expressly published in the *Commercial Advertiser*, was an allusion to the fact that it was untrue that the correspondence which came from Havana was in any way interfered with by the Spanish authorities. Had the writer of the article alluded to paid that express attention to the facts as they were reported from Havana, instead of allowing himself to be so expressly misled by the thankless cause he has adopted, he would have known that, after the manly and energetic note which was addressed by our then talented Consul, Judge Sharkey, to Gen. Canedo, upon the occasion of the rifling of the mail bags of the Black Warrior, and one of the mail steamers, which was done while the clerk in charge of the mails was conveying them from Messrs. Drake & Co.'s office to the wharf, to take them on board the steamer. The American mails made up in this city have not been interfered with by the Spanish authorities. But that man who will venture to deny that the letters which are received from the United States through this Spanish post office are tampered with, must, indeed, have received heavy considerations for concealing the truth. Judge Sharkey's energetic letter upon the occasion referred to has had a very astounding effect. This government, finding that the rifling of mail bags was a system of outrage which the American people would be little disposed to submit to, and, as the mails for the United States are now made up at Messrs. Drake & Co.'s office, the authorities could not very well search the bags without the fact becoming known to the public; the consequence has been that a representation was made to the supreme government of Madrid, which has resulted in a royal order recently received here from Spain, prohibiting mails to be made up in any office other than that of the Spanish Post Office! That this order will be acted upon, or submitted to, is quite another thing. If it is submitted to, you may be very certain that not only the letters received from the United States, through the hands of those Spanish authorities, will be tampered with, but the letters also for the United States, transmitted through their post office, will be exposed to the curiosity of our not over scrupulous Amigos.

For information more extensive upon this subject let the doubting apply to the proper department of State at Washington.

HAVANA, August 20, 1853.

Six American Sailors Missing—Cruelty of Spanish Officials—Capture of the Crew of a Spanish Slaver—Treatment of American Seamen in the Havana Prisons—The Case of the Jasper—More Slaves Landed, &c., &c.

Nothing whatever is known here as to the fate of the six American sailors who came to this island more than three months ago in the slaver bark Jasper, which vessel landed a cargo of slaves at Bailen, on the south coast of this island, and was afterwards burnt. U—— has just returned from Pinar del Rio, and states that it is well known in that district that a Spanish officer, who had been sent by the Captain General to capture the crew of the brig Nueva Empresa, which had recently landed a cargo of slaves near to Bailen, fell in with a canoe laden with provisions, going to one of the quays, said provisions, it was supposed, being intended for the missing sailors. The Spanish officer seized the boat, and found a letter, upon the person of one of the boatmen to a man, who, it appeared, had the sailors in charge at Cayo Cortez, dealing that the sailors should be removed to a safer hiding place, as a search was about to be made for them; the Spanish officer succeeded in capturing most of the crew of the Spanish slaver "Nueva Empresa," but was unable to find the six unfortunate American sailors belonging to the Jasper. The other three American sailors belonging also to the Jasper, who were picked up in the ship's long-boat off Cape Saint Antonio, attempting to make their escape to Key West, are still here, confined in jail, without any prospect of trial or release from prison. These men have now been upwards of three months lodged in the convict galley of the Havana jail, in company with nearly one hundred of the greatest scoundrels, robbers and assassins upon the face of the earth—in a climate, too, such as this, and their trial not yet even commenced! Our indefatigable and kind-hearted consul, Colonel Robertson, has in vain urged the necessity of something being done in behalf of the poor lads, but all to no purpose. There they are, day after day, month after month, allowed to be shut up in company with the horrid wretches who surround, and have on more than one occasion ill treated and beaten them.

The Consul some time ago sent them a few tracts, wrapped up in the President's inaugural address. The lads for a time found some comfort in General Pierce's promises, "That an American could not wander so far from his native country," &c., &c.; but so long a time has now elapsed since their case was reported to the government at Washington, and so many mails have arrived from the United States and departed without bringing any orders about them, that it is not to be surprised at that these poor fellows should begin to entertain doubts as to whether the much boasted promises of protection to every American citizen, held out by the President in his inaugural address, were really honestly intentioned. It has been seen how much anxiety and zeal was displayed to rescue from the clutches of an Austrian agent an Hungarian who had only declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, whilst here are three *bona fide* native born American sailors permitted to lay upwards of three long months in a loathsome Spanish prison, during the summer of such a climate as this, and their trial not even begun! It is perfectly miraculous that they have not, long ere this, been all three carried off by the yellow fever or cholera, which has already taken off so many within the last three months. With regard to the other six, there can be little doubt now that if they have not made their escape to some friendly vessel passing that way, they must all have been murdered to prevent their falling into the hands of the government, and by their evidence affording conclusive proof of the guilty connivance with the slave traders of the four official commissioners who had been sent separately by his Excellency to investigate the circumstances attending the arrival of the slaver Jasper, and landing of her negroes at Bailen, all of whom had reported to General Canedo as being unfounded in truth.

Another cargo of slaves was very lately landed in the neighborhood of San Juan de los Remedios. The negroes were landed at a place belonging to one Carrera, and afterwards taken to the estate of Don Pepé Bergara, where they were distributed to several purchasers.

It seems that the new Lieutenant Governor of San Juan made some attempt to seize the negroes after they had been safely located on Bergara's estate, but something occurred which prevented his carrying out his honest intentions.

There is a rumor prevailing in Havana that a very large cargo has been run within the last few days at Sierra Morena.

Julian Zulueta's case, it is said, has been suddenly brought to a close, and the proceedings against him quashed.

JUSTITIA.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Herald
20 September 1853, 2

The Hungarians in New York.

LETTER TO COMMANDER INGRAHAM—APPEAL OF [illegible] GENERAL MESZAROS.

We give annexed a translation of a complimentary letter, addressed by Lieutenant General Lazaros and one hundred and thirteen others, exiles from Hungary, to Commander Duncan N. Ingraham, U. S. N., of the sloop-of-war St. Louis. As an expression of sentiment from them, and as a tribute to the gallantry of the commander, it will be found very interesting. The original letter and translation have been handed to Captain Bauman, commanding the naval station at this point, to be transmitted to the officer to whom they are addressed:—

[TRANSLATION.]

To Captain Ingraham, U. S. N., commanding U. S. sloop-of-war, St. Louis.

Sir—The magnanimity, heroism and energy, which you displayed in the defence of Martin Koszta, when, on the 2nd of July, the malignant power of Austria had violently kidnapped his person, presented to the world a sublime act of justice, which cannot fail to fill the breast of every man not entirely destitute of human feeling with the deepest sense of gratitude and admiration.

As soon as this noble deed came to the knowledge of the undersigned Hungarian exiles, they felt inspired with the deepest feeling of gratitude towards its hero, and cannot refrain from giving words, feeble though they are, to the expression of their enthusiasm.

This enunciation becomes a double duty with us. Firstly, because Martin Koszta, whose rights and person you have so gallantly protected against the violence of the Austrians, happens to be our countryman. Secondly, because he is one of our brethren, who, like ourselves, have been compelled, with bleeding hearts, to leave the place of their birth and happy youth, desolate as it is at present by the foulest tyranny, and to suffer the heavy doom of exile.

Your noble performance gives a testimony of the high sense of justice with which you regarded the iniquity of those persecutions to which the exiles of all European nations have been heretofore the innocent victims.

As a noble son and citizen of the land of liberty you are conscious of the truth that the enjoyment of the imprescriptible rights of humanity alone forms the sublimity of human existence—that this is the only shield under whose shadow a man, however persecuted by an unkind fate, still feels himself elevated over the level of misfortune, being conscious that the law and its protecting power is standing by his side to defend the rights inscribed by nature herself upon his heart. In fact, is there a more painful and depressing feeling than that of being innocently proscribed and ejected from the sphere of the protection of law and justice?

Alas, sir, even to such a lawless state are we political exiles condemned by the most unjust and unjustifiable procedure. For having raised our arms in defence of right and justice we are driven out beyond the sphere of its protection, and instead of impartial justice we have only to expect either the dubious whims of clemency or the brutalities of despotism. Within your own free country alone are we admitted to participate in the enjoyment of liberty as men; but as citizens are we still regarded as nonentities; and up to the present time no one ever had the boldness to unsheath the sword of justice in order to defend the rights of humanity, in the persons of exiles, beyond the boundaries of the great republic against violent attacks from crowned heads and their liveried accomplices.

Yours is the glory, sir, of having been the first man who, even in a region so far distant from this republic, surrounded by hosts of armed mercenaries, and assisted only by the moral power of a just cause, displayed a noble courage in drawing his sword in behalf of outraged humanity.

Your great act will extend its beneficial effects to the whole nation of political exiles, on whom it will confer new vigor in their resistance to the eternal foes of humanity. We salute you most cordially, with three times three cheers, upon the arena of humanity, where you performed your brilliant deed.

Receive the affectionate thanks of a number of men who struggled, though with an unfortunate issue, for the same cause of which you have made yourself a successful champion.

Our gratitude, expressed in unskilful words, is the only offering we are able to lay before you; but a noble mind like yours will find the highest reward in the consciousness of having done a noble act, which is applauded by the high-minded and upright of all nations.

Sir, you have stirred up in our bosoms a high blaze, the fire of hope already expiring under the ashes with which the narrow-mindedness of the common world had covered it, and revived again the confidence for the final trial of right and humanity.

You have shown, by a brilliant example to the astonished world, how the greatness of a nation can display itself, even by the act of a single citizen, if he is animated by the spirit and energy of his nation.

We are confident that your ever memorable deed will not only be applauded all over the world, the working-shop of political knavery excepted, but that it will find a follower in every high-spirited man entrusted with power, and that from this grain will spring up the lofty tree of liberty and emancipation for the oppressed people of our native land, as well as for all the nations groaning under the iron yoke of their knavish oppressors.

May the Genius of Liberty allow us to behold the glorious daybreak and the subsequent triumph of the just cause. Our hearts will turn then with gratitude to you, the foremost champion of the battle, and crown your head with well-merited, ever-green laurel.

New York, September 1, 1853.

SIGNED BY

Lt. Gen. L. Meszaros,	Colonel N. Katona,
Lt Gen. A. Vetter,	T. Nasits,
Chas. Koelbl,	A. Berta,
Chas. Zagonyi,	J. Siegl,
S. Thuolt,	D. Tittel,
S. Kinizsl,	L. Zsulavszky,
J. Wolf,	E. Zsulavszky,
A. Remenyi,	F. Kovacs,
A. Ickelfalusi,	B. Kultzar,
A. Szabo,	E. Foraczest,
F. Wallach,	A. Lanor,
J. Aczel,	J. Menyhart,
J. Kis,	K. Temacy,
C. Szathmary,	C. Kis,
A. Wallach,	J. Sartory,
And. Wallach,	C. Prinz,
A. Tauscher,	A. Kovacs,
G. Bantilla,	C. Juneller,
S. Kis,	A. Bernhard,
E. Koutz,	A. Ruprecht,
J. Nyul,	J. Mainor,
B. Kerekes,	J. Gressak,
A. Voros,	J. Tezyvercsi,
C. Eichler,	C. Holitsck,
M. Igazli,	J. Nyiregyhazi,
N. Molnar,	W. Petzik,
J. Remenyli,	G. Lukacey,
J. Vellam,	J. Tello,
Dr. Gluck,	L. Viszay,
C. Laszlo,	B. Lovassy,
John Mayerhofer,	J. Kiss,
F. Foekner,	J. Maszon,
G. Futhy,	H. Schrodee,
J. Cserocig,	E. Drahos,
J. Peteri,	S. Radwick,
W. Barna,	T. Herczeg,
L. Palank,	C. Hafirszky,
A. Yurghts,	J. Nemeth,
C. Lichtenstein,	L. Hraboszky,
J. Debreczenyi,	K. W. Benitzky,
A. Zimandy,	E. Deeny,
L. Dancs,	J. Radoich,
E. Biro,	L. Torok,
J. Bikai,	G. Grechenck,
M. Gyory,	G. Toth,
G. Pfarczi,	A. Kosztolanyi,
M. Fehermegyci,	L. Hakaus,
J. Kun,	E. Nagy,
J. Vargits,	C. Vidor,
L. Kovacs,	E. Radnich,
L. Kosztka,	A. Gyurman,
L. Tenner,	A. Grieza,
J. Appel,	Charles Korsis,
M. Mohor,	Chas. Grossmyer,
C. Kuhn,	J. Kiss.
J. Lyukovich,	

GENERAL MESZAROS TO THE PUBLIC.

The writer of the following communication will be remembered by all Americans who were interested in the late war between Hungary and Austria. He is now in New York, and we cheerfully give the brave soldier a hearing through our columns:—

A volunteer for the freedom of Europe against Napoleon the Great in 1813-14 and 15; next a Hungarian hussar, rising to the rank of colonel, and after thirty-five years service in the Hungarian cavalry of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, a General in 1848; in the first constitutional and independent Hungarian ministry, the Minister of War in 1848 and 1849; the founder and institutor of the first Military Academy in 1849, and after his resignation the director of military education throughout Hungary; an exile in Turkey, "interned" or detained at Kutahia, Asia Minor, in 1850-51; proscribed, and by the clemency of the chivalrous young Emperor of Austria hanged at Pesth, in September, 1851; and nevertheless the living and hereaigned writer—

Cordially greets the public of the United States, and informs them that the above mentioned individual, in his new shape, as "a fallen greatness," becoming tired of the social confusion in Europe, and despairing of a speedy regeneration of the people there, at least till France becomes the Prince of 1789 or 1848, instead of idly lamenting the past, thought of taking shelter on the hospitable soil of the Great Republic—the safe harbor of every seeker of liberty of action—the great country for freedom—the sympathizer with the liberties of all nations, and as the writer wishes and hopes, very soon the defender of them, too.

MESZAROS LAZAR

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New York Herald

20 September 1853, 4

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE CUBA QUESTION.—We have received a "pub. doc." from London, bearing the following title:—"Correspondence between the United States, Spain and France, concerning the Alleged Project of Conquest and Annexation of the Island of Cuba. Presented to the House of Commons, by command of Her Majesty, the Queen, in pursuance of their Address of April 11, 1853." This document embraces the official correspondence between the United States and Spain, from 1822 down to the tripartite correspondence between the governments of England and France on the one part, and of our own on the other part. The mass of the letters embodied in this pamphlet have already been published in the HERALD; but there are certain English, Spanish, and French explanatory notes, in this parliamentary compilation, which will be new to our readers, and which are interesting and valuable, as throwing a little more light on the apprehensions and the policy of England and France in regard to the United States and the doctrine of "manifest destiny."

En passant. We presume that the printing of our congressional documents costs much more than the printing of the British House of Commons. Yet if the Committee on Public Printing of the House of Representatives were to take a look at this parliamentary pamphlet before us they would readily, by contrast, find out that the best specimens of our Congress printing are disgraceful—that the paper is shockingly bad—that the ink is bad—that the types are none of the best, and that the press work is loose and shabby. In fact, as compared with the printing of our State Legislature, that of Congress is positively shocking, notwithstanding its expense to the treasury of from two to three hundred thousand dollars per annum. At the approaching session we shall expect in this matter something practical in the way of retrenchment and reform. The Congress printing has been a sop for Cerberus long enough.

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New York Herald
20 September 1853, 4

Exclusion of the London Times and New York Herald from the Spanish Dominions.

The government of Spain have done the London *Times* the honor of excluding it from the Spanish dominions by a royal decree. A similar compliment was paid some time ago to the NEW YORK HERALD by the Captain-General of the most important of Spain's colonial possessions—the island of Cuba. At the present moment Spanish subjects residing at Havana can neither read the *Times* nor the HERALD. If they desire news from Great Britain or the United States they must content themselves with journals whose limited circulation places them in the second rank in their own country; they must rely for correct intelligence on one of two classes of newspapers—those which dare not censure tyranny, dishonesty and the slave trade, or those whose censure is not worth fearing. It does not suit the temper of the Spanish government to tolerate the presence of any others.

So far as we are concerned, we need not tell our subscribers that we have endured Spanish proscription with tolerable philosophy. Neither the interests nor the political course of the HERALD have been affected in any perceptible degree by its exclusion from Cuba. The event was, in fact, as our London co-exile properly remarks, the very best evidence that could be obtained of the justness of our past policy, and of the unflinching severity with which we assailed the blunders and the follies of the Captain-General. Had the charges we fastened upon him been less true he could have afforded to allow them to circulate. Had Spanish rule been rooted in the affections of the people he need not have apprehended danger from the censure of a journal whose opinions would be obviously received with caution by the Creoles. It was their palpable truth which constituted the sting of our accusations. It was the rottenness of the edifice we attacked which rendered our invectives so formidable. Hence the prudent resolve of Canedo to postpone the evil day by concealing our disclosures from his subjects, and to screen himself from merited obloquy by stifling discussion and closing the ports of the island to disinterested observers.

We repeat, so far as our own interests were concerned, we viewed the measure by which the HERALD was excluded with as much indifference as the London *Times* treats its royal decree. But when we turn to the people of Cuba and of Spain it is impossible to regard these acts with apathy. It is asking too much of the civilized world to expect them to entertain feelings of friendship for a government which thus debars its subjects of the leading journals of the two most intelligent countries on the globe. We have spared Spain much that might have been said on the cruel operation of her protective tariff, and the famine that law so frequently occasions on the island of Cuba. But when we find that not only the material but the intellectual necessaries of life are forbidden fruit to the Creoles, it is time to inquire how we can justify to our conscience any semblance of amity, or any show of countenance, to a power which sustains itself by such intolerable acts. Common usage has licensed, in a measure, the exaggeration and duplicity usually found in diplomatic messages; but even these have a limit, beyond which the national credit must not be pledged. We can afford to smile at the innocuous falsehoods which pass between our Mexican Minister and the Dictator; but can we, consistently with any feeling of honor, feign sentiments of regard for a power which, by royal edict, shuts out from its dominions the leading exponents of independent public opinion in the world?

In one sense we hail the *Times'* decree with satisfaction. The attacks which provoked it are familiar to most of our readers; and they are well aware that its only fault was to have spoken the truth fearlessly. Its punishment is invaluable evidence of the guiding rule of the Spanish government; and we trust we may appeal to the fact as affording a tolerably strong presumption that our offence, which was visited with a like penalty, was of a similar nature. Like the *Times*, we had, in fact, spoken the truth; and that truth was not palatable to the Spanish authorities. As it from Spain, we have been excluded from Cuba, in the miserable hope that the victims of Spanish tyranny would forget their degradation when they were no longer reminded of it from abroad.

To succeed in such a task, the Spanish authorities will need to do something more than expel the *Times* and the HERALD from their shores. They will require first to cease kidnapping negroes on the African coast and sell them on the Cuban plantations. They will need to employ a Captain-General who will not sell his soul for gold, and get rid of a Queen Mother who cannot restrain her ardor for dealing in negroes. They will be compelled to attempt some show of honesty in their national dealings, and try to pay some portion of the interest on their debts. They will be obliged to tolerate some semblance of free discussion at home, and to restrain their natural tendency to imprison independent writers and break their presses. They will find themselves under the necessity of abolishing a few of the tyrannical rules of their despotic government, and give some shadow of probability to their promises of popular liberty. In fine, they will need to let the world see that Spain and her colonies are not governed for the exclusive behoof and benefit of the Queen Mother, but that the Spanish and Cuban people are also slightly cared for in the arrangement. When these various changes are effected the aim of the government in excluding independent journals will be nearly attained. When it is, there will remain no grounds for objecting to the free circulation of the London *Times* and the NEW YORK HERALD throughout the Spanish dominions.

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New York Herald
20 September 1853, 4

OLD VIRGINNY NEDER TIRE.—It is said that the Hon. James M. Mason, U. S. Senator from Virginia, has been one of the most active and persevering opponents of General Dix's appointment to the French mission; and that his relative, the Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, has now been promoted to the place which had been promised to General D. Well, what of it? Meanwhile, where is General Dix? He can now ask, in the language of Mr. Webster, "Where shall I go?" Does he pocket the slight without a syllable of complaint? Where is his promised letter of amplification to Dr. Garvin? Where is the President's "rose-scented" letter to him? Are his guns all spiked, or will he open a broadside to "define his position?" Mr. Webster hit the nail on the head when he exclaimed—"The North! there is no North!" And Presidents will understand how Northern politicians will bear to be trifled with.

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New York Herald
20 September 1853, 4

AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS AND HAVANA OFFICIALS—STRONG PROTEST.—We have received a printed circular, in English and Spanish, purporting to be from "some of the passengers," against what they call "the Havana brigands on board the United States mail steamship El Dorado." The following is the material part of their complaint:—

Scarcely had we anchored in the port of Havana before a longboat, manned by eight men, came alongside the vessel, bringing—not a considerate body, not respectable and well behaved—but a horde of everything stinking, criminal and disgusting, which the civilized Havana contains. With the eagerness of perfect savages they took possession of the deck of the steamer, placing ill-mannered guards in every direction, by whom every passage was blocked up and obstructed; they went down into the cabin and began to demand passports without observing even the commonest courtesy for places occupied by ladies. Plunder was commenced by the exaction of two dollars for each written permit of embarkation, notwithstanding that minute of the passports had been regularly issued by the Captain-General Canedo, at the expense of a previous fee of twelve reals.

They further charge that the leader of these officials was guilty of the grossest misconduct towards an American lady, and they call upon President Pierce to put a stop to these outrageous insults. The facts, perhaps, in this pronunciamento, may be rather highly colored, but the ruffianly conduct of the Havana officials, in their exactions upon American passengers and American vessels, are too notorious to be questioned. Why cannot our well-behaved citizens touching at Havana be treated with the same official respect as Englishmen? Will not the administration answer this question?

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New York Herald
20 September 1853, 5

Personal Intelligence.

Colonel Thomas William Ward, U S Consul at Panama, arrived in town yesterday from Washington, and will pass a few days with his relatives previous to sailing for his consulate. He is in fine health although recently recovered from severe illness, the effects of an old army wound.

J Bryan, Louisiana; A Lovett, Boston; J. D. Dibray, Mobile; Carter Harrison, Georgia; P. Fitzsimmons, Charleston; Dr. Chisholm, do.; H. Deas, Mobile; G A Bryan, Louisiana; A M Smith, Baltimore, arrived yesterday at the Prescott House.

Clement Hill, Washington; M. Sparing, Philadelphia; Joseph Tobias, Bellville; D. Boyd, do.; E. Jenkes, Savannah; John M Miller, do; J Rice, Philadelphia; J. Wilson, S C; Carter C. Carrison, Lexington, arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Daniel Hand, Georgia; Rev. A. L. Convers, South Carolina; Colonel Baffington, Florida; J. C A Hoppin, Texas; William Shean, Augusta, Georgia; Dr. E A. Kittridge, Boston; L Sangter, Baltimore; Dr. George W. Williams, California; J A. Talcton, Hartford, Ct.; W. S. Campbell, New Orleans; S. B. Thompson, Boston; W. E Mayhew, Baltimore; S. G. Goodridge, Hartford, Ct., arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

DEPARTURES.

For Liverpool, in steamship City of Manchester, from Philadelphia—Henry Senor, Samuel Akerly, Mr Seald, J Kemper, J T Gray, Mr Guillou, W R Hallowell, G F Abbott, J G Simpson, Miss Carpenter, Jas Murphy, Wm P Lamb and lady, John N Lukens, Geo Brown, John Leslie, W H Backhus, W A Allen, Wm Allen, servant and six children, Charles Henry Thompson, James Stevens, lady and child, Mr Swinden, lady and child, Mrs Martin, Mrs Mary A Warren, Miss Emma H Haviland, J E Samuel, Mr Broadbent, Mr. Saffen, John Riley, Jos Koerper.

For Bremen, in steamship Germania—G A Gayen, J L Kretzulein, Otto Steverding, Ursula J T Busch, Wilhelmine Lindner, Wilhelm Herrmann, Clara Harnes, wife and three children, E H Bruens, H Weidkamp, Maria Elizabeth Krathmann, J Hippach, A Knap, C Schmidt, G Kahn, H Bentgen, J Stuerke, Mrs Hesse, F Eatmann, M Mann, L Fiebert, J Vahlmers, C H Moos, R Von Bruckhausen, J Welch, Wilhelm Parchen, Dorothea Parchen, E Weber, J Ritzer, Elizabeth Ewald and two children, F Wurm, C Grenn, J Mannas.

ARRIVALS.

From Charleston, in the steamship James Adger—Miss E Hutson, G McAlister and lady, Mrs C F Carpenter, J M Longworth and lady, J D Runkross, N F Miller, E H Titus, C L De Rochers, Capt J Thompson, G W Lewis, W Edmonds, A Marks, W M Bell, J B Colon, O Schwitzer, W C Kirkland, M Drake, C F Levy, J L Tobias, D F Fleming, P Porcher, U S N; C A Lining, O Blanding, C McGee, C J McKinne, J A Wright, Daniel Mixer, C W Coffin—47 in the steerage.

From Savannah, in the steamship Augusta—E Crockett, lady, and two children; E C Anderson, Geo W Owens, Mrs Cook, Arthur Nevitt, J W Owens and lady, Capt Elliott, V W Swift, E Swift, C F Cushing, A Barnard; W H Wiltberger, Dr G D Fish, J H Longley, J S Woodbridge, Capt J G Mills, H A Geraw, H O Peterson, Capt Jas Lines, Dan'l Denison—6 in the steerage.

From Liverpool, in ship Isaac Webb—Mr Adams and lady, Miss Adams, Miss Crawshaw, Mr Hutchinson, Mr Beach, M Bearbara, M T Bearbara, Miss Bearbara.

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New York Herald
21 September 1853, 2

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Diplomatic Correspondence between the British Government and its Ministers.

Important and Interesting Scrape of History, &c., &c., &c.

We publish below for the instruction of our readers several documents exchanged for the past few years between the British government and its Ministers to France, Spain and the United States, on the subject of the Island of Cuba. These papers have not hitherto met the public sight, and as they form the complement to such diplomatic correspondence as we have hitherto from time to time published in the NEW YORK HERALD, we now present them to our readers:—

LORD HOWDEN, BRITISH MINISTER TO MADRID, TO EARL GRANVILLE, SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

[Extract.] MADRID, January 9, 1852.

By the anxious desire of the Spanish government, I take the liberty of calling your Lordship's attention to the wish widely entertained here, that through the friendly interest and influence of England, an abnegatory declaration on the part of France and the United States, and England of course, might be made with regard to Cuba. I have no doubt that such a declaration, obtained through the good offices of England, would be most thankfully received and give her relative position here proportionate weight.

LORD COWLEY, BRITISH MINISTER TO FRANCE, TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY, SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, March 18, 1852.

MY LORD—M. De Turgot spoke to me yesterday with some anxiety respecting a despatch which he had just received from Madrid, and from which it appeared that the Spanish government had reason to believe that a fresh expedition against Cuba was preparing at New Orleans. I have, &c. COWLEY.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR G. SEYMOUR TO THE SECRETARY

[Extract.] February 19, 1852.

This island is at present in perfect tranquility, although like Captain General has acquainted me there have been rumors of preparations for another expedition of adventurers from the Southern States; but the accounts, both of their progress and destination, are extremely vague.

The Spanish troops appear to be in a state of discipline and efficiency; they are about 20,000 in number, no material additions having been made to this army since the [illegible] of Lopez's attack.

It is understood that the Captain-General, Don José de la Concha, has advised improvements in the civil administration of the island, but no changes have been yet authorized by the Queen's government, either in its administration or imposts.

In the meantime nothing can be more prosperous than the commerce of this city and port, and the product of sugar is likely to be better than in the last year, when it was very abundant.

I have received every attention from the Captain General and naval and military authorities.

THE SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 10, 1852.

SIR—With reference to that part of Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour's despatch of the 21th February last, of which a copy was inclosed in Captain Hamilton's letter of the 31st ultimo, in which Sir George Seymour requests that he may be furnished with further instructions for his guidance with regard to any piratical attack which may be made upon Cuba, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that his Lordship will consult with the French government as to the expediency of giving further orders to the British and French Admirals on the West Indian station respecting Cuba, and as to those orders being identical, if given. I am, &c. (Signed.) H. U. ADDINGTON.

MR CRAMPTON, BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON, TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1852.

MY LORD—In obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 8th inst., I have communicated to the government of the United States, simultaneously with my French colleague, the proposal, on the part of her Majesty's government and that of France, that those governments, together with the government of the United States, should enter into a tripartite arrangement, whether by convention or by the interchange of formal notes, by which they should bind themselves severally and collectively to renounce, both now and for hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of Cuba, and to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of others.

I read to Mr. Webster your Lordship's despatch, and the project therein inclosed for a convention for carrying into effect the purpose intended, in presence of M. de Sartiges, who, when I had concluded, stated to Mr. Webster that he had received from his government a despatch and project for a convention, in all respects identical with those which I had just communicated.

Mr. Webster said to us in reply that he would immediately bring the subject, (the importance of which he fully appreciated,) under the consideration of the President, and shortly communicate to us the determination of the United States government in the matter. He assured us however, that we could not state too strongly to our respective governments his own entire concurrence in their views with regard to Cuba. Whether the United States could enter into a convention with foreign powers, in which those views should be embodied, was, however, a question requiring consideration, and liable to some difficulty.

Mr. Webster's manner during this interview was frank, and he seemed to receive the proposal of the two governments in the same friendly spirit in which it was made.

I have, &c., JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

THE MARQUIS OF MIRAFLORES, SPANISH SECRETARY OF STATE, TO LORD HOWDEN, THE BRITISH MINISTER.

ARANJUEZ April 30, 1852.

MY LORD—In the note which your Lordship did me the honor of addressing to me under yesterday's date, I had the satisfaction of receiving the project of a tripartite declaration between Great Britain, France, and the United States of America with regard to the Island of Cuba, which project has been already signed by the two governments of England and France for the acceptation and signature of the federal.

The government of her Majesty appreciates at its just value this remarkable proof of the sincere desire which is entertained by the government of her Britannic Majesty to assist in that the perfect right of Spain over Cuba may acquire another pledge of security and protection—a pledge as important as it ought to be in consideration of the declaration here treated on. I request, then, your Lordship to have the goodness to be the interpreter to your government of the feelings of cordial gratitude and good intelligence with which that of her Majesty is animated, a natural consequence of its noble proceedings in this important matter.

It is highly agreeable for me to be able to offer to your Lordship, in replying to your above mentioned note a new testimony of the lively satisfaction which the government of her Majesty feels in reflecting upon the manner essentially beneficial for the common interests of Spain and England, with which your Lordship fills the high mission confided to you by your august sovereign at this court. I beg your Lordship to accept the sincere and expressive thanks which I give you in the name of the government of her Majesty, for the efficacious manner in which you have contributed to the happy issue of the negotiation which forms the subject of the present communication; and it is to be hoped that being directed by such able hands it will attain the desired end of consolidating for ever in Cuba its prosperity and the peace which it enjoys—sole conditions capable of assuring to Spain and her allies the only solid advantages from that valuable island; emporium of a commerce as lucrative to all while it retains these conditions, as it would be dangerous to the peace of the world should any novelty occur which would disturb them.

I avail, &c. EL MARQUES DE MIRAFLORES.

LORD COWLEY TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

PARIS, May 13, 1852.

MY LORD—The report made by M. de Sartiges of the manner in which Mr. Webster received the joint proposition of Great Britain and France, that the United States should join with them in signing a convention declaring their policy with respect to the Island of Cuba, coincides entirely with the report made to your Lordship by Mr. Crampton in his despatch of the 25th ultimo.

M. de Sartiges states also, that he had received the most satisfactory assurances from Mr. Webster, respecting the determination of the United States government to oppose, as far as it was able, the renewal of any piratical expeditions against that island.

I have, &c. COWLEY.

MR. CRAMPTON TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1852.

MY LORD—I had the honor of informing your Lordship, in my despatch of the 25th ultimo, that I had waited upon Mr. Webster in company with my French colleague, M. de Sartiges—that I then read to him your Lordship's despatch of the 8th ultimo, in regard to the views of her Majesty's government respecting Cuba, and that M. de Sartiges had stated that he had received from his government a despatch in all respects identical with that addressed to me by your Lordship on this subject.

Immediately after our interview with Mr. Webster, M. de Sartiges and myself transmitted to Mr. Webster, at his own suggestion, copies of the despatches in question, and of the project for a convention therein contained, in confidential notes, similarly worded, (a copy of mine is herewith enclosed.) Mr. Webster having stated that he would, in acknowledging the receipt of them recapitulate to us succinctly the general views of the United States government in regard to Cuba, and state that the proposition of our respective governments would be immediately submitted to the serious consideration of the President of the United States.

Mr. Webster accordingly addressed to us respectively the note of which I have the honor to enclose a copy. I have also the honor to enclose a copy of my reply.

M. de Sartiges and myself, in acknowledging the receipt of this document, have confined ourselves to an expression of our satisfaction at the assurance therein expressed, on the part of the United States government, of the general sentiments entertained by our governments, and, as it is stated that the proposition which we have made is under the serious consideration of the President, we have abstained, for the present, from calling Mr. Webster's attention to the ambiguity which pervades and which will not escape your Lordship's attention in the phraseology employed in relation to the possession of Cuba to any other power than Spain.

Mr. Webster disclaims, on the part of the United States government, "any design upon Cuba," by which expression might afterwards be averred, that "any hostile design" was all that was meant; but in alluding to the "disinclination of the United States to acquiesce in the voluntary cession of that island by Spain to another power," he seems to be studious[illegible]

[illegible] from which it might perhaps be inferred that the same objection would not be felt by the United States to the cession of Cuba to an American power.

I have, &c. JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

MR. CRAMPTON TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, May 27, 1852.

The Spanish Minister, M. Calderon de la Barca, informs me that he has obtained some information in regard to the existence of a design for a fresh piratical expedition against Cuba.

M. Calderon de la Barca immediately put himself into communication with the President of the United States upon this matter; and it would appear that the government of the United States had also received an intimation that something of the sort is on foot, for the President informed M. Calderon that orders had already been sent to the United States authorities in the different ports of the Union, to be prepared to take vigorous measures for the repression of any such attempt.

The information as yet received by M. Calderon seems to be very vague. I have, however, myself learned from a confidential source, upon which I place some reliance, that an expedition is in fact meditated by certain parties in the South, and that it is intended that it should leave some port of Florida.

SAME TO SAME.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1852.

MY LORD—I had the honor of stating, in my despatch of the 17th ultimo, that the Spanish Minister here had obtained some information which led him to believe that a design was entertained in the United States of making a renewed piratical attack upon the Island of Cuba; I added, that the President of the United States appeared also to have had an intimation that something of the sort was intended, and that I had myself received information which led me to the same conclusion.

Intelligence which has since reached me, from a source on which I rely, induces me to believe that, although the parties to whom I alluded are still bent upon carrying their scheme into execution, all active proceedings in the matter have been suspended for the present, from the difficulty of raising a sufficient pecuniary fund for the undertaking.

This is the difficulty which is not now likely to be obviated. It is not at any time easy to raise a considerable sum for a speculation of this nature in the United States; nor could this be done with the secrecy requisite for the purpose in view. The greater part of the money used for the expedition under Lopez was supplied from Cuba; but the disastrous termination of that expedition seems to have discouraged the disaffected inhabitants of the island from making any further advances; whilst the increased vigilance of the Spanish government has, probably, also its effect in deterring them. It is true that some inconsiderable sums were raised in the United States at the time of that expedition on what were called Cuba bonds, payable after the intended revolution should have taken place, but the [illegible] readily raised, by a shameless abuse of the public press and of the telegraphic communications of the country, in spreading fabricated reports of the supposed success of Lopez, were so thoroughly exposed at that time as to leave little chance of such a resource being again resorted to with success.

A partially successful insurrection in the island itself would, however, have the immediate effect of calling into activity all the schemes for effecting the favorite object of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. These, although they may from time to time appear to be dormant have assumed all the character of a permanent conspiracy, and seem to result from a sort of habitual feeling among a large class of the inhabitants of this country. I have &c. JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

SAME TO SAME.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, June 20, 1852.

The President of the United States has addressed a message to the Senate, recommending that an indemnity should be granted by Congress to those Spanish subjects who sustained injury during the popular tumult which took place at New Orleans in August last on the arrival of the intelligence of the failure of the piratical expedition under Lopez against the Island of Cuba, and of the capture and immediate execution of himself and fifty of his associates.

It is of course uncertain how far Congress may adopt the present recommendation of the President; but it cannot but be gratifying to her Catholic Majesty's government that the Executive of the United States has taken this step, accompanied as it is, by a handsome acknowledgment by the President of the generous clemency of her Catholic Majesty in granting a free pardon to a number of citizens of the United States who had so unjustifiably invaded her dominions.

I have the honor to inclose an extract from the *National Intelligencer* newspaper, containing a short abstract of the President's message. So soon as it shall have been published *in extenso*, I will not fail to transmit a copy of it to your Lordship.

SAME TO SAME.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1852.

MY LORD—I had the honor of transmitting to your Lordship, with my despatch of the 3d of May last, a copy of the reply which was returned by the United States Secretary of State to the proposal made to the American government by the French Minister and myself for a tripartite arrangement, whether by convention or by the exchange of formal notes, by which the three governments of England, France and the United States should bind themselves, severally and collectively, to renounce, both now and hereafter, all intention of obtaining possession of the Island of Cuba.

Mr. Webster, in this reply, assured us that this subject should be brought under the consideration of the President, and should receive his serious attention.

Two months having, however, elapsed without our receiving any further communication from Mr. Webster on this subject, and certain circumstances regarding the internal political state of this country, which M. Sartiges

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and myself had reason to believe were the cause of this delay, no longer existing, we thought that the time had come when it would be well to bring this matter again under the consideration of the United States government, and at the same time to call Mr. Webster's attention to that ambiguity which, as I remarked in my above-mentioned despatch to your Lordship, pervades the phraseology of his note relative to the possible cession of Cuba to any other Power than Spain.

My French colleague and myself have accordingly drawn up, in common, the note of which I have the honor to enclose a copy.

In this communication we again present the proposition of our governments to the consideration of that of the United States; we endeavor to clear up any misapprehension which might exist as to the exact meaning and object of the proposed declaration; and we bring forward, in support of its adoption, such arguments as appear to us most likely to recommend it to the favorable consideration of the American government.

I have, &c. JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

MEMORANDUM OF THE SPANISH SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE SPANISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

[Translation.]

Her Majesty's government desire that, should the government of the United States not adhere to the declaration respecting the Island of Cuba, entrusted to the British and French representatives at Washington, England and France would declare, on their side, that they never will allow any other Power, whether European or American, at any time to possess itself of the Island of Cuba, either by cession, alienation, conquest or insurrection of the same. Any such declaration made by the two Powers collectively would answer the intimation put forward on a former occasion by the United States, never to allow a European power to possess itself of Cuba.

It would be, moreover, in consonance with the idea which, according to information received by her Catholic Majesty's government, at present prevails with the French and British representatives, to whose care the negotiations now pending at Washington have been entrusted.

MR. CRAMPTON TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, October 24, 1852.

The Spanish Minister here informs me that Mr. Conrad, the Acting Secretary of State of the United States, has stated to him that the United States government have received information of the existence of a conspiracy for an illegal expedition against the Island of Cuba by citizens of the United States and Spanish subjects of a more formidable character than any which has hitherto been undertaken. The number of persons enlisted in this enterprise is represented to be already upwards of two thousand; and the point at which the expedition is to be collected before leaving the United States, though not yet distinctly known, is supposed to be among some of the numerous "keys" or islands on the southeast coast of Florida.

Mr Conrad assured M. Calderon de la Barca that orders had been despatched by the President to the United States authorities, both civil and military, to use every effort to prevent the execution of this design, and to take every means which the law allows to bring those concerned in it to justice.

M. Calderon has despatched a special messenger to Cuba with this information, and speaks with confidence of the efficiency of the preparations of the Captain-General to meet any invasion which may be attempted.

I have thought it right immediately to have the above information conveyed to Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, and to address to her Majesty's consuls in the southeastern ports of the Union an instruction to watch narrowly the proceedings of any persons engaged or supposed to be engaged in any scheme of hostile aggression against Cuba, and to forward any information they may obtain, both to her Majesty's Legation at Washington, and to the commanders of any of her Majesty's ships of war with whom they may be able to communicate.

SAME TO SAME.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, November 1, 1852.

I have been informed by the Spanish Minister here that he has just received intelligence, from a source on which he relies, of the departure from New York of a body of eight hundred persons for the Dominican part of the Island of Hayti; but M. Calderon apprehends that the ulterior views of this expedition are directed against the Island of Cuba.

SAME TO SAME.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, November 20, 1852.

On the 25th of April last Mr. Webster, in a conversation with the French Minister (M. de Sartiges) and myself, upon the subject of the proposed tripartite declaration by Great Britain, France and the United States, in regard to Cuba, informed us that, as several members of Congress had made application to him for all the documents existing in the Department of State relating to the affairs of that Island, the certainty of a proposal having been made to the Spanish government by Mr. Buchanan, United States Secretary in 1848, for effecting the purchase of that island for the sum of 100,000,000 of dollars, would be ascertained. A resolution of the House of Representatives was accordingly passed, requesting information relative to the policy of the United States government in regard to the Island of Cuba," which was responded to by a message from the President, dated the 13th of July last, communicating the papers in question. The message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, but excited little attention at the time it was received; and, from the extreme tardiness with which Congressional printing is executed, its publication did not take place till within the last week.

I have procured, and have now the honor to forward, a copy of this document to your Lordship herewith.

The papers accompanying the report of the Acting Secretary of State, transmitted with the message, comprise a number of confidential communications which have passed between the United States Department of State and the American Legations at London and at Madrid, between the years 1823 and 1848; and contain, as they do, a very full exposition of the views and intentions of different administrations, of the United States during that period, and at the present conjuncture of the affairs of Cuba, particularly worthy of the attention of her Majesty's government.

Whatever may have been the motive of the present publication, it is evident that it is calculated to add great weight and significance to the joint proposal to be made by her Majesty's government, in conjunction with that of France, for a tripartite treaty or declaration, by which each of the three governments shall renounce all intention of becoming possessed of Cuba by whatever means; for your Lordship will observe, that in all the proceedings of the different administrations of the United States government, having the acquisition of Cuba for their object, the motive which is continually put forward is a supposed intention on the part of Great Britain to gain possession of that important point for herself. The frank and explicit offer of her Majesty's government to enter into a treaty engagement, by which such an apprehension would be for ever removed, cannot, whenever it shall be made public, fail to place the subject in its true point of view in the eyes of all reasonable persons in the United States, and to deprive the party who desire the annexation of Cuba from motives connected with their own immediate and local interests of the chief argument by which they hoped to create a general feeling in favor of the measure.

SAME TO SAME.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1852.

My Lord—I have the honor to inclose the copy of a despatch addressed by the Marquis of Miraflores to the the Spanish Minister here, expressing satisfaction on the part of the government of her Catholic Majesty at the friendly efforts of the French and British Legations at Washington, in furtherance of the negotiations lately proposed to the government of the United States regarding the Island of Cuba.

My Spanish colleague has requested me to transmit a copy of this despatch to your Lordship. I have, &c.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

[Translation of inclosure in the foregoing.]

THE MARQUIS OF MIRAFLORES TO M. CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

SAN ILDEFONSO, July 12, 1852.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR—I have laid before her Majesty your Excellency's despatches, the contents of which have entirely met with the royal approval; and I thoroughly concur with you in thinking that it would be inexpedient to urge too strongly a settlement of the pending questions, whilst the result of the Presidential election remains as yet undecided.

It will then be for your Excellency's tact and experience to choose a favorable opportunity to bring them all to a happy conclusion; all delay would be matter of regret, not only on account of the subject under discussion, because it would postpone for us the pleasure of evincing in a marked manner to M. de Sartiges and Mr. Crampton the satisfaction which their praiseworthy zeal in the negotiation, from which we anticipate happy and permanent results, has afforded to her Majesty's government. God preserve, &c.

EL MARQUES DE MIRAFLORES.

MR. CRAMPTON TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

[Extract.) WASHINGTON, December 27, 1852.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a report of a debate which took place in the Senate of the United States on the 23d instant, upon a resolution brought forward by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, that the President should communicate to the Senate the correspondence which had taken place between the British and French Ministers at Washington on one hand, and the government of the United States on the other, regarding the proposed tripartite convention respecting the Island of Cuba, referred to in the President's last annual message to Congress.

The further consideration of Mr. Mason's resolution is, as your Lordship will perceive, adjourned till Monday the 3d proximo, in order to give other Senators, who are desirous of expressing their sentiments on this subject, time for preparation.

The principal speakers in the debate of the 23d instant, were Mr. Mason and Mr. Cass. Both these gentlemen belong to the democratic party. Mr. Mason, however, represents a slave State Virginia, while Mr. Cass represents the Northwestern free State, of Michigan. Your Lordship will observe that both of them agree that the acquisition of Cuba by the United States is desirable in itself, and must inevitably take place at some future period. Your Lordship will no doubt be struck by the omission in the speeches of all the Senators on this occasion of any allusion whatever to the frank and explicit offer of her Majesty's government to enter into an engagement to renounce the future acquisition of Cuba by whatever means, as a fact which ought to remove the apprehension which was felt, or affected to be felt, of the existence of a settled design on the part of Great Britain to make this acquisition for herself; the existence of which design has hitherto on every occasion been brought forward, here as the principal reason for justifying the efforts of the American government to persuade the Spanish government to agree to dispose of the Island by sale to the United States.

SAME TO SAME.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, January 10, 1853.

I had the honor to inform your Lordship, in my despatch of the 27th ultimo, that a resolution had been offered in the Senate of the United States, that the President should communicate to the Senate the correspondence which had taken place between the British and French governments on the one hand, and the government of the United States on the other, in regard to the proposed tripartite convention respecting Cuba. The resolution was carried, and the President, in pursuance thereof has communicated to Congress this correspondence, copies of which I have already had the honor to transmit to her Majesty's government, in my despatches of the 3d of May, 12th of July, and 2d of December of last year.

The debate upon the subject, which, as I had the honor to state to your Lordship, was fixed for the 3d instant, has been further postponed until there documents shall be printed, but I presume it will be entered upon in the course of the ensuing week.

General Cass, in the meantime, has submitted to the Senate a joint resolution upon the subject of the foreign policy of the United States, of which I have the honor to inclose a copy herewith. The first clause of this resolution comprises an enumeration of what is here commonly called "the Monroe doctrine;" namely, "that no future European colony or dominion shall, with the consent of the United States, be planted or established in any part of the American continent." The second clause seeks to make a particular application of this supposed "Monroe doctrine" to the case of Cuba.

LORD COWLEY, BRITISH MINISTER TO FRANCE, TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

[Extract.] PARIS, January 24, 1853.

M. Drouyn De Lhuys stated to me yesterday, that he had lately had a conversation with Mr. Rives, the American Minister, who had come to question him relative to the truth of the reports respecting the occupation of Samana, in St. Domingo by a French force. Mr. Rives said that his government could not see with indifference any alteration of the *status quo* in the West India Islands, and asked M. Drouyn de Lhuys to give him an assurance that the French government had no intention of disturbing it.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys replied, that considering the answer lately given by the United States government to the British and French proposals in regard to the Island of Cuba, the demand now made by Mr. Rives was rather extraordinary. What was the tenor of those proposals? That the three Powers should declare their determination to abide by the *status quo* which existed in the West India Islands; for although Cuba alone was mentioned, the engagement might be considered as applying to the whole of the Islands. So long, therefore, as the United States refused to enter into that engagement as regarded Cuba, the French government would refuse to enter into it with respect to any other of the Antilles, but the French government would be quite ready to extend the text of the original proposition made to the United States so as to include in it the whole of the Antilles. To obligations so extended the French government would have no objection to become a party, but they would not bind themselves in regard to St. Domingo, or any other place, leaving the United States free to act as they planned in those seas. Liberty of action must be reciprocal.

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MORE DIPLOMATIC PAPERS ANENT THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—From a collection of official documents recently published by order of the British parliament, we select for publication in our columns to-day several interesting papers in reference to recent diplomacy as to the island of Cuba. They principally consist of correspondence between the British Minister at Washington and his government, and a perusal of the whole will manifest the high degree of interest which the Cuban question has excited among European powers. Though we cannot qualify those letters as eminently important, they are, nevertheless, interesting, and particularly so because they complete the chapter of diplomatic correspondence on this head which we have published from time to time during the last year or two. This brings down the question to the late letter from Secretary Marcy in reply to that of Lord John Russell, wherein his Lordship criticises Mr. Everett's celebrated answer to the Ministers of France and England on the proposed tripartite treaty. This letter—which has not yet been made public—is next in order, and is, we understand, a determined iteration of the views and sentiments expressed by Mr. Everett.

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THE TRIPARTITE TREATY QUESTION.

Important Letter from Hon. Edward Everett in Reply to Lord John Russell.

Attitude of Europe towards the United States,

&c., &c., &c.

[From the Boston Advertiser, Sept. 21]

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

BOSTON, Sept. 17, 1853.

MY LORD—Your despatch of the 16th of February last to Mr. Crampton has lately appeared in our public papers. As it is really, if not in form, a reply to my letter of the 1st of December, 1852, on the subject of Cuba, I regret that it was not prepared and sent before my recall from the Department of State. But though I must now do it as a private individual, I feel as if it were, to some extent, my duty to answer it. I shall endeavor to do so in a manner consistent with my sincere respect for your public character, and a lively recollection of your personal kindness during my residence in England.

After remarking on the contents of your letter, I will observe that though it contains some courteous expressions, on the whole, not quite as conciliatory as might have been expected, considering that my letter of the 1st of December was altogether respectful and friendly to our two Powers, both in form and in substance. I have heard that in presenting this correspondence to Parliament you indulged "in some sarcastic remarks," but I have not seen any report of them. Your despatch is not free from a shade of sarcasm in one or two sentences. This I shall endeavor to avoid in reply, not that it would be difficult to follow you into that field but because I cannot think that an encounter of wits between us would be an edifying spectacle, or one which would promote any desirable national object.

You say that in my letter of the 1st of December I entered into "arguments not required by the simple nature of the question before me" and "the length of my letter has been complained of in other quarters. The question propounded to us was certainly, in one sense "simple" as every question is that can be answered "Yes" or "No." But how various, complicated and important the interests and relations involved in it! Besides, the organ of every government must be the only judge of the proper length and relevancy of his replies to the communications of foreign Powers. The proposal to which I was returning an answer, jointly made by two of the leading Powers of Europe, related to the most important subject in the circle of our foreign relations. I thought that a few paragraphs were well employed in unfolding the views of the President on this subject, and the reasons why he declined entering into a compact purporting to bind the three governments for all coming time to a certain line of [illegible] in a case of so much importance.

You will recollect that the messages of our executive government do not strike Congress those expositions which are made in your Parliament by Ministers—in speeches not unfrequently of two and three, sometimes four and five hours in length—must be made in this country in a Presidential message (rarely alluded to by your press without a sneer at its length) or an Executive report or despatch. My letter of the 1st of December would make a speech of about an hour, which does not seem to me immoderate for such a subject. However, a little greater fullness of statement and argument, in papers expected to come before the public, is, it must be confessed, in harmony with the character of our government, and is generally indulged in.

You observe that the "absorption or annexation of Louisiana in 1803, of Florida in 1819, of Texas in 1845, and of California in 1848, had not escaped the two Powers still less did they require to be reminded of the events of the seven years' war or of the American war." But facts may be mentioned for illustration or argument, as well as information. Most certainly the important and notorious events named by you—leading incidents of the history of the United States and of the world—cannot be supposed to have escaped the governments of England and France, who were parties to some of the most important of the transactions in question. I had no thought of "reminding" your government of the events of the seven years' war and of the American Revolution, as matters of historical fact of which they were ignorant; though I really doubt, and beg to say it without offence, whether there are many individuals in the government of either country possessed of an accurate and precise knowledge of the facts hastily sketched by me. That sketch, however, of the territorial changes which have taken place on this continent during the last century, was intended as an illustration of the proposition, that our entire history shows it to be chimerical to attempt, in reference to specific measures, to bind up for all future time the discretion of a government established in a part of the world of which so much is still lying in a state of nature.

I had another motive. The public opinion of Christendom, created in a good degree by the press has become an element of great and increasing influence in the conduct of international affairs. Now, it is very much the habit of a considerable portion of the European press to speak of the steady and rapid extension of the territory of the United States as the indication of a grasping spirit on the part of their government and people. The subject is rarely alluded to by one school of transatlantic public writers for any other purpose. Thus the public mind of the civilized world is poisoned against us. There is not only manifested on the part of these writers an entire insensibility to the beauty and grandeur of the work that is going on—more beneficent if possible to Europe than to us, in the relief it is affording her—but we are actually held up at times as a nation of land pirates. It was partly my object to counteract this disposition to show that our growth had been a natural growth; that our most important accessions of territory had taken place by great national transactions to which England, France and Spain had been parties and in other cases by the operation of causes which necessarily influence the occupation and settlement of a new country, in strict conformity with the laws of nations, and not in violation of them.

You say that "It occurs to her Majesty's government to ask for what purpose are these arguments introduced with so much preparation and urged with so much ability," and you answer the question in the following manner: "It would appear that the purpose—not fully avowed, but hardly concealed—is to procure the admission of a doctrine, that the United States have an interest in Cuba, to which Great Britain and France cannot pretend."

Here a little unintentional injustice is done to my letter, in which it is distinctly stated more than once, for reasons set forth at length and very partially controverted by you, that the government of the United States considered the condition of Cuba, "as mainly an American question," in which they had a very deep interest and you a very limited one. Not only was no attempt whatever made to conceal this doctrine, but it was fully avowed and reasoned out in my letter of the 1st of December, 1852.

To meet one of the chief grounds on which the United States rest this claim, that of geographical proximity, after some local allusions of which I do not perceive the exact bearing, you observe, in effect, that Cuba is somewhat nearer to Jamaica than it is to the nearest part of the United States, and you consider this as showing that we cannot have a greater interest in the island than you have. Now, if Jamaica bore the same relation to Great Britain which our States on and near the Gulf of Mexico bear to the rest of the American Union, your reply to my argument would be good. But the direct reverse is the case. Jamaica is a distant colony, whose entire population, (of which not more than one tenth is of European origin,) does not exceed that of an English city of the second class. It is, as I perceive from your speech of the 4th of August, a burden on the imperial treasury. It must in its present state stand high on the list of the colonies which (as appears from Lord Grey's recent work on the colonial policy of your administration) are regarded by more than one active and influential party in England as incumbrances of which she ought to get rid, if she could do so with credit. How different, in all respects, the case with the States lying on the Gulf of Mexico! In extent of seacoast, in the amount of valuable products furnished to the world's commerce, in the command of rivers which penetrate the heart of the continent, they are a most important, as they are an integral portion of the Union. They are numerically all but a sixth part of it. The very illustration made use of by you strikingly confirms, instead of confuting, the doctrine that "the condition of Cuba is mainly an American question."

This proposition could be enforced by other strong arguments besides those adduced in my letter of December 1st; but as those arguments, with the exception just commented upon, have not been met by you, I deem it unnecessary to enlarge upon the topic.

But though the United States certainly consider that they have "an interest in the condition of Cuba, to which Great Britain and France cannot pretend," it is not, either in my letter nor in any other American State paper within my recollection, assumed that Great Britain and France have "no interest in the maintenance of the present *statu quo*, and that the United States alone have a right to a voice in the matter." Our doctrine is, not that we have an absolutely exclusive interest in the subject, but that we have a far deeper and more immediate interest than France or England can possibly lay claim to. A glance at the map one would think would satisfy every impartial mind of this truth.

In order to establish for France and England an equal interest with the United States in the condition of Cuba you say:—"Great Britain is in possession by treaty of the island of Trinidad, which in the last century was a colony of Spain. France was in possession at the commencement of this century of Louisiana by voluntary cession of Spain." It is true that Spain was compelled by France to cede Trinidad to Great Britain by the treaty of Amiens. If while this cession was in agitation—as it was for some time—the United States and any other neutral power (if there was any other) had exerted themselves to defeat it, and had invited you and France to bind yourselves by a perpetual compact never to acquire it, the interference, I apprehend, would have been regarded as worse than gratuitous. I cannot see why we have not as good a right to obtain, if we can, from Spain, the voluntary cession of Cuba, as you had to accept the compulsory cession of Trinidad, which is by position and strength the Cuba of the southeastern Antilles.

France was, as you say, at the beginning of this century in possession of Louisiana by the voluntary cession of Spain. This possession, however, (nominal at best) did not take place until seven months after France had sold Louisiana to the United States for sixty millions of francs and it lasted only from the 30th of November to the 20th of December, 1803. The object of France in acquiring Louisiana was to re-establish herself in the interior of this country; an object I need not say as menacing to your North American possessions as to the United States. Is it possible you can think such a possession of Louisiana for such a purpose a sufficient ground on the part of France for interfering with our relations with Cuba? May she, a European power, without consulting us, obtain from Spain, in 1800, a cession of half the habitable portion of North America—a cession which threw her for fifteen hundred miles on our western frontier, and not only shut us out from the Pacific but enabled her to close the Mississippi; and it is no very unreasonable for us to decline her invitation to bind ourselves for all time not to accept the cession of an Island which lies within thirty five leagues of our coast. Does she ever derive her right thus to control our relations with Cuba in 1853 from her twenty days possession of Louisiana in 1803? What can be clearer than that whatever right accrued to her from that three weeks' possession, (which was a mere ceremonial affair, to give force to the transfer of the province to the United States,) must have passed to us by that transfer, followed by our actual possession and occupation for half a century?

You observe that "Lord Malmesbury and M. Turgot put forward as a reason for entering into the proposed compact, the attacks which had been made on the Island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States, and with the avowed design of taking possession of that Island," and to this reason, you add, "Mr. Everett replies in these terms:" The President is convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty, instead of putting a stop to these lawless proceedings, would give a new and powerful impulse to them." To this argument you call "not only unfounded but disquieting."

After acknowledging, rather coldly I think, the conduct of the late President, in discouraging the lawless enterprises referred to, you reproachfully pronounce my remark just cited "a melancholy avowal for the chief of a free State;" and you seem to intimate, without expressly saying so, that it implies, on the part of the people of the United States, an insensibility "to the value of the eternal laws of right and wrong, of peace and friendship and of duty to our neighbor, which ought to guide every Christian nation." You also take occasion, in reference to the same remark, to impress upon the people of the United States "the utility of those rules for the observance of international relations, which for centuries have been known to Europe by the name of the Law of Nations. Among the commentators on that law," you continue, "some of the most distinguished American citizens have earned an enviable reputation; and it is difficult to suppose the United States would set the example of abrogating its most sacred provisions."

I suppose no one in Europe or America will think the intended force of this rebuke mitigated, by the diplomatic reserve implied in the last two lines. Let us then inquire for a moment if it is well deserved.

The expeditions to which you allude as calculated to excite the "reprobation of every civilized State," were discountenanced by the President in every constitutional and legal way. The utmost vigilance was at all times employed but unhappily for the adventurers themselves, without effect. In this there is matter neither for wonder nor reproach. The territory of the United States is but little less than the whole of Europe; while their population is not quite equal to that of the United Kingdom, and their standing military force small and scattered over an immensely extensive frontier. Our government, like that of England is one of law; and there is a great similarity between the laws of the two countries which prohibit military expeditions against the possessions of friendly Powers. In fact, your Foreign Enlistment act of 1819 was admitted by Mr. Canning to have been founded, in part, on our neutrality law of the preceding year. Of the two, I believe our laws are the more stringent; but it is somewhat difficult to enforce them in both countries.

These expeditions got up in the United States by a Spanish General and supposed to indicate a lawless disposition on the part of the American people, comprised a very small number of persons, some of whom were foreigners, enjoying the same freedom of action in the United States that refugees from every part of the Continent enjoy in England. The same reproach which is cast upon us for these expeditions is at this moment cast upon England by the Continental Powers. Events which have occured in London since your despatch was written, strikingly illustrate the difficulty and the risk, under constitutional governments, of preventing abuses of that hospitality which it is the privilege and boast of such governments to extend to all who seek it.

There is, no doubt, widely prevalent in this country a feeling that the people of Cuba are justly disaffected to the government of Spain. A recent impartial French traveller, M. Ampère, confirms the impression. All the ordinary political rights enjoyed in free countries, are denied to the people of the island. The government is, in principle, the worst form of despotism, viz: absolute authority delegated to a military viceroy, and supported by an army from abroad. I speak of the nature of the government, and not of the individuals by whom it is administered, for I have formed a very favorable opinion of the personal character of the present Captain-General, as of one or two of his predecessors. Of the bad faith and the utter disregard of treaties with which this bad government is administered your committees on the slave trade have spoken plainly enough at the late session of Parliament. Such being the state of things in Cuba, it does not seem to me very extraordinary or reproachful, that throughout the United States a handful of misguided young men should be found ready to join a party of foreigners, headed by a Spanish General, who was ready to persuade them, (not as you view it, "by armed invasion, to excite the obedient to revolt and the tranquil to disturbance," but, as they were led to believe, to aid an oppressed people in their struggles for freedom. There is no reason to doubt that there are at this moment as many persons, foreigners as well as natives, in England who entertain these feelings and opinions as in the United States; and

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Our Newport Correspondence.

ATLANTIC HOUSE, NEWPORT,
Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1853.

The Cowhiding Case—Wm. R. Morgan Arraigned—Cowhiding Mr. Isaac Hone—Civil and Criminal Prosecution—The Evidence of Mr. Hone—Evidence of Mr. Winthrop—Bound Over to a Higher Court—Bonds and Bail

Determined to give to the public, fully and authentically, all the facts ascertainable in the case of the late assault on Mr. Isaac Hone by Wm. R. and Mathew Morgan, Jr., I have just returned from the preliminary examination of the same before the Town Justices of Newport, and give you the facts as I find them, without comment.

This assault grew out of a previous case which occurred a few days since, when Wm. R. Morgan, of New York, was summoned to answer to a habeas corpus, issued for the delivery of his wife, a daughter of Dudley Selden, of New York, from his custody and abuse, it being alleged and proven that he had brutally whipped her while at the Touro House, in Newport, a few days since.

I found the court room immensely crowded with anxious spectators, who had been waiting the whole morning to hear the examination. Many distinguished persons were present, as well as the prisoners, William R. and Mathew Morgan, Jr., and the complainant, Mr. Isaac Hone. It is as follows:—

COURT OF JUSTICES.

Case: State against William R. and Mathew Morgan Jr.—The defendants are charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon.

William P. Sheffield and C. G. Perry, for State.

H. Y. and W. H. Cranston for defendants.

Mr. Sheffield, on the part of the prosecution, moved that the defendants be arraigned to plead to the complaint against them.

The motion was allowed, and the defendants entered a plea of *nolo contendere*.

Mr. Sheffield said it was discretionary with the court whether they would accept the plea of the defendants. It was essentially a plea of guilty. If the defendants elected to enter that plea he should offer evidence to show that the offence was an aggravated one; and to show the condition of the defendants as this might affect the amount of bail which the defendants might be required to give for their appearance to answer the offence in the Court of Common Pleas.

H. Y. Cranston objected to the introduction of the testimony. He said the Court of Common Pleas could only sentence the defendants to pay a fine of five hundred dollars or to six months imprisonment, and this attempt to offer evidence was only got up to make a display.

Mr. Sheffield said that the defendant's counsel could talk about making a display with more propriety than the defendants themselves, for it did seem to him, that after having again and again committed gross outrages upon the law, and upon the common sense of public justice entertained by the community, that when these acts were to be presented for the consideration of a court, before which they were arraigned as criminals, and they were brought to answer for their crimes, that it was well for them to talk about "a desire to make a display." The counsel upon the other side had said that the maximum of punishment which the Common Pleas could impose upon the defendants was a fine of $500, or an imprisonment of six months. He (Mr. S.) was happy, for the sake of public justice, in being enabled to inform the court that the statute had provided for the punishment of the crime with which the defendants were charged with a more adequate penalty than their counsel supposed. The act of January, 1853, under which the complaint was drawn, provided that upon conviction of any person for a violation of its provisions the offender might be punished by two years imprisonment in the penitentiary. He presumed the counsel had not seen the statute; if he had he would not have made to the Court the suggestion which he did make in relation to the penalty.

The Court admitted the testimony.

Mr. Isaac Hone, was the first witness called to the stand. He is an old and very venerable gentleman, and bears many evidences of infirmity. After being sworn, he gave his testimony in clear, concise language, *verbatim*, as follows:—

Mr. Sheffield asked—How old are you, Mr. Hone?

Mr. Hone—I am two and sixty years old.

Where is your residence?

I have resided principally in Philadelphia, as my only fixed residence during a few years past.

Mr. Sheffield—Will you proceed to state to the court all that you know about the case now before the court touching an assault made on you by William R. Morgan and Mathew Morgan, Jr., his brother?

Mr. Hone—About twelve o'clock on Wednesday last I was about handing my wife into her carriage which I intended entering myself, for the purpose of leaving Newport, and with the intention of going to Saratoga Springs for the purpose of drinking the water awhile; while about ten or twelve feet from the carriage I was accosted by a young man whom I did not recollect ever seeing before, and whom I have since learned was Mathew Morgan, Jr., and who asked me if my name was Hone. I replied "it is." He then said "When can I have an opportunity of seeing you?" I replied, "I am now going to Saratoga, and shall return to New York by the 1st of October. You can find me by calling on my brother-in-law, Judge Kent, who will know where I am." Morgan replied to me, "That will not do; I cannot wait so long to see you; will you remain here a moment for me?" As there appeared nothing in his manner that was hostile I determined to wait, standing some ten feet from my carriage, and where my wife was seated in the carriage. After his asking "Will you be so good as to wait" he turned into the house and immediately after he entered it William R. Morgan stepped hastily out from the doorway from where he had been concealed, and said to me, "You have called me a monster, and I have come to pay you," with that he put his hand into his vest, and drew out a cowskin of about three feet in length—[here the identical cowhide was produced to the court]—and struck me several blows before I could make any resistance, being encumbered with my overcoat on one arm and a heavy umbrella in the other; I struck two or three times with the umbrella; but finding it unwieldy, threw it aside, dropped my coat, and seized him by the throat; at that instant, when I had probably received from twelve to fifteen blows, the cowskin was wrested from his hands by Mr. Benjamin T. Winthrop, and there the affair ended. During the affray I heard Matthew Morgan, Jr., incite his brother to "Give it to him," and after the affray avowed in my presence and hearing that he had incited his brother to the act, and that it was committed under his persuasion.

Mr. Sheffield asked—Is that all?

Mr. Hone replied—Yes.

Mr. Sheffield asked—What was your physical condition at the time of this assault, and what was that of Mr. Morgan?

Mr. Hone—My own was a very feeble one; I had been under the necessity of obtaining medical advice for ten years for a disease of the heart; Mr. Morgan is a remarkably vigorous and robust man, and is aged, I should think, about eight and twenty years.

Mr. Sheffield—Have you taken medical advice for any other disease before this transaction?

Mr. Hone—Not that I recollect, excepting for inflammatory rheumatism.

Mr. Sheffield—What was the physical condition of Mather Morgan, Jr.?

Mr. Hone—He was robust and vigorous, and one would suppose him four and twenty.

Mr. Sheffield—Was there a disposition in Wm. R. Morgan to desist until he was interrupted by Mr. Winthrop?

Mr. Hone—Not the least.

Mr. Sheffield—Please state what instructions physicians had given you relative to visiting places of excitement, places of pleasure, &c.?

Mr. Hone—I consulted physicians in Paris last summer, who advised me strenuously to avoid all excitement and all violent action, as I would endanger my life, from the diseased state of my heart.

Mr. Sheffield said that he would here rest the case, and suggested that Mr. Cranston, the counsel for the defendants, was at liberty to cross examine the witness.

Mr. Cranston declined asking any questions.

Mr. Hone being further interrogated, said that he had nothing further to offer at this stage.

The Court also refused to ask the witness any further questions.

Mr. Sheffield, calling for the cowhide, returned it to Mr. Winthrop, who had brought it into court, saying that he wished it preserved, as it would soon be wanted on another occasion.

Mr. Sheffield further asked—Was it in front of the Bellevue House, and who was present?

Mr. Hone—I do not know who was present; I believe that there was no one there, that is, in the piazza, so far as I saw during the excitement.

Mr. Sheffield—What inference did you draw from the conversation which you had with Mather Morgan, Jr.?

Mr. Hone—My inference was when he left me that he went in to bring me a challenge; it was now that he went in to tell his brother that there was no danger in making the attack.

Mr. Sheffield—Was it your intention of leaving town?

Mr. Hone—It was my intention to take my wife to Providence, leave her there, and take the boat on my way to Saratoga.

Mr. Sheffield—Did you advise Mr. Morgan when you would be at New York, or of your intentions?

Mr. Hone—I mentioned that I would be in New York by the first of October, and that he would find where I was by inquiring of my brother in law, Judge Kent.

Mr. Sheffield—Did I understand that you intended leaving town that afternoon?

Mr. Hone—I intended leaving by the first conveyance, not being apprehensive of any such attack.

Mr. Sheffield—We suppose that you would not leave in consequence of any such thing, or from fear?

Mr. Hone—Certainly not.

The counsel for the prosecution here called Mr. Benjamin R. Winthrop, of New York, to the stand, the counsel asking him to state what he saw of the affair, and also what he heard.

Mr. Winthrop said—I was sitting with my wife in my room, in the Bellevue House, my room overlooking the street, and being on the front piazza. Mrs. Winthrop stepped out on the piazza, to look after our little girl who was playing there, when she suddenly and vehemently exclaimed, "Look here;" I rushed out, and saw the elder Morgan, whom I had never probably seen before, he had a cowhide in his hand, and was engaging with Mr. Hone, who was at the time encumbered with a heavy overcoat or cloak, and an umbrella, and had seemingly just handed his wife to the carriage as if about to leave; I did not stop to see if there was any one present, but rushed down stairs from the third story with all the speed possible, determined to arrest Morgan from the conflict, knowing as I did that the least violence, however momentary, would probably endanger Mr. Hone's life, I immediately caught Morgan by the throat, jerked him back, and threw him off; he had gashed his face with the cowhide, and struck him with his fists; I do not know whether Mr. Hone struck him or not, but he exerted himself in a way to show that if he had been younger and less encumbered Morgan would have fared rather badly. The elder Morgan standing off the younger Morgan said, "You have done your duty and have taken my advice;" I turned, surprised to find him a participator in the crime, and said to him, "I am astonished, sir, to find you engaged in this miserably brutal affair; you should be ashamed of it and yourself; it is unmanly and disgusting; you should hide your head, and not dare show your face ever again where gentlemen are." He left, but soon returned, saying, "He has acted under my advice." He then said, "Here is my card; any one can see from it who I am; that is my name, sir." I simply replied, "I am astounded, sir, to see you engaged in so infamous a business."

Mr. Winthrop continued—I had frequently solicited Mr. Hone to meet me on occasions of pleasure, and attend our parties and gatherings of pleasure, and particu-

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but he never accepted; he said that his disease of the heart rendered it impossible for him to undergo any excitement or fatigue, and that he dared not participate; that he was cautioned even against reading any exciting book; immediately after this I placed my hand on Mr. Hone's heart, which appeared so wildly excited and throbbing that it seemed to me to cover almost the whole chest; I had no conception that the heart could cause such throes in the body, or give rise to such unbounded physical excitement. The action seemed to extend to the whole frame. Knowing his previous condition, and finding him so excited, I feared that he might die immediately, and would not have been at all surprised if he had. At evening I called on him, and was delighted to find him in a more calm and safe condition.

Mr. Sheffield—What was his mental condition?

Mr. Winthrop—I didn't wait to see the condition of the parties further. I endeavored only to assist the weak party.

Mr. Sheffield—What was Mr. Hone's condition?

Mr. Winthrop—The condition of his face was shocking. He had several gashes from the cowhide on his face that were quite long. [Here Mr. Hone showed to the court these cruel wounds, which Mr. Winthrop pointed out, saying, 'You see that they have partly healed, and that the 'scab' only is here.']

Mr. W. continued—Morgan had pretty much ceased to use the whip when I got to him, and was using his fist. I do not recollect to have seen Mr. Hone strike him.

Mr. Sheffield—Did you notice any blood?

Mr. Winthrop—Yes; there was a cut or gash about three inches long, and several others, from which the blood ran down over his face. There was a large gash under the eye, as well as one under the ear, also, evidences of blows of the fist where he was quite much bruised. I see these bruises now upon him here; (pointing to the bruises on Mr. Hone's face.)

Mr. Cranston, the counsel for the defendants, asked, "Is the skin healed over the wounds?"

Mr. Winthrop—No; there is a "scab," as you see. Had Mr. Hone been his cotemporary in years he would not have fared so well.

Mr. Winthrop, being asked what was done after the conflict, said:—I went with Mr. Hone to the magistrate's office, and saw his condition as he himself has described it to you to-day, and as you now see the marks and traces.

Mr. Winthrop spoke calmly, yet very feelingly, with many festations of disgust.

After the testimony on the part of the government was closed, Mr. Cranston stated that the defendants were entitled to the same rights that any other person would be entitled to in the same position; that the court would not think of exacting bail for a greater amount than $500 from the meanest man in all the streets, and his clients ought to have their rights passed upon by the same rule which was applied to others.

Mr. Sheffield suggested that the object in fixing the amount of bail was to secure the attendance of the parties. These young men had committed a crime for which he sincerely thought it would be the duty of the court to inflict upon the defendants the maximum penalty of the law. They had shown nothing in justification, and had not even pretended that there was anything to be offered in extenuation. It was difficult to conceive of a case which could be surrounded with more aggravating circumstances than that before the court. He agreed with the counsel upon the other side, that all men should be judged by the same law, and all be dealt with alike; but in order to the successful application of the principle all men should be placed in the same position. These defendants were residents of another State; they were persons of large fortune, and one of them, he was credibly informed and believed, had stipulated to go to Europe.

Mr. Cranston—There is no evidence of the intention of either of the defendants to go to Europe.

Mr. Sheffield—Will the counsel say upon his honor that he has not heard that the defendant, Wm. R. Morgan, has stipulated to go to Europe during the present month; if he would say no, he (S.) would take back the suggestion.

Mr. Cranston—I am not a witness. If you want to know anything from me put me upon the stand.

Mr. Sheffield—I do not care to do that; but let us put these defendants on the same footing with other men here. It might be more difficult for a poor negro to get bail for $50 than it would for these men to get bail for $50 000; and at the same time the $50 might, under some circumstances, be as likely to secure the attendance of the one party as the $50,000 would the other. He wanted the defendants to be here at the trial. The State did not want their money. He wanted the satisfaction of feeling that the laws of Rhode Island were adequate to bring to condign punishment those offenders who have no higher sense of justice than to brutally attack an unprotected and defenceless old gentleman, and beat him in a manner that none would beat another who was under the influence of the slightest moral restraint.

The case here rested. The court, composed of Messrs. Shore, Cranston and Sheldon, refused to increase the bail as demanded, but bound them over in bonds of $1,000 each to keep the peace toward all the good citizens of the State of Rhode Island, and especially toward Isaac Hone, and to appear at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden on the 4th Monday of October next.

Robert B. Cranston then became the surety on the bail for the two Morgans, and with them immediately left the court.

The Messrs. Morgan sat still during the whole time, not uttering one audible word, or giving a yea or nay, as I heard, to anyone.

THE MAJOR.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, NEWPORT,
Thursday, Sept. 21, 1853.

Where, oh where, doth Echo answer—Human Proclivities—The Real and Ideal—Ladies and Living—A Gourmand—Our Poet—The Legislature—What about it?—That Convention—Now or never, and Admirably Dispensable.

Of all the dry places in water-dom, Newport is now the dryest and most deserted. But a few weeks since you every day saw a "sea of people" by going to the beach, or met an unending crowd rambling or riding through the streets. But the flood has subsided, the fashion has gone; there are no more fine dresses to be displayed at the hops; there are no more hotel frequenting, anxious mothers, giddy girls, soft sentimentalists, panderers, or poets. The lovely cottagers alone remain, ladies of the land and queens of all they survey in the small kingdoms or queendoms of their own homes. Nor this alone: Newport yet has, and will, until June next, her "banquet halls deserted," her landlords sleepy and forlorn, her fattened shopkeepers, liverymen, and darkies; and last, though not least, yet very little, her disappointed, deputy sort of Legislature.

Mr. Weaver, of the Atlantic, gave me choice of most of his magnificent rooms, and invited me to spend the winter. But gregarious man is apt to hibernate "where men do congregate;" especially, if there he finds also the "sisterhood," so indispensable to his fancy all refined, while culling summer flowers or lingering in breezes of a lovely smile.

> Tell me not in nectrous numbers
> Of your beefsteaks rare and good,
> While the love of women slumbers
> All because she's gone abroad.

No, it wont do. Deprive man of society, and he must live like a hermit, with a hermit's food, and in a cell. So, my friend will excuse me, notwithstanding he has purchased that fine house, and is pecuniarily interested in making it the most attractive home. His table is choice, even now, and would admirably suit my friend B., of Owego, of whom the poet Homer wrote one the other day in the following strain:

TO B.

> Oh! may our absent, worthy friend
> Be never by his God forsaken,
> But struggle on, and in the end
> Save his old *Bacon*.
>
> May gout relax its grievous hold
> Upon his swollen legs and body—
> Each cork he draws be green with mould,
> And strong his toddy.
>
> May he survive a thousand years,
> And front be on his table daily;
> Or dipped in nectar to his ears,
> Eat woodcocks gaily.
>
> His laugh has music in the ring,
> His love of flesh and fowl's contagious;
> To drive him from joy's fountain spring
> Would be outrageous.
>
> Then trouble not this man, oh Death!
> But, while the world stands, give him breath.

I spoke of the Legislature. The Senate has seventeen democrats; fifteen whigs. The House has two to one democrats to whigs. So you may expect something of reform if the constitution is not too cramping.

This is an adjourned session. The adjournment was made in anticipation of the constitutional convention which the vote of the people frustrated and vetoed. It was to fit for the aid of that suppositious body, and to control and manage it. It also wishes to elect some new supreme judges, who were neglected at the last session. The Legislature elects; and failing to do so from session to session, the incumbents would retain the office till death. As it is, however, the Legislature is out of time and place, and has not left to it the visible traces of a trade.

The prime objects of the constitutional convention were to abolish the registry tax of one dollar; for now any one can vote who has paid or will pay it; while the mercenary candidate can thus buy hundreds of votes with so many dollars. To abolish the disability of foreign born citizens, who cannot vote until they own one hundred and thirty four dollars worth of property; to redistrict the cities; to grant the "veto power" to the Governor, which does not now exist, and to grant also to the Governor the "pardoning power," which now depends on a majority of the Legislature; to change also the judiciary system; make it elective by the people, or limit, as now constituted, the tenure.

This Convention was defeated at the polls by a combination of whigs, Maine law men and natives. The whigs voted nay, because the call was democratic. The temperance men feared some constitutional provision against the Maine law; while the natives, comprising both the former classes, feared that foreigners would be admitted to equal voting.

As the present adjourned session has no convention to aid or control some of its imaginary provisions requiring new adaptations of legislative enactments, it will be pretty effectually a forlorn hope, not worth the trouble of a correspondent, or the Herald's superintending care, unless it goes to work, and as some suggest, unconstitutionally enacts laws in the face of the organic law, abolishing the "registry" provision, and providing democratic Gerrymandered districts for members of the Assembly.

But then the State would revolt. This was the case *bellt* in the memorable case of Gov. Dorr. He proclaimed that the people, in their prime assemblies, authorized all law that was binding. On this principle he called a convention, changed the laws of elections; abolished the registry tax; made a new constitution; asked the counties to yield the records to the new officers, elected under that new constitution, and was not checked and overthrown in his career, at which the people had only laughed hitherto until he demanded the surrender of the arsenal and arms of the State to his party. May this Legislature have a short existence, and its members be speedily and safely landed at their own hospitable doors, and be permitted to "sow their wheat," and in all desirable cases pile up "the rocks;" and here endeth THE MAJOR.

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If Great Britain lay at a distance of one hundred and ten miles from Cuba, instead of thirty-five hundred, you might not, with all your expressive force, find it easy to prevent a small steamer, disguised as a trading vessel, from slipping off from an outport in the night on an unlawful enterprise. The expedition of General Lorriga in 1851, as far as illegality is concerned, is the parallel of that of General Lopez. It was fitted out in the Thames, without interruption till the last moment, and though it then fell under the grasp of the police, its members succeeded in escaping to Spain, where for some time they found shelter at Gibraltar. It is declared in the last number of the *Quarterly Review* to be "notorious, that associations have been formed at London for the subversion of dynasties with which England is at peace; that arms have been purchased and loans proposed; that 'Central Committees' issue orders from England, and that Messrs. Mazzini and Kossuth have established and preside over boards of regency for the Roman States and Hungary, and for the promotion of revolution in every part of the world." I have before me a list, purporting to be taken from a Prussian police gazette, of fifteen associations of Continental refugees organized in London, and now in action for the above mentioned purposes.

When these things are considered, the fact that, in the course of four or five years two inconsiderable and abortive efforts have been made from the United States, though deeply to be lamented and sternly to be condemned as a violation of municipal and international law, does not appear to me so "shocking" as it seems to be thought by you. It does not, in my judgment, furnish any ground for the reproaches which it has drawn upon the government and people of the United States. Nor does the remark in my letter of the 1st of December, that a disposition to engage in such enterprises would be increased rather than diminished by our accession to the proposed convention, strike me as "a melancholy avowal" as you pronounce it, on the part of the President. You forget the class from which such adventurers are in all countries enlisted—the young, the reckless, the misinformed. What other effect could be expected to be produced on this part of the population, by being told that their own government, in disregard of the most obvious public interests, as well as of the most cherished historical traditions, had entered into a compact with two foreign Powers, to guarantee the perpetuity of the system under which Cuba now suffers? Does not Lord Howden, the English Minister at Madrid, make a very similar avowal in his letter of the 30th of May last, addressed to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, when he says:—"I cannot conclude without expressing my deep regret, that the course of Spain is such as to produce a general alienation in the opinion of the English public, out of which will most infallibly result a state of feeling which no government can control or oppose."

The idea that a convention like that proposed was a measure naturally called for in consequence of these lawless expeditions, seems to rest upon an entire misconception of the present state of the law in the United States, and of our treaty relations with Spain. Our treaties with that government and the laws of the United States forbid all such enterprises. The tripartite convention would have added nothing to their unlawfulness. If we had been desirous of multiplying objections we might well have complained that the acts of a very small number of rash young men, citizens and foreigners, should be put forward by two of the leading Powers of Europe as the main reason why we should be expected to enter into a strange compact with those Powers, binding ourselves never to make a lawful and honorable acquisition of Cuba. There is no logical connection between the ideas, and there is something bordering upon the offensive in their association.

Consider, too, the recent antecedents of the Powers that invite us to disable ourselves to the end of time from the acquisition in any way of this natural appendage to our Continent. France, within the present century, to say nothing of the acquisition of Louisiana, has wrested a moiety of Europe from its native sovereigns; has possessed herself by force of arms, and at the time greatly to the discontent of England, of six hundred miles of the northern coast of Africa, with an indefinite extension into the interior; and has appropriated to herself one of the most important insular groups of the Pacific. England, not to mention her other numerous recent acquisitions in every part of the globe, has, even since your despatch of the 16th of February was written, annexed half of the Burman empire to her overgrown Indian possessions, on grounds—if the statements of Mr. Cobden's pamphlet are to be relied upon—compared with which the reasons assigned by Russia for invading Turkey are respectable.

The United States do not require to be advised of "the utility of those rules for the observance of international relations which for centuries have been known to Europe by the name of the law of nations." They are known and obeyed by us under the same venerable name. Certain circumstances in our history have caused them to be studied more generally and more anxiously here than in Europe. From the breaking out of the wars of the French Revolution to the year 1812, the United States knew the law of nations only as the victims of its systematic violation by the great maritime powers of Europe. For these violations on the part of England prior to 1794 indemnification was made under the seventh article of Jay's treaty. For similar injuries on the part of France we were compelled to accept an illusory set off under the Convention of 1800. A few years only elapsed before a new warfare upon our neutral rights was commenced by the two Powers. One hundred millions at least of American property were swept from the seas under the British orders in council, and the French, Berlin, and Milan decrees. These orders and decrees were at the time reciprocally declared to be in contravention of the law of nations by the two Powers themselves, each speaking of the measures of the other as unjustifiable. In 1831, after the generation of the original sufferers had sunk under their ruined fortunes to the grave, France acknowledged her debt to have been of that character by a late and partial measure of indemnification. For our enormous losses under the British orders in council, we not only never received indemnification, but the sacrifices and sufferings of war were added to those spoliations on our commerce and invasion of our neutral rights which led to its declaration. Those orders were at the time regarded by the Lansdownes, the Barings, the Broughams and the other enlightened statesmen of the school to which you belong, as a violation of right and justice as well of sound policy; and within a very few years the present distinguished Lord Chief Justice, placed by yourself at the head of the tribunals of England, has declared that "the orders in council" were grievously unjust to neutrals, and it is now generally allowed that they were contrary to the law of nations and our own municipal law."

That I call, my Lord, to borrow your expression, "a melancholy avowal" for the chief of the jurisprudence of a great empire. Acts of its sovereign authority, sanctioned by its parliament, rigidly executed by its fleets on every sea, enforced in the courts of admiralty by a magistrate whose learning and eloquence are among the modern glories of England, pervaded in till the lawful commerce of a neutral and kindred nation was annihilated, and pronounced by the highest legal authority of the present day contrary, not merely to the law of nations, but your own municipal law.

Under these circumstances, the government and people of the United States who have never committed or sanctioned a violation of the law of nations against any other Power, may well think it out of place that they should be instructed by an English Minister in the utility of those rules which for centuries have been known to Europe by the name of the laws of nations."

There are several other points in your despatch—some of great public moment—which, if I were still in office, I should discuss on this occasion. I have, however, deemed it proper, at present, to confine myself to such remarks as seemed necessary to vindicate my letter of the 1st of December from your strictures, leaving the new aspects of the case which your despatch presents, especially in its opening and closing paragraphs, to those whose official duty it is to consider them.

You will not, I hope, misapprehend the spirit in which this letter has been written. As an American citizen I do not covet the acquisition of Cuba, either peaceably or by force of arms. When I cast my thoughts back upon our brief history as a nation, I certainly am not led to think that the United States have reached the final limits of their growth, or, what comes to very much the same thing, that representative government, religious equality, the trial by jury, the freedom of the press, and the other great attributes of our Anglo Norman civilization, are never to gain a farther extension on this Continent. I regard the inquiry under what political organization this extension is to take place as a vain attempt to penetrate the inscrutable mysteries of the future. It will, if we are wise, be under the guidance of our example. I hope it will be in virtue of the peaceful arts by which well governed States extend themselves over unsettled or partially settled contents. My voice was heard at the first opportunity, in the Senate of the United States, in favor of developing the almost boundless resources of the territory already in our possession, rather than seeking to enlarge it by aggressive wars. Still I cannot think it reasonable—hardly respectful—on the part of England and France, while they are daily extending themselves on every shore and in every sea, and pushing their dominions, by new conquests to the utmost ends of the earth, to call upon the United States to bind themselves by a perpetual compact never, under any circumstances, to admit into the Union an island which lies at their doors and commands the entrance into the interior of their Continent.

I remain, my Lord, with the highest respect, faithfully yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

THE LETTER OF LORD HOWDEN REFERRED TO BY MR. EVERETT.

MADRID, May 24, 1853.

MY LORD—With reference to what I stated to your Lordship in my note of the 20th ult., I have the honor to inform your Lordship that, according to a communication which I have received from the Minister of the Interior, the Queen my Sovereign, agreeing to the opinion of the Consultive Board of Police of this capital has been pleased to grant permission for the construction, at the place known by the name of La Herradura, at a short distance from the hill of San Damaso, in the vicinity of this capital, of a cemetery for Protestant British subjects who may die in this town, under the following conditions, which have already been communicated to the British Legation in the note of the 6th of July, 1851:—

1. The cemetery will be erected on the hill of San Damaso, outside the gate of Toledo and it will be constructed with subjection to the hygienic or sanitary rules required by establishments of this kind.

2. No church, chapel, or any other sign of a temple, or of public or private worship, will be allowed to be built in the aforesaid cemetery.

3. All acts which can give any indication of the performance of any Divine service whatsoever are prohibited.

4. In the conveyance of the dead bodies to the burial-ground any sort of pomp or publicity shall be avoided.

The civil governor of this province has already been made acquainted with the aforesaid royal decision, and, on communicating it to your Lordship, I cannot abstain from acding, with reference to what is stated to me by the Minister of the Interior, that the epithet of "gratuitous," which has been applied to the delay which this affair has experienced is not just; because, in spite of the wishes and exertions of the public administration, there are sometimes powerful causes which occasion a necessary delay in the despatch of business, as has been the case with the affair in question. I avail, &c.

FRANCESCO LERSUNDI.

LORD HOWDEN TO GENERAL LERSUNDI.

MADRID, May 30, 1853.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's note concerning the establishment of a cemetery for British Protestant subjects who may die in this capital.

With regard to the first three conditions specified in the document I shall say nothing, having already said uselessly a great deal, and often, on the subject. My opinion on them is that of Europe, including the great Catholic nations of France, Austria, Portugal, Belgium Sardinia, and Brazil; and, if that opinion be indifferent to the nation of her Catholic Majesty, Spain will at least find herself in good company in the appreciation of the above conditions.

I have, however, a word to say on the fourth condition, because I think that it practically is a seed of future difficulty.

It is this:—"*Se evitará en la conduccion de los cadaveres toda clase de pompa y publicidad.*" ("In conveying the dead bodies to the burial ground every kind of pomp or publicity shall be avoided.")

This clause is as vague in its sense as it is in its phraseology. What may be called pomp in this country may only be deemed decency by persons brought up with different feelings as to charity, and animated by a respect for the dead which is unaffected by latitudes.

What publicity means I am entirely at a loss to discover; I really do not see how it is possible to convey a corpse from the gate of Atocha to the gate of Toledo without it being known that it is a dead man, which recognition is in itself an act of publicity.

Does the Spanish government mean that the body is to be smuggled?

I regret anything like jesting upon such a subject, but the field is open to much ridicule, and I restrain myself.

My object in writing this note is to state to your Excellency that the above clause opens a source of much possible conflict between the Legation and your Excellency's department.

I renounce all responsibility as to its being carried out according to the expressed wishes of the Spanish government, or the appreciation of the word "pomp" by some ignorant and fanatical mob. I do not know whether the state of Spain would permit such a homage to civil dignity, but in all other countries of the world it is precisely to the authorities themselves that the representative of a foreign country would apply for protection in conveying a human body to its last resting place. Perhaps I shall have occasion to try this question.

I hasten to finish this communication, as it is impossible to make it without a feeling of irritation. If, in the streets of London, whither I am going, I have the misfortune to meet a Spaniard carried (with "publicity") to the grave, while reverently uncovering myself as the corpse passes by, my sorrow will be tempered by the feeling that he is buried like a Christian, and my pride will be gratified by thinking that this homage has been paid to one of God's creatures by Christians who are my countrymen.

I cannot conclude without stating my deep regret that the course of Spain is such as to produce a gradual alienation in the opinion of the English public, out of which will most infallibly result a state of feeling which no government can control or oppose. I avail, &c.

HOWDEN.

Important Rumor about the Koszta Affair.

[From the Washington Intelligencer, Sept. 21.]

We find in the Washington letter of the Philadelphia *American* of yesterday morning the subjoined paragraph. We know not on what authority the statement rests, but an important part of it—that which relates to the "protest" of certain European governments against the conduct of our naval commander at Smyrna—is corroborated by what has been in circulation in Washington for a day or two past, except that the latter falls short of what the city rumor alleges to be the fact. The story here is that the Ministers of England and France have also expressed to our government concurrently with those of the three others Powers, the dissent, protest, or whatever it was, of their respective governments, relative to the Koszta affair.

What the writer says of Secretary Marcy's exposition was intimated by the *Union* some days ago, and may be regarded as substantially correct. The following is the letter:—

"The Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Ministers have filed in the State Department a protest against the conduct of Captain Ingraham. Russia and Prussia also with Austria against the United States. Mr. Marcy's views on this momentous matter are matured, and will probably be submitted at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. These views occupy upwards of eighty manuscript pages. It will be the grand document of the administration, and will be spread before the public in a few days."

What the views of the Secretary of State are on this grave question we do not know; but we cannot doubt that they are such as will be sustained by the rules of public law and a just interpretation of our own domestic law. While he occupies this ground he will be supported by public opinion at home, and will be fully fortified against any unreasonable misconstruction abroad.

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New York Herald
22 September 1853, p

The Cuba Question—Letter from Mr. Everett to Lord John Russell—European Movements against the United States.

The letter of Mr. Everett, which we lay before our readers this morning, in reply to the late imperious despatch of Lord John Russell on the Cuban question, will, we are quite sure, be welcomed by our readers of all parties with unmingled satisfaction.

Though directed to a defence of his brilliant official exposition of our relations towards Cuba and the doctrine of "manifest destiny," and though, strictly speaking, this present letter is but a personal affair, it will, we believe, carry with it, even in Europe, the substantial force of a State paper. In fact, the Powers of Europe, as well as the people of this country, will be very apt to regard Mr. Everett in this letter as having only anticipated our government in a similar defence of the United States and our policy in reference to the Island of Cuba.

Meantime, we feel a very natural curiosity to know what Secretary Marcy has been doing, or intends to do, upon this very interesting and important subject. If he has been suffering party politics to supersede the momentous affairs of State depending upon his action, we trust that this private paper of a private citizen may rouse him to an active and persevering resolution in reference to his public duties. But if, on the other hand, the sequel shall prove that our Premier has been all along fully up to the mark of his high responsibilities, we shall not be backward in announcing the fact to the world.

In connection with this tripartite correspondence there are certain plausible rumors afloat, which go to strengthen and enlarge our suspicions of a European alliance against the progressive policy of this dangerous republic. The extract which we give in regard to this from the *National Intelligencer*, admonishes us that not only are we to meet the protest of Austria, Russia and Prussia, concerning the affair of Koszta, but that England and France have probably entered into the holy alliance against the perilous demands of American citizenship. On the other hand, the present humiliation which Spain is suffering from the British government and the British press should not mislead us in relation to the designs of England upon Cuba. We apprehend that Spain is thus to be coerced into the adoption of the British policy of retaining the said island; and that, unless speedily arrested, the Jamaica emancipation system will be formally introduced into Cuba, under the protection of England and France.

The policy of an alliance between Santa Anna and Spain for the mutual protection—against the United States—of Mexico and Cuba seems to have been abandoned, at least for the present; but that the great Powers of Europe are alive to the necessity of enforcing a balance of power on this continent is manifest from the tripartite correspondence and the European excitement upon the affair of Koszta, to say nothing of the current rumors of the day.

In this state of things, our present dignity, and our future destiny as a nation depend very much upon the vigilance, firmness and activity of our present administration. Let us hope that its firmness and our expectations may not be greater than its accomplishments. The schemes of the allied monarchies of Europe in reference to this continent are of higher moment to the American people than a split in the democratic party.

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New York Herald
22 September 1853, 6

Personal Intelligence.

Frederick Jerome, who was instrumental in saving lives on board the burning ship Ocean Monarch, in 1848 to whom the city of New York presented a gold box, with the freedom of the city, and who was reported to have been killed at San Juan was on Sunday last, all day, at the floating Church of our Saviour, having returned to this port on Friday, as the second mate of the bark Brenna from Bristol.

J. Pratt, Montreal; Jas. Edwards, Albany; A. Reddle, Ohio; W. Joseph, Montreal; T. Cary, New Orleans; D. Wolfe, Mobile; R. W. Tyson, Baltimore; Dewitt Weed, Buffalo; J. G. Griffen, Alabama; arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

H. D. Sprague, Ohio; J. H. Foster, Cincinnati; J. Black, N Carolina; J. O Eaton, Cincinnati; Judge Barley, Philadelphia; W. R. Mahere, Kentucky; E J. Johnson, Lexington; Jos. Forsyth, Florida; arrived yesterday at the Prescott.

Hon. T. W Edwards, New Hampshire; W. Lovering, Taunton, N. H.; Henry Wells, Aurora, N. Y.; W. J. Rotch, New Rutford; Col. J. H. Mudge New Orleans; H. K. Shermaon, Poughkeepsie; M. Stetson, Cincinnati; W. S. Cark, Virginia; Geo Underwood, Auburn; V. W. Parker, New Orleans; Paul Tucare, New Jersey; Thomas Biddle, Philadelphia; W. L. Savage, Philadelphia, arrived yesterday at the Astor.

Chief Justice Lafontaine, of Canada, who played such a conspicuous part in the rebellion of 1837, went out to Liverpool yesterday in the steamship Asia. The Judge is accompanied by his lady. Mr R. Stephenson, a member of the British House of Commons, is also a passenger.

Com. Shubrick and his staff, Lieutenant Lewis and Col. J. S. Cunningham, arrived in Portsmouth N H., on the 19th inst., and took rooms at the Rockingham House. When the Commodore strikes his broad pennant, he will depart by railroad for Washington.

DEPARTURES.

For Liverpool, in the steamship Asia—Mr and Mrs W Wild, N York; Mrs Shipton, Eng; Mr and Mrs Seymour NYork; Miss Fielding, Mr and Mrs Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, and servt, Eng; Mr and Mrs Lottimer NYork; Chief Justice Lafontaine and wife, Canada; Mr and Mrs Heyward and Misses A and M Heyward, Charleston, SC; Mr Neustardter, C Fischer, Mr Schuendler, G Kunhardt and son, Mr Barber, NYork; W K Knowlden, Eng; F G Lappage, London; Mrs Fielding, Mr Wallace W K Place NYork; Jas Wilson, Eng; J Poole Bellaire, Canada. Mr L Jes, Mr Satterthwaite Mr and Mrs Geusel NYork; Mr Dillon, R Stephenson, MP, Eng; Mr and Mrs Wagstaff, Mrs Groshen, child and servt Mr Hall, NYork; Wm McIntyre, Cuba; F Dummler, Mr Badnall, Thos Brittan, Mr D Melliss, NYork; Mrs Banks, Eng; Wm Floto, NYork; Thos Henry, Mrs Cameron and child, Hy Hansen, Scotland; H Perrier A Espinasse, E de Nesborne, France Geo Smith, M Cicalla, Italy; Mr Vincerey Mauser, and others—Total 65.

For Savannah, per steamship Alabama—Dr Gamble, C C Lathrope, E Wimberly, Chas Campbell, T W Bradley, C S Belden, Thomas A Means, John Cooper, J Hasbrouk, Geo D Nichols, A Soura, D S Weller, Rev R D. Nevins, Thomas Bolan, Mrs Dillon, Mrs Bolan and child Mrs H M North, two children and servant, E C Bulkley lady and two daughters, Miss Harriet S Andrews John Willard and lady, H M North, Francis T Chase, J F Symons and son, S Merkstein and lady, W W Robison, Jas M Davis, Noah Murry, C Markham, J L Proglar and lady, B T English Geo W Fish, Rev J B Ross, Miss E O Parsons and infant Miss Catherine Law, A B Lance, T W Schley, A Strickland, lady and two children, Rev E H Barstow, lady and two children, Miss M F Barstow, M 53 Mayo, J Wyman, Mrs Rogers and child, Miss Read, Miss Howard Miss Warren, C C Lathrope, Mrs Rogers and infant E J Isaacs, H Home, C Ordeman and lady—and 14 in the steerage.

For Charleston, in the steamship Union—E W West, J Cottolengui, Mrs Cottolengui, D Cottolengui, A H Abrahams, T H Abrahams, A Alexander, J McConkey, W R Matthews, F D Whitney, family and servants T Gresnardo, Jr, F Ramel W S Gadsden and lady, Mrs E G Brown and child, Miss Paul, Dr Chisholm and lady, Miss Chisholm, J C Ferris, J E Moore A D Goodwyn, lady and child, Mrs Ciples, W Fleming, J Johnson, Miss Lattanford, M W Fuller and lady, M Beach F L Platt, J Dimmick, Miss McDonough, T R McDonald, S Solomon, G D Grieg and lady, T Brennan and lady, J A Cayes, Z B Oakes, J Foley, T Kenna, J S A Le Gare B L Delbrow, E J Bevard, F Vinagreras, H C Bronson and lady, Miss M P Matthews, Miss Wilcox, G Roberts, C D Carr, Mr Caldwell, Mr Lathrop, J Adams, A Gibson S Levis, Simon Levis, M Dow, T Dow, Miss E Dow, G P Meagher, S D Chase, C W Brown, P Kimball, C T Laing, T A Ransom, K Allen—and 26 in the steerage.

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New York Herald
23 September 1853, 7

The Porter Family, and the Pirates and Authorities of Cuba.

AN UNPUBLISHED CHAPTER OF AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

It appears that the Havana *Diario* has been amusing itself in abusing "all the Porters." A short history of events in which this family have been connected with the Island of Cuba, may not be uninteresting just at this moment.

In the year 1808, or thereabouts, several vessels were cruising in the Gulf of Mexico against Spanish commerce; the Consulado of Havana offered a large reward for the capture of these vessels. Commodore David Porter fitted out an expedition, captured them, and handed the crews and vessels over to the Captain-General of Cuba; the former were executed, and the latter sold. With the proverbial honesty of the Governors of Cuba, the reward was refused, or, at least disputed, on the ground that Commodore Porter, being an officer under the American government, was bound to capture all pirates, (filibusteroes) but finally, after a long discussion, the debt of $50,000 was admitted, but never paid. This claim on Cuba now amounts to the neat little sum of $200,000. In 1821, '22, '23, when the filibusteroes (pirates) were infesting the West Indies, and fitted out their crafts in the ports of Cuba, Commodore Porter was appointed by the government of the United States to command a squadron of fishing and bay craft—for they were nothing else—to sweep the West Indies of these Cuban filibusteroes. One of his very first acts was to inform the Captain-General of Cuba of certain haunts of the pirates at the Isle of Pines, and even at Regla, in the harbor of Havana. The Captain-General refused to aid the American squadron in any way. The next step of Commodore Porter was to fit out boats, capture the pirates fitting out at Regla, and sweep the coast of Cuba with his little vessels and boats. The gallant officers and seamen who manned them, in many a hard fought battle, finally succeeded in finding their haunts, capturing their vessels, and driving these Cuban filibusteroes from the sea. The affair of Foxardo is too well known to make any comments at this time. This action of our government sent him into the Mexican navy. He carried with him several American officers, and among them Lieutenant David H. Porter, his nephew, and two of his sons, David and Thomas. He fitted out the Mexican navy, blockaded the coast of Cuba, captured many Spanish vessels, and prevented a large Spanish expedition from Havana proceeding to Mexico. During this period, Lieutenant Porter, with the rank of Captain in the Mexican navy, blockaded the coast of Cuba with an eighteen gun brig, called the Guerrera, landed often on the coast, penetrated to the interior of the island, and laid their towns under contribution. In the Bay of Mariel he fell in with two Spanish brigs, of equal force with himself, and in twenty minutes compelled them to surrender. While lowering his boat to take possession of them, a Spanish frigate hove in sight, which compelled him to haul off and prepare to meet his new antagonist. The frigate mounted fifty four heavy guns, with a crew of 550 persons on board; the brig, eighteen guns and 120 officers and men. The action between them lasted two hours and fifty-five minutes, or until the brig had expended all of her powder. It falling calm, and Captain Porter being killed, the brig surrendered, with a loss of twenty killed and twenty wounded; the frigate had one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Lieutenant D. D. Porter, now the commander of the Golden Age, was at that time a midshipman on board the brig. After the surrender, the Spaniards, with their usual magnanimity, rifled the officers and men of their valuables, money, &c., not even forgetting the captain's watch. During the action the frigate's crew deserted their quarters twice, and it was with difficulty they could be driven back to their guns. The constant annoyance of Commodore Porter's Mexican squadron to Cuba; and the commerce of Spain, compelled the latter to offer peace to Mexico. Previous to Commodore Porter's entering the service of Mexico, the Spanish Minister offered to pay the Commodore $30 000, the just debt due him from Spain, provided he would not enter the service of Mexico. The Commodore refused the bribe with this remark, "If the debt is a just one, which you have admitted it to be, as an honorable nation you should pay it, but I intend to enter the service of Mexico."

In 1848, at the end of the Mexican war, Lieutenant W. D. Porter entered the harbor of Havana in command of the U. S. schooner Matoresa, of two guns and thirty men. There was at that time held in bondage an American citizen, a free colored man. The Consul of the United States, William Corbell, had endeavored to have him released, but without success. Lieutenant Porter sent through Mr. Corbell a message to the Captain-General informing him if the American citizen then held to slavery was not brought before the proper tribunals, and the matter investigated, he would blockade the port of Havana. The matter was investigated, the citizen released, and through the efforts of Mr. Corbell damages awarded him. The late affair of the Georgia, under command of Lieutenant D. D Porter, is already fresh in the minds of the people. His determined conduct on that occasion sealed the fate of all the Porters in the Island of Cuba, with all future Captain-General's of Cuba. All Cuban papers please copy.

ONE OF THE PORTERS.

It is expected that the family of Porters will claim the Island of Cuba in payment of their debt, and if not promptly complied with, hire a canoe armed with a long nine and blockade the Cuban coast.

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New York Herald
23 September 1853, 8

The Spanish Governor of Cuba and the Slave Trade.

[From the London News, Sept 7.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR:—On my arrival in London, on the 1st inst., I was informed of an article having appeared in your paper the day before, concerning my humble person and an imaginary commission presumed to have been entrusted to me by the Captain General of Cuba, in connection with the slave trade.

Had you not blemished in the said article the character of that worthy officer, nay, that of our admiral, and, what is still worse, that of the Spanish government, I would have looked with an indifferent eye on all your inexact statements, and should not now take the trouble of entering into any sort of explanation whatever; but the charges you have heaped against everything and every body being wholly unjust, force me to convince you, and this without difficulty, of your thorough want of correctness of information.

I begin by telling you, with your permission, that I am not an agent of his Excellency Don Valentin Canedo, the Captain General of the Island of Cuba, though I meantime, proudly state that I am honored with his friendship and private esteem. I am now travelling on my own account, and for my particular pleasure, and though I am a civil officer in the service of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, my sovereign, I do not exercise at present, any kind of official functions, being therefore at liberty to make of my time whatever use I might think proper.

It is true that, through a strong attachment to my Queen and my country, I have appeared many a time before the public as a defender of her honor and her rights, being ready to do the same whenever and wherever my services might be judged necessary to uphold the interests and welfare of my country, and the honor of my friends, more particularly so, when I see public opinion misled against them maliguantly, as on the present occasion.

Your principal attacks are directed against persons. I shall commence by speaking of them, and then I shall enter into the elucidation of things.

General Canedo needs not making any atonement for his conduct in the slave trade question, as he has always behaved with his natural honesty and dignified manner. It is a calumny and a wicked falsehood to suppose for a moment that his honorable name can be associated to any sort of money speculations whatsoever. It is also wickedness to utter a similar calumny against Admiral Bustillo, and any other of their subordinate officers.

If it be true that Captain Hamilton, an officer, has made his statements in the exact terms indicated at the end of your article of the 31st August, he will be obliged in due time to give a full explanation and a proper satisfaction to the injured parties, who he will be taught, are not to be insulted scandalously by the first comer.

With regard to the slavery question in general, it is a very complicated affair, and one which must be considered in many different points of view. During my last voyage to Europe I have been preparing a little memoir on this interesting topic with the idea of giving it publicity on my arrival in Madrid. As the said memoir may be a suitable answer to your article, I have now resolved to publish it here, both in Spanish and English, for the best knowledge of these questions in both countries, and, as an appendix to this work, I intend adding, in English, another pamphlet of mine, which on this subject was printed in Madrid in 1841, while I was a member of the Cortes.

Please, sir, to exert your influence with the public, that they might suspend their judgment in this important matter, until my new writings reach your hands and theirs. This will soon, very soon, take place, and then I shall request of you the kind favor to announce their publication the moment my work is ready to circulate.

In the meanwhile; allow me to conclude this letter with a few words, for whose correctness I vouch my honor, viz, that—

1. I am not an agent of the Captain General of Cuba, nor of anybody else ever.

2. That General Canedo is a man of honor, and of a virtuous private life. He has most brilliant qualities in his public career, both as a soldier and a politician.

3. In the slavery question, General Canedo has done much more than any of his predecessors in command, and of course more than it was his duty to do, without heeding in the least what his enemies could or would say, his aim being and his rule to act with honesty and dignity, and according to the orders and directions from his government. All the charges against the Spanish ministers of the crown, and against the authorities at Cuba are quite unfounded, unjustified calumnious, as I shall clearly prove in my aforesaid work, in which I shall also propose the real means of effectually destroying the slave trade in the island of Cuba, thus finishing at once with such a direful question, that so frequently threatens with the most serious conflicts the governments of the two countries, which I should like to see ever united by the strongest ties of friendship for their mutual convenience.

Were you so good as to publish in your valuable paper this hurriedly written letter, as an anticipated answer to your article of the 31st August, you may depend on the warmest grateful feelings, and the highest regard, from

Your most obedient servant,

MARIANO TORRENTE.

LONDON, Sept 5, 1853, 30 Harley st, Cavendish square.

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The New York Times
25 September 1853, 1

THE KOSZTA AFFAIR.

Endorsement of Captain Ingraham.

ENTHUSIASTIC PUBLIC MEETING.

European Democrats in Council.

Great Demonstration in Metropolitan Hall.

FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

A GOLD MEDAL TO CAPTAIN INGRAHAM.

Speeches of Hon. John P. Hale, Senor Valiente, John Cochrane, Dr. Schramm, &c.

The Grand Demonstration in honor of Captain DUNCAN INGRAHAM, of the U. S. corvette *St. Louis*—the preparations for which have occupied so much attention among the European Democrats in this City for some weeks past—took place last evening at Metropolitan Hall. The occasion was all that could have been expected—a genial, hearty appreciation of the gallant efforts of Capt INGRAHAM in rescuing the man KOSZTA from the toils of the Austrian Government. The most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed during the evening. The Hall was densely crowded at an early hour, and the speakers were received with tremendous applause. It was a fine specimen of Young America and Young Europe in unison, breathing the same sentiments and actuated by the same motives. As a mark of esteem for Capt. INGRAHAM, it was a gratifying demonstration, and as a political movement it was significant.

The number of persons in the Hall at the opening of the proceedings, was at least *Five Thousand*, and this figure was certainly increased by one thousand before the close of the evening. The audience was very quiet and orderly throughout. The floor was reserved for the gentlemen. The first circle was set apart for ladies and the gentlemen in their company, and was filled at an early hour. The upper tier received a complement of people that fully tested its capacity.

The stage was fitted up with orchestra steps, for the accommodation of the German Singing Bands and their music. Arm-chairs were arranged in front of these for the officers of the evening and the invited guests. The Band discoursed pleasant music during the assembling of the audience, and at intervals in the course of the proceedings. Banners, appropriately inscribed and the flags of various nations occupied the rear and sides of the platform. Over the centre door of the stage were hung two banners, bearing the following inscriptions:

CIVIL LIBERTY
and
Religious Independence
Throughout the World.

Below, was the following:

"He you claim the Protection of the United States?
Then you shall have it!"
INGRAHAM, *Smyrna, July 2, 1853.*

On either side of these mottoes, were arranged the flags of Hungary, America, Cuba, France, Poland, and the Roman Republic. At the right hung the Roman flag, inscribed: "Dio e Popolo" (God and the People); and by its side the Polish and the Cuban—the former furled, the latter floating. To the left hung the Hungarian colors, inscribed, in Magyar:

"Justice, Liberty and Equality."

The French Red Republican flag bore the following words:

"Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité,"
"Union Socialiste."

As the bearer of this standard entered the Hall, the audience seemed to go wild with excitement. No man ever had a warmer reception. Men leaped from their seats with loud shouts, as the colors were waved among them, and the excitement, for a few moments, was extraordinary. The bearer was certain as to the ultimate issue of his mission, and not a little embarrassed by the novelty of his position, made a series of profound bows, recovered, stood erect, and marched down the aisle, with a proud step, to the platform, where he deposited his trust, in the midst of a renewed shout of enthusiasm. The associations connected with the anniversary of the first French Revolution inspired the Republicans present with a patriotic fervor that became, for the moment, uncontrollable.

Another great shout welcomed the entrance of Hon. JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire.

At 8 o'clock the proceedings commenced. The stage was occupied by the guests, speakers, officers, the Musical Societies, and the Military Band. Among the gentlemen present we noticed Hon. JOHN P. HALE, Gen. AVEZZANA, FELIX FORESTI, Esq., Gen. MEZZAROS, GASPAR DE BETANCOURT, Esq., Col. HUGH FORBES, Brig Gen. HALL, Col MICHAEL DOHENY, Col. MORRIS, Maj DUCKMAN, ELIJAH F. PURDY Esq., JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., Padre GAVAZZI, and others.

It was moved and seconded that C. CHAUNCEY BURR, of the *National Democrat*, be appointed to the Chair.

The nomination was confirmed.

On motion, the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were then chosen.

The list of Officers of the evening is as follows:

PRESIDENT.
C. CHAUNCEY BURR.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Brigadier General HALL,	F. A. PETERSEN,
Colonel WM. L. MORRIS,	Dr. SCHRAMM,
THEODORE SEDGWICK,	FELIX FORESTI,
CHAUNCEY SHAFFER,	GASPAR DE BETANCOURT,
DAVID HARDY, Jr.,	G. KELLNER,
Maj. GARRET H. DUCKMAN,	CHARLES GORNISH,
Dr. CH'S BRAUNINGHAUSEN,	A. MALUNKI,
Dr. MARTINACHE,	ELIJAH F. PURDY,
General AVEZZANA,	MORTIMER DE MOTTE,

SECRETARIES.

HENRY H. MORANGE. | HUGH FORBES,
WILLIAM HAYES.

Mr. BURR, on assuming the Chair, returned thanks for the honor that had been conferred upon him in selecting him to preside on this occasion. It was with great diffidence that he assumed a post to which he would have much preferred to see some older person elected. It was, however, certain that no years could have brought a more hearty sympathy than he cherished for this great and interesting cause. The occasion was one at which he was proud to be present. He believed the time was not far distant in this country, when there would be no heart in which beats an honest aspiration, that would shrink from an occasion like this. He confessed he could not understand the feeling that would lead any man to feel tame or refuse to show his presence on an occasion while Liberty beats in so many honest hearts. The occasion which has brought us together this evening is one that will hereafter enter largely into the discussion of politics,—not only in this country, but in Europe. We may not view with inattention the present anxiety of the courts of Europe in reference to this matter. To remain silent on this great and interesting question would be alike discreditable to us as men and as Americans. It is true that a nation of twenty-five millions of freemen should exercise the right to speak and be heard among the nations of the earth. The question involved in the subject before us to-night is one not merely of interest to the cause of Human Freedom, but it is a very important question as regards International Law, as it is called. [Cheers.] People in this country are sometimes much afraid of Intervention. They tell us to be careful not to break "International Law." Well, we are a law-abiding people; but it is interesting to know what this International Law is. We are told that the question is one that is extremely delicate; but, for one, the speaker desired to see this country take a noble, a high, a just stand, and not pause to see what Russia, or Austria, or Prussia would say to the stand we propose to take. [Cheers.] While it is proper for our Government to regard justice, it is also proper for it not to fear the dictation of foreign courts. We propose that it should construct its own laws—[great cheers]—that it should say who are citizens of the United States, and pronounce the Stars and Stripes the protection of the American citizen. [Loud cheers.] It should be with us as in Roman History, when the cry, "I am a Roman citizen," sufficed to procure protection and support. The time has arrived in this country when every man may truly feel that such should be the protection accorded to every American citizen when our flag floats above him. He was aware that certain distinguished gentlemen had asserted that in consequence of the protest of Austria, Prussia and Russia, our Government must back out from the position which the noble Captain INGRAHAM had taken. But when this Government does "back down" from that position it will be disgraced in the estimation of every fair and honorable man in every quarter of the globe. Is it to be supposed that we will go cap in hand to the courts of Europe to beg pardon for the course we have attempted to pursue, when our brave seamen sail beneath our flag? He greatly mistook if the President of the United States so interprets the will of the American people. The will of the American people is that the exile shall be received here with open arms, and that the protection of our laws shall be extended to him. It is a sublime sight to see the vast ground which the enterprise and industry of this country hold out to the oppressed and noble people of Europe, long bound and shackled by the tyranny of their rulers—to see them receive the protection of our laws—to greet them with open arms. Perish that day when this Government shall fail to realize this hope and expectation of the American masses! If politicians are afraid of the International law questions, the masses do not trouble themselves with the subject. No, gentlemen! we should feel no modesty in raising our protest against the remonstrances of Austria. She has on two occasions violated the seal of our Government. She has broken the letters addressed to our representatives abroad, and when remonstrated with, she has answered us by insult. My God! shall the American Government submit long to dictation and insult like this? It is but a few months since Rev. Mr. BLACK, an American citizen and a Christian minister, was seized by the Austrians as he was passing through their territory on his way to the Holy Land, to see with his own eyes the condition of the people, and was thrown into an Austrian dungeon for no crime beyond that of having in his possession a copy of a book which he owned. He carried one by for his own perusal. It was a copy of the Constitution of the United States! For the crime of having this, he was cast into a dungeon, to be nearly eaten up by Austrian vermin, and to be frowned upon through the grates by the Austrian turnkey without. Mr. BURR proceeded to consider, at some length, the position taken by France and England in this question of intervention. He trusted that his country would maintain a firm position in regard to the present question. He knew it was said of Austria that she would stake all her fortunes for vengeance in cases of affront, even to their utter ruin. In the name of God then let her stake her fortunes; the sooner the better. [Laughter.] And as for our respectable old gouty friend, John Bull, (added Mr B.) I should think John ought to remember he has had three drubbings from this country, and that should be enough for him. And in making the above remark we intend no defiance to England. We mean simply that this country has the right to interpret her own laws, to declare her own citizens and the protection she shall extend to them. This doctrine, "once a subject, always a subject," is ridiculous. Why, England would have a right to it, if she should claim as subjects all those who were born her subjects, that she has driven into this country to seek a refuge from her tyranny. The question of the public sentiment in this country was next alluded to. We have only claim to express the sentiment of struggling Liberty when we come up here. We claim that we are under no obligations to hold our peace, even if the penalty of our utterance be interference and "intervention." We have a right to be heard, if we are one of the family of nations, and if we are a power on the earth that power should be felt. [Great applause.] He was not afraid of the cry of "Filibusterism." He thought that not the fair land of Cuba alone but some of those other neighboring islands that are held by gouty old Johnny Bull are not too much to become a part of this country. [Laughter and applause.] Cuba wanted to come, and she has shown that she is worthy to come. [Sensation.] The case would be no worse, even against all the outcry that is raised against it, than has already happened in the history of this country. When Louisiana and Texas were admitted into the Union—My God! what a cry there was then—that everything was going to ruin, and that our institutions were in danger. But we came safely out. And so the speaker judged the present troubles would likewise be safely ended. He concluded by reiterating the assurances of the warm sympathy he entertained for the objects of the meeting, and wished it all success.

Mr HENRY H MORANGE, one of the Secretaries, then came forward and read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, At a meeting of representatives of the republican refugees of France, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Poland and Cuba, the delegates from different associations of the City of New York, duly convened for the purpose of testifying in some manner their admiration of the noble conduct of Capt INGRAHAM, of the United States Navy, in the KOSZTA affair, at Smyrna, and of expressing their views and sentiments on a subject affecting the dearest rights of man, it was unanimously resolved among other things, that a mass meeting of the different nationalities, associations and citizens should be held on the 22d September inst., at Metropolitan Hall;

And whereas, In conformity with the said call, we have this day assembled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the intrepid bravery, determined actions, and unexampled firmness of Captain INGRAHAM, in rescuing KOSZTA from the fangs of Austrian myrmidons, meets with our heartfelt approbation; that we look upon Captain INGRAHAM as a man imbued with the true American spirit, and as expressed and worthy expounder of the principles on which this republic is founded.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to Captain INGRAHAM our warmest thanks for his gallant conduct and active sympathy on that occasion; for the patriotism he displayed, and the cool courage and wisdom by which a persecuted and doomed man was saved from the dungeons and tortures of Austrian despotism; that we desire to testify our warm admiration for a man who, in the face of a superior numerical force, declared that KOSZTA should be saved even at the cannon's mouth; and to express our respect and esteem for the manly dignity evinced by him in defence of the liberty of man, and of the inviolability of American citizenship; that the lesson taught by him to the overbearing, merciless, and tyrannical Governments of the Old World, must prove a stimulant to the friends of Freedom throughout the universe, giving fresh hope and nerving their arms for renewed exertions, in their efforts to cast off the shackles of oppression and tyranny.

Resolved, That the Austrian protest against the just and humane interference of Captain INGRAHAM is precisely on a par with the impudent complaint of a high-wayman, who grumbles at having been prevented from committing a murder.

Resolved, That the American diplomatic agents, Mr. BROWN and Consul PERLEY, at Smyrna, are eminently entitled to our thanks for having so ably sustained the principles and honor of this Republic.

Resolved, That we consider it to be a fixed principle of this government, that upon a sworn declaration of intention to become citizens and a renunciation of his allegiance to his former government, the individual is thereby entitled to be protected in person and property; that the very fact of his having renounced his allegiance, and contracted such an engagement, causes him to be regarded as an enemy by the government which he has renounced; that a contrary interpretation would shock common sense, would discourage emigration, and would undermine the foundations of the moral power and prestige which now is every where attached to the laws and institutions of this Republic; that we know no difference between a naturalized and native-born citizen; that the protection due to one is equally and of right due to the other; and that any outrage committed upon either, or upon those who have declared their intentions to become citizens and have entered their allegiance to their former governments, must also be promptly resented.

Resolved, That the President of the United States has appropriately expressed the sentiments of the people in his Inaugural; that we reiterate, in his language, "That the rights which belong to us as a nation are not alone to be secured, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every step in the pathway that leads, without wealth to purchase for him preferment or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege and must be his acknowledged right to stand unabashed, even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he can set in legitimate pursuit wander so far from home that the agent which he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy will see that no rude hand of power or of tyranny is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that, upon every sea and on every soil where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is to be visible promptly for the security of American rights." That we have implicit confidence that the President will carry out to the letter every sentiment contained in his Inaugural.

Resolved, That we will not be bullied by all the combined powers of the Old World. That we know our rights, and knowing, dare and will maintain them; and that when the struggle is between freedom of thought and action on the one hand, and oppression and tyranny on the other, we shall be found, as we ever have been, the champions of liberty and universal freedom. That though unwilling to interfere in the internal affairs of any foreign Government, we cannot withhold an expression of our heartfelt sympathy with the down-trodden; and when fortune favors their advent to our shores, and they seek the protection of our flag, in declaring their in-

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tentions to hoc me one of us, we hereby resolve and declare, that any violence offered to them will be deemed an encroachment upon our rights and privileges, and that national honor and security would demand of us to arm in a cause which involved our individual safety and peace.

Resolved, That we hereby tender a hearty welcome to the oppressed of all nations assuring them that the undying principles for which they have suffered and are persecuted are cherished with us, and that as brothers we shall maintain the truths uttered and declared by the fathers of the Revolution of '76

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly certified, be remitted to Captain INGRAHAM, Mr. BROWN, Consul OFFLEY, and the President of the United States.

Hon JOHN P. HALE was then introduced to the Meeting, and when the plaudits which greeted him had subsided, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT—Ladies and gentlemen, fellow-citizens—and when I say fellow-citizens, I use the phrase in no restricted sense—I mean fellow-citizens, whether victims of oppression driven from the kingdom of the Old World or the islands of the sea. Fellow-citizens, all! From the 1st of August, 1620, when the Pilgrim fathers in England fled from the Old World, from its oppressions, its persecutions and its despotism, that they might find in the wilderness of this New World, a place where they might anew lay the foundations of the Temple of Liberty, up to the moment in which I address you, with the solitary exception of the Declaration of American Independence, there has been no single incident in American history that has thrilled my heart, and sent the blood coursing with renewed velocity through my veins like that incident which we have met to commemorate here this evening. [Loud cheers.] It was but this morning that the patriotic one of your Committee notified my humble an individual as myself that I might be expected to say a few words this evening. [Applause.] When I considered the magnitude of the subject, and the interest which attached to it in the public mind, I was at a loss to conceive the reason, but your Chairman has explained it all this evening. There is a fear in the minds of the present and popular that this case is going to become unpopular, and they thought that one so long connected with an unpopular theme was a fit person to address you this evening. [A sneer and laughter.] Well, my friends there are some prudent people in the world, and it is well there are. What would the world do without them? They are not willing to allow their impulses, their humanity and their sympathy to go out unbidden at every call, but they want to stop and examine, study and scrutinize, and see if it is fit and proper that such august persons as they should be moved. They want that lawyers and politicians should study precedents, go back into things of bygone ages and see if there was any example of any such a thing before, before they will consent to move or be moved. [Applause and laughter.] A great many men have spent a great deal of their time in such an examination in regard to Capt. INGRAHAM's conduct, and I want to know if there is any precedent for it or anything in the code of international law that sanctions it? I can say, for one, and I say it before God, that I do not believe that they will find a precedent, and I hope they will not. I should be sorry to find that there was any precedent for it, and I tell you that it is not the destiny or the duty of this Republic to be following precedents. We must make them. [Loud applause.] I have no doubt that these gentlemen who are studying precedents will find precedents enough for wrong, and oppression and violence, and outrage, and robbery. They will find History full of that. But for a firm, manly, devoted, self-sacrificing devotion to liberty and principle, they will find very few of them. Now this little affair of KOSZTA, which, I have said, is one that has thrilled me with so much pleasure, I have thought could be best subserved, and best vindicated, by a simple narration of the facts, which are familiar to every one of you; for the simplicity of the truth is the subtlest vindication which the actors in this scene can have—and what are they? Last June there might have been found, in one of the cities of Asia Minor, a solitary individual—solitary enough, God knows. The land that was his home once was his home no longer. Despotism has done its worst. The sons of that land, driven to desperation by the galling weight of the chains that bound them, rose up in the energy of despair, marshalled themselves beneath the banner of Liberty, and bid defiance to the hosts of Tyranny. [Applause.] But it so happened, in the purposes of Providence, that the battle waxed too hot, and the champions of liberty were sacrificed in the fight, and some of those that survived the slaughter came, as I trust the victims of oppression in the end of time will come that they might find a home here. [Loud applause.] Among them came the individual of whom we are speaking—KOSZTA. He went, and among the first acts which signalized his advent in our midst was his solemn declaration agreeable to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. And now what was the position which he occupied? The Government of the United States required, as a preliminary step, and as a first condition, that he should renounce all allegiance, in the words of the statute, to any foreign prince, potentate, state and sovereignty whatever, and especially the sovereignty of which he was lately a subject. That is the first condition, and KOSZTA complied with it. And is there any corresponding obligation on the part of the Government which has received such condition from him? I say he is outlawed from his own country, he has flung his allegiance to their faces and said, "From this time, hence forth and forever, no help me God," [Pronounce it if never," and at the same time avowed his object to become a citizen of this Republic. I say, and I pledge what little reputation belongs to me, that at that moment allegiance to this Government a corresponding obligation to protect him; and they must shelter and protect him. How far should they protect him? Just exactly as they protect a citizen here upon the soil. This matter of protection does not admit of divorce—it is good for a day or it is good for nothing. [Loud cheers.] And if you must not protect him to be full extent to which he acquires it then it amounts to nothing. He does not actually become a citizen. Nothing of the kind. There are other conditions to be complied with before he does that. He has to live here five years, and renew the oath when he takes the certificate of declaration. I contend that the duty of protection upon the part of the Government attaches the moment he renounces his allegiance to the country from which he came, and claims the protection of that in which he has come. That was the situation of KOSZTA. For temporary purposes he has gone abroad. The moment a man steps outside of the limits of the Republic does he lose its protection? Not at all. If it were so, the Government of the United States would hardly come up to the dignity of a trading fort in an Indian country, which extends its protection not beyond the reach of the muskets in the building. When he goes abroad, he carries this protection with him. He carries it wherever the Government is known, and wherever its energies can reach. Have you not an analogous case in this State? You require this citizen of a neighboring State to reside here a number of months before he can vote, but does the individual who goes temporarily out of the State, for the purpose of business or pleasure, lose his residence that has commenced? Not at all; as the door the foreigner who comes here and has occasion to go abroad. That was the situation of KOSZTA. He was a native of Smyrna, and the people of the Empire of Austria found him there and seized him plainly in contradiction of and contrary to the Law of Nations. Will you call in your thoughts for a moment and look at his situation? What help was there for him? He was in the hands of one of the mightiest monarchs of Europe, who had no sympathy, and who felt violent hosts upon him. He looked around, and there were the flags of all the empires of Europe, but no representative of the American flag was there. Darkness was that day for the people; but it so happened, that a day after there was seen moving up the Bay of Smyrna a little gallant sloop-of-war, and at her masthead floated that flag, (pointing to the banner suspended over him)—the stars and stripes. [Loud and enthusiastic applause.] When KOSZTA saw that he thought there was hope. And, my friends, from the day that the star of Bethlehem led the wise men to the infant cradle where reposed he who was to shed a new revelation upon the world—that was to lighten even the darkness of the grave—there was no star that seemed with such effulgence as that star did upon the heart of KOSZTA. [Cheers.] And my friends, it may be said that this was an accident. Oh, yes, it was an accident. There are some men of superstitions as to believe that there is a God in Heaven that reigns upon earth, and they believe that instead of being accidental it was providential. [Loud applause.] But I will not go into details. That little ship was fortunate in another particular. It happened to have a man in command of her, who has, what I am sorry [to say every naval commander does not possess—*he had a heart*. [Loud cheers.] And when he was notified of the position of KOSZTA, and that he was an individual claiming, and entitled to the protection of the American flag, what did he do? You see it written there, pointing to the banner inscribed: "You ask the protection of the United States, and you shall have it." [Loud applause.] He asked him, "Do you claim the protection of the American flag?" Upon the second interview he said he did, "And you shall have it," said INGRAHAM. [Immense applause.] There is another feature to this affair, which, I confess, strikes my fancy wonderfully, and that is that Capt. INGRAHAM made short work of it. [Applause and laughter.] He was a very short work of it. It was now about 10 in the morning and the final message was sent by Capt. INGRAHAM to the Austrian man-of-war, that KOSZTA must be delivered before 12 o'clock. Three hours! Not time enough to make one fancy speech about it in Congress! Three hours! [Laughter and applause.] And if KOSZTA was not delivered in three hours, then they would learn what Captain INGRAHAM had in reserve to try the question. [Cheers.] There is another thing about it that I admire. Captain INGRAHAM was a prudent man. The word was given to have the ship ready for action. [Applause.] There was hurrying to and fro, and all the preparations were made that could possibly be made for the desperate contingency of that fearful conflict that was before him. The force upon the other side consisted of forty guns, and he had twenty. Some think that a great discrepancy; but it was only a little to a brave captain—for it was only two to one. The word was given to prepare for action, and there might be seen the preparations. There was the surgeon getting ready his dreadful apparatus for the wounded. Preparations were made, and the Austrians saw that Capt. INGRAHAM was in earnest, and that he meant what he said, and before the hour arrived KOSZTA was sent on shore. [Applause.] What language can add sublimity to that simple recital. There was that little flag at the mast-head of a vessel of 20 guns, and she was surrounded by the flag of one of the most powerful empires of the earth; but her gallant and intrepid commander put himself in a situation which brave men know how to assume, and with the moral dignity of his position, and the modesty of the doctrines which he proclaimed, he achieved a triumph in the face of all the allied Powers of the world. [Applause.] Intelligent, prudent friends they cannot find a precedent for it? No—it is a new era in the history of the world. [Applause.] I tell you that the image of liberty advanced some degrees that day upon the dial-plate of human destiny further than she ever went before. And now, my friends, the question is put to you—Shall the shadow ever go back upon that dial? [Cries of No, no.] Or will you maintain it where it is? [Cries of Yes, yes.] My friends, it is a most gallant act. I tell you that it is like the Falls of Niagara. When you first look at it, it does not come up to the conception which you have formed; but as you stand and look in silent astonishment and wonder at this great creation of the Almighty hand, it grows upon you, and swells out into all the magnificence which it is calculated to excite in the breast of one who looks upon it with right emotions. [Applause.] And so it is with this transaction, my friends; the longer we look upon it, the greater it seems, the more lofty are its proportions, and the more momentous are the consequences that are to flow from it. It is said that Austria, Russia, and Prussia protested against it, and England and France joined in the protest. I do not exactly know what a protest means in political parlance, but I understand that in mercantile phraseology, a protest is the winding up of a series of measures which are calculated to charge the drawer and the endorser with the bill; and if that to the only object the Kingdoms of Europe have in presenting upon this transaction, they might have saved their protest for some other occasion. A great deal has been said as to the view which the Administration will take about this, and it is a matter of great interest to us to know it but the people have settled this matter. The people have endorsed it. They have approved it, and in their very heart's core they have entered a verdict and a finding upon it, and it cannot be shaken. It will stand, and woe to the party and destruction to the Administration that *undertakes to reverse it*. [Loud applause.] All has been said, and with truth that this is destined to be a question that shall enter largely into the political questions that are coming upon us. And so it is. It seems as if we had lived up to that period when the truths that have been proclaimed from generation to generation, as from century to century, had become so fixed and settled in the minds of men, that they were about to produce their legitimate fruits. It does seem as if the fullness of time had now come, and as if the hosts of liberty, the world over, were about marshaling the masses for the great contest which is to settle for this generation, and for generations to come, the question that we have settled upon this continent more than half a century ago. [Loud cheers.] These hosts are marshaled. They have been marshaled in days before. [Great applause.] In 1848, the fires of Revolution were lighted up all over Europe; and those that are enlisted in this warfare upon the other side of the water, look to us for counsel for sympathy, and for encouragement. [Applause.] And, my friends, is there a man here or base, so ignoble, and so cowardly, that he is afraid to say, "If I can give you nothing else, by the blessing of God, you have my whole heart"? [Loud cheers.] No, my friends. I believe that we are living upon the eve of great events. I believe that the eye of faith can even now see in the dim distance the rising of a brighter sun; which is destined to illumine the whole Continent. And I rejoice at it, and when some of the nations of Europe, following our example of resisting oppression which are too intolerable to be borne, shall rise up in the dignity of their own nationality, and in the strength and firmness of their own purpose, and determine to be free; then this great Republic of the United States, addressing the struggling nations of the whole world, as Captain INGRAHAM did the solitary victim in Smyrna, will ask, "Do you claim the protection of the United States? Then you shall have it!" [Deafening cheers.] When we have obtained that independence of thought, that independence of feeling, that independence of action then we shall have realized the true idea of our Republican institutions. [Applause.] There is a policy in monarchy, as everybody knows, and why should there not be a Republican policy? [Applause.] Why should not the United States be heard, and their sentiments go forth upon great questions, as well as the sceptres of the earth? [Applause.] And friends, is there a man within the hearing of my voice, living beneath the protection of the American flag, who will shrink from the utterance of the sentiment which he entertains upon this subject, though all the kingdoms of the world might combine and enter their protest against it? [Loud cheers.] If so, then our experiment is a failure. Then, instead of being a free and independent Republic, we need to rewrite our Declaration of Independence, and fight over again its battles. [Applause.] If we have not come up to that, that we have a public opinion, a public sentiment, and a public feeling of our own which we dare at all times, and under all circumstances to offer; then we are independent but in name only; and if there be a mission that remains for us, if there be a duty that is sacred above all others, if there be one that is imposed upon us by every memory that clusters to our history, and by every hope that brightens the pathway of the future, it is in all times, and under all circumstances, that we let the struggling victims of oppression know every where that in us they have, at least, by sympathizing friends, who dare to offer their sentiments, let what will oppose, or who will stand before them. [Loud applause.] Now let this matter be taken home to our individual hearts; for after all there is little good of coming together and experiencing the excitement of a public meeting, unless there is some convict on that strikes down into every experience of the individual man. That is what we want. We want that individuals should feel, as such, the nature of the duty which appertains to a citizen, and the responsibility of a citizen. A great many things they have nothing to do with. What have people to do with these great questions of International Law? They say wait and see what the Government will say. Where is the Government of this country? Have you ever seen it? Can any one tell me where the Government of the United States lives? [Applause and laughter.] Oh, yes, says one, it is at Washington. Now I have spent a number of years at Washington, and I can tell you that it is the last place on earth to go to find the Government. [Loud cheers.] Where is the Government of the United States? My friends, it is *here*—*here*, in this Hall—here before me. Determine for themselves what shall be the action of this Government and my word for it, it shall be had. [Vociferous applause.] I believe, as much as I believe in any truth that is capable of the most solemn demonstration that the people of this single City of New York hold in their hands the destinies of this great contest for liberty in Europe, vastly more than the next Congress will, and if it could be known that there were here in this great metropolis of the country, a deep, firm and settled conviction down in the hearts of the people that the stand which Captain INGRAHAM has taken must be maintained at all hazards, and it will be maintained. [Applause.] And I tell you, my friends, if the Government back out—if the Government show the white feather upon this issue it will be because the people back out, and show the white feather first. If you want the Government to stand up, and to use as popular phrase, "face the music" you must stand up behind them. [Laughter.] And if the affair for liberty wanes a bit, and the tide grow strong, and the weakened begin to faint, and the Government begin to turn their backs upon this great question then my friends, let them find in the deep and settled determination of the honest yeomanry of the people, that they have worn free in you than to the old Monarchs of Europe. [Loud Applause.] And when you have learned this great lesson of fidelity and firmness, you never will have reason to complain of this, or of any subsequent Administration, showing any want of firmness upon any of these great questions. [Applause.] It is very common to flatter the people; it is very common to say pleasant things to the people, and to tell them what great things they have done. My friends; I do not propose to flatter you to-night. I do not know that I could, if I were disposed to say many flattering things; but, thank God, the future is before us and that future is full of great destinies which are about to be developed; and it is not too much to say, that much, very much, depends upon the stand which shall be taken by the people of the great City. Let all be so bold and healthy sentiment here. Let it be settled in the conviction of every individual that he will be true to the inheritance which is his; that he will be true in his convictions, true in his sympathies, and true in his actions. Let there be such a healthy public sentiment as that, deep, settled, firm, and universal in the hearts of

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the people of this City; and I tell you that you have gone much to win the battle—that you have made great advances in this great cause, and the friends of liberty the world over will take courage and bless God, and give to you the homage and the gratitude of their hearts. [Loud applause.]

The CHAIRMAN now introduced to the audience General MEZ-FARO, Secretary of War under KOSSUTH during the late Hungarian struggle.

General MEZFARO spoke as follows:

The motive of this splendid reunion is so a noble and generous one, that I attribute me to the greatest honors the pressure of my standing at this eminent platform, and citizens before you. But as proud am I of it, as depressed rather I am in spirit, because a new comer, an old and a green one too, unacquainted with the manner in general, and which is more, with a white beard I must make my maiden speech, and that in English, all of my own; and neither in a Republican or in a King's English. [Applause.] But fair, and manly citizens, you have the rare merit of having as generous hearts, as generosity is a principle of your great country, from which, by-the bye, the said Europe could learn many good matters. Then you will be as benevolent as to explain the unintelligibly spoken words in the best and most adequate sense to the noble purpose of this evening, and which I should express intelligibly but feebly, that my feelings wanted a better explainer. [Applause.] The speaker seemed it an honorable post to be one of the expressers of feelings of gratitude toward the gallant Captain INGRAHAM, a distinguished member of the renowned navy, and a no less distinguished son of this mighty Republic. He considered that country as a happy one, which could boast of such sons, and which possessed an enlightened and patriotic press to raise its voice in their honor. [Applause.]

But before I pass them in the well-merited encomium of the manly conduct of the gallant Captain INGRAHAM, pray allow me, I feel it is my duty to recall gratefully to mind all the precedent noble and generous deeds of this great Republic, whose principle tends to humane and social ends, to that protection of the rights of men, which generally should, but exists not everywhere; and of which, citizens, your Republic is now the leading spirit, (*spiritus rector*) and which has the manly boldness, too, in spite of great and powerful obstacles to declare, to impart to others, and to execute it everywhere. Hurrah for her. [Great applause.] After that the most righteous cause, for which the Hungarian people rose up and fought was lost, all those who had not the honor to bleed for it to an honest battle, took shelter in Turkey, the dominion of one of the best, if not the best, among all the living monarchs—the most generous and charitable Sultan, ABDEL MEJHID. I regret all exiles were soon redemanded by Austria and Prussia—would you think!—out of pure affection, with which they bethought for having us, in order, probably, to make our necks feel their clemency; but old England, with the high-minded Government of the United States, and with the aid of that, now dead and buried, but, as I hope, soon rising up, Republic of France, hastened by the organs of their worthy representatives at Constantinople, to help the benevolent Sultan in keeping us safe and free from their snaky clemency.

The representatives of both the Governments of the mighty Anglo Saxon race have been, who till 1853 continued jointly to give advice, aid and support to all exiles, and which imparts them more merit. They gave not only when they were requested, but spontaneously too. Chiefly to those both Governments am I myself, with one hundred Poles and Hungarians, indebted for our deliverance from Kutayah, Asia Minor, a place not at so pleasant as Broadway or NIBLO's Garden. Many thousand others of various nations owe to them their liberty, and with the same humane principles were prevailed all their other representatives of second order, who placed in Archipelago, in Adriatic and Atlantic shores, acted as so many kind accomplicher, supporting and helping every unjustly persecuted individual. But in which the mighty United States stand alone, lofty, humane, in that they did not only free us, but they opened their hospitable shores with them; they made us a present of liberty of action, in order to become active, laborious, consequently useful members of them. [Cheers.] Another eminent virtue is practised alone by this great republic, for which history must build a monument more durable than brass, (*monumentum perennius*,) and that is her generous, brotherly assistance to all unhappy men, which, when England changed her Ministry in 1853 left her single, and therefore the more does she spread, like the phare of the ancient colossus of Rhodes, her blessing into all parts of the world. With it she embraces, without distinction in humane and social view, every one who is compressed, oppressed, suppressed; she takes them under protection, defends them, and places them again to fill up the position given them by Providence.

In this noble behavior of her, it is again the generality of citizens, aided by the enlightened organs of the public opinion, who, with supporting the accomplisher of noble and gallant deeds, as well as their chosen Government, enable them to act in every circumstances, be they ever so grave, in correspondence with the holy principle of fraternity, according to which, citizens, you too will always behave yourselves, as long you united stand, and eternally will. In Europe they tell of *regis ad exemplum*, but because Kings in Europe, very few excepted, are bad, they give but very evil examples. Another Latin saying, *fac me talem tibi ero* and so me such, such I will be. Then because the whole community of citizens gives benefiting examples and because collectively you are great and powerful the members of it, too, with taking and appropriating to themselves the fair example, they endeavor to become worthy citizens, and, in their noble zeal, they have then selves accordingly everywhere, in order to be well merited as well of their country as of humanity.

For such a high, meritorious member of this great Republic the gallant Captain INGRAHAM, whom, to express the gratitulness and the high esteem of all my Hungarian brethren, I, as the veteran of them, was highly gratified to deliver a written testimonial, some days ago; now I have the honor to raise words in acknowledgment of his noble and gallant deed, which you, citizens, individually, anticipated before me, as soon as you have heard of it. Witness of your being here. Consequently, it remains me no more than to pray for distinguishing the valorous Captain with a testimonial of a public recognition of his gallant conduct at Smyrna.

Being yet a stranger, and ignorant of your manner of acting, it were very presumptuous to point out and that the more where the public opinion is so high-minded and lively manifested, in words, and in deeds. These a new comer has nothing to add, if not to indicate unseemly that, after the well-merited recognition of Captain INGRAHAM's manly conduct, for whom I am the first to cry hurrah, you may not forget, too, the other meritorious deed of another worthy citizen of yours at Beyrout in contestation of the same shores. And lastly, to pardon me, as well of having you tired as to allow me of recommending me to your good will. Amen.

A song was now sung by the German Leiderkranz and then

JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., addressed the meeting. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I propose addressing to you assembled here this evening a few remarks upon the all absorbing topic. The memory of the occasion which calls us together is pulsating in your hearts, and the judgments of those who are assembled here to-night, are standing up in approval of these heart-throbbings, invoking the assistance of a strong arm and of mighty strength. [Here there were a few hisses. The audience had been calling for Mr. EVERETT, and the hisses showed, for some time, the unwillingness to hear the present speaker.] It is not more the mere incident that occurred off there beyond yonder waste of waters that bears upon the occasion before us, but it is the feeling that animates and thrills along the nervous system of all mankind who stand up for hearts of conscience and for the right of man, which is freedom throughout the world. There are men assembled here to-night who have witnessed the overthrow of liberty abroad, and have since partaken of its sweets in our free valleys here. There are men here who have been exiled from the land of their birth by the oppression of despotism and now repose beneath the shade of the vine and the figtree of American Independence. It is to you as citizens, that this great subject addresses itself. It is for you, as citizens, to address yourselves to the world at large through the medium of this subject, in view of the Stars and Stripes that shelter you. It is for you here to-night to proclaim the lesson of liberty to those who once proclaimed themselves your masters—now your masters no more. [Cheers.]

There are two great aspects in which this subject may be viewed. Let me address myself briefly to them both. They are the historical and the prospective. First, the retrospect: Now, over some century ago—nay, two centuries since—there came over yonder rolling waves two small barks, containing a number of persons fleeing from oppression. In the midnight of Winter they effected their landing on a rock bound coast, and there, as there went up the fervent prayer from the lips of old age, and as the knee was bent in homage to the Almighty, there was the first chapter of American Independence pronounced. Years passed by and the tree sends forth shoots after its own kind. [Cheers.] And then goes the roar of the cannon, and "Bunker Hill," the watchword of liberty; and WASHINGTON, are the cry. [Great applause.] Then is heard a thunderclap that electrifies the world, and wakes up tyrants from their sleep. Men raised in unison the song of relief to the oppressed, and "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" shines in every line of that immortal instrument, which was, and is, and ever will be, the charter of the freedom of America and of all mankind.

The second great steps in the history of the dawning of freedom is the appointment of a Committee, for whom THOMAS JEFFERSON drew up the Declaration of Independence. It was from its moorings the craft in which Liberty was held confined, and the people rode upon the sea triumphant and victorious.

The ocean changes once more. He who was in Europe and beheld the bleeding form of the unhappy Pole, wasted by famine, left there and came here; and there came with him the steady and the remarkably clever German, and the Italian with his fiery spirits and his commanding intellect. Here was placed the battle-field of all the races of the world. [Cheers.] Again, one step was made, and that freedom was pronounced. The watch-word was passed from mouth to mouth, and England felt the thrilling shock. Then came the French Revolution with a loud but harsh cry, which soon died out, and despotism again, with its iron-hood, rode over the destinies of man. But what sound is that which breaks upon the listening ear! What light is that which shines in the Western horizon, and into the people to rise! It is MAZZINI I see him in the distance; you hear his voice—Italy raises her arm and fights her oppressor, and is oppressed in turn, and the battle field grew dark. And once again, that scene changes. Hungary turns herself into like, and KOSSUTH is the cry. [Enthusiastic cheers.] KOSSUTH and MAZZINI, twin names on the page of history, and jointly claimants of immortality! But the martial officers of the European people are scattered, and darkness presided over the battle-field, and liberty shrieked as she withdrew across the Atlantic. And then those who fled here were received as the impersonation of the liberties of Europe, and the American people rose as by an electric shock to utter the great truth: No nation shall have the right to interfere with the domestic affairs of its neighbor. [Cheers.] This was the third great step taken by America in the cause of Freedom. It is for America now to proclaim her attitude to the world, and more than that, to stand in the attitude of a champion, her eye ay before her, and bleeding millions around, looking up to her for assistance.

The Speaker then alluded to the case of KOSZTA, and concluded his address amid some symptoms of dissatisfaction displayed by the audience.

HENRY H. MORANGE, Esq., then read the following letters:

FROM HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

BOSTON, Sept 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I have received your favor of yesterday, with a note from Mr. PURDY, conveying to me the invitation of the Committee on the INGRAHAM testimonial, to address the meeting to be held in Metropolitan Hall on the 22d. I am much obliged to the Committee for the honor of their invitation. I fully share the admiration felt so universally at home and abroad for the firmness, decision, and intrepidity displayed by Captain INGRAHAM on an occasion so novel and difficult. It will not, however, be in my power to attend the meeting, and express these feelings in person.

If the circular, purporting to be addressed to the Ministers of Austria, be authentic, that Government complains of Capt. INGRAHAM's act as a menace of war, and a violation of the neutrality of Turkey. But in both respects the wrong and the outrage were on the side of Austria. KOSZTA was resting at Smyrna, as we learn from Mr. BROWN, under the protection of a *tesker*, granted by the Turkish Government at the instance of the American Chargé d'Affaires, who interested himself in his favor because he had declared his intention to become an American citizen. Whether this circumstance entitled him to such protection, was a question for Turkey to decide according to her laws and usages. Under these circumstances, I cannot conceive that the Austrian Consul had any more right to send an armed force to seize him, than he would have had, two years ago, to send an armed force up to Kutayah to seize the whole body of Hungarian refugees.

Important questions of law, both municipal and international present themselves in the case, some of which are new. On these questions—as our information of facts is incomplete and unofficial—I reserve my judgment. There can be but one opinion of the noble conduct of Capt. INGRAHAM.

I remain, dear sir, respectfully yours,

H. H. MORANGE, Esq. EDWARD EVERETT.

FROM THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Sept. 21, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the invitation to the mass meeting which you contemplate holding in Metropolitan Hall, on Thursday evening, the 22d inst. and the resolution appointing me one of the speakers on the occasion.

You will not, I trust, consider me acting with any impropriety towards the Committee who have conferred these distinctions, if, bearing in mind that I am not as yet a citizen of the United States, I refrain from taking an active part in a public council summoned to decide upon an act done in foreign waters, by an officer of the Republic. Neither will it be inferred from my being silent, while men better qualified pronounce upon it, that I am indifferent to that act, that I am unmindful of the great issues arising from it; that I fail to regard it with the delight and admiration which, at home and abroad, it has rapturously awakened.

It is now made known to all men—in language somewhat more intelligible and concisive than that usually employed in European diplomacy—that the armed messengers of America have a nobler business to transact in foreign ports, than royal houses and their Greek slaves would seem to contemplate.

The sword which PERRY stripped to the storm, on Lake Erie, was inscribed with the "Rights of Man." The sword which INGRAHAM wears is fashioned in like manner, and his guns are prompt to give utterance to those words. He has been true to the law of nations, to humanity, to freedom. He well merits the thanks of the Commonwealth, and the crown of oak leaves, which, in the days of Roman worth, was awarded to him who had saved the life of a Roman citizen. I remain, dear sir, your faithful friend,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To ELIJAH F. PURDY, Esq., Chairman of Committee INGRAHAM Testimonial.

LETTER FROM WRIGHT HAWKES, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR: I am very sorry to say, that the lateness of the hour at which I have been honored with the invitation to address your meeting this evening, prevents me from liberating myself from certain professional engagements which will preclude the possibility of my complying with your flattering request. While I regret this on personal grounds, I feel sure that the meeting will experience no want of orators; for the patriotic conduct of Capt. INGRAHAM, and of our representatives in Turkey, in relation to M. KOSZTA's arrest, should meet with the cordial and avowed sympathies of every American citizen. Yours in haste, WRIGHT HAWKES.

HENRY H. MORANGE, Esq.

LETTER OF MR. DAYNER, LATE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1853.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am happy to acknowledge the invitation to the Committee on the "Ingraham Testimonial," for the honor of their kind invitation to the mass meeting, to be held in New-York on the 22d inst.

As a warm friend of the principle of protection to the Eastern liberals; as an active party in the illustration of that principle during my official career in Constantinople; and as a zealous advocate for its conservation, and its exhibition to the world, I should not have lost the opportunity to join your meeting, and to participate with my fellow-citizens in giving expression to sentiments of respect and admiration for the course pursued by the gallant Captain INGRAHAM in the KOSZTA affair, but unforeseen circumstances will deprive me of that gratification.

Mr Chairman: On an occasion like that which calls you together, I should decline saying anything did I not feel conscious that the few words which I may offer will give some new light to the question, and strengthen the arguments for the protection due by the United States to Freedom on neutral territory in the East.

I shall not enter into the minute particulars which preceded and followed KOSZTA's seizure at Smyrna, as these have already been published. I will only recapitulate the principal circumstances of that extraordinary occurrence.

MARTIN KOSZTA was one of the numerous victims of oppressed liberty who, after the defeat of their cause in 1849 came from the battle-fields of Hungary to seek an asylum in the hospitable land of the Sultan. Subsequently, he left Turkey to find a free and happy home on these republican shores, and, while in New-York, he renounced all allegiance to the House of Hapsburg, and in legal form, declared his intention of becoming an American citizen. Being afterwards called by private business to Smyrna and Constantinople, he sailed for those places, where, as is natural, he placed himself under the protection of the American flag. At Smyrna he was kidnapped on the 22d day of June last, by an armed force sent by the Austrian Consul General for that object, and was secured by his order, on board the Austrian brig-of-war *Hussar*. The manner in which this act was committed can be described in no words sufficiently expressive of the indignation it has elicited throughout the civilized world. Mr. OFFLEY, our Consul at Smyrna, immediately protested against that act, but his protests had no weight against despotic power, and KOSZTA remained in the hands of his captors. Fortunately, by one of those providential acts of "manifest destiny" which often come to the help of the weak, and thwart the designs of the unscrupulous, the United States sloop-of-war, *St. Louis* hove in sight off the harbor of Smyrna on the following day. Our esteemed Consul promptly pro-

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centred himself upon the ground, and re-presented the facts of the case to Captain INGRAHAM, who immediately showed himself ready to vindicate the cause of justice and humanity, and to force the respect due to an American flag. The gallant Captain, accompanied by Mr. OFFLEY, went on board the Austrian brig to inquire for KOSZTA, but was cut off in command ceased the presence of the prisoner on board. They then proceeded to the Austrian Consul, who flatly refused to meddle in the matter, and finally, after being addressed in such language as the circumstances required, consented to permit our officials to see KOSZTA on board the *Hussar*, and to question him respecting his nationality. The kidnapping of the Austrians and, in such a manner, of a man enjoying American protection in a neutral land, placed poor KOSZTA in such an agitating state, that when he saw his interrogators, mistaken them for the executioners going to take his life, and seeing no way of salvation, exclaimed, "That he was an Hungarian, and that he should die such." These words, used in a moment of wild excitement by the prisoner, were interpreted by the Austrians as his relinquishment of American protection, and the matter was postponed until further consideration. A few days after, information being brought to Captain INGRAHAM that KOSZTA was to be sent to Trieste in one of the Austrian steamers now lying in the gulf of the Dardanelles to bear on the brig *Hussar* in order to prevent the departure of the prisoner without more distinct explanation, and on the morning of the 2d of June, he went personally on board the *Hussar*, and addressed KOSZTA the question, whether he claimed, or not, the protection of the United States. Upon KOSZTA's reply that he "claimed it," Capt. INGRAHAM said that he should have it, and immediately demanded KOSZTA from the Austrian captain. The latter declined complying with the demand, and stated that KOSZTA was under the orders of the Austrian Consul; whereupon the gallant captain ordered him that if KOSZTA was not delivered to him before 11 o'clock A. M. or that day he should take him, and, in a commanding American spirit, he cleared his decks for action. It may be stated here that the relative forces of the Americans and the Austrians in Smyrna harbor were, the United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, of twenty-four guns, on the American side, and the brig *Hussar*, of sixteen guns, a schooner of twelve guns, and three commercial steamers, fitted up for the circumstances, with four guns each, making in all forty guns on the Austrian side. The Austrian vessels, alarmed at the firmness of our gallant Captain, and seeing the impossibility of carrying out his project entered then into negotiations with Mr. OFFLEY, and by mutual agreement between them KOSZTA was placed in the charge of the French Consul until the matter is decided by their respective superiors. So far, KOSZTA is safe; but he is still a prisoner in the keeping of the French Consul who, by the agreement above mentioned, is not at liberty to release him until the two Governments shall have decided upon his final disposition.

Now comes the question whether KOSZTA is, or is not, entitled to the protection of the United States. The majority of the press for some time, as is natural to brave and independent people, answered that question in the affirmative, and many sensible articles were written on the subject. Yet the matter was mainly treated on the points of the privileges conferred by the law of nations, and the right to protection of an alien who had filed his intention of becoming an American citizen; and it met with some opposition from those who strictly adhered to the letter of our national organization laws. But there is another point which, when properly considered, will conciliate all parties, that is, the laws of Turkey, and especially the consular practice of France in that country, under the "capitulations," which clearly defines this right of residing in or traveling throughout the Turkish dominions. It is with a view of explaining that position, and of showing the propriety, as even the necessity for the United States—if they wish to retain the character of a first-rate power in the East—to observe a system of protection to Turks over all persons called Franks, "supplying for it reasonably of the letter of our naturalization laws," that I offer the following remarks:

Our treaty with Turkey secures to the United States the privileges and immunities granted to the most favored nations. Among these nations we mention Great Britain and France, as an example. The "capitulations" obtained from Turkey during the reigns of Queen ELIZABETH, in 1579, and SOLIMAN, as well as under those of King CHARLES II and SOLIMAN MAGNIFICENT IV, in 1675, stipulated in their first article that "the said nation, and the English merchants and all other nations or merchants that do or shall arrive under the colors and protection of England with their ships or merchandise aforesaid, and all their other effects, shall at all times and securely land or pass and come with all manner of safety and freedom to all ports within the limits of our imperial dominions, in such manner that no person thus traveling, nor his goods or effects, shall run any molestation or impediment from any person whatever." The twenty-third article of the same treaties that it might be left to the choice and free will of all foreign merchants to come under the colors of England, or any other zone at that should be in peace and amity with the Sublime Porte. The "capitulations" granted by Sultan SOLIMAN to HENRY IV, King of France, in 1604, gave France the same privileges, adding that foreigners of all nations may trade in the Sultan's dominions under the French flag, and that the ambassadors of the other nations will have no right to molest them. These "capitulations," which, for nearly three years, have been the basis of all treaties between Great Britain and Turkey, and also between France and Turkey, clearly establish that these powers have a full right to protect, under their flag, any flag, any Frank, who has sought their protection while residing in or traveling throughout the Turkish dominions; and a personal experience of more than twenty years' observation enables me to assert that they always availed themselves of that right. Other nations represented in Turkey have always enjoyed the same right; and all the Franks residing in or throughout the Turkish dominions have so far lived under the protection of the several nations there, and have received traveling passports as *strangers* from the respective representatives of these nations. Why, then, should the United States deny to themselves a right which Great Britain and other Christian powers enjoy in Turkey, which right pertains to them by the same of their treaty with the Porte?—a right which, during my consular career in Constantinople I have seen extensively used, without opposition from the Porte, in favor of hundreds of ex-serfs of Russia's yoke—Hungarians, Italians, Germans and Poles, who placed themselves under the protection of our flag, and whom under that right I refused from the persecutions of the agents of Austria, a right, finally, which Turkey fully recognizes to an alien, and which only in this instance has been disputed by the Austrian Monarch.

MARTIN KOSZTA's *prima facie* declaration of his intentions to become an American citizen may not, perhaps, have given him full right of citizenship; yet, under the treaty-stipulations now mentioned, and in accordance with the well-established usages of Turkey, he was unquestionably entitled to the protection which was so liberally accorded to him by our naval officers. It is not necessary to enter upon the argument that KOSZTA was a citizen of the United States, and as such entitled to its protecting power, to justify Captain INGRAHAM in the course pursued by him. It is enough that KOSZTA claimed that protection in a neutral land where the laws permitted and universal custom sanctioned its exercise.

And now, Mr. Chairman, it being established that the law of nations, the law of justice and humanity, and more than all these, the peculiar usages of Turkey, as well as our treaty stipulations, all combine to give us the right, it becomes our imperative duty to exercise the power of protection, over such Franks as may lay claim to it, when persecuted by the agents of despotic powers. It is therefore to be expected, that all Americans will, with a joint effort, establish the principle of protection abroad, to those whose political sympathies will not allow them to apply for it to the representatives of European powers, and that the unanimous voice of the people will sustain the Executive in the maintenance of this principle, and hasten the final release of MARTIN KOSZTA.

Captain INGRAHAM's course was politic, as well as brave and honorable, in thus defending all the rights of the American flag; and the sympathies of his fellow-citizens will be unstinted accompany him throughout the world, holding him up as an example to our naval officers in future emergencies.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Chairman, with renewed thanks for your friendly invitation, your most obedient servant,

F. DAINESE.

To ELIJAH F. PURDY, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the "INGRAHAM testimonial."

LETTER FROM HON. R. J. WALKER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1853.

Messrs. MORANGE and STANCOURT, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation, as a Committee on behalf of the various nationalities of this City, to preside at the meeting proposed to be assembled here next Thursday, for the purpose of approving the noble course of Capt. INGRAHAM in regard to KOSZTA, has been received, and I regret that my absence from New-York will deprive me of the pleasure of complying with your request.

The brutal seizure of KOSZTA by an Austrian officer on the soil of a neutral and friendly power, was a flagrant violation of law and justice. That seizure was also an outrage upon our rights, in the person of one whose [illegible] history and declarations entitled him to become a citizen by such an [illegible]

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THE KOSZTA MEETING.

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son of the United States. By that act KOSZTA had placed himself upon the platform of the Constitution, and could justly claim all the protection that should be extended to an American citizen. In many of the States he would have enjoyed the right of suffrage, and in a foreign land he was covered by the flag of the Union. He had committed no offence, save that of having nobly contended for the liberty of his country, and the oath accepted by our Government, by which he abjured allegiance to Austria, and bound himself to become a citizen of the United States, ordered the correspondent obligation of protection on our part.

Let it, then, now be proclaimed, henceforth and forever the exile whose oath we have received, abjuring allegiance to any foreign power, and whose pledge we have accepted to become an American citizen, shall be protected as such, upon the banks of the Neva or the Danube, or upon any other soil, against all combinations, at any and every hazard, and at any and every expense of blood and treasure.

Most respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

R. J. WALKER.

LETTER FROM GENERAL GARIBALDI.

NEW-YORK, 14 Settembre, 1853.

To HENRY H. MORANGE—*Signor Segretario del Comitato*: Un' indispositione avvenutame questa mattina me ha impedito de partire per Boston, e deferisce il viagio per questa sera. Ho aptandito con tutta l'anima alla dimostrazione che si vuoitare al bravo e generoso INGRAHAM: ogli non, è stato certamente attrocchè un' interprete di sentimenti queste gran popole, aggi baluarde solo ina imparido contre il dispotismo Europeo. Nostro servitore.

G. GARIBALDI.

Colonel DENBNY was then introduced. He said: *Mr. President and Brother Democrats!* I shall not be guilty of the bad taste of inflicting a long speech on you at this late hour of the evening. Indeed, I have some doubts whether I have any right to address you at all. I am not, technically speaking, entitled to call the American people my fellow-citizens; but there need elapse only a few weeks more, when my *Declaration of Intentions* to become an American citizen shall be five years old. There was but one thing connected with that oath of abjuration which I swore that I had any objection to; and it was that I feared it should not be true, for I never was in heart a subject of the Queen of England, standing here precisely in the same footing that KOSZTA stood in Smyrna. I dread neither the brigands of Austria nor the espionage of England. I am not afraid, if I remove my furniture from one part of the world to another, that I must have a guard to watch and protect me. The American flag is my protection, and to maintain my gratitude for that protection I am here to-night. I am here because I expected to meet my fellow-Democrats from every clime. The Roman, a rebel to the Pope, is as dear to me as the Hungarian a rebel to Austria. The Frenchman, disloyal to the perjured ruffian who rules at the Tuileries, who leaves his country rather than bend the knee, or humble the heart, in showing homage to the Emperor of Carcasses. All the Democrats from every clime meet here to-night, and a noble Congress it is, of Liberty. The sovereigns generally meet in Vienna, and when they meet they call their Congress "holy." To-night we have a Congress of humanity, destined for high purposes. The call for that Congress does not bear the name of any ruler of a kingdom, nor of any nobility except such as has been marked by the hand of God. I think we have as good a right to assemble here as the European Congress at Vienna. If think I may not only congratulate this meeting here to-night, on the noble heroism of INGRAHAM, but that his conduct may live in after ages as being the result of the union of all races upon the soil. For if they meet to protect and proclaim we can meet to protect and proclaim also. On this sacred soil there are enough of Revolutionists to overturn all the monarchies of Europe. If, then, we make one of the occasion as we ought, there shall rise on this continent an army of freemen for the purpose of fighting in favor of liberty wherever she rises her head and despises danger. I can say, for my own countrymen at least, who have escaped from a tyranny as cruel as any other on Europe, that as soon as they stand upon the soil of this country, they reckon it their first duty to discipline their bodies as soldiers, and their hearts as men. And I trust that when never Freedom wants aid, Irish blood shall be found to fill the channel which shall flow the crest of Freedom. England is frequently spoken of as the friend of Freedom in Europe; yet of all the tyrant Powers on that continent, the most deadly enemy of the cause of Freedom is the Government of England. I speak not of the great Anglo-Saxon people; I love that people; and when Ireland was to her last extremity, I was elected myself to go and make an alliance with the *people* of England. But in proportion as the people of England are generous and noble, so are the Government at ways wicked and tyrannical. Who crushed Europe against France and liberty? Who bribed BUONAPARTE on the battle-field, but England? In Spain, she interfered in its domestic affairs and violated a law as old as the power of the house of Castile. She put a weak woman on the throne, and what has Spain or any Spaniard gained from the innovation on her old constitutions. Spain is now a by-word in the mouth of humanity; and the Queen Go-ble-e her) has introduced upon the Inquisition, and is playing manacles on the tongues of the people. In Greece she only broke the power of Turkey at Navarino and prevented the old genius of Greece from having its full development anew. In Sicily she frustrated the efforts of the lovers of freedom, as even Lord JOHN RUSSELL acknowledged afterwards. One word as to the question you come here to-day to discuss. Captain INGRAHAM acted as a hero, whether he acted right or wrong, and the people of America are called upon to say, whether he shall receive 25 lashes by order of a Court Martial, or have the applause of 25 millions of American freemen—shall be punished by the cut of the man-of-war, or be handed down to our children and our children's children, as one of the first men who on the seas, asserted the dignity of the American nation.

Mons. YOUBLI spoke in French and said:

CITIZENS: In studying history attentively, one finds in the things which have passed by, and in those things which have been accomplished before our eyes certain *drawings-near* which confirms the intelligence and warnings which seem to have come from on high to mark out our future. The event which has brought us together to-day, must seem to every man of honor who shall speak before us to be of this number. In fact, it has occurred in the middle of grave difficulties called into existence in the political horizon by the Eastern question. It has taken place in the Territory and on the waters of this same question, the dissolution of which is inevitable, and for a long time desired, and holds the world in admiration; at length it comes by its importance to throw all at once into the drama an incident which brings together all the proportions of a capital thing, and the name and authority of the American Republic to hold them all firmly together in opposing the Austrian brig *Hussar*, the fortive and flouring prison of KOSZTA, the port holes bristled with the cannons of the *St. Louis*, when Capt. INGRAHAM became apprized of the reclamation which had just been made by the American Consul at Smyrna, Hon. Mr. OFFLY, and by the Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Constantinople, Mr JOHN P. BROWN in whose journal the correspondence with the Austrian internuncio was published. This thing will be marked in the history of the Union. It will be for these things a memorable date and anniversary glorious in themselves, which has been chosen to be celebrated, and for which I am authorized, I think, to make the following approaches: When Mr. RAREAU, after the royal session of the States General in 1790, replied to the Marquis DE BRAUZ BREZE, who came in the name of LOUIS XVI to order the members of the Third Estate to separate, "Go tell your master that we have been ejected by the wish of the people, and that we cannot retire except by the force of the bayonet" Captain INGRAHAM has displayed in this circumstance to the violation of the laws of nations, that diplomatic means are insufficient, and the Government too weak to oppose the ravishment, the execution of which had been so audaciously commenced, too laws of reason and humanity would not, for this reason, yield to violence; and, placing the brig of the Austrian Prospect, the butcher of Hungary, under a threat of arguments of iron and bronze, called sometimes the last resort of Kings, but which they know to-day, would be the last resort of the people, the manacles of the martyrs were knocked off. That orator delivered, by those words, a passport to the Revolution; it mean type, and its ultimate destiny will be the annihilator of all monarchies. On its way, and proud of that passport, going without tremor, surmounting every obstacle, just of on the right and on the left by the popular and military victories of that time, it arrived to the great day of the 21st of September, 1792, where, by the proposition of CALLOT D'HERBOIS, it was decided by the National Convention that Royalty was abolished in France, and that all the public acts should henceforth bear their date from the first year of the establishment of the French Republic. To-day, Capt. INGRAHAM, in the waters of Smyrna, almost under the walls of Constantinople, that future capital of the Republic of the old World—he said to the absolute powers—"You shall no more violate the public right, the Star spangled Banner of the United States forbids it, and henceforth, oh potentates and tyrants of decrepit Europe, do not *compels* without America any more, or you will compete twice. Citizens, that word has already its echo, and like that of MIRABEAU, it shall very soon have its full effects. Yes, soon, we hope so—other CALLOT D'HERBOIS will cause a law to be decreed by the European Convention, that the monarchy is everywhere abolished, and that the nation in the morrow of that day, the public acts will take their dates *from the first year of the Universal Republic*. Well, citizens, it is not when steam and navigation have made such progress, when America is brought to the doors of the old Continent,

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that this nation, made up *fds* the most part of Sectarians, who have fled from the religious persecutions, and which is every day increased by the waves of population driven hither by social misery, the want of justice or political vengeance; it is not for this country to decline their part of action in the great European drama of which 60 years and more of popular struggle have predicted its approach. No, no. It is not when it requires less time and money from Philadelphia to Europe than it was necessary twenty-five years ago to go from Marseilles to Lille, that the American Republic, before the eyes of Europe, should go back to barbarism; or to argue of the wideness of the seas, and say to nations who may call for assistance, "You are too far, and my arm is too short." The United States will not, cannot, neither ought they to use such language. Captain INGRAHAM has been the herald of the United States in the Old World; and the doings of [redacted] officer are sufficient witness. Do not let us [redacted] citizens, in the coming struggle between [redacted] and Liberty. We may parodize the famous [redacted] XIX., who, in putting one of his sons on [redacted] said, "There is no more Pyrenees" [redacted] thinking of oppressed nations, [redacted] and origin—in a word, proud [redacted] Continent, and particularly [redacted] America, I repeat, [redacted] voice, THERE IS NO MORE OCEAN. [redacted] Consul OFFLEY, at [redacted] INGRAHAM to Constantinople, JOHN P. [redacted] Affaires at Universal Republic.

The Chairman then announced [redacted] Committee had resolved to present to Captain INGRAHAM a suitable medal, and for the purpose of forwarding that object they had nominated a number of gentlemen a committee to make all necessary arrangements for its preparation. Their names he read as follows:

COMMITTEE ON GOLD MEDAL TO CAPT. INGRAHAM.

Henry H. Morange,	John McMullen,	Casper Betancourt,
Dr. Martinache,	H. Forbes,	Julius Kreral,
Dr. C. Schramm,	Feliz Foresti,	John P. Hale,
	Alex. Malinki.	

He then asked the agreement of the meeting to their choice. The decision was unanimous for their appointment.

MR. MCMULLEN was then introduced for the purpose of presenting a series of resolutions.

He said the resolutions he was about to present required some introductory explanation.

This Government, he said, was about to send Mr. FORESTI, Consul to the Sardinian Government. That Government, they had been informed, was not inclined to receive him. Its opposition was because Mr. FORESTI was a good Republican. It could have no other cause of opposition: for FORESTI was a man who could not otherwise be offensive to them. In view of this opposition he deemed it expedient to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That international law must be founded on natural law, and must be ratified by the people before it can be regarded as valid; and that as republicans we cannot acknowledge any code of mere courtly usages, which princes themselves violate whenever it suits their convenience to do so.

Resolved, That as republicans we cannot send other than republicans to the several states of Europe to represent us, and to protect our interests as Ministers and Consuls; that whether our agent be an adopted or a native citizen, and even though he be individually distasteful to the court of the country to which he be sent for opinions expressed in this country in favor of republicanism, this republic will regard a refusal to receive such Minister or Consul as an insult to the Government which nominated him.

They were received with unanimous approbation.

DR SCHRAMM then addressed his German fellow-citizens, much to their satisfaction.

German Republicans were present in goodly numbers, and the address elicited frequent and hearty applause.

Señor VALIENTE, a distinguished Cuban Exile, was then introduced, and made an animated and interesting address, in Spanish. He began by expressing his deep satisfaction at seeing his country publicly represented for the first time on so solemn and interesting an occasion. Health and Freedom is the wish of Cuba for the Democracy of all nations! That country which is conscious of a valor sufficient to make her free,—which has shed torrents of tears under oppression, and whose soil has been soaked by the blood of her martyrs, has received that baptism which unites in one bond the Republicans of all the earth. Therefore it is that she has come to present her offering of gratitude and admiration to those noble Americans, Captain INGRAHAM and Mr. BROWN, for their noble conduct in rescuing M. KOSZTA from the grasp of a tyrant. Not distant is the day when the doctrine of the unity of liberty among men of all nations shall be universally recognized. To the intrigues and machinations of Despotism, to the sophistries of Tyranny for sustaining the principle of authority, and subjugating the people by ignorance and brute force, stands opposed that fraternity which forms an essential element of humanity. In the American Revolution, in the grand drama of France in 1789, are proclaimed the rights of man. The press the power of steam, and the telegraph, have made them familiar throughout the world. In France during her last republican period, was fully recognized the principle of the universality of Democracy; and in the ideas of progress of this great people, and in the tendencies of the age, it is felt and believed that the benefits of liberty are not the patrimony of any privileged people, but the gift of Providence for all, bestowed with the duty of extending them throughout the world. The strife between authority and liberty is at present impending; and the flag of the free, under which the noble man whose acts in the Bay of Smyrna we celebrate to night betokens the universal triumph of Republican principles. In this family union of people so diverse, bound together by the community of their rights, the Cubans may well claim to represent the second scene of the drama enacted in Smyrna. Yes! for in Cuba there are 500,000 Koszt as, to be saved—not from the hold of an Austrian brig, but from our own soil converted into a Spanish dungeon of unsurpassed barbarity, cruelty, and demoralization. For a long time have tyrants united themselves to keep the people in chains. It is time that the people unite to destroy these oppressors of humanity. In these days the spread of liberty has achieved triumphs which have covered the United States with glory. Tyranny and a bastard policy have endeavored to fasten Cuba forever to the throne of Spain; but another policy—that of the spread of Republicanism, which is predominant in America—has discountered the plot, and has opened the way to the final triumph of American Liberty. In a neutral territory the abuse of force exerted against a free man was met by the cannon of the *St Louis*. In the case of CRITTENDEN and his unfortunate companions no such demonstration was made; but this shows the progress of free opinions. Fifty American citizens, shipwrecked disarmed, and surrendered, could not lose all claim to the protection of their flag. They were the defenders of liberty; and nothing but the abuse of power could regard them as outlaws. The *St Louis*, it is true, was not there; but the *Albany* was, though unfortunately, no INGRAHAM was in command. But two years have witnessed a large advance in public sentiment upon this subject.

But KOSZTA is still detained, and it is now announced that the crowned heads of Europe have made common cause and protested against the conduct of Captain INGRAHAM. The Chief Magistrate of this Republic will give judgement upon this protest. The American people, the free world will watch his lips; and the Democrats of the different nations of the earth send forth their ardent prayers for his approbation of the conduct of Captain INGRAHAM and hope that he will give the seal of protection to every one who has entered the American Union. The late Administration, on the 1st of December last, gave a response to the insidious proposal of England and France, in an act which has given celebrity to its distinguished author. What should be the action of the actual Government in an analogous case? It will undoubtedly be worthy of the sentiments of Young America, an echo of the convictions of the American public, and an interpretation of the charter of human rights. Señor VALIENTE closed his eloquent address, of which we have given but an outline, by repeating his satisfaction at having taken part in this great meeting, and by extending the congratulations of his Cuban fellow-citizens to Captain INGRAHAM and Mr. BROWN, for the noble manner in which they had sustained the honor of their country and defended the rights of a Hungarian patriot who had put himself under the protection of the American flag.

M. VALIENTE was the last of the orators of the evening, and although he commenced speaking at a late hour, he was listened to with profound attention, and on concluding received unmistakable evidences of having uttered the sentiments of his countrymen.

The CHAIRMAN now stated that after another performance by the band the meeting would adjourn.

A number of gentlemen called for "The National Air of Poland," which was given in good style and received with applause.

"The Marseillaise—the Marseillaise" was then demanded; and with the first of its soul-stirring strains, the entire audience arose, waved hats and handkerchiefs, and cheered vociferously. Several sprang upon the platform and, seizing the flags of the Republicans of the various European nations represented there, from their places on the wall, waved them proudly over the heads of the musicians. The audience continued adding cheer to cheer, until the Marseillaise died away, and the enlivening notes of "Yankee Doodle" filled its place. Then those who had before been cheerful, became wildly enthusiastic. Loud huzzas rang through the great Hall, until the audience became exhausted with the magnitude of its effort; then, with feeble shouts, the principal portion retired to their homes, while the other formed in procession and marched the streets to the music of fife and drum.

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New York Herald
24 September 1853, 1

Personal Intelligence.

CHARGE TO ECUADOR.—We learn that Hon. Philo White, the newly appointed Charge d'Affairs to Ecuador, is in the city, and stopping at the Irving House for a few days. He will depart for his destination in the coming month of October, via Panama.

General O'Leary, her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affairs to the republic of New Granada; Hon. Robert McLane, Maryland; Commodore Shubrick, United States Navy; Hon. Prosley Ewing, M. C., Kentucky; Bishop Polk, Louisana; Hon. P. Phillip, M. C., Alabama; Bishop Green, Missisippi; A. Day, United States Navy Agent, Philadelphia; Hon. Benjamin Seaver, Mayor, and ten of the city Counsel of Boston, have arrived in the city, and are all at the Metropolitan Hotel.

R. Richardson, Chicago; Colonel May, U. S. Army; J. Heret, Mississippi; Edward Burnett, Charleston; Rev. W. Barnwell, do.; F. Fraser, South Carolina; Luther Hill, Alabama; and E. F. Hobson, do., arrived yesterday at the Prescott.

W. Dimmock, Boston; Cyrus Black, Pittsburg; J. Dodson, Virginia; C. Bush, Mass.; R. Hale, Indianopolis; J. Winters, San Fran.; D. Hopkins, Connecticut; Hon. A. Constable, Maryland; Colonel Gilpin, Philadelphia; G. A. Chains, Florida; General Bichelo, do; Colonel Sumner, U. S. Army, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

Hon. S. Bryne, Kingston, N. Y.; General James, Providence, R. I.; Pierce Butler, Philadelphia; Charles Reid, Norfolk, Va.; H. Jones, London; Samuel Hanson, Portland, Me.; Hon. D. C. Baker, Lynn, Mass.; J. S. Wadsworth, Genesee, N. Y.; Hon. E. P. Williams, Buffalo; Commodore Stockton, New Jersey; J. L. Tusker, Greenfield; A. Oliver, Georgia; Colonel Breedlone, New Orleans; Captain N. B. Palmer, Stonington, Ct.; Captain Asa Eldridge, steamship North Star, arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

Governor John A. Winston, of Alabama, says the Washington *Union* of the 23d instant, arrived in Washington yesterday, and took lodgings at Brown's. Gov. Winston was recently elected Governor of Alabama. Hon. D. S. Gregg, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, is in the city. He leaves in a few days, by way of the Isthmus, for his post. Hon. C. M. Conrad, late Secretary of War, is in Washington, stopping at the National.

ARRIVALS.

From Liverpool, in ship Leviathan—Mr R Ramsden and lady, Miss H Ramsden, Geo Beckwith, D Beckwith, Carl Umser.

From Galveston, in ship J W Fannin—Mrs J De Cordovia and four children, Miss Meyers and child, Dr Pindal, Mrs E D Billingsby, J S Butler, J J Albright, Master W McCarty, Mrs Whiting, Mr Browning.

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New York Herald
24 September 1853, 4

The Ingraham Testimonial at Metropolitan Hall—Intervention Proclaimed.

The Ingraham testimonial at Metropolitan Hall on Thursday evening was a most brilliant, successful, and enthusiastic demonstration. It was an imposing and extraordinary assemblage of radical democrats, the political exiles from Europe largely preponderating, the occasion involving the very subject in which they were most immediately interested.

The German Turners, some five hundred strong; the German Reform Verein, near two hundred; the German Democratic Bund, some six hundred in number; champions of the French republic democratic, and social, of Young Italy, and of Hungary, by thousands, were there, the whole assemblage being harmonized by the presence of the European Revolutionary Society of some twenty-five or thirty persons. To crown all the Cuban Junta, with a force of three hundred and fifty Cuban refugees, brought up the reserve. The flag of the Magyars, the blood-red banners of the French and of the German democracy, were mingled together with our national ensign and the Lone Star of Cuba, as the emblems of a common cause in this case of Koszta. On the platform were such men as Gen. Avezzana, of the Roman republicans; Gen. Mezaros, of the Hungarian revolution; Michael Doheny, of the Irish liberators; A. Malaski, of the Polish exiles; Brigadier-General Hall, of the New York State militia; Padre Gavazzi, and John Cochrane. The aggregate of the assemblage exceeded five thousand souls, every man, woman and child of them with their minds fully made up on the Koszta question.

The organization and the proceedings were not less marked than the composition of the immense and enthusiastic congregation. There was some rivalry, it appears, in the outset, between our democratic hard shells and soft shells, respecting the control of the meeting: but a compromise was effected, whereby the hards were given the chairman, and the softs and free-soilers, with John P. Hale and John Cochrane, prominency among the speakers of the evening. Judging, however, from the little morning penny trumpet of the soft shells, which publishes never a solitary syllable of the meeting, we should conclude that the said soft shells desire it to be understood that they wash their hands of the whole business. Perhaps, as an approval of the proceedings might be mistaken for an endorsement by the administration, the softs thought it best to maintain a dead silence on the subject. But we do not see why they should be so very skittish after the following statement by the Chairman:—

We do not mean to trouble ourselves about the exact terms of international law. (Cheers.) While we mind our business as a nation, let us say to the monarchies of the Old World—"Mind yours." It will do the Courts of Europe no harm to smell occasionally a little Yankee powder. (Cheers.) If it do not better their morals, it may help to mend their manners. (Cheers.) Some people talk, too, of the European despotisms coming to this country with trumpet, drum, and fiddle. Well, let them come! They will meet with a warm reception! He had recently returned from Washington, and could give them the fullest assurance that this government meant to stand by the gallant Capt. Ingraham. (Tremendous applause.)

Here we find that not only is Capt. Ingraham sustained "by authority," but that "we do not mean to trouble ourselves about the exact terms of international law." When there is "a free fight" in Europe they may "count us in;" because it will do those old rotten monarchies good "to smell occasionally a little Yankee powder." This is flat-footed intervention. Kossuth and Kinkel left this country too soon. At this crisis they ought to be here. They might turn this case of Koszta into an American armed occupation of Europe; and those forty thousand muskets, bought at two dollars a-piece, might thus be sold at a clear profit of one hundred per centum. Let the despots of Europe read the above extract from the speech of the Chairman of the Ingraham mass meeting and tremble. But what a pity that such an occasion should be permitted to fall into the hands of our trading politicians. What a pity.

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25 September 1853, 8

Personal Intelligence

DEPARTURES.

For Southampton and Havre, in the steamer Franklin.—Hon F B Cutting, Mr Walsh and lady, 2 children and servt, C F Lambmann and lady, 2 child'n and nurse, W H Gabbitt, lady, two children and servant, H Woods, lady and servant, J G Adams, C E Berry, Mr Asher, A Witter, L Marion, C L Fleischman, Mr Watson, Master Pillot, Mr Pillot and servant, Mr Etting, John Goldschmidt, Miss Clark, Miss Potter, B G Wainwright and lady, Mr Perrior, Mr Ronter, Jacob Mahler and lady, James W White, Dr Ely, Miss Sutton, Mrs Smith, S H Ulmer, T A Vonder Meden, L W Carter, Mr Getz, Mrs Damainville, Mr Le Conteaix de Commant Damainville Le Conteaix E C Cowdin and lady, G W Fay, J Lane, Mrs W B Draper Miss Draper, J A Haggerty and lady, Mrs G W Blunt, Miss Lane, Miss Campbell, Miss Sands, L Colletty, Thomas Pinckney, F F Schultz, Mr Lang, Mr Wooster and lady, J G Costar, Mr Lage, Mr Flogolet, Mr Vigoureux, F Bates, Henry Hinckley, Burnice Miffin, Mr Didiot, Mrs Dr Binney, Miss Anna Binney, Wm R Morgan, lady and three children and two servants, Mr Kohlsaat Edward Lafourcade, John Reed, Mr Morgan, Rufus Pierson, Jas Taylor, lady and three children, Master Campbell, Mr Ciss, A Normand—Total 104.

For Charleston, in the steamship James Adger—Lieut J M Schofield, Rev Dr Leland, Miss Leland, Dr C T Jackson, J W Hagerd and lady, P F Frazee, Mrs C P Fraser, S D Dear, W E Matthews, Miss Hogan, Mrs Myles, Jas H Longman, Miss M L Ashton, Richard Hogar, lady and son, Mrs Buckley, Miss Buck, G M Wilkins, H Tobias, Miss S Lamar, Mrs Lora, B Fiveroux, S W R quie, Wm Porter, John Russell, W S Brewster, John C Peay, lady and child, J E Porter and son, J A Smythe, S K Hanscon, Edward Sebring, F Richards, A B Goodnell, lady and three children, H P Snow, G Post, Thos Trout and lady, Mrs Lyon and servant, Miss Trout, C McAlrean and lady, E Overbaugh, H L Boswell, N Bronson, J W L Storall lady and servant, Miss Bunnell, Mrs Derry and child, P Sheffield, J Duglass, H J Bradford, Chas Putnam, two Misses Sedgewick, Miss Adams, B G Wilkins and lady, Mrs H Sesom Mrs J Winberg, J H Baldwin, L Sulzbacher and lady, Wm Sulzbacher, Mr Rosendale, Mrs M Burns and two children, A T Scott, H Baurn and servant, Jno Ansel E Robinson, Wm McNaught, Mrs O Robinson, J and I Sulzbacher, H Shurkyer, Jas Perrin, Wm Simpson, F McClune and lady, J L Effingham, Mrs DeCoven, infant and servant, S Decatur, Mr Longstreet and lady, T L Tomphins, P V Langdon, Miss Johnson, M Dickell, C Van Zandt, L Duke and lady, Chas Crowell; and forty one in the steerage.

For Norfolk Petersburg and Richmond, in the steamship Jamestown—W S Leatherbury, James Kennedy, S D Bassett, G Bessett, M Moore, Wm Simons, G Jordan, E F Raymond, A Wilson, S P Knight, R G Staples, G E King, G Whitfield, T H Butler, E S Mason, S Peck, Henry Abrahams, Edward Delany, F H Carlin, E M Porter, S C Rhind, B W Bellamy, G H Curtis, John Wright, Thos Hutchinson, J Dodley, lady and two daughters, Mrs Mary Buckkrout Miss Hillmann, Isaac Coe and lady, Mrs Shaefer and two children, Miss A Bellamy, Miss S Bellamy, Mrs Thos Bellamy, Miss Victoria Bellamy, Miss E Coolman and child, E Hall and lady, S W Eager, lady and child, Mrs T M James, Miss M A Kewell, S A Egerton and lady, Mrs Mangum and son, Chas Howell, lady and daughter, Mrs Silver and child Miss Jones, Mrs Wells, A Biddick, M H Enrighar, Miss Riddick, Miss Dillard, James Blevelt, T W Allen, S M Betts and child, Miss Blair, Miss R Betts, Miss Mary Betts, Miss Isabella Betts, T Gardner, B Norris, Thos Erkles, E H Fowler, F H Drew, Thos S Cornick, P S Haydon, Dr Galt and son, and thirty in the steerage.

For Savannah, in the steamship Augusta—S J Whitesides and lady, N Munroe, lady and infant, Judge McGehee and lady, Miss Dower, Mrs F Dodson, L P Strong, lady and daughter, W B Acker and lady, J R Wiltberger, B Hairsh and lady, A Aiken, G J Hall, Mrs Pomeroy and daughter, Mrs Bowan, Mrs T Silber and three ladies, M Smith and lady, J Sealy and lady, E C Bowen and lady, H P Pratt, J Sedgwick, J H Taylor J D Stebbins J H Palmer, C Byington, J Taft, Mr Munroe, Mr Bragg, Miss Munroe, Miss Napier, Miss A Burlingham, Miss C E Burlingham, G H Sawyer and lady, Mrs Kennedy, Mrs Damond, Mrs De Coskville, Mrs Schaffer, Major E B Fishburne, W H Wiltberger, Dr Fish, J Darby, W H Guion Jr Smith, Miss Thompson, Mrs Robertson, Mrs Daggett, W Battersly, J H Johnson, E D Goold, Miss M Vandee, Miss C Vandee, B Mathews, G W Wathour and lady, A A Smets, Miss L Smets, Miss C Smets, R Kirtland, lady and servant, W H Harper, H J Greenwood, A Ayres, T O Hulett, W D Woodson, Dr M Woodruff, W W Parker, S S Miller, Mrs Hore, Mrs Robertson, two children and nurse, C A Reed, T Sutcliffe, D C Aoustar, J L Villa Hugo, Gen T Hilliard, J Prattlortous, A B Clark, L Schwartz, H Hall and lady, Mrs Kennedy, Miss L Woodruff, W G Robinson, J D G Rogers and lady, R Kissam, A J Waterford, R Dorgan, W S Rowland, T H Bowe, lady and son, J Sharon, lady and son, F Stringer and lady, C Claghorn, lady and daughter, W A Bedell and lady, T C Rice, W C Carpenter, Miss Stanley, Miss J M Doherty, G C Gibbs, E T Cook, L Tift, B F Simmons and lady, Miss C A Vail, Miss M A Remington, T B Davis, G H Sheldon J M Williams, S M Vamedor, S A Fraser J B Walton, A B Luce, W T Ingraham, J Watts, E P Smith, C H Smith, C J Bessint, and fifty three in the steerage.

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New York Herald

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MR. DIX DOWN IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, in its remarks upon the letter of Mr. Dix to that paper, (which we published yesterday, denying certain charges of abolitionism.) says:—

But Mr. Dix is not content simply to request the publication of his letter in the columns of the *Enquirer*. He makes up an issue of fact with the editors of this paper, and challenges us to produce the proof of our allegations in respect to his past course. Thus are we driven to an exposition of the political career of Mr. Dix. The duty may be disagreeable, but we shall not shirk it. We mean to do justice to Mr. Dix. If, from a thorough examination of his record, it shall appear that Mr. Dix has not been such as we represent him, we will make all possible atonement for our injustice. But if, on the contrary, the exposure should impair even the slight claim which Mr. Dix now has on the confidence of the Southern democracy, he must remember that he himself provokes the investigation which results in his discomfiture.

We are afraid that in this summing up it will appear that Mr. Dix ran as the freesoil Buffalo candidate for Governor of New York in 1848; but we shall see. "It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands." Nothing like harmony, after all

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Personal Intelligence

HEALTH OF THE HON. MIKE WALSH.—Mr. Walsh is still confined to his bed at the Clinton Hotel, suffering from the effects of his recent injuries. We are happy to announce, however, that he was more comfortable last night. His medical attendants now entertain hopes of his ultimate recovery.

The Hon. D. T. Gregg, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and the Hon. T. H. Campbell, Comptroller of Illinois, are at the Astor House.

J. Beardsly, Ohio; Hon. Mr. White, Syracuse; J. Ross, Toledo; J. Wilson, Boston; Hon. D. Gregg, Illinois; D. W. Courts, N. C.; George Harrington, Washington; S. Adams, Genoa; J. W. King, Cincinnati; J. A. Mendoza, Cuba; J. Battle, Mobile, arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

W. Holcott, Utica; A. Wild, Valatie; Dr. Hunt, Phila.; T. Price, Missouri; Col. Bowie, Maryland; R. Kendall, N. O.; Hon. Justin McCord, Canada; Lieut. Ryall, U. S. ship Albany; George Bell, Cuba; M. Ingersoll, Phila; Mr. Hale, Boston; Capt. Schriver, Troy, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

H. Jones, Louisiana; Mr. Fry, Philadelphia; R. Camp, D. B. Camp, Conn.; George P. Pell, Cuba; T. M. Cowles, Alabama; G. T. Lewis, Philadelphia; Dr. Theobald, Maine; Dr. Porcher, Charleston; J. Thayne, Boston; D. Flanner, N. C., arrived yesterday at the Prescott House.

We learn from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 20th inst., that the health of Judge Mason was considerably better, and that he was considered out of danger.

Hon. Rufus Choate peremptorily declines having his name brought before the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts as candidate for Governor.

Miss Julie A. C. Goszynski, late of the Boston Museum, was married in Portland last week to Mr. Charles de Harford Carr, of Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

From Savannah, in the steamship Florida—Col Boss, J H B Besson and lady, R. Cogdell, Mrs W. H. Davis and daughter, Mrs Dickinson, John E Davis, D. J G Howard, lady and servant, Miss M R Howard, Master W J Howard, Master G W Howard, Miss F Kendrick, Jas Lynch, Dr Goo R Millen, R L Mott, Col William Starr, Capt A Trent, Miss Whittemore, Mrs Wells, infant and servant, E G Young and lady—and 15 in the steerage.

From Charleston, in the steamship Marion—J C Kennie, L C Warren and lady, J Blake, C Spreckel, lady, child and servant, B Woodruff, T A McCreery, Miss Beattie, Miss Adams, W C Howard, P T Fitzgibbon, J Roberts, William Smith, Mrs E King, J Blakely, child and servant, C S Hall and lady—and 10 in the steerage.

From London, in ship Ocean Queen—Capt Edmunds, Mrs May, Mrs Goodman and two daughters, Mrs Cutter, Miss Beake, Mrs Barrett, Mr Harper Jr, New York; Mr Randall and lady, London; Mrs Randall and servant, Mr Marshall, Mr Boleston, wife and four daughters, Mr Myers, wife and two children, Mr Harris and lady, Miss Diamond, Mrs Smith, Mrs Phillips and two children, Mrs Satcher and daughter, John Making, John Pritchard, S Smith, Elizabeth Shaakler, Sarah Gainger, London; Mr Vandeston and servant, France.

From Galveston in brig Mary—Mr Le Baron, Mr Underwood, Mr Parlor, Mr Lemay, Dr Johnson—7 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES

For Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, in the steamship Roanoke—James Cranston, Lillington R Hawes, G Pittman, J G Jones, F A Binlinger, Geo F Foster, L a Binger, D M Erskin, Charles D Meredith, D A Gardener, Edward Allaire, William Fisk, W W Leake, A B Palmer, G W Song, H M Snow, W Osgood, W Wolf, H Kimble, M G A Osgood, H Hartigall and lady, J Wilkinson and lady, Miss J Lincoln, Miss Sarah K Esters, Mrs Freer, Miss Freer, James A Bradley, John Flitcroft, Mrs Bradley, Miss J M B Browne, Miss Mather, Miss C Weldon, Miss C Banks, T Goodsell and lady, Thomas Scott, J G Hodsten, G F Hall, Lewis Loyl, Dr F B Carr and lady, Mrs Mason, Mrs Dr White, Mrs Friedlander, Mrs Winter, J B Hart and lady, Mrs Jotar, Mrs Harvey, J Winne and lady, Douglas Stone, Samuel Wiathrop, James Jotar, R Mathews, Mrs Mathews, M Todel, M T Landy, A Williams, Jacob Soropo, P Lady, Dr M Clay, J S Clay, John Chamber, G W Gile, G W Gralcoyn, Mrs B Scott, Mrs Franklin and 30 in steerage.

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THE HON. JOHN A. DIX AND HIS POSITION.

Second Letter to Mr. Garvin of Georgia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1853.

DR. J. P. GARVIN:—

Dear Sir—In my letter of the 21st ult. I intimated that I might in a few days write you more fully on the subject to which it related. My objects were, first, to show, by what I have said on former occasions, that I was not in that letter expressing any new views on the points referred to; and, second, to sustain, by references to the past, the representations of political friends in your State. I should have written you at an earlier day but for my inability to procure some of the materials required.

I.—ABOLITIONISM.

The first great movement of the abolitionists in this State was made in 1835. To counteract them a meeting was called, in September of that year at Albany, without distinction of party. Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, then Governor of the State, presided, and I, then Secretary of State, addressed the meeting, and offered the resolutions, all of which, with a single exception, were drawn by myself. Among them were the following:—

Resolved, That, under the constitution of the United States, the relations of master and slave is a matter belonging exclusively to the people of each State within it owns boundaries; that the general government has no control over it, that it is subject only to the respective arrangements of the several States within which it exists; and that any attempt by the people or government of any other State or by the general government, to interfere with or disturb it, would violate the spirit of the compromise which lies at the basis of the federal compact.

Resolved, That the union of the States which, under Providence has conferred the richest blessings on the people, was the result of compromise and conciliation; that we can only hope to maintain it by abstaining from all interference with the laws, domestic policy, and peculiar interests of every other State; and that any such interference, which tends to alienate one portion of our country, as from the rest, deserves to be frowned upon with indignation by all who cherish the principles of our revolutionary fathers and who desire to preserve the constitution in the exercise of that spirit of amity which animated its framers.

Resolved, That we deprecate as sincerely as any portion of our fellow citizens, the conduct of individuals who are attempting to coerce our Southern States into the abolition of slavery by appeals to the fears of the master and the passions of the slave; that we cannot but consider them as disturbers of the public peace, and that we will by all constitutional and lawful means exert our influence to arrest the progress of measures leading to these the bonds of union and to create between us and our Southern brethren feelings of alienation and distrust from which the most fatal consequences are to be apprehended.

Resolved, That while we impute no criminal design to the great part of those who have united themselves to abolition societies, we feel it our duty to caution them, as brethren of the same great political family to withdraw the association into which they have entered and to prove the purity of their motives by discontinuing a course of conduct which they cannot now but see must lead to disorder and crimes of the deepest dye.

Resolved, That while we would maintain inviolable the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press, we consider discussions which from their nature, tend to inflame the public mind and put in jeopardy the lives and property of our fellow citizens, at war with every rule of moral duty and every suggestion of humanity; and we shall be constrained, moreover, to regard those who, with full knowledge of their pernicious tendency, continue to carry them on, as disloyal to the Union, the integrity of which can only be maintained by a forbearance on the part of all from every species of intrusion into the domestic concerns of others.

Resolved, That the inevitable consequence of the unconstitutional and incendiary proceedings in relation to slavery in the South, must be to aggravate the condition of the blacks by exciting distrust and alarm among the white population, who for their own protection and security, will be compelled to multiply restraints upon their slaves, and thus increase the rigors of slavery.

Resolved, That as people of the South will do us great injustice if they allow themselves to believe that the few among us who are interfering with the question of slavery are acting in accordance with the sentiment of the North on this subject; and we do not hesitate to assure them that the great body of the Northern people entertain opinions similar to those expressed in these resolutions.

Finally Resolved, That we make these declarations to our Southern brethren in the same spirit of amity which bound together their fathers and ours during a long and eventful struggle for independence; and that we do, in full remembrance of that common association, pledge to them our faith so maintain in practice, so far as lies in our power, what we have thus solemnly declared.

These resolutions, which I offered as chairman of a committee appointed on my motion, were enforced by a speech from myself, sustaining the several positions assumed in them as a matter of obligation, and duty arising under the political compact between the States. My sentiments are unchanged; and I have no hesitation in saying that nothing inconsistent with them will be found in anything I have said since that time.

II.—FREESOILISM.

In August, 1846, when President Polk asked of Congress two millions of dollars, (afterwards increased to three millions,) with a view to terminate the war with Mexico, a proviso was proposed by Mr. Wilmot, of Penn., and adopted by the House of Representatives, prohibiting the introduction of slavery into any territory which might be acquired. It was sent to the Senate on the last day of the session, but was not acted on. In 1847 it was renewed; and, in the meantime, a large number of the non-slaveholding States had passed resolutions instructing their senators and requesting their representatives in Congress to sustain it. New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, in the order in which they are named, preceded New York in their action on this subject. The ground taken in Congress and in most of the States was, that as slavery had been abolished in Mexico it ought not to be revived or allowed to be introduced into any territory she might cede to us as long as the latter continued in the territorial condition. The right of a State, on coming into the Union, to establish or legalize slavery as a local institution, was generally conceded. I have always considered it above all control or interference by the federal government; and on the 1st of March, 1847, in my first speech in the Senate on this subject, I made the following propositions, with a view to the settlement of the whole question:—

1. All external interference with slavery in the States is a violation of the compromises of the constitution, and dangerous to the harmony and perpetuity of the federal Union.

2. If territory is acquired by the United States, it should, in respect to slavery, be left as it is found. If slavery exists therein at the time of the acquisition it should not be the subject of legislation by Congress. On the other hand, if slavery does not exist therein at the time of the acquisition, its introduction ought to be prohibited while the territory continues to be governed as such.

3. All legislation by Congress in respect to slavery in the territory belonging to the United States ceases to be operative when the inhabitants are permitted to form a State government; and the admission of a State into the Union ceases with it—by virtue of the sovereignty such admission confers—the right to dispose of the whole question of slavery without external interference.

These propositions I considered in substantial accordance with the resolutions of the Legislature of the State I represented, and they were in conformity to my own opinions.

It did not, of course, escape my notice, at the time I made these propositions, which were reiterated in 1848 in the words in which they are above given, (and I think I so stated to some of my associates in the Senate,) that their adoption as a final adjustment of the dispute would bring Cuba into the Union, when the proper time should arrive, as a territory first and a State afterwards, without any question as to the existence of slavery in that island.

This, then, was the position of fourteen of the thirty States in 1848: that if any territory was acquired from Mexico, (slavery having been abolished,) it should continue free from slavery as long as it was governed as a territory, leaving to the people, when they should organize a State, to decide for themselves what their condition in this respect should be. This position I sustained from 1847 to 1849. My convictions of its justice were, I trust, as sincere as the opinions of those with whom I differed. I have never attempted any explanation of my action on this question otherwise than as my recorded speeches in the Senate explain it; and I am sure that nothing will be found in them which can be justly considered offensive by those who disagreed with me. To the people of the State of New York, whose instructions, given through the Legislature, I obeyed and defended, I have always been ready to account.

Some of the State Legislatures in 1848 went further, and passed resolutions against the admission of any future slave holding State into the Union. I never assented to such a proposition. On the contrary, I believed it to be irreconcilable to our obligations to others—certainly to Texas—and it was inconsistent with my own views of State sovereignty.

The long pending controversy was settled after my term of service in the Senate, expired—first, by the admission of California into the Union, with a constitution formed by herself prohibiting slavery; and, second, by the organization of territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah without such a prohibition. These acts were regarded, and generally acquiesced in, as a settlement of the whole question. This was my view of the subject, and I have so treated it on all occasions.

III.—FUGITIVE SLAVES.

I have always acknowledged the right of the slaveholding States to demand the surrender of fugitive slaves under that provision of the constitution which requires the surrender of persons held to service or labor, the right of Congress to legislate on the subject, and the obligation to pass an effective law.

In a debate in the Senate of the United States, on the 26th of July, 1848, I made the following remarks:—

The Northern States have been repeatedly charged in this debate, and on many previous occasions, with aggression, and violations of the constitutional compact, in their action on the subject of slavery. With regard to the surrender of fugitive slaves—the case most frequently cited—it is possible that there may have been, in some instances, omissions in particular States, not in accordance with the good faith they ought to observe in this respect. I know not how it is, but we know more of the effective power to legislate on this subject in Congress; and I am sure there will be no want of co-operation on our part in carrying out the requirements of the constitution by providing all reasonable means for executing them.

Since the law of 1851 passed I have uniformly declared myself in favor of carrying it into execution like every other law of the land. My views with regard to this, and all other obligations of a kindred character, are clearly expressed in the following extract from an address delivered at Boston, in November, 1852, repeated on several occasions in New England and in this State, and published in this city in January last:—

And first, let it be distinctly understood that the law must be faithfully maintained. I use the term law in its largest sense, not only as including what has been specifically decreed, but as comprehending the general order, on the preservation of which the inviolability of all public authority depends. The law is the will of the people constitutionally expressed. Whoever arrays himself against it, excepting to procure its repeal in the mode prescribed by the fundamental compact, commits an act of treachery to the people themselves. The law is the basis of all popular supremacy. It is the very feature by which free governments is distinguished from despotism. To uphold it is one of the highest duties which is devolved on us as freemen. It is always possible that those who are intrusted with its execution may err in the performance of their duty. They may employ unnecessary, arbitrary, or even wanton severity in enforcing it. For all this they may be held to a rigid account. But no error in the execution can impair the obligation to uphold it. It must be understood, and without reservation, that the law is to be inflexibly maintained.

IV.—THE HIGHER LAW.

In July, 1850, shortly after the promulgation of Gov. Seward's higher law doctrine, I referred to it in an address to the democracy of Herkimer county, in this State, published immediately after it was delivered, in the following terms:—

In the maintenance of principles which we believe to be vital to our honor and prosperity let us not forget that we have duties to perform in a two-fold relation to ourselves and others—to our sister States as members of a common Union, which we are pledged to maintain under all its constitutional forms, and to our democratic brethren in this State with whom we have been associated in numberless contests and trials. Our first duty is fidelity to the constitution. If we fail in the observance of any one of its requirements, how can we call on the people of other States to be faithful to it? If, as has been said, there is a Power above the constitution, He will, so far as it has been revealed to us, inculcate obedience to the government under which we live while it is administered in accordance with the fundamental compact, and mission to the laws, fidelity to duties arising under the constitution, and a spirit of justice to our political associates. I am in favor, then of conforming to all its requirements, and of carrying them out fully and in good faith no matter what they may be. No one of our obligations under the constitution can be less imperative than another. Disobedience to one is infidelity to all.

I believe I have, in the foregoing remarks and extracts from speeches heretofore delivered, covered all the ground of imputation against me, including the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention of 1852, which contained nothing of importance not asserted in previous conventions except an endorsement of the compromise measures as a settlement of the slavery question and a deprecation of all future agitation of it here or elsewhere. In those proceedings I expressed, at the first meeting held in this city to ratify them, my cordial concurrence, and I was, during the greater part of the late canvass for the Presidency, in the field in this and other States.

It is with great regret that I have, for the first time in my life, felt constrained to vindicate myself from the imputation of sentiments I have never entertained or uttered. I had heard, previously to the receipt of your favor, that I was assailed by wing speakers in the South as an abolitionist, and I was willing to leave my vindication to time and events, as the best correctors of all such misrepresentation and error. But when told by you that they were used as instruments of assault upon the President and the democracy of Georgia, I felt that no personal consideration should induce me to remain silent. In connection with this subject, I deem it due to myself to say, that before my letter to you of the 31st ultimo was written, I had expressed to the President a desire to be relieved, as soon as the public convenience would permit, from the office I now hold—an office which nothing but the hope of being useful to the democratic cause in the State would have induced me to accept—and that I am not, and have never been, by any act of my own, a candidate for any other.

I am, dear sir,
Very respectfully, yours,
JOHN A. DIX.

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MR. DIX'S FULL LENGTH GEORGIA LETTER.—We published some days ago a short but pithy letter from Mr. Dix to Dr. Garvin, of Georgia, defining his position on the slavery question, and promising an early and a full length enlargement upon the points therein laid down. This full length exposition of his political principles and antecedents we lay before our readers to-day. A copy of this letter has been politely furnished us by Mr. Dix at our request, on the receipt of information by telegraph of its publication in Georgia. We must employ the telegraph to keep pace with the political movements of these days. We submit the letter to the brown study of the hard shells. Having gulped the Baltimore platform, with some exceptions, we presume the soft shells will be delighted with this letter of Mr. Dix. It ought to be read through at the breakfast table, and inwardly digested during the day.

But what is the matter at Washington? Why was not Mr. Dix's small-sized Garvin letter satisfactory there? If we mistake not, it was published before the nomination of John Y. Mason to France; and if we are not mistaken again, the supposed free soil and abolition opinions of Mr. Dix were the obstacles to the announcement of his appointment months ago. Or was it the fact that Mr. Dix ran as the free soil abolition candidate for Governor in this State in 1848, in conjunction with that rampant whig abolitionist, Seth M. Cotes that "stuck in the craw" of Governor Marcy? We don't know. Nor are we likely to know from the parties concerned yet awhile. Hereafter we may get at the mystery in the reminiscences of some decayed politician who has had a finger in the pie. For the present, let the curious inquirer into the opinions and political history of Mr. Dix, read this letter. The compromise measures have been working wonders in these latitudes. Who comes next?

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IMPORTANT STATE DOCUMENT.

THE SEIZURE OF KOSZTA AT SMYRNA.

The Reply of the President to the Austrian Government.

The First Diplomatic Note from the New Administration.

OUR NEW FOREIGN POLICY.

The Rights of an Embryo American Citizen.

Our Consul at Constantinople and Captain Ingraham Fully Sustained,

&c., &c., &c.

Secretary Marcy to Chevalier Hulsemann.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1853.

The President has carefully considered the note of Mr. Hulsemann, [which will be published in the HERALD to-morrow,] Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, of the 29th ultimo, addressed to this Department, and the other documents relative to the much-regretted occurrences at Smyrna in June and July last, with a view to ascertain the nature of the complaints therein preferred against the American officers engaged in that affair, and for the purpose of giving such satisfaction as Austria might be entitled to receive in case he should find that these officers had not duly respected her rights.

Though differing very much from the views presented by Mr. Hulsemann on behalf of his government, the President still indulges the hope that the exposition of the principal reasons on which his own conclusions are founded will induce his Majesty's government to look at the transaction in a different light from that in which it *is* presented by that government.

It is the duty of the undersigned to present these reasons to Mr. Hulsemann, and he will fail in his intention if, in performing this duty, he does not evince a friendly spirit, and avoid, so far as it can be done without impairing the full strength of the case, the introduction of topics to which either Mr. Hulsemann or his government can take exception.

To bring out conspicuously the questions to be passed upon, it seems to the undersigned that the facts should be more fully and clearly stated than they are in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

Martin Koszta, by birth a Hungarian, and of course an Austrian subject at that time, took an open and active part in the political movement of 1848-'49, designed to detach Hungary from the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. At the close of that disastrous revolutionary movement, Koszta, with many others engaged in the same cause, fled from the Austrian dominions, and took refuge in Turkey. The extradition of these fugitives, Koszta among them, was demanded and pressed with great vigor by Austria, but firmly resisted by the Turkish government. They were, however, confined at Kutahia, but at length released, with the understanding or by express agreement of Austria, that they should leave Turkey and go into foreign parts. Most of them, it is believed, before they obtained their release, indicated the United States as the country of their exile. It is alleged that Koszta left Turkey in company with Kossuth—this is believed to be a mistake; and that he engaged never to return—this is regarded as doubtful. To this sentence of banishment—for such is the true character of their expulsion from Turkey—Austria gave her consent; in truth, it was the result of her efforts to procure their extradition, and was accepted by her as a substitute for it. She had agents or commissioners at Kutahia to attend to their embarkation, and to her the legal consequences of this act are the same as if it had been done directly by herself, and not by the agency of the Ottoman Porte. Koszta came to the United States and selected this country for his future home.

On the 31st of July, 1852, he made a declaration, under oath, before a proper tribunal, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and renounce all allegiance to any other State or sovereign.

After remaining here one year and eleven months, he returned on account, as is alleged, of private business of a temporary character, to Turkey in an American vessel, claimed the rights of a naturalized American citizen, and offered to place himself under the protection of the United States Consul at Smyrna. The consul at first hesitated to recognize and receive him as such; but afterwards, and sometime before his seizure, he and the American Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* at Constantinople, did extend protection to him, and furnished him with a *Tezkereh*—a kind of passport or letter of safe conduct, usually given by foreign consuls in Turkey to persons to whom they extend protection, as by Turkish laws they have a right to do. It is important to observe that there is no exception taken to his conduct after his return to Turkey, and that Austria has not alleged that he was there for any political object, or for any other purpose than the transaction of private business. While waiting as is alleged, for an opportunity to return to the United States, he was seized by a band of lawless men—freely, perhaps harshly, characterized in the despatches as "ruffians," "Greek hirelings," "robbers"—who had not, nor did they pretend to have, any color of authority emanating from Turkey or Austria, treated with violence and cruelty, and thrown into the sea. Immediately thereafter he was taken up by a boat's crew lying in wait for him, belonging to the Austrian brig of war Hussar, forced on board of that vessel, and there confined in irons. It is now avowed, as it was then suspected, that these desperadoes were instigated to this outrage by the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna; but it is not pretended that he acted under the civil authority of Turkey, but, on the contrary, it is admitted that, on application to the Turkish Governor at Smyrna, that magistrate refused to grant the Austrian Consul any authority to arrest Koszta.

The Consul of the United States at Smyrna, as soon as he heard of the seizure of Koszta, and the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, *ad interim*, at Constantinople, afterwards interceded with the Turkish authorities, with the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna, and the commander of the Austrian brig of war, for his release, on the ground of his American nationality. To support this claim Koszta's original certificate of having made, under oath, in a court in New York, a declaration of intention to become an American citizen, was produced at Smyrna, and an imperfect copy of it was placed in the hands of the imperial Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople. The application to these officers at Smyrna for his liberation, as well as that of Mr. Brown, our Chargé d'Affaires, to Baron de Bruck, the Austrian Minister at Constantinople, was fruitless, and it became notorious at Smyrna that there was a settled design on the part of the Austrian officials to convey him clandestinely to Trieste, a city within the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. Opportunely, the United States sloop of war, the St. Louis, under the command of Captain Ingraham, arrived in the harbor of Smyrna before this design was executed. The commander of the St. Louis, from the representations of the case made to him, felt it to be his duty, as it unquestionably was, to inquire into the validity of Koszta's claim to American protection. He proceeded with deliberation and prudence, and discovered, what he considered, just grounds for inquiring if Koszta's claim to be discharged on account of his American nationality. During the pendency of this inquiry he received notice of the design to take Koszta clandestinely, before the question at issue was settled, into the dominions of the Emperor of Austria. As there was other evidence of bad faith besides the discovered design of evading the inquiry, Captain Ingraham demanded his release, and intimated that he should resort to force if the demand was not complied with by a certain hour. Fortunately, however, no force was used. An arrangement was made, by which the prisoner was delivered to the custody of the French Consul General, to be kept by him until the United States and Austria should agree as to the manner of disposing of him.

This full statement of the facts is deemed important, as it will correct some errors and aid in presenting with more distinctness the questions to be discussed.

The undersigned will now proceed to present the views of the President upon this transaction, and his reply to these several demands.

His Imperial Majesty demands that the government of the United States shall direct Koszta to be delivered to him; that it shall disavow the conduct of the American agents in this affair, call them to a severe account, and tender satisfaction proportionate to the outrage.

In order to arrive at just conclusions, it is necessary to ascertain and clearly define Koszta's political relation with Austria and with the United States when he was seized at Smyrna. This is the first point which naturally presents itself for consideration, and perhaps the most important one in its bearings upon the merits of the case.

There is great diversity and much confusion of opinion as to the nature and obligations of allegiance. By some it is held to be an indestructible political tie, and though resulting from the mere accident of birth, yet forever binding the subject to the sovereign; by others it is considered a political connection in the nature of a civil contract, dissoluble by mutual consent, but not so at the option of either party. The broader and more prevalent doctrine, however, is, that the citizen or subject, having faithfully performed the past and present duties resulting from his relation to the sovereign power, may at any time release himself from the obligation of allegiance, freely quit the land of his birth or adoption, seek through all countries a home, and select anywhere that which offers him the fairest prospect of happiness for himself and his posterity. When the sovereign power, wherever it may be placed, does not answer the end for which it is bestowed—when it is not exerted for the general welfare of the people or has become oppressive to individuals—this right to withdraw rests on as firm a basis, and is similar in principle to the right which legitimatizes resistance to tyranny.

The conflicting laws on the subject of allegiance are of a municipal character, and have no controlling operation beyond the territorial limits of the countries enacting them. All uncertainty as well as confusion on this subject is avoided by giving due consideration to the fact that the parties to the question now under consideration are two independent nations, and that neither has the right to appeal to its own municipal laws for the rules to settle the matter in dispute which occurred within the jurisdiction of a third independent power.

Neither Austrian decrees nor American laws can be properly invoked for aid or direction in this case; but international law furnishes the rules for a correct decision, and by the light from this source shed upon the transaction at Smyrna are its true features to be discerned.

Koszta being beyond the jurisdiction of Austria, her laws were entirely inoperative in his case, unless the Sultan of Turkey has consented to give them vigor within his dominions by treaty stipulations. The law of nations has rules of its own on the subject of allegiance, and disregards generally all restrictions imposed upon it by municipal codes.

This is rendered most evident by the proceedings of independent States in relation to extradition. No State can demand from any other, as a matter of right, the surrender of a native-born or naturalized citizen or subject, an emigrant for even a fugitive

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from justice, unless the demand is authorized by express treaty stipulation. International law allows no such claim, though comity may sometimes yield what right withholds. To surrender political offenders, (and in this class Austria places Koszta,) is not a duty; but, on the contrary, compliance with such a demand would be considered a dishonorable subservicncy to a foreign power, and an act meriting the reprobation of mankind. As rendering needless all further argument on this point, the undersigned will recall to Mr. Hulsemann's recollection what took place in 1849 and 1850, in relation to the reclamation of Polish refugees in Turkey by Russia, and of Hungarian refugees, (of whom Koszta was one,) by Austria. This demand was made in concert, as it were, by two powerful sovereigns, while their triumphant armies, which had just put an end to the revolutionary movements in Hungary, stood upon the borders of Turkey, with power to erase her name from the list of nations. She might well apprehend for herself, as the nations of Western Europe apprehended for her, that a refusal in her critical condition would put in jeopardy her existence as an independent power; but she did refuse, and the civilized world justified and commended the act. Both Austria and Russia placed their respective demands on higher grounds than a right of extradition under the law of nations; they attempted to strengthen their claim by founding it upon the obligations of existing treaties—the same, undoubtedly, that are now urged upon the consideration of the United States. Russia and Austria, however, both submitted to the refusal, and never presumed to impute to Turkey the act of refusal as a breach of her duty or a violation of their rights.

To show that the very same claims to rights now set up in this case were overruled and repudiated in 1849 and 1850, the undersigned will refer to the contemporaneous views of eminent statesmen in regard to the conduct of the Sultan in refusing to surrender, on the demand of Austria and Russia, the Hungarian and Polish refugees who were claimed by these powers as rebels and traitors.

Sir Stratford Canning, the British ambassador at Constantinople, entirely approved of the Sultan's course on that occasion, indeed, he advised it. In a letter to his government, dated the 3d of September, 1849, he says:—"On grounds of humanity, not unmixed with considerations as affecting the Porte's character and future policy, I have not hesitated to advise a decided resistance to the demand of extradition." From another letter of this ambassador, dated the 17th of December, commenting on and commending the courageous firmness of the Sultan in refusing the demand of these powerful emperors for the surrender of these fugitives, on the same pretence as now set up by one of them to justify the seizure of Koszta, this extract is taken:—

Allow me to add my lord, that in proportion as I admire the courageous firmness with which the Sultan and his government have determined to make this stand in the cause of humanity and of the rights of honor and dignity, against a demand alike objectionable in substance and in form, I feel a deepening anxiety for the result of their resistance, and for the degree of support which her Majesty's government and that of France may find themselves at liberty to afford, not only in the first instance, but in still graver circumstances, should the present partial rupture unfortunately assume a more serious and menacing character.

In these views the French minister resident at Constantinople fully concurred, and so did the British and French governments; and both were prepared to espouse the cause of Turkey, if her magnanimous and honorable course in refusing these unwarrantable demands had provoked the resentment and brought down upon her the hostilities of these mighty potentates. The opinions of other distinguished men, approving of the decision of the Emperor of Turkey in refusing to surrender the Polish and Hungarian refugees, both on the ground of humanity and right, have fallen under the notice of the undersigned, but he has forborne to quote them on account of the unworthy motive ascribed therein to the powers making the demand, and the harsh epithets by which their conduct is characterized.

It is no incident of great significance, and bearing authoritatively upon some of the most important questions now raised, that the case of Koszta, (for he was one of the Hungarian refugees then demanded,) was fully discussed in 1849, not only by the parties, but throughout Europe, and decided against the right of Austria to require his extradition, either under the law of nations or existing treaty stipulations. This decision deeply interested, not only rulers and statesmen, but the great body of the people of every country. They investigated its merits, admired its justice, and commended the firmness and humanity of the Sultan for his course.

It is to be regretted that this claim for the surrender of Koszta and his companions, so fully considered then, and so signally overruled, should be again revived by Austria under circumstances which make the United States a reluctant party in the controversy. The claim has been repudiated by the general judgment of Europe, and this government is unable to discover any sufficient reason for dissenting from that decision.

Austria appears to have been aware that her right to seize Koszta could not be sustained by international law, and she has attempted to derive it from certain treaties, or "ancient capitulations by treaty and usage." The very slight and inexplicit manner in which this authority is adverted to in Mr. Hulsemann's note apparently indicates, if not a want of confidence in it, at least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If there really was such an authority, and it was of such an extraordinary character as it is assumed to be, it would have constituted, as Austria must have clearly seen, the main strength of her case, and she would not have referred to it in such a manner as to leave the very existence of it open to doubt or question. The paragraph referring to it is the following:—

As there can be no doubt, therefore, concerning the question of nationality, the Consul General of the Emperor in Smyrna was without doubt perfectly justified when, in virtue of those treaties which subject American subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, he seized the person of Koszta within the pale of his jurisdiction.

If there be such treaties conferring such a power, with such extraordinary means of enforcing it, strange indeed it is that more prominence is not given to the fact in Mr. Hulsemann's communication. Why are the dates of these treaties withheld? What is still more important, why is not the language conveying this authority quoted? The undersigned is constrained, for reasons he will briefly assign, to question the accuracy of the interpretation which derives the right claimed in the above paragraph from any existing treaty between Austria and the Ottoman Porte.

The Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople, in a conference with Mr. Marsh, the American Minister resident, spoke of such a right as derived from "ancient capitulations by treaty and usage." It is not shown or alleged that new treaty stipulations since 1849 have been entered into by Turkey and Austria. The "ancient capitulations" were relied on to support the demand in that year for the surrender of the Hungarian refugees; they were scrutinized, and no such authority as is now claimed was found in them.

The French and English ministers at Constantinople, who advised and sustained the Sultan in resisting the demand of Austria for their extradition, would not have given such advice if they could have found in existing treaties any authority for that demand, or any obligation on the part of the Sultan to yield to it. Lord Palmerston, then her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, carefully examined these treaties, and expressed his conclusions thereon in a letter to Sir Stratford Canning, dated 24th September, 1849. In this letter, which contained an extract from one of these treaties—that of Belgrade—and referred to the claims of Austria founded on them, for the surrender of those refugees, he says:—"The utmost that could be demanded would be that they, (the refugees,) should not be allowed to reside permanently in the Turkish empire."

Coming down to a later period—to the very transaction at Smyrna—abundant reasons are found for denying that Turkey was then under any treaty obligation to deliver Koszta to Austria, or that her Consul General had authority to seize him. On this subject it is allowable to resort to the declarations of the public men of the Porte as evidence in regard to an issue of this kind. Their explicit denial may be fairly considered as equivalent to Austria's affirmation without proof, where proof, if it existed, could be so easily adduced.

In a despatch to this government of the 4th of August, 1853, Mr. Marsh, the American Minister resident at Constantinople, says:—

I have had several conversations on this subject with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and with Ali Pacha, Governor of Smyrna, at the time the affair took place. These distinguished persons are very far from expressing any dissatisfaction with the course pursued by us. They sustain the view the legation has taken of the legal character of the question, and Ali Pacha informs me that a few years since the Austrian government refused to surrender to the Porte Turkish subjects who had fled into Austria on the very ground now taken by the Porte, namely, that the treaties did not provide for the extradition of political offenders.

Mr. Brown, the Charge d'Affaires, *ad interim*, of the United States at Constantinople, writes, that in an interview with Chekib Effendi, also a Turkish officer of high rank and great experience, in which the affair at Smyrna was discussed, he observed that "the Austrian government does not possess the power, by treaty to arrest any one on Ottoman soil for political offences." There is now, however, something more decisive from Turkey than the opinion of her public men, in opposition to this treaty-claim of Austria. The government of the Porte has pronounced a judgment in relation to the seizure of Koszta which Austria herself is bound to respect. It has protested against the conduct of the Austrian agents in that affair as unlawful, and a violation of its sovereignty; but not one word of complaint, not a murmur of dissatisfaction, from Turkey, against the conduct of the functionaries of the United States at Smyrna, has yet reached this government. This is certainly an anomalous case: Austria arraigns the United States for violating the rights of Turkey in the Koszta affair; Turkey, the offended party, exonerates the United States, and protests against Austria, our accuser, for the very same offence.

These considerations have led the undersigned, as he believes they will lead all others who duly reflect on them, to the confident conclusion that there exist no treaties between Austria and Turkey which could justify or in any way countenance the seizure or imprisonment of Koszta by the Austrian functionaries.

But if Austria really has such authority by treaties as she now claims, it confessedly extends only to "Austrian subjects." It could not, therefore, be applied to Koszta, unless he was such a subject at the time he was seized. If the question of his nationality is to be settled by international law, the only code which furnishes the rules by which this question is to be determined, there is no good reason for adjudging him to have been, when seized at Smyrna, an Austrian subject. But settle this question, as Austria would have it settled, by an appeal to her own civil code, the result will be the same.

By the consent and procurement of the Emperor of Austria Koszta had been sent into perpetual banishment. The Emperor was a party to the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey. The sovereign by such an act deprives his subjects to whom it is applied of all their rights under his government. He places them where he cannot, if he would, afford them protection. By such an act he releases the subjects thus banished from the bond of allegiance. Any other result would make the political connection between the subject and the sovereign a state of unmitigated vassalage, in which all the duties and no rights would be on one side, and all the rights and no duties would be on the other. Koszta must be regarded as having been banished by Austria, for he was one of the Hungarian refugees whom she procured to be expelled from Turkey in 1851. They were released from confinement at Kutahia on condition of submitting to perpetual banishment, and she had two persons present at their departure "who claimed and obtained there an active share in the arrangement." Koszta could never thereafter be rightfully demanded as an Austrian subject.

The proposition that Koszta at Smyrna was not an "Austrian subject," can be sustained on another ground. By a decree of the Emperor of Austria of the 24th of March, 1832, Austrian subjects leaving the dominions of the Emperor without permission of the magistrate and a release of Austrian citizenship, and with an intention never to return, become "unlawfully emigrants," and lose all their civil and political rights at home.—(Ency. Amer. Tit. Emigration, 2 Kent's Com., 50, 51.)

Koszta had left Austria without permission, and with the obvious and avowed intention never to return. He was, therefore, within the strict meaning of the imperial decree "an unlawful emigrant." He had incurred and paid the penalty of that offence by the loss of all his civil and political rights. If he had property it had escheated, and he was reduced to a state worse than absolute alienage; for aliens have, by right, the benefit of the civil laws for protection, in whatever country they may be. Stripped by this imperial decree of civil and political rights, Koszta had, in Austria, no redress for personal wrongs, and abroad he had no claim to protection from the government that would still hold him as a subject. He was, in regard to Austria, an outlaw. What right can a sovereign have to the allegiance of a person reduced by him to such a miserable condition? It seems to have been the very object of the Austrian decree to dissolve the previous political connection between the "unlawful emigrant" and the Emperor. In Koszta's case it was dissolved.

Some importance seems to be attached to Koszta's own opinion of his citizenship. The note of Mr. Hulsemann conveys the impression, though it does not contain the express averment, that he acknowledged himself to be a subject of the Emperor of Austria. The passage, when closely examined, shows that the alleged acknowledgment is only an inference from undisclosed premises. The language of the note on subject is the following:—"The very declaration of that refugee on board of the Hussar, in the presence of the American Consul and the commander of the St Louis, shows that he still considered himself as a subject of the Emperor." The declaration referred to in support of this inference is not given, but it is undoubtedly the response Koszta is reported to have made when interrogated as to his being an American citizen:—"I am a Hungarian, and will live and die a Hungarian." Mr. Brown, the Charge d'Affaires, *ad interim*, of the United States at Constantinople, who was not at Smyrna at any time during the transaction in relation to Koszta, stated, in a letter to Baron de Bruck, something like the foregoing declaration; but Captain Ingraham, who was present, as Mr. Hulsemann states; when Koszta was examined, and made the declaration imputed to him, says, in writing to the Minister Resident of the United States:—"I

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am astonished to see by Mr. Brown's letter that Koszta declared himself, on our first interview, a Hungarian. I did not hear him say so." It may well be doubted whether Koszta ever used any such language. Should it, however, be admitted that he did make that or a similar declaration, it cannot be fairly understood to imply an acknowledgment that he was not a subject of the Emperor of Austria. To appreciate rightly what he meant by such a declaration, it is proper to consider his situation, his known sentiments, and his antecedents. In his mind no two things could probably be more distinct from each other than Austria and Hungary. One was an object of his aversion, the other an object of his love. His affections clustered around the land of his birth, and were the more intense because he thought that country had been cruelly wronged, and he knew it was unfortunate. In his visions of the future he saw a happier destiny for Hungary. He saw her standing proudly among the independent nations of the earth, under a clement government emanating from the will of the people, and dedicating its constitutional authority to their general welfare. In the fallen condition of Hungary he thought it base to disown her, and glorious to claim her as the land of his birth. His situation when this declaration is supposed to have been made is also to be regarded in interpreting his words. He was in the hands of Austrian agents, loaded with fetters, and warned of his own doom by the knowledge of the sad fate of so many of his unfortunate companions. In this forlorn condition he could not have intended, by the language ascribed to him, to acknowledge any unbroken tie which then bound him to the Emperor of Austria.

The undersigned is brought, by a fair application of sound principles of law, and by a careful consideration of the facts to this important conclusion—that those who acted in behalf of Austria had no right whatever to seize and imprison Martin Koszta.

It will be conceded that the civil authority of Turkey, during the whole period of the occurrences at Smyrna, was dormant, and in no way called into action. Under these circumstances—Austria without any authority, Turkey exercising none—and the American functionaries, as Austria asserts, having no right in behalf of their government, to interfere in the affair, (a proposition which will be hereafter contested,)—what, then, was the condition of the parties at the commencement of the outrage, and through its whole progress? They were all, in the view of the case, without the immediate presence and controlling direction of civil or international law, in regard to the treatment of Koszta. The Greek hirelings Koszta their victim, and the Austrian and American agents, were, upon this supposition, all in the same condition at Smyrna in respect to rights and duties, so far as regards that transaction, as they would have been in if it had occurred in their presence in some unappropriated region lying far beyond the confines of any sovereign State whatever; they were the liege subjects of the law of nature, moral agents, bound each and all alike to observe the precepts of that law; and especially that which is confirmed by Divine sanction, and enjoins upon all men everywhere, when not acting under legal restraints, to do unto others whatsoever they would that others should do unto them; they were bound to do no wrong, and to the extent of their means to prevent wrong from being done; to protect the weak from being oppressed by the strong, and to relieve the distressed. In the case supposed, Koszta was seized without any rightful authority. He was suffering grievous wrong—any one that could might relieve him. To do so was a duty imposed under the peculiar circumstances of the case by the laws of morality. Captain Ingraham, in doing what he did for the release of Koszta, would, in this view of the case, be fully justified upon this principle. Who, in such a case, can fairly take offence? Who have a right to complain? Not the wrongdoers, surely; for they can appeal to no law to justify their conduct. They can derive no support from civil authority, for there was none called into act on; nor from the law of nature, for that they have violated.

To place the justification of the American agents still further beyond controversy, the undersigned will now proceed to show that Koszta, when he was seized and imprisoned at Smyrna, had the national character of an American; and the government of the United States had the right to extend its protection over him.

The genuineness of the certificate which he produced when he claimed protection as an American citizen has been questioned, in consequence of the imperfect copy given by Mr. Brown to the Austrian Internuncio; but that which he produced to the American consul at Smyrna, and to Captain Ingraham, to the commander of the Austrian brig Hussar, and to the Austrian Consul-General, was genuine. A correct copy of it has been sent to this Department, and verified by a comparison with the record of the court in New York, in which Koszta made his declaration in due form of law. To remove all doubt on this subject, a certified copy of that record is annexed to this communication.

It is not contended that this initiatory step in the process of naturalization invested him with all the civil rights of an American citizen; but it is sufficient for all the purposes of this case to show that he was clothed with an American nationality; and in virtue thereof, the government of the United States was authorized to extend to him its protection, at home and abroad. Mr. Hulsemann, as the undersigned believes, falls into a great error—an error fatal to some of his most important conclusions—by assuming that a nation can properly extend its protection only to native-born or naturalized citizens. This is not the doctrine of international law, nor is the practice of nations circumscribed within such narrow limits. This law does not, as has been before remarked, complicate questions of this nature by respect for municipal codes. In relation to this subject, it has clear and and distinct rules of its own. It gives the national character of the country not only to native-born and naturalized citizens, but to all residents in it who are there with, or even without, an intention to become citizens, provided they have a domicil therein. Foreigners may, and often do, acquire a domicil in a country, even though they have entered it with the avowed intention not to become naturalized citizens, but to return to their native land at some remote and uncertain period; and whenever they acquire a domicil, international law at once impresses upon them the national character of the country of that domicil. It is a maxim of international law that domicil confers a national character; it does not allow any one who has a domicil to decline the national character thus conferred; it forces it upon him often very much against his will, and to his great detriment. International law looks only to the national character in determining what country has the right to protect. If a person goes from this country abroad, with the nationality of the United States, this law enjoins upon other nations to respect him, in regard to protection, as an American citizen. It concedes to every country the right to protect any and all who may be clothed with its nationality. These are important principles in their bearings upon the questions presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, and are too obvious to be contested; but as they are opposed to some of the positions taken by Austria, the undersigned deems it respectful in such a case to sustain them by reference to authorities.

"The position is a clear one, that if a person goes into a foreign country, and engages in trade there, he is, by the law of nations, to be considered a merchant of that country, and a subject for all civil purposes whether that country be hostile or neutral." (1 Kent Com., 75.)

Again, the same authority says that

"In the law of nations, as to Europe, the rule is, that men take their national character from the general character of the country in which they reside." (Ibid., 78.)

If Koszta ever had a domicil in the United States, he was, in virtue thereof, invested with the nationality of this country, and in this character continued as long as that domicil was retained. There are cases in which it is difficult to settle the question of domicil; but that of Koszta is not one of them.

The most approved definitions of a domicil are the following:—

"A residence at a particular place, accompanied with positive or presumptive proof of continuing there for an unlimited time." (1 Binney's Reports, 349.) "If it sufficiently appear that the intention of removing was to make a permanent settlement, or for an indefinite time, the right of domicil is acquired by a residence of a few days." (The Venus, 8 Cranch, 279.) "Vattel has defined domicil to be a fixed residence in any place, with an intention of always staying there. But this is not an accurate statement. It would be more correct to say that that place is properly the domicil of a person in which his habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom." (Story's Con. of Laws, sec. 43.) "A person who removes to a foreign country, settles himself there, and engages in the trade of the country, furnishes by these acts such evidence of an intention permanently to reside there as to stamp him with the national character of the State where he resides." (The Venus, 8 Cranch, 279.)

Apply these principles to the case under consideration, and the inevitable result is, that Koszta had a domicil in the United States. He came to, and resided in this country one year and eleven months. He came here with the intention of making it his future abode. This intention was manifested in several ways, but most significantly by his solemn declaration upon oath. There can be no better evidence of his design of making the United States his future home, than such a declaration; and to this kind of evidence of the intention, the indispensable element of true domicil, civilians have always attached importance. (Phillimore, sec. 188.) In the case of Koszta, we have all that is required to prove he had a domicil in the United States—the concurrence of an actual residence, with the intention to make this country his future home.

The establishment of his domicil here invested him with the national character of this country, and with that character he acquired the right to claim protection from the United States, and they had the right to extend it to him as long as that character continued.

The next question is, was Koszta clothed with that character when he was kidnaped in the streets of Smyrna, and imprisoned on board of the Austrian brig of war Hussar? The national character acquired by residence remains as long as the domicil continues, and that continues not only as long as the domiciled person continues in the country of his residence, but until he acquires a new domicil. The law as to the continuance and change of a domicil is clearly stated in the following quotation from an eminent jurist:—

"However, in many cases actual residence is not indispensable to retain a domicil after it is once acquired; but it is retained, *animo solo*, by the mere intention not to change it, or to accept another. If, therefore, a person leaves his home for temporary purposes, but with an intention to return to it, this change of place is not in law a change of domicil. Thus, if a person should go on a voyage to sea, or to a foreign country for health or for pleasure or for business of a temporary nature, with an intention to return, such a transitory residence would not constitute a new domicil, or amount to an abandonment of the old one; for it is not the mere act of residence in a place which makes it the domicil, but it is the fact coupled with the intention of remaining there, *animo manendi*." (Story's Con of Laws, § 44.)

At the very last session of the Supreme Court of the United States, a case came up for adjudication, presenting a question as to the domicil of General Koszta at the time of his death. The decision, which was concurred in by all the judges of the bench, fully sustains the correctness of the foregoing propositions in regard to domicil, particularly the two most important in Koszta's case; first, that he acquired a domicil in the United States; and, second, that he did not lose it by his absence in Turkey. (14 Howard's Reports S. C. U. S., 430.)

As the national character, according to the law of nations, depends upon the domicil, it remains as long as the domicil is retained, and is changed with it. Koszta was, therefore, vested with the nationality of an American citizen at Smyrna, if he, in contemplation of law, had a domicil in the United States. The authorities already referred to, show that to lose a domicil when once obtained, the domiciled person must leave the country of his residence with the intention to abandon that residence, and must acquire a domicil in another. Both of these facts are necessary to effect a change of domicil, but neither of them exists in Koszta's case. The facts show that he was only temporarily absent from this country, on private business, with no intention of remaining permanently in Turkey, but on the contrary; was, at the time of his seizure, awaiting an opportunity to return to the United States.

Whenever, by the operation of the law of nations, an individual becomes clothed with our national character, be he a native born or naturalized citizen, an exile driven from his early home by political oppression, or an emigrant enticed from it by the hopes of a better fortune for himself and his posterity, he can claim the protection of this government, and it may respond to that claim without being obliged to explain its conduct to any foreign power, for it is its duty to make its nationality respected by other nations, and respectable in every quarter of the globe.

This right to protect persons having a domicil, though not native-born or naturalized citizens, rests on the firm foundation of justice; and the claim to be protected is earned by considerations which the protecting power is not at liberty to disregard. Such domiciled citizen pays the same price for his protection as native born or naturalized citizens pay for theirs. He is under the bonds of allegiance to the country of his residence, and if he breaks them incurs the same penalties; he owes the same obedience to the civil laws, and must discharge the duties they impose on him; his property is in the same way, and to the same extent as theirs, liable to contribute to the support of the government. In war he shares equally with them in the calamities which may befall the country; his services may be required for its defence; his life may be perilled and sacrificed in maintaining its rights and vindicating its honor. In nearly all respects his and their condition as to the duties and burdens of government are undistinguishable; and what reasons can be given why, so far at least as regards protection to persons and property abroad as well as at home his rights should not be co-extensive with the rights of native born or naturalized citizens? By the law of nations they have the same nationality; and what right has any foreign power, for the purpose of making distinction between them, to look behind the character given them by that code which regulates national intercourse? When the law of nations determines the nationality of any man, foreign governments are bound to respect its decision.

They would have no cause to complain if the protecting power should stand upon its extreme rights in all cases; but that power, in discharging its duties of protecting, may, for sufficient reasons, have some regard for the civil distinctions which its own laws make between the different classes of persons to whom it has the right, under international law, to extend its protection. It will naturally watch with more care, and may act with more vigor, in behalf of

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native born and naturalized citizens, than in behalf of those who, though clothed with its nationality, have not been so permanently incorporated into its political community.

Giving effect to these well established principles, and applying them to the facts in the case, the result is, that Koszta acquired while in the United States their national character; that he retained that character when he was seized at Smyrna, and that he had a right to be respected as such, while there, by Austria and every other foreign power. The right of a nation to protect, and require others to respect, at home and abroad, all who are clothed with its nationality, is no new doctrine now for the first time brought into operation by the United States. It is common to all nations, and has had the sanction of their practice for ages; but it is now that at this late period, when the United States asserts a claim to it as a common inheritance, it should at once be discovered that it is a doctrine fraught with danger and likely to compromit the peace of the world. The United States see no cause for alarm; no reason for renouncing for themselves what others have so long and so harmlessly enjoyed.

There may be a reluctance in some quarters to adopt the views herein presented relative to the doctrine of domicil and consequent nationality, lest the practical assertion of it might, in some instances, give a right of protection to those who do not deserve it. Fears are entertained that this doctrine offers a facility for acquiring a national character which will lead to alarming abuses; that under the shadow of it political agitators, intent upon disturbing the repose of their own or other countries, might come to the United States with a view to acquire a claim to their protection, and then to return to their former scenes of action to carry on, under a changed national character, their ulterior designs with greater security and better success. This apprehension is believed to be wholly unfounded. The first distinct act done by them towards the accomplishment of these designs would disclose their fraudulent purpose in coming to and seeking a domicil in this country. Such a development would effectually disprove the fact that they acquired a domicil here, and with it our nationality. Without that nationality they could not be considered as standing under the protecting arm of the United States, and consequently could have no right to claim, and no reason to expect, it would be exerted in their defence. Their fraudulent intent would defeat all they could hope to gain by a residence in this country, and by insincerely professing to make it their home. The intention entertained in good faith to make it such a home would be wanting, and without such an intention neither domicil nor nationality can be acquired. This consideration should dispel all suspicions that this doctrine as to nationality and protection will not be as safely used and as well guarded from abuse by the United States as it has been in times past, or may be in the future, by any other sovereign power. There is nothing in the doctrine herein maintained, or in the history of this government, to awaken the slightest apprehension that it is in any way inclined to extend the shield of its protection over adventurers or seditious propagandists, who may go from this to other countries to engage in enterprises designed to interfere with their political institutions, or disturb their internal quiet. The liberal policy of the United States in regard to receiving immigrants from all nations, and extending to them the advantages of their free institutions, makes it a matter of justice on their part to maintain the right of national protection to the full extent authorized by the law of nations, and to resist with firmness any attempt to impose new restrictions upon it.

There is another view of this case which places the conduct of the agents of this government at Smyrna upon equally defensible grounds. The American consul there, and the American legation at Constantinople acted with great caution in relation to Koszta's claim to be regarded as entitled to the protection of this government. As his naturalization had not been perfected, they declined at first to receive him under their protection; but the facts show that they ultimately yielded to his application. He received from each a *Tezkereh*, or officer's certificate—that the person to whom it is given is asked for, and received, under the protection of the government whose agent has granted it.

By the laws of Turkey and other eastern nations, the consulates therein may receive under their protection strangers and sojourners whose religious and social manners do not assimilate with the religion and manners of those countries. The persons thus received become thereby invested with the nationality of the protecting consulate. These consulates, and other European establishments in the East, are in the constant habit of opening their doors for the reception of such inmates, who are received irrespective of the country of their birth or allegiance. It is not uncommon for them to have a large number of such *protegés*. International law recognizes and sanctions the rights acquired by this connection.

In the law of nations as to Europe the rule is that men take their national character from the general allegiance of the country in which they reside; and this rule applies equally to America. But in Asia and Africa an immemorial character is kept up, and Europeans trading under the protection of Turkey take their national character from the establishment under which they live and trade. The rule applies to those parts of the world from overruling reasons of policy, because foreigners are not admitted there, as in Europe, "and the western part of the world," into the general body and mass of the society of the nation, but they continue strangers and sojourners, not acquiring any national character under the general sovereignty of the country. (1 Kent's Com., 78-9.)

The Lords of Appeals in the High Court of Admiralty in England decided, in 1784, that a merchant carrying on trade at Smyrna, under the protection of a Dutch consul, was to be considered a Dutchman as to his national character. (Wheaton's Inter. Law, 384, 5 Rob. Adm. Reports, 12.)

This decision has been examined and approved by the eminent jurists who have since written treatises on international law.

According to the principle established in this case, Koszta was invested with the nationality of the United States, if he had it not before, the moment he was under the protection of the American Consul at Smyrna and the American legation at Constantinople. That he was so received is established by the *Tezkereh* they gave him, and the efforts they made for his release. The Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*, of the United States at Constantinople, in a letter of the 20th of June, addressed to the imperial Internuncio, states:—"It was on presenting this declaration of allegiance to the consulate of the United States of America at Smyrna, and to this legation, that the said Koszta was furnished with a *Tezkereh* to come to Constantinople and to return to Smyrna, whence he was to start for New York. Since his arrival in Turkey he has resided under the protection of my government, and it is a pleasure to me to be able to state that his conduct has always been irreproachable."

Having been received under the protection of these American establishments, he had thereby acquired, according to the laws of nations, their nationality, and when wronged and outraged as he was, they might interpose for his liberation, and Capt. Ingraham had a right to co-operate with them for the accomplishment of that object. The exceptions taken to the manner of that co-operation remain to be considered.

In relation to the deportment of the American agents towards Mr. Werkbecker, the Austrian Consul-General, the undersigned cannot conceive that there can be any ground of complaint. Nothing done to or with him by Mr. Offley, our Consul at Smyrna, can possibly imply disrespect to the Emperor of Austria. Neither in his private character, nor as a functionary of the Austrian government, did Mr. Werkbecker take an open or an avowed part in the opening scene of the outrage. His agency in that affair at its commencement was clandestine. This course implied a consciousness on his part that the act was indefensible. The fact that he sought the aid of the civil authority of Turkey to get Koszta into his possession proves that he knew the mode he resorted to for that purpose was illegal. The application of Mr. Offley to him to assist in, and consent to, Koszta's release, was certainly no offence, and implied no disrespect either to him or his government.

The appeal of Mr. Brown to Captain Ingraham to interpose for the liberation of Koszta, and his advice to effect it in the way it was done, must be regarded, not only as proper, but praiseworthy acts, provided Captain Ingraham's conduct can be vindicated. The justification of Captain Ingraham will consequently exonerate Mr. Brown from all censure. If Captain Ingraham's course was right, Mr. Brown's cannot be wrong. The commander of the St. Louis was placed in a truly embarrassing position. Charged with the protection of the persons and property of those who had a right to the protection of his government, it was, at the same time, no less his imperative duty to respect the authorities of all countries in friendly relations with his own. After anxiously considering the case presented to him at Smyrna, he determined that he ought to effect the release of Koszta, and, if unavoidable, resort to force to accomplish it.

It has excited some surprise here that, after a consideration of the circumstances, an impression should be entertained in any quarter that Capt. Ingraham either committed or meditated hostility towards Austria on that occasion. In passing upon his conduct it is necessary to keep in view the conclusions established, as the undersigned believes, in the preceding remarks; for he, without doubt, acted upon precisely the same conclusions. He believed that Koszta had been seized without authority, that he was illegally imprisoned, and that he ought at once to be set at liberty.

The first aggressive act in this case was the seizure of Koszta at Smyrna, committed by the procurement of the Austrian functionaries—the first improper use of a national ship, the imprisonment of Koszta therein, was made by the commander of the Austrian brig Hussar. That ship was converted into a prison for the illegal detention of a person clothed with the nationality of the United States, and consequently entitled to their protection. If Austria upholds, as it appears she does, the conduct of the commander of the Hussar, she is in fact the first aggressor. This act of the commander of the Hussar led to the series of other acts which constitute the ground of complaint against the United States. The alleged authority of Austria under treaties being set aside, no one would have questioned Captain Ingraham's right, had he been present, to arrest the proceedings of the kidnappers in the streets of Smyrna, and rescue Koszta from their hands. They were acting without, and against, the civil authority of the place; they were committing an atrocious outrage upon a person invested with the nationality of the United States. If he could have properly interfered in the first stage of this lawless transaction, he might do so in the last. The act was, in all its stages, a continuous wrong, and the character of the actors, though there was a succession of persons, was the same; they were all wrong-doers; and if they chanced to have the possession of a national ship, and converted it into a prison for the purpose of consummating this wrong, that ship, thus desecrated was not entitled to the privileges of a sanctuary. Those who had the right to claim, and the power to release, the prisoner illegally confined therein, might treat it as a prison, and while it was degraded to such an ignoble purpose might forget, and be excused for forgetting, that it was a national ship.

There is a consideration, probably not brought to the notice of Austria, and not sufficiently regarded by others, which places the acts of Captain Ingraham in a true light, and repels the inference of intended hostile demonstrations towards Austria. It was the understanding of the parties that Koszta should be retained at Smyrna while the question of his nationality was pending. Captain Ingraham received satisfactory evidence of a design, on the part of the Austrian functionaries at Smyrna and Constantinople, to disregard this arrangement, and remove him clandestinely from the Hussar on board of a steamer, for the purpose of taking him to Trieste. The information was such as did not permit Captain Ingraham to doubt that the commander of the Hussar concurred in this design, and intended to aid in carrying it into effect. By this evidence of the want of good faith on the part of the Austrian functionaries, in which the captain of the Hussar was implicated, the captain of the St. Louis was placed in the perplexing alternative of surrendering the captive, without further efforts, to the sad fate which awaited him, or to demand his immediate release, and in case of refusal to enforce it. The government of the United States exceedingly regrets that he was reduced to this painful alternative; but it cannot find, after a full consideration of all the circumstances, any good reasons for disapproving the course he pursued. It is not just to Captain Ingraham to look at the affair as it was at the precise point of time when the demand for the release of Koszta was made. The antecedent events qualify and legalize that act. The Austrian functionaries had obtained possession

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of the person of Koszta, not in a fair or allowable way, but by violating the civil laws of Turkey and the rights of humanity. Under these circumstances their custody of him was entitled to no respect from the agent of the government which, by virtue of his nationality, had a right to protect him. Had all the circumstances been as they were, except a change of place—if, being taken from the territory of the Ottoman Porte, he had been taken from that of the United States—could a question have been raised as to the propriety of Captain Ingraham's conduct? If the conclusions heretofore arrived at are correct, the Austrian agents had no more right to take Koszta from the soil of the Turkish dominions than from the territory of the United States, and Captain Ingraham had the same right to demand and enforce his release as he would have had if Koszta had been taken from American soil, and incarcerated in a national vessel of the Austrian Emperor. In this question, conflicted as it is to the United States and Austria, the place of the transaction is immaterial, unless the Austrian municipal law extends over it.

The undersigned yields a ready assent to that part of Mr. Hulsemann's note relative to the war-making power. The doctrine contained in it is sound, and well sustained by most approved authorities; but the undersigned has not been able to discover its applicability to the case under consideration. The people of the United States, in organizing their government, have been careful to impose more restrictions upon that power than any of the nations of Europe, and it cannot be admitted that these nations have had any occasion to reprove this government for its abuse. It has as deep an interest and as anxious a desire to maintain international relations of friendship and peace as any of the European powers, and will do as much as any of them for public tranquillity. The rules for its own guidance, and for the conduct of its agents abroad, have that end specially in view.

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New York Herald
30 September 1853, 1

On entering upon the duties of his office, the President announced the policy which would be observed by this government in its foreign intercourse:—"We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression. We have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs." There need be no apprehensions of a departure from this course.

In pursuance of this policy, the public agents of this government abroad are under instructions to respect the rights of all nations; and any deviation from that course would be promptly disavowed, and proper reparation made for any injury or insult which they might offer to a friendly power.

The application made by Austria to the principal powers of Europe, to warn and admonish the United States in regard to the conduct of their agents on the occasion before-mentioned, implies that this government has adopted and is acting upon some principle hitherto unknown to the law of nations, and dangerous to public tranquillity. The communications to the government in compliance with this appeal, though respectfully made, and doubtless well intended, imply a distrust of its good faith and fair intentions.

The undersigned is confident that, after due consideration of the views here taken of the affair at Smyrna, those Powers which have been so prompt to censure will be equally prompt to correct any precipitate judgment they may have formed in regard to it. He indulges the belief that after a full and fair examination—not merely of a detached fact, but of the whole series of facts—they will be abundantly satisfied that the agents of this government in that transaction have respected international law, and in no particular transgressed the restrictions it imposes.

The vindication of these agents is not placed upon any principle new to the international code, or unknown in the practice of enlightened nations. These nations do not hesitate, in the exercise of the right of protection, to extend it to persons (not always subjects according to their municipal laws) who are clothed with their nationality; and in some instances they have carried this right of protection to limits which this government would not venture, because it would not feel justified, to approach; nor have any of these nations been disposed to abandon the exercise of this right from a timid apprehension that it might possibly bring them into an occasional collision with other powers.

Is there anything in the character or condition of this government which restricts it in the use of this right—a common inheritance to all—within narrower limits than are allowed to others? In relation to international rights, the United States ask no more than has been conceded to others, and will not be contented with less. They put forth no new principles, but claim the full benefit of those which are established.

Before closing this communication, the undersigned will briefly notice the complaint of Austria against Captain Ingraham for violating the neutral soil of the Ottoman empire. The right of Austria to call the United States to an account for the acts of their agents, affecting the sovereign territorial rights of Turkey, is not perceived, and they do not acknowledge her right to require any explanation.

If anything was done at Smyrna in derogation of the sovereignty of Turkey, this government will give satisfactory explanation to the Sultan when he shall demand it, and it has instructed its minister resident to make this known to him. He is the judge, and the only rightful judge, in this affair, and the injured party too. He has investigated its merits, pronounced judgment against Austria, and acquitted the United States; yet, strange as it is, Austria has called the United States to account for violating the sovereign territorial rights of the Emperor of Turkey.

The conclusions at which the President has arrived, after a full examination of the transaction at Smyrna, and a respectful consideration of the views of the Austrian government thereon, as presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, are, that Koszta, when seized and imprisoned, was invested with the nationality of the United States, and they had, therefore, the right, if they choose, to exercise it, to extend their protection to him; that from international law—the only law which can be rightfully appealed to for rules of action in this case—Austria could derive no authority to obstruct or interfere with the United States in the exercise of this right, in effecting the liberation of Koszta; and that Captain Ingraham's interposition for his release was, under the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances of the case, right and proper.

These conclusions indicate to Mr. Hulsemann the answer which the undersigned is instructed by the President to make to the Emperor of Austria to the demands presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

The President does not see sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agents which are complained of by Austria. Her claim for satisfaction on that account has been carefully considered and is respectfully declined.

Being convinced that the seizure and imprisonment of Koszta were illegal and unjustifiable, the President also declines to give his consent to his delivery to the Consul General of Austria at Smyrna; but, after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Hulsemann his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to cause Martin Koszta to be restored to the same condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna, on the 21st of June last.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high consideration.

W. L. MARCY.

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New York Herald
1 October 1853, 2

Ravages of the Yellow Fever.

AT MOBILE.

We are rejoiced, says the Mobile *News* of the 24th ult., to be able to record the fact, that the pestilence which has been raging in our midst, and destroying our population for several weeks past, gives evidence of rapidly decreasing in violence if not entirely disappearing. For the last three or four days, the weather has been quite cool, rendering winter clothing comfortable, and the use of the umbrella as a screen from the sun almost unnecessary, even in the warmest part of the day. This change in the weather, although at first operating unfavorably with the sick in many cases, has exerted a favorable influence upon those not yet attacked, and should it continue, we may anticipate with some hope of realization, that the fell destroyer will soon entirely cease his ravages among our citizens, friends and kindred. Then would the hearts of hundreds of the bereaved, the desolate and the suffering, offer up grateful prayers of thanksgiving to the author of all good, for the preservation of those who yet remain of their families and friends. There is scarcely one in our city who has not lost a friend, and there are few families from whose circle one or more members have not been removed—of some, no one remains to mourn the dead. This is a sad picture, and yet the worst remains untold. We now hope, however, that the trying scenes which our city has witnessed during the progress of the epidemic, will speedily come to a close.

[From the Mobile Advertiser, Sept 22.]

We again earnestly renew our caution to strangers and absentees to defer coming to the city until cold weather. The reports of the last few days are certainly encouraging, but they afford no ground for anything beyond a hope of a continued abatement in the deaths occurring among those already here. It is true that several stores and offices have been re opened within a few days, but this is on account of the convalescence of clerks and others in charge. It must be borne in mind that a very large proportion of the present population are new of this class—convalescents. Add to these the number previously acclimated, and it will be readily perceived how little assurance of safety there is for new comers.

Nor let any such trust to long previous residence. The experience of the present season has proved that no length of residence—not even nativity on the spot—secures exemption. We know of no such security, except a previous attack of yellow fever; and even this is said to have failed in some instances.

In repeating this caution, we are sustained by the unanimous concurrence of every old citizen whom we have heard express an opinion. It cannot be attributed to any motive of self-interest, unless it be an anxiety to escape the labor and trouble of attending to fresh cases of disease.

DEATHS.

At the Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Wednesday, 21st ult., of the prevailing epidemic, Sister Ann de Chantal, aged about 30 years, once known and loved as Miss Hannah Gillespie, of Mobile.

At Spring Hill, on Thursday, 15th ult., Sarah Alice, second daughter of Dr. J. C. Nott, aged 3 years and 10 months.

At the same place, on Sunday morning, Emma Margaret, eldest daughter of Dr. J. C. Nott, aged 10 years and 9 months.

At the same place, on Sunday night, Ellen Hughes, youngest daughter of Dr. J. C. Nott, aged 1 year and 3 months.

On Tuesday, the 20th ult., Edward F. Nott, eldest son of Dr. J. C. Nott, aged 19 years.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

The weather for the past two days, says the New Orleans *Bee* of the 24th ult., has been delightfully bracing and healthful. We have had a clear sky, a bright sun, and a cool, fresh, invigorating air, rendering warm clothing indispensable, and bed blankets at night in the highest degree desirable. Such weather could not be otherwise than conducive to health, and it has been, as will be apparent by referring to the bills of mortality. The city is now as healthy as it ever was at this season of the year. A frost or two is all that is wanting to insure universal confidence, and cause a general stampede homeward among our absent friends. We hope to have the pleasure of chronicling the appearance of a frost very soon. Indeed, we have heard that there was a frost up in Carrollton night before last. We really hope so, for if we can't have one ourselves, the nearer we are to so desirable a visiter the better.

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New York Herald
2 October 1853, 5

Personal Intelligence.

DEPARTURES.

For Charleston, in the steamship Marion—Miss Richmond, Mrs Daniel Heriot, Mrs Bentley, Mrs Scudder and infant, Miss E Sloman, Miss A Sloman, Mr Sloman, T G Gaylard, Jas Hederly, D L Glen, Mrs Chas Wetherby, Mrs H W Adams, Mr Webb and lady, F A Walker, Mr Jesup, John Preston, jr, Wm C Preston, jr, R S Manning, R L Preston, W S Greene, C C Bean, Mrs J S Bean, child and infant, Mrs Villepier, Mrs Moore, Mrs Beard, Dr Miller and lady, Miss Cuttino, Mrs Cuttino, Masters P and D Cuttino, E H Rogers, Miss H Schriener, Mrs Schriner, J H Schriener, H Hughes, J C Otten, John C Brown, S Boyce, R Swaffield, H Wichen, lady and child, C Cummings, John Davey, J P Gibson and lady, T S Crane, Richd Denton, P V Dibble, lady, three children and infant, Henry Moore, John Moore, Miss J Waterbury, Mrs M P Brewer, Mr DesRochers and lady, Miss M A Blanding, Miss Jennette Gordon, P P Gibson, N Spencer, A Rondout, A Clark, E Goodrich, A Youngs, C E Callender, A Winters, E T Bangs, Jos Slocum, E A Mabrey, D M Gray, P Flannagan, N Boesche, H C Smith, Wm H Woodward, Wm Hallett, Geo C Chapman, Edwd Kenna, A C Woodworth, J H Brenker, lady and two children, C L Friebell, lady and infant, H G Smith and lady, Miss M A Cook, Miss E Conniff, C Z Green, J J Jennis, J E Batchelder, J Kenney, Alex Thompson, Mr Mabrey, J Smith, J Woodhead, C W Coffin, J A Wright, J H Donaldson, Z Jackson—and 32 in the steerage.

For Savannah, in the steamship Florida—J Fitch, Dr Chas Zornois, H W Straw, Miss E A Wright, Miss S Mumford and child, H H Park and lady, R C Hollister, Samuel Mather, H Hart, Mrs Hathaway, Mrs Hine, Miss Hine, G Hine, R B Watson, R A Beers, Chas E Dana, W G Allen, J W Grochel, G A Chains, W Denham, N Butler, C H Dobble and lady, J P Rouse, W B Bloodgood, R Berlin, George McCluskey, lady, child, and servant; Mrs E W Cotton, Miss Maria Cotton, H Middlebrook, James Caddick, Hugh Carlisle, A P Miller, M H Dessau, lady and child, A M Jones, H Jones, Mrs E J Scott, Mrs Lacoste, Mrs M Warner and two children, Miss Bours, Mrs J H Bours, child and nurse, Miss Martha Deica, Mrs M W Brown, Mrs Holton, C F Bennis, Jose Quintia De Parzo, Simeon De Parzo, J R Bacon, J S Woodside, Thomas Conway, Mrs Harriet Green, Mrs E C Smith, Miss C F Ingersoll, Miss M Prescott, Mrs J C Sturtevant and child, J H Merry and lady, J L Clark and lady, G W Tinker, George P Bartlett, O S Brown, V B Oliver, Miss C J Johnson, Mrs Atkinson, J E Benjamin, F Clark, James Lynch, Mrs S Anthony, Chas Hart, W Bennett, J Asher, Edward Taylor, J Marshall, E A Sinclair, L F Stow and lady, Capt Egelson, Jas Hunter, D H Ames, John McDougall, A Cristadoro, H C Holmes, B S Hill, James Harris, B B Hotchkiss, Miss Bemis, J D Hopper, lady and child, Miss Clark, Miss Withers, Miss Hathaway, P Mumford, lady and son; E Jenckes, George A Knight, E Crane, J McCrosker, P D Mumford, Robert Riker and lady, H Baldwin, Jacob Shafer—and 82 in the steerage.

For Norfolk, &c, in the U S mail steamship Jamestown—G H Baldwin, T Tupper, C H Hermann, F H Hammond, W Ward, John Randolph, H P Bunting, L H Webb, M Watton, W Ferguson, E Watson, Pearsey Perington, Marcus Hartt, J B Spring, J Tennell, G Johnson, R V Johnson, F Atkinson, W Atkinson, L L Smith, R H Jarves, G W Rea, Dr W E Wysham, R Whitehorst, H L Owen, M M R Todd, T W Pemberton, R F Yarborough, R Volbe, M Todd, C B Welder, lady and two children, Mrs Jolson, Mrs Brown, Mrs Pomroy, Mrs T Rushmore, T B Sharp and lady, Mrs Heasley and daughter, M Heasley, John Ables, Mrs W F Mitchell, Mrs J A Mitchell, J C Decarterett, M Howell, Thomas Harney and lady, Mrs Gregg, Miss Poole, John Time and lady, Mrs M Decarterett, Miss M J Decarterett, Mrs N E Decarterett, R Joins and lady, Mrs Adam, Mrs Happy, N Salisbury, H Rushmore, G Thompson, N Thompson, Miss M Williams, Miss V Williams, G L Lowndes and lady, S M Siple and lady, C W Palmore, E M Greenway, Mrs M Tashington, Miss Sarah Tashington, Miss Kate Tashington, Miss Mary Parker, Mrs Cook and child, T H Taylor, W A Deas, C Herwin, G A Sawyer, B Huzog, B O Donovan, B Ward, S Miald, W J Godin, J M Cryle, Miss Buttmann, Miss S Toole, J D Christian, M P Rogers and lady—and 60 in the steerage.

ARRIVALS.

From Savannah, in steamship Alabama—Miss Lizzie Peterson, Miss M Shillwort, D T Richardson, J Prindle, Dr Southgate, James M Magie, Mrs J B Magie, Miss Anna A Magie, E Miller, Mrs E Miller, Dr Cuyler.

From Charleston, in steamship Union—A Cameron, Wm Forgay, Capt W Kean, Saml F Lee, F C Miller, Capt J M Page, C Street, J R Townsend—5 in the steerage.

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New York Herald
4 October 1853, 4

The Designs of England upon Cuba—The Policy of the United States.

It is a little remarkable that the island of Cuba—familiarly denominated the most precious gem in the Castilian crown—in which neither Great Britain or the United States have the slightest legal interest, has been the means of eliciting from the two latter governments a peculiar, if not an unguarded expression, which we deem to be wholly incompatible with the conviction of either power that the island is [illegible] destined to remain in dependance upon the parent State. The jewel is either set so loosely in the crown, or that emblem of dominion has so long been tossed from faction to faction, from conqueror to conqueror, as to force the conviction upon the two governments that it is soon to be an ownerless prize; or, what comes to the same point, the cabinet of Madrid, by its blind and stubborn adherence to a cruel and wicked colonial policy, and by a still more wicked connivance with the African slave trade, will force the island from its present allegiance and drive it into the embrace of a more liberal and enlightened sovereignty.

The recent correspondence between Mr. Everett and Lord John Russell has essentially exposed much of the policy of their respective governments on the question of the ultimate fate of Cuba. We have nothing to say upon the merits of that controversy, beyond the expression that it has left upon the public mind here a very decided conviction that Mr. Everett has more than vindicated the course which the United States thought proper to pursue touching the proposed alliance between England, France, and the government at Washington. This, however, is only the diplomatic feature of the case—the public skirmishing of the combatants. It has ended precisely where Lord John Russell knew it would end before the tripartite treaty was presented for the approval of this government. It was a manœuvre for a position, and with no view of bringing on an engagement. The ground occupied by the United States, in a diplomatic point of view, was before by no means as well defined on the subject in controversy as that of Great Britain; and in this respect, if in no other, Lord John has secured the advantage in the correspondence. It might have been remembered by the British negotiator that in this country the course of the government may be accurately foretold by the barometer of public sentiment. What the press expresses from day to day as the conviction of the people is pretty sure ultimately to find its way into diplomatic notes. The President of the United States consulted this text when he informed Lord Malmesbury that the ratification of the tripartite treaty, instead of putting a stop to even lawless aggressions, "would give a new and powerful influence to them"—"a most melancholy avowal" in the eyes of the London cabinet. Mr. Everett, however, pursues the same point, and clearly evinces, for the first time in so authoritative a manner, to the British government, that there is a power to be consulted higher than the opinions of cabinet officials at Washington, by frankly avowing that his own individual views, expressed in the Senate many years ago and still entertained, are against the acquisition of any more territory, and in favor of cultivating what we have; but this did not permit him to overlook the obvious conclusion of the American people, that their mission is by no manner of means limited to the existing boundaries of the Union.

It is precisely at this point that Mr. Everett's letter is significant of what is to be the policy of the United States, not only in relation to the island of Cuba, but also to the continent of North America. It covers the whole ground by an appeal to the judgment of the American people, and thus relieves Lord John Russell and every other British statesman from any further correspondence with the government at Washington with a view of eliciting specifications of what the United States will or will not do upon this and kindred subjects.

It will thus be seen that our position has been most distinctly defined; and to this extent the meretricious labors of Lord John Russell in the correspondence in question have been crowned with entire success. It would be satisfactory to the American government and people if as much could be said by them concerning the actual intentions of their transatlantic cousins. But this could hardly be expected. The designs of the British government in relation to Cuba are not known, and for this all-sufficient reason—that they are not settled by the London cabinet. The conquest of Cuba by that power is impossible. We have no idea that such a contingency is thought of; and this is evinced by the plan of the tripartite treaty, which, though a diplomatic manœuvre, is nevertheless expressive of one thing, and that is—the best means of preventing the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. The first of these means—that of complicating the question with European politics, and resorting to the old game of diplomatic combinations, balancing of Powers—is found in the proposed tripartite treaty. The second is foreshadowed in the proposition on the part of British authorities in Cuba for the gradual abolition of slavery in the island and the introduction of a system of apprenticeship. The success of either of these preventive measures would foreclose the United States from the acquisition of Cuba on any conditions. The first is purely political in its character. Had it been successful England and France would in truth, as the protecting powers, have made a political lodgment on our Southern coast more formidable for its strength and for its means of holding in check the people of the United States than is to be found in all the territories now held by whatever government on this continent. That, however, was a failure, and something more—it was the means of placing distinctly before the world the fixed purpose of the American people to settle in their own time and way the question whether they would or would not acquire the island of Cuba. We deem this announcement of great importance. It enunciates a policy scarcely less startling and quite as well sustained by this country as that set forth in the inaugural address of President Pierce, and as that which has been published in connection with the arrest of Koszta at Smyrna.

The other branch of British policy which is found in the overtures made, or believed to have been made, to Spain—that of the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba—rests upon a very different basis. It bears the same impress, to be sure—it evinces the same purpose—it proposes to reach the same end; but it is urged on under the name of philanthropy and with the express intention only of alleviating human suffering. We say nothing in this connection of the propriety of complicating a purely philanthropic object with the vexed and disturbing question of international politics. Philanthropy, we know, in this day and generation, is an old fogy who reads best at a distance. Objects near by are obscure and indistinct. Nothing is worthy of relief in one's own household and neighborhood. Suffering and starvation at home are too readily accounted for, and from this infinite reasons are extracted for withholding needful aid. We are apt to think that British philanthropy in modern times is like water from the mountain—it runs and courses—it does not extend like the dews of Heaven—that beautiful type of true charity—over the arid plain and the parched desert to nourish general vegetation. It is professional, and is more known for what it says than for what it does. The movement of the British government in Cuba is influenced, beyond question, by an insane desire to prevent the ultimate acquisition of that island by the United States. This is the motive that underlies the action of Lord John Russell and his associates. The question of slavery is secondary in its character, and its abolition in Cuba is sought with no view of benefiting the slave and releasing him from bondage, but, if need be, to destroy the values of the island in order to render its acquisition undesirable.

Now, in this state of the case, it may be well to advance one step beyond the ground occupied by Mr. Everett, by declaring that the people of the United States, anxious as they may be to acquire the island of Cuba by purchase, and the payment of a fair consideration, and in all respects to observe the laws of good faith towards Spain, would regard the first authoritative enunciation of a successful movement to abolish slavery in Cuba, under British instigation, as a sufficient reason for armed intervention in the matter, and for the certain expulsion of both Spanish authority and British protection from the island. Lord John Russell and his associates would not be compelled to record this step "as a melancholy avowal for the chief of a great State;" for he would find in it nothing more nor less than the deliberate judgment of the American people against the accomplishment by Great Britain indirectly of that which it had failed to do directly. If there are sinuosities in European diplomacy, there are none in the onward course of the people of the United States. They believe they have as much interest and as much agency in improving the condition of mankind, and especially on this side of the water, as their transatlantic friends, and with this advantage over them: they have a practical knowledge of American wants and remedies.

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New York Herald

5 October 1853,8

Personal Intelligence.

Among the passengers by the Africa, for Liverpool to-day, are Mr. W. Jackson, M. P., and Mrs. Jackson; Mr. Betts, Captain Jeathes, Mr. T. M. Tarleton, U. S. Consul at Melbourne, Australia, and lady; Mr. Goodrich, late U. S. Consul at Paris, and author of Peter Parley's Tales, &c.; Mr. and Mrs. Schenley; Sir Harford and Lady Bryd[illegible]; Mr. Schaeppl, bearer of despatches to Switzerland; and about eighty others.

Among the passengers in the steamship Ohio to-day is Geo. W. Fletcher, Esq., U. S. Consul at Aspinwall.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, Washington; Attorney General Levi S. Chatfield, Albany; General O'Leary, British Charge d'Affaires, New Granada; Gen. G. H. Stewart, Baltimore; Major Trimble, U. S. A.; Simon B. O'Leary, R. N.; J. G. Gaines, Esq., New Orleans; J. S. Thrasher, Esq., New Orleans; G. W. Newell, Washington, arrived yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

S. H. Heald, Illinois; J. E. Ely, Binghamton; George Wennington, Washington; J. Washburn, Syracuse; W. C. Thomas, Richmond; Rev. Dr. Drane, Wilmington; P. Leslie, Philadelphia; W. Bryan, Boston; W. Hatch, Augusta; Capt. J. Eldridge, Massachusetts; Hon. J. W. Davis, Indiana, arrived yesterday at the Astor.

Professor Hale, New Orleans; Mr. Dey, Florida; Dr. Blanchill, Charleston; Dr. Ragilo, Philadelphia; Jos. Shephard, Toronto; F. D. Ellis, Dr. Phelps, Boston; W. Ashley, Indiana; Geo. Cleveland, New Orleans; Jos. Knox, Pittsburg, arrived yesterday at the Prescott.

Geo. George, Massachusetts; S. Bullston, J. Balcott, Whitehall; Dr. Sheldon, Glenn's Falls; F. Rogers, Philadelphia; H. Randall, Albany; J. Edmonds, Kentucky; Prof. Hale, New Orleans; D. E. Bolton, Canada; B. Hough, Boston; E. Nye, Cincinnati, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

ARRIVALS.

From Aspinwall in the steamship Crescent City—W W Galine, C T Lott, W W Bassoth, J R Hamar, D Morgan, J R Griffin, S Isaacs, S M Porterfield, H Crown, M Holmes, S Davis, Mrs Peck, Mrs Hastings and son, J B Eames, Adams & Co's express, Wells & Fargo's express, Burford's express, A B Devine, C R Hataling, C E Hitchcock, Jas Schulty, Albert Taylor, E P Smith, A T Laughton, H Woodruff, A Olmstead, F Squaro; C Waggett, J R Young, Mr & Mrs Chapman and two infants, T Eunor and lady, E K Sawyer, John Williams, W W Hyde, W Withers, J R Thompson, Mrs Powers and child, R W Smith, Capt Sprague, M Poyatt, Capt Lowe, E Zacharrisen, Jose Tobaigo, friend and nephew, A Gomez and brother, M Moore and family, M W Fish, Mr Dearing, A R Vanaickle, J A Smith, W Trulander, H Blumintheu, R J Coleman, F S Perkins, E Holly, R Hewig, J Bentard, Mr W H Wright, Mr C Meyer, Mr L Nelson, Mr H R Maples, Mr J Haste, Mr T C Look, Mr S M Croy, Mr W Wright, Mrs H M Beckman, Mr S Dayton, Mrs Fleming, Mr M N Malibran, Mr Charles Fogg, Mr J R Pomeroy, Mr Albert West, Mr P S Wood, Mr C Farnham, Mr J S Haddon, Mr J D Ravell, Mr T M Camen, Mr H T Simonds, Mr A R Ringgold, Mr E T Major, Mr P H Rambord, Madme Lafon, Mr A R Gibbs, Mr J M Yale, Mr M Seigee and lady, Mrs Hoffman, Mr A Sandern, Mr G Ormiston, Mr R Pattinson, Mr J D Ostrander, Mr R Forrester, Mr W H Wilcox, Dr Pilgarlick Pilman, Mrs Gomez and three daughters, Mr A Caldwell, Mr P Benedict, Mr B Hopkins, Mr W Brooks, Mr N Connor, Mr C Lawrence, Mr S N Tucker, Mr A Bayley and child, Mr J E Joy, Mr W Hammond, Mr J Remington, Mr E Lampstean, Mr W Minet, Mr R P Lewis, Mr A Osborn, Mr J Vince, Mr J S Morrell, Mr J S Lowery, Mr G W Seance, Mr W Birnier, Mrs Lecompt, N Cohen, J H Rector, W Smart, J M Hutchison, E Granger, James M Whitlock, Max Moulton, David England, William Gilbert, Thos Williams, W Sykes, Hugh Rumley, Sam Morris, J Mills, R P Hubbard, J S Aitken, P McHewith, J Wilson, J M Dexter, E Konyan, Mrs Egenborn, J S Beardsley, Geo Cryder, J Flanigan, R Williams, F Davis, C Paton, Mr Lores, N Hunt, E Dining, F Laken, E Storer, L F Parsons, J McGlen, J Staffer, D C Mitchell, A Prose, J Lundy, N Thurston, Geo M Knapp, W Southwick, E W Hubbs, J J Wilsop, J Reese, F Pike, S Smart, W Price, R R Randall, L S Butler, N Browning, W N Gurney, S A Bundy, J Elixer, T C Bryant, C H Eastman, H Kennon, T Coyle, Mr Hodwick, J McGetting, S Groves, Mrs Everett, J C Evers, P Joint, S Rice, M Corbert, S Byrne, M Doyle, J J Bradford, J J Baker, E Cuthbert, C J Tilton, W D Keeler, W Miller, C Lounton, F Brookway, W Russell, C P Phillips, G Dorkins, W H Gordon, Mrs Hyde, J Lynch, M Eastman, A Allen, A Moran, W Jewitt, P H Sheldon, W Arelon, J Miller, J Watts, J Gillis, D White, F Alden, R Boyd, A Lubek, C Coleman, H Church, G L Smith, Mr Snyder, L P Tayler, T Gray, D B Nelson, W H Whitcomb, J Wood, Mr Russell, W Robinson, W C Polwick, G M Stanley, J H Heath, G Wyatt, J Malson, J T Fillmore, J Migridge, W Midbury, J Mitchell, G Doolittle, Z Lefevre, P Dennis, R Lewis, and 211 in the steerage. Total, 301.

Married,

On Wednesday evening, September 28, by the Rev. Dr. Millett, at his residence, No. 308 Broome street, Mr. EDWARD C. LIVERMORE to HARRIET WALSINGHAM. Also, Mr. JOHN LEONARD to Miss CLARA MAUNSELL, all of this city.

At the residence of Alderman Low, Jersey City, September 28, by the Rev. A. D. Vanley, Captain R. E. AGNEW, of Camden, to LOUISA, daughter of the late Charles R. Robinson, Esq., of Philadelphia.

At Brooklyn, August 31, by the Rev. Mr. Whitlear, WILLIAM V. HUTCHINGS, of New York, to FRANCES AMELIA, eldest daughter of the late Jirh Payne, of Brooklyn.

On Tuesday, October 4, at Grace Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Frances Vinton, D.D., Mr. CHARLES H. STODDARD to Miss SARAH LOUISA GREENWOOD, eldest daughter of the Hon. John Greenwood, both of that city.

On Saturday, October 1, by the Rev. Alexander Clements, DANIEL B. CROMWELL, late of Bath, England, to BARBARA WILLIAMS, of Sing Sing, N. Y.

On Monday, October 3, by the Rev. P. O. Reilly, of St. Bridget's Church, Senor Don JOSE ESTEBAN DE AYALA, of Havana, to Miss YSABEL DE BOVES, daughter of Jose M. Boves, of New York.

Havana papers please copy.

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

6 October 1853, 8

Personal Intelligence.

JOHN S. THRASHER, ESQ.—This gentleman, formerly editor and proprietor of the Faro Industrial, a Spanish newspaper published at Havana, has just returned from New Orleans, and is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Thrasher, it will be recollected, was one of the number that was banished and sent to Africa, but afterwards pardoned and returned home.

Canal Commissioner Mather has commenced legal proceedings against the Albany Atlas and the New York Evening Post, for defamatory articles published by both of those journals during and since his trial for impeachment.

Hon. Thomas M. Foote, late United States Charge d'Affaires to Austria; Hon. John Greig, Canandaguia; W. W. Corcoran, Esq., Washington; John W. Boyd, Esq., Virginia; Judge Helfenstein, Pennsylvania; Captain Mason, U. S. Army; Hon. Zadock Hooker, Mississippi; Robert P. Donaldson, Esq., England, arrived in the city yesterday, and are at the Metropolitan.

Governor Seymour, Albany; Governor Branch, North Carolina; Hon. T. M. Burges, M. C., Rhode Island; Hon. N. Randall, Secretary of State, Albany; Hon. J. C. Wright, Comptroller, Albany; J. J. Scott, U. S. Army; General Whiting, Kinderhook; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Boston; Wm. Appleton, Boston; Hon. J. Loring, Alabama; E. S. Lockrow, London; S. Alen, Montreal, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

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

New York Herald
8 October 1853, 4

AFFAIRS IN CUBA—APPARENT DIMINUTION OF THE SLAVE TRAFFIC.—In treating of the affairs of Cuba, it has been for the past few years such a uniform part of our duty to expose the undisguised manner in which the slave traders of the island were permitted to carry on their unholy traffic, that it appears now quite refreshing to be able to chronicle the beginning of a better state of things. While the civilized world is interested in all that pertains to the extinction forever of this relic of a more barbarous and unchristian age, the United States has a particular and special interest in the present and prospective condition of affairs in Cuba. It has, therefore, always been our policy to obtain the best and most reliable information concerning events in that island, and to spread such intelligence fairly and independently before our readers. If the general tenor and substance of our news from time to time represented the great augmentation of the slave traffic which had taken place of late, and the impunity with which the slavers were permitted by the Spanish officials to pursue their avocations, we were the most sincere and resolute in denouncing in no measured terms the actors in and abetters of it. And now that we have cause to know that our exposures and denunciations of the slave trade, as carried on with the island of Cuba, have begun to initiate a better state of things there, we are equally prompt in making known to the world that a favorable change in that respect has taken place.

In our anxiety to obtain the most correct and authentic account of the state of affairs in Cuba, we made the acquaintance a few days since of a gentleman who had recently arrived in this city from Havana. This gentleman is Mr. Sydney Smith, whose name is familiar to many of our readers as having been actively benevolent in mitigating the condition of the American prisoners, the captured remnant of the last unfortunate Lopez expedition. Mr. Smith, by his humane and energetic conduct on that occasion, not only deserved but obtained the gratitude of the American heart, and subsequently had the gratification of seeing that sentiment manifested in New Orleans, and other cities of the Union, where he was entertained at public banquets, and where he availed himself of his position to allay the high state of excitement then existing against Cuba by a fair and candid exposition of all the events which had then recently occurred there. He has been since then a resident of the island, and from his discrimination, intelligence, and habits of observation, he is perhaps one of the persons best qualified to impart accurate and reliable information as to the condition of affairs there. He arrived here some days ago, *en route* to England, and on our calling on him and expressing to him our wishes, he readily consented to give us the result of his observations in regard to the present state of Cuba, particularly in reference to the slave trade. The facts embodied in the following sketch of affairs in Havana we have derived from our interview with Mr. Smith.

The Island of Cuba is at the present moment in the enjoyment of tranquillity and a high state of prosperity, though some uneasiness has been lately manifested on the subject of the vast increase of the African population. The slave trade has been, for some time past, carried on to a very considerable extent; but quite recently a diminution in the traffic is perceptible. This is to be attributed as well to the remonstrances made by the British Minister with the government at Madrid, as to the personal sentiments of the Captain-General, and to the energetic measures which he has consequently put in practice to enforce the treaty stipulations with England.

The cholera had been making fearful ravages among the negroes on the sugar plantations, and it was feared at Havana that the void thus occasioned would cause a new impulse to the activity of the slave traffic. Indeed it was well known that many vessels had actually sailed for the coast of Africa, and that others were then on their return to the Island with their cargoes of wretched human beings. The Captain-General had adopted stringent measures to prevent the importation of negroes; but the coast of Cuba was so extensive, and indented with such numerous coves and inlets—well known to the slavers, but dangerous and difficult of access to vessels unacquainted with them—that the probability was that most if not all of them would succeed in escaping the vigilance of the British cruisers and of the Spanish officials. Still, the traffic could not be carried on now with the same impunity as it formerly was. First, because of the unceasing and untiring activity of the British Consul-General, Mr. Crawford, who watches over and reports upon every infraction of the treaty that comes to his knowledge; and, secondly, because, as we have said, Captain-General Canedo himself evinces a laudable disposition to enforce the observance of the treaty stipulations, and has issued orders to his subordinates holding them responsible for any violation thereof which may take place in their respective districts.

We may, therefore, felicitate philanthropists throughout the world on the probability of the near extinction of the slave traffic in this its last stronghold. The Captain-General has undoubtedly the power of extinguishing it if he would only exercise that power with real sincerity, activity, and resolution. And Mr. Smith says that General Canedo not only possesses the power, but, in his opinion, the inclination, too. In proof of this he adduces the fact of his Excellency having dismissed from office several Lieutenant-Governors and other officials who had incurred his displeasure in consequence of their lack of vigilance in not preventing the disembarkation of negroes in their respective districts, and of their neglect in not promptly reporting the circumstances to him. If General Canedo be really in earnest in his persecution of the traders, what is there then to prevent the consummation so devoutly to be wished? But one thing more: the penalty attached by the laws of Spain to the crime of slave dealing is much too lenient—merely a few years in the galleys, and even that punishment is very rarely inflicted. There are many men engaged in navigating vessels to and from the coast of Africa, not from any real inherent depravity in themselves, nor from callousness to the suffering of others, but simply because their virtue is not strong enough to resist the opportunity of making a rapid fortune when they can do so without any peril to themselves. But let the Spanish laws once declare the slave traffic piracy, and attach the penalty of death to all persons convicted in participating in it, and then, with an honest execution of such law, it would be a difficult matter to procure sailors to embark in such illicit and inhuman enterprises. Let the British Minister follow up the success he has already attained, and endeavor to procure the passage of such a law by the Spanish Cortes, and if he succeed we will not only have to record the diminution of the slave trade in the island of Cuba, but in a short time thereafter its utter and final cessation. Besides, Africans are no longer considered by the owners of plantations as indispensable in the cultivation and work of their estates. The recently introduced Asiatics are found to perform field and other labor fully as well if not better than the negroes. And this fact in itself will go far in consummating the extinction of the African slave trade, and will materially assist the efforts of the government in putting it down.

There is little known on the island in reference to the invasion said to be contemplated by the Cuban filibusteros in this country. There is no doubt, however, of the rancorous and universal hostility entertained by the Creoles against the Spanish government—a sentiment not peculiar to any class, but shared in from the wealthiest planter to the most humble *paisano*. No open expression, however, can be given to this feeling from the repressive measures enforced to silence it.

As to the rumored recall of General Canedo, it is thought there is no real foundation for such report. At all events, his Excellency appears to be under no apprehension himself in that respect, as is plainly enough evinced in his being actively engaged in organizing and carrying out material improvements in and about the city of Havana, and in authorizing measures of great importance concerning the general welfare of the Island. Not the least of these measures is the submarine telegraph proposed to connect this continent with the island of Cuba, and now about to be undertaken. The land telegraph was progressing towards completion; and his Excellency has determined to rebuild the old opera house, and establish it under his immediate patronage.

The foregoing sketch of affairs in Cuba is not only highly satisfactory, but important to the friends of civilization throughout the world, and more especially to the citizens of the United States, whose connections with the island are daily becoming closer and more interesting. Mr. Smith has our acknowledgements for the urbanity with which he satisfied all our inquiries, and for the spirit of candor and sincerity which he manifested in doing so.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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New York Herald
9 October, 1853, 1

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE,

&c., &c., &c.

The United States mail steamship George Law, Captain John McGowan, commanding, arrived here yesterday morning. She left New Orleans Sept. 30, for New York via Havana, at which port she arrived early on the morning of the 3d inst., and, having embarked the mails and passengers, sailed at noon of the same day for this port.

This is the first trip to sea made by the George Law, and she has thus made the run from Havana in a little over four days, in spite of heavy winds and head sea, which she has encountered the greater part of the passage.

In New Orleans, the fever had almost entirely abated, and the residents were returning in large numbers; the city had begun to assume a much livelier aspect than it has worn during the prevalence of the epidemic.

In Havana trade was brisk, and vessels of all kinds for freight were in good demand.

We are indebted to Mr. Purser Bullay for late intelligence, and also for files of Havana and New Orleans papers.

The brig New World, Summers, from Genfuegos, put into Havana in distress on the 30th ult., having lost captain's wife and three men, and having captain and rest of the crew sick. She was to sail for New York on the afternoon of the 3d inst.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Oct. 2, 1853.

The Slave Trade and its Arrangement—The Speculators Hard at Work—Violation of Treaties and the Way they are Managed—The Case of William Sydney Smith, &c., &c.

Since my last, per Black Warrior, we have evidence of the determination of the speculators, one and all, to continue the outrageous trade in slaves from the coast of Africa, in defiance of the suppressive action of the British government, and, if need be, of the Spanish authorities. Instructions in conformity with their plans have issued to the different agents and consignees to establish more perfectly their exterior observation for the discovery of slavers in the remote offing; and Don Salvador Castro, at Trinidad, and Mariano Borel for the south side, in the vicinity of Trinidad—the Rio Zarza and other points east of the "Isle of Pines"—are on the alert. Don Pio Diaz, at Bailen, who has managed to defeat four commissions in succession, with the instructions of the Captain General, is to keep ward and watch in his district, for which he is considered sufficiently astute without the aid of younger intelligence. Santos and all the holy fathers of slavery in the vicinity of Sagua la Grande, will preside over Cardenas and the accessibly convenient district to the eastward and between the two places, while San Juan de los Remedios will be under the surveillance and charge of Hypolito Escobal. There are many subordinate pieces of the machinery, not quite so well established in fame and iniquity, that have their appropriate places, for conveyance of intelligence, guarding the passes, consorting with officials of the municipal jurisdiction, making bargains for let without hindrance, and providing transportation, permits, &c., for the final consummation of introduction. It is presumed that before despatches from the Captain General of Cuba reach Trinidad, that the vessel by which the last six hundred negroes were brought will be on her outward voyage for the coast from that point, so that report in due form will be returned that no such vessel has been there, and that no negroes have been landed upon the coast in that vicinity. This will make more of the class of evidence by which these authorities establish that they are acting in good faith, and permitting no violation of the treaty. As I am writing, a gentleman has called, who states that a report has been put in circulation that the Captain General has ordered Mr. William Sydney Smith to leave the island in three days, and that such order, with his passport, was sent him under cover to the English Consul. This invention got up by some malignant parties, I presume, to make capital, but for no good purpose. In answer to a plain question put at the proper place, I am informed that there is no truth in the story, for which purpose I left my desk. Although I have no personal acquaintance with the gentleman, I know him by the good character given by many of his friends, who rank among the first people of our best society, and I have always felt an interest in his welfare, from the often told story of his kindness to American citizens in distress. I have also been informed that he returns to Havana as soon as he can accomplish his business in England; and what that business might be, I did not take the trouble to inquire.

* * *

HAVANA, Oct. 2, 1853.

The Desertions from the Army—Preparation for the October Fêtes—Importation of Actresses from Madrid—Executions—Bull Fights, &c.

H. was at Cardenas a few days since, on his way from Sagua la Grand, and says that he was informed there that there had been desertions from the troops at that point—but the number is not over twenty to twenty-five—and owing to some cause personal to their officers; that arrests had been made of four or five citizens, of no particular standing in the community, upon some allegation of tampering with the soldiery.

But these things it is impossible to know from the reports which flow from the ready invention of our Spanish fellow subjects, wherefore it is best to take the testimony of the government, and, by its consistency of declaration with action, the proof is most convincing; and the *Gaceta de la Habana* of the 29th, burst the bubble of *murmuracion* right up, and robbed it of all its soapy colors, for it comes from the very sanctum closet of Busto himself.

The palace is being cleaned in premonition of a royal feast and festivity, to come off on the 10th of October, for which reason, I presume, the Captain General has taken to his country seat to avoid the confusion incident thereto, and, mayhap, for bitter reflection upon the uncertainty of human fame.

We have a *corps de ballet*, actors, actresses and singers, just arrived from Cadiz, per her Majesty's steamer Isabel la Catolica, on the 29th, and we are to have all our senses ravished this winter at the Tacon theatre, by the charms of person and grace of Terpsichore, in Miss Matilde Diez, actress and dancense, who is to be well sustained by artists in her line, established in fame by the enlightened public of the metropolis.

On the morning of the 30th a common occurrence—the execution of a Spaniard for murder—which was most bunglingly performed by a tyro taking his first lesson in legal killing, and the spectators groaned most piteously—not remembering that the assassin gave no time for God's grace and mercy, in attempting the life of a female, and killing the person who was endeavoring to restrain him from the commission of the crime. However, executions are disagreeable affairs, and the quicker done the better, without unnecessary torture.

The last bull-fight which I attended at the Belascoain, turned out to be a horse-fight, judging from the carcasses exhibited subsequent to the sport—counting twelve horses and four bulls. I have not much taste for this delicate amusement, and perhaps the want of proper cultivation disqualifies me from judging of the quality of the show; but from the bravos and plaudits it must have been A No. 1, and I believe it was declared by the *aficionados* the most recherche butchery of the season.

We have reports here disturbing the peace and quiet of our community, but whether real or of invention we have no means of judging. The health of Havana continues as usual at this season, but our troops and sailors have suffered much, and the public hospitals have been fully occupied with this class of the population; but the disease is now abating. The amusements for this day are very extensive in the city and vicinity, viz.:—Four balls, two bull-fights, one procession, and other religious demonstrations, pony feats with the horseman Miguelito, a rough-and-tumble wrestling affair between a bull and a man without weapons, and a grand display of artificial fireworks at a neighboring village. JUSTICIA.

HAVANA, Oct. 3, 1853.

The Cholera in the Interior—Great Loss to the Planters—Political Movements at Havana—The Slave Trade, and the Facts Concerning the Importation, &c., &c.

Having some small interests in the interior to look after, I have been enjoying a tramp in the country, by rails, steamboats and horse-power, and all I have gained has been an accumulation of red dust, so tenacious of my person that I find the usual scrub seems to bury it more perfectly in the pores; but that is one of the evils that travelled flesh is heir to, and I have touched all the shades of these miseries. I have been during my absence on many estates where cholera has done its work, and left for places where it was as unexpected as unwelcome. It has dotted the island in a most singular manner, overleaping whole districts, until safety began to fill the hope of the planter, when he would suddenly find his hospital occupied with cholera subjects, and death more than decimating his force. The disease is evidently diminishing, but the loss will be very serious to the sugar planter, and by some the estimates exceed fifteen thousand negroes that have been carried off, which I should think exaggerated.

I found no political excitement in the country, nor other trouble but the destroyer, which seemed to absorb all the attention. I remarked that very few of the whites who labor, and are as much exposed, almost, as the slaves, were attacked with cholera. There are very many who depend upon their personal labor in the field, herding cattle, &c., for their subsistence. They make their small crop of cane, and get a good compensating price for it on delivery at the nearest estate. Among none of these could I learn of fatal cases of cholera. Another thing I observed, also, of this class, that they had used no liquor of any description—occasionally a bottle of Catalan wine—the extent of their dissipation. Also, that with a fine two to six acre field of good tobacco, they are not eternally smoking. Since my return, I find our town in commotion, at least the best and controlling part of it, which I do not altogether comprehend, although I have the *entrée* of the mysteries of official action. There was a "junta" on the evening of the 30th ult., and if there was an acceptable proposition, it was to the effect to sack Gallicia and draw from thence fifty thousand men, arm and equip them as a defensive force for Cuba. This, carried out and perfected by good discipline and drill, would be quite sufficient, I should suppose, for the protection of Cuba, but it would somewhat augment the expenses.

While at Matanzas, where I remained but a day, I was informed that there had been desertions from the troops there; but as I never believe Spanish stories, Creole stories, or Yankee stories, of course I put no reliance upon this, confining myself entirely to what comes under my own observation or that of my agents or friends in business. As it has been denied in certain high places that a landing had been made of negroes from Africa, at a given point, in quadruplicate negatives, I have been to the neighborhood of the premises, and found precisely the confirmation of the official declaration that I anticipated—I saw the negroes—and the facts were admitted to one who wished to purchase, which was my character for the time. But I found the price high. I was treated with kindness in the neighborhood, under the influence of that which touches most nearly the heart of the present generation, which, if it could be worn in a bag with the money, would be a great physical convenience. My route has been diversified, for various reasons of comfort and necessity, of which I may hereafter have occasion to speak.

Please remember me to the friends of my last winter evenings in Paris, 1850, when I had the pleasure of social joys that come not often. I am informed they are in the city. You will know them from my past relations. I hear they will visit Havana before their return, and I count on the meeting, if I am not compelled to go to Mexico on some unfinished business, which I shall endeavor to defer. OBSERVER.

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New York Herald

9 October 1853, 1

TROUBLE WITH SPAIN EXPECTED.—It is generally expected among the diplomatists of Paris and London that the mission of Mr. Soulé to Spain will create some serious trouble, if it does not lead to war, between the United States and Spain, before the termination of his mission at Madrid. We have heard from reliable authority that Mr. Soulé, in passing through Paris, talked very freely in diplomatic circles of the object and purpose of his going to Spain, and intimated that he intended to inscribe his name on the history of his adopted country in such a way as would not be forgotten in a hurry. Some suppose that his peculiar talents and qualifications are very much like those of the famous Genet, who, during the first republican government of France, created such a stir in this country, and almost set France and the United States at loggerheads.

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New York Herald

10 October 1853, 1

Meeting of the Cubans.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE HON. D. M. BARRINGER, OUR LATE MINISTER TO SPAIN.

On Saturday evening the Cubans in this city met at No. 600 Broadway, for the purpose of taking into consideration the acts of the Hon. D. M. Barringer, late Minister of the United States at Madrid, in favor of the Cuban prisoners. Several hundred Cubans were present, and the proceedings were conducted with the greatest decorum. Don Ygnacio Belen Parez was called to the chair to organize the meeting, and Don Porfirio Valiente was elected President, and Don J. B. Luna, Secretary.

The PRESIDENT, on taking the chair, addressed the audience on the objects of the meeting in a brief but eloquent discourse, in Spanish, as follows:—

I return you, gentlemen, my most sincere thanks for the high distinction you have just done me in electing me to the presidency of this meeting, in which we come together to pay a tribute of gratitude contracted by the people who aspire to liberty. It is no more than a month and eight days since we met to satisfy this sentiment, though of a kind more sentimental and sublime, to the illustrious heroes victims of our cause; and to-day we come to fulfill another duty, worthy of exciting our most feeling gratitude. While, by the indomitable force of circumstances, we look for the fortunate day in which we must fly to the banners of Cuba, to annihilate our oppressors, and to plant the tree of our liberty—while we restrain the ardor of our desires, it belongs to the dignity of our sentiments to render the homage of our gratitude to those who are entitled to it by a generous conduct towards us. Among those is comprised Mr. D. M. Barringer, American Minister to the Court of Madrid, who has just fulfilled his mission and now returns to the bosom of his country. Whilst he was performing the duties of his mission there passed on our adored soil days eternally to be remembered—days of grief and of great importance to us all. What Cuban patriot does not cherish in his memory the apotheosis of the execution of Lopez as the pole star which guides through the darkness of the revolution to the conquest of liberty or of glory? (Applause.) Who does not recollect the sublime cries from Puerto Principe and from Trinidad, the heroic efforts of their sons, their illustrious death, and the great actions of Las Pozas and Trias? Whilst some, falling, elevated themselves to the temple of immortality, others only preserved their life to spend it in the Spanish *presidios*. To them hundreds of persons were led through motives of benevolence, and, from the first that arrived, Mr. Barringer was seen to dispense to them the most generous succor. Those who reached Vigo—Cubans and foreigners of different nations—applied to him, and, without lending any attention except to the voice of his American heart, he interfered from that time in their behalf, and procured the liberty of our compatriots, Montoro and Curbia. Those who had the fortune of being incorporated in the American Union were objects of his most diligent solicitude. The Americans who had gone to Cuba to expose their lives for our liberty obtained them in Spain, owing, in a great measure, to the reclamations and efforts of their Minister; and the other foreigners who had done so likewise, and who are all indebted to our deepest gratitude, owe it to the efforts of Mr. Barringer that their own representatives interceded for them—or, rather, with the Hungarians and Germans. He saved them by his own means, and enabled them to return to their country. And when e could not succeed so well with the Cubans, he recommended them to the Spanish cabinet and sought clemency for them. Never did he interpose the counsel of his sensitive heart to injure the destiny of our brothers. Such are the offices, hurriedly alluded to, performed by Mr. Barringer. To whom, gentlemen? To the defenders of our liberty, to those who, aiding the first efforts of our revolution, have suffered, and some of whom still suffer, the most atrocious martyrdom, for having cherished the holy fire of Cuban patriotism—for giving us lessons of which we know how to avail ourselves, and for demonstrating to the world that Cuba wishes to be free, and that she deserves to be so. Those services are entitled to the gratitude of us all; and the Cuban would have no heart who does not experience for them an impulse of gratitude. In our cause of liberty there is a solidarity of sentiments. The enemy of the Cuban is our enemy; and he who stretches a generous hand to our brethren fallen in the strife for our independence will be the object of our gratitude. Such a person is Mr. Barringer. Let us not see in him the creature of an administration inimical to us because he did not second the sentence of death which Mr. Fillmore launched against our compatriots. Let us not see in him the member of a section of those who are dividing the country, but the generous man, and more, the American heart, true to the people of the United States, guided by the inspiration of humanity, and by the spirit of protection to the cause of Cuban liberty. Let us recollect at this moment, that not only do we fulfill a duty to our country, but that we thus recompense the Americans who lent us their aid and who owe their liberty to Mr. Barringer. Americans they are all, and Americans are those who will still have to give us their powerful support. Let us show ourselves worthy of those favors. Let us be grateful for them in such a manner as we can; and let us—not by our honorable expatriation, which we sustain with all the honor and abnegation of patriotism, but by the ardor of our desires to conquer or die in Cuba—be the interpreter of the gratitude of our enslaved country.

Messrs. Betancourt, Sanchez and Thrasher were then named a committee to prepare a series of resolutions.

While the committee were out Don YGNACIO BELEN PEREZ addressed the meeting in Spanish. His discourse was received with much enthusiasm and applause. The Committee then offered the following resolutions, in English and Spanish:—

Resolved, That the exiled Cubans in all parts of the world, and their friends and compatriots in Cuba, have contemplated with the highest satisfaction and pleasure the dignified, humane, and noble course pursued by the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, in his arduous labors as Minister of the United States of America to Spain, and the efforts which he has so successfully made to alleviate the sufferings of our countrymen, prisoners in Spain and Africa, in consequence of their patriotic exertions in favor of Cuba.

Resolved, That the patriotic Cubans in exile recognize in the course of Mr. Barringer toward our unfortunate countrymen a true expression of the great heart of the American people in favor of the oppressed among the nations, and in the many acts of kindness which he has extended to our countrymen, the impulse of a truly American and noble nature.

Resolved, That we have also seen, with feelings of the greatest pleasure, the kindly and warm expressions of womanly sympathy which the lady of Mr. Barringer has extended to our unfortunate compatriots, and the noble efforts she has made in their behalf.

Resolved, That we tender to the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, and to his lady, in behalf of our country, the warmest expressions of gratitude for their humane, noble and generous sympathies and exertions in behalf of the unfortunate Cubans, and our earnest regret that our offering can only be the gratitude of warm hearts bedewed with the tears of exile.

Resolved, That Porfirio Valiente, J. Sanchez Yznaga, Alexo Yznaga, Juan B. de Luna, Francisco de P. Servano, be constituted a committee to present a copy of these resolutions, together with an appropriate address to the Hon. D. M. B. and lady, on their return to this country.

Mr. THRASHER then rose and addressed the meeting in Spanish. We are enabled to present to our readers the following exact translation of his remarks:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I rise to support the resolutions brought in by your committee, with all the ardor of a grateful heart, and with a perfect knowledge and conviction of the great services rendered by the subject of their encomiums to those of our compatriot prisoners in Spain and Africa, and I am glad to see so many of the sons of Cuba here present this evening, to render a tribute of justice to one so worthy of their highest regard. Perhaps no one here is more fully cognizant than I am of the many acts of kindness and wide embracing humanity that Mr. Barringer has extended, not only to his own countrymen, members of the late unfortunate Cuba expedition, but also to our brothers, and to the men of other nations who had no claim upon his kind offices. It was my lot to be for a time their companion in those Spanish prisons, and I have not only seen, but I have felt too, the joy which his cheering words have carried to almost hopeless bosoms, for the dungeon bound captive. His were no studied expressions of a fine sounding, but hollow charity—kind words from his lips were in every instance followed by those nobler deeds which ever mark the man. Almost the first sounds which saluted my ears, when I arrived a prisoner upon the shores of Spain, were grateful cheers to Daniel M. Barringer. As we entered the harbor of Vigo, I saw several large boats and launches, crowded with men, leaving two weather beaten ships lying there at anchor. Presently the rowers laid upon their oars, and there rose upon the air such rapid and deafening hurrahs, that my heart leaped for joy, for I knew that such sounds could only come from the lips and from the hearts of freemen. They were the American prisoners just liberated at the intercession of Mr. Barringer, and the very hills of old Galicia now reverberate with his praise. This was but a fitting prelude to the course which he continued to observe throughout the whole term of his official residence at Madrid. His friendly and sympathising letters brought happiness and hope to many a dungeon in Vigo, in Cadiz and in Africa; and his efficient intercession obtained the liberation of more than one captive, and carried joy to the hearts of more than one sad house. His charities were bounded by no limits of a narrow nationality. Not only American citizens, but French, Germans, Prussians, Hungarians and Cubans were equally the objects of his solicitude, and to his efforts do they owe their liberation and conveyance to this happy land. The garbled correspondence relative to the liberation of the American prisoners, published a year since by the Department of State at the call of Congress, does not do him justice. Studied extracts and omissions endeavor to give to other the credit of his deeds, while the communications which were passed by him in behalf of the Germans, Prussians, Hungarians and Cubans have never yet seen the light. I know that to his long continued, untiring and noble efforts do they all owe their liberty, and it is with a grateful heart that I add here my own personal acknowledgments for his friendly and successful exertions in my behalf at a time when a weak and timid government had abandoned me to the tender mercies of a Spanish court martial. But, Cubans, there are much higher reasons that entitle him to our gratitude. The deeds of which I have spoken commend him to every feeling heart; but there are others which specially bring him home to the inmost core of the Cuban bosom. Our brothers, who were in chains because of their efforts for our country's freedom, were not forgotten by him—men whom success would have crowned as patriots and heroes, failure had stamped as rebels, and cowardly public opinion had abandoned as unworthy of regard. They had no nationality to be aroused in their behalf; no government to urge mercy towards them: no country whose grateful plaudits should reward their advocate; and notwithstanding all this, did Mr. Barringer come nobly forward and endeavor to shield them by the interposition of his great influence as the representative of this mighty republic. He urged that they too should be liberated, and although his efforts did not obtain the result they merited, his conduct taught the Spanish government that one people at least, if not the whole civilized world, would not approvingly contemplate the practice of Iberian barbarities upon Cubans whose only crime was that they had loved their country, not wisely, but too well. Had it not been for this all-embracing humanity of Mr. Barringer, Heaven knows to what cruelties our brothers would have been subjected by their tyrants. I was a spectator of the joy and confidence which his course poured into many Cuban hearts that still beat within the dungeons of Africa. No one knows, no one can know, who has not been a captive, and hopeless within his prison, how great the balm, how great the relief which such noble sympathy brings to the heavy heart. By these acts he lightened the chains of our brothers and brought back to their future the bright rays of hope. Cubans, there is yet another to whom we owe a debt of gratitude—the partner of his joys—may they never have any sorrows to bear—the wife of his bosom. Mrs. Barringer, too, is entitled to our highest regard. Her noble and womanly sympathies were keenly alive to the sufferings of our compatriots, and her great and untiring exertions were constantly exercised in their behalf. Nobly did she fill the great and true mission of woman, as only an American wife and an American mother can fill it. Hope, charity and love, all seemed personified in her; and long, long, shall the bosoms of the daughters of Cuba swell with heartfelt gratitude to the wife of the American ambassador in Madrid. I am rejoiced at this occasion to bear faithful testimony to these noble deeds; and it is to me a pride to know that those who have done them are my countrymen—that they are Americans. I recognize in their conduct the great and holy impulses of the American heart, which ever sympathizes with the suffering and with the oppressed among the nations. It becomes us as Cubans to tender a public expression of acknowledgment to them for their exertions in behalf of the Americans and others who suffered for their sympathies for Cuba, and for their struggle to redeem her from her chains; and I know that I can safely and truly say that the Cuban heart will never forget those who have befriended her friends. It is to me, as I know it is also to all of you here present, a sorrow that we must offer this poor expression of our gratitude as exiles in a strange land; but not for this is it less pure or less fervent; and the feeling will ever remain living and deep within our bosoms while a Cuban heart shall beat. And when Cuba shall have vindicated her rights—when Cuba shall have driven the tyrant from her shores—when Cuba shall have clothed her sons in the purple of the sovereign people—when Cuba is free—be ours the task to renew the expression of Cuban gratitude to Daniel M. Barringer and his noble wife.

The resolutions were then adopted with enthusiasm.

The following resolution was then adopted:—

Resolved, That the President of the meeting appoint a committee to collect voluntary contributions from among the sons of Cuba in this country, in order to present to the Hon. D. M. Barringer and lady a sincere testimonial of our esteem and gratitude for their efforts in behalf of our brothers in misfortune, and that the committee appointed to present the resolutions passed at this meeting, shall also present to him this additional proof of our esteem.

The resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for "free Cuba."

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New York Herald

11 October 1853, 4

THOSE THREE AMERICAN PRISONERS AT HAVANA—ANOTHER JOB FOR SECRETARY MARCY.—On the eighteenth of July last we published the statement, dated July 8, of William F. Seeburn, William Atkins, and Harvey C. Parks, American sailors confined in prison at Havana, to "Gov. Marcy, Secretary of State, Washington," the substance of which was briefly as follows:

These three men shipped from New York in the bark Jasper, on what was represented to be a legitimate trading voyage to Sierra Leone, but, on nearing the coast of Africa, it was announced that the vessel had been sold. She was then ran down the coast, and, shipping a cargo of slaves, turned about, and finally succeeded in landing the said cargo safely on the south side of Cuba. But the ship, in her endeavors to hug the shore, was run aground, when to escape the British cruisers, perhaps, she was set on fire, and burned to the waters' edge, and the crew dispersed. These three men took to sea in a boat, expecting to be picked up in a day or two and brought home. But, on landing one day for supplies, they were seized and put on board the Spanish war schooner Habanero, brought up to Havana, and put in the Punta prison, where, according to our latest advices, they are still confined.

Now, the question arises, why has not Secretary Marcy made some inquiries into this case? Why were these men seized by the Cuban authorities? Why imprisoned? Why still detained? What are the charges against them? What are the proofs? These questions should have been promptly put upon information of the aforesaid facts. Our Premier could not have failed receiving this information from the published statement in the HERALD. But we learn that our Acting Consul has also attended to the matter, and that the prisoners are much disappointed that nothing in consequence has been done towards their release. Why not?—that's the question—why not?

We understand that one of these men is an Irishman, another a Scotchman, and another a native of the United States, but that they are all American citizens. This fact, *prima facie*, gives them the right to demand the interposition of the home government. But they were among the crew of a piratical ship, and were thus outlawed. Not so fast. They positively assert that they were deceived into service on board the Jasper by false pretences, and that on discovering her true character they asked to be discharged, but were compelled by force of deadly weapons to remain on duty down to the landing of the ship at the island of Cuba. These declarations entitle them, at all events, to a fair examination, before they are adjudged as outlaws. The fact that they are American citizens makes their government responsible for their protection against any unjust and unwarrantable punishments from the provincial officials of a foreign power. According to their own statement, these men do not owe their imprisonment to the fact that they were a portion of the crew of a slave-ship. The proof of that fact would probably have secured their prompt discharge, as having been in the service of the Queen Mother of Spain. They were doubtless picked up and imprisoned as American *fillibusteroes* in disguise; and if this be so they have a powerful claim to the immediate attentions of our Premier, because the suspicions of Spanish officials at Havana against American citizens, whether as passengers or as sailors, have been carried quite far enough, in all conscience.

We do hope, and trust, and pray, therefore, that Master Marcy will take up this case, and make a case of it, on account of the political capital that may be made out of it, if for no other purpose. It may be turned to good account in our November elections, against Collector Bronson and Company. Who knows? It may be turned over to compound interest for the campaign of 1856. Only think of that. As the Koszta document has secured the good will of all the Hungarians and Germans, Kossuth and Finkel included, so may the release of these prisoners in the Punta Castle at Havana operate in securing the friendship of the Scotch and the Irish. And what more would be required to make our Premier invincible at the next Baltimore Convention? Nothing. Let him, then, at once take up the cudgels in behalf of those three American prisoners in the Punta. It is not necessary in the beginning to inquire whether they are or are not members of the church in good standing, and regular attendants at "the stated preaching of the gospel." Their religion and their antecedents could be inquired into afterwards. The first object, if possible, should be save the poor fellows alive. After that our Premier may attend to any patching which their breeches or their morals may require.

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New York Herald

12 October 1853, 4

The Mission to France—How will Hon. John Y. Mason do?

It is at length officially announced that Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, is appointed Minister to France. We have had a dreadful time in arriving at the solution of this problem. For long months, running through the hot spasms of June and July, and the terrible ordeal of the dogdays, the Washington newsmongers and the politicians have harassed and worried the country with their fears, and doubts, and hopes, and conjectures, concerning this mission to France; but all to no purpose. They began, early in the spring, with Mr. Dix; then successively Marcy, Cushing, Wise of Virginia, Cobb of Georgia, and others were tried; but each in his turn was dropped, for Dix, after all, was to be the man. Then it was suddenly discovered that there had been a sharp correspondence between Mr. Dix and the President on the subject, resulting in positive information to Mr. Dix that he would not answer. And, finally, the long agony is ended in the appointment of a man overlooked in all the estimates of the newsmongers and the politicians, being no less a personage than the Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia.

Now, the first questions that arise are—who is this John Y. Mason?—what is he?—what has he done?—what can he do?—what are his antecedents, his capabilities, his experience, his recommendations for this mission to France at this crisis? It is manifest that we have reached a crisis, and a great crisis, in our relations with the Old World; and that henceforth our diplomatic business with France, as the arbiter of peace or war in Europe, must necessarily be of the highest importance; and still more important in reference to the balance of power upon our own continent.

It is well understood, even at Washington, that the existing relations between England and France are of the most pacific character; it is believed in the best informed political circles of Paris and London that a secret alliance in regard to American affairs, under the advice of Lord Palmerston, has been entered into between Louis Napoleon and the British government. In this arrangement it is believed that Louis Napoleon has secured the full consent of England to the re-establishment of the imperial dynasty, in consideration for his co-operation in the anti-slavery, anti-republican policy of England in North and Central America and the West India Islands.

The policy of England is to distract and divide these United States upon the slavery question. Otherwise their march to the commercial and maritime supremacy of the seas is inevitable, and their ultimate position as the overshadowing and controlling power in the earth is "manifest destiny." But if the North and the South can be divided upon the slavery trouble into two or three separate confederacies, England instantly regains her ascendancy, and republican institutions fall into anarchy, to the permanent advantage of those despotic European systems which claim the rights of oppression "by the grace of God." The policy of England, then, towards us, hinges upon the slavery question; and the interests of Louis Napoleon and his dynasty, so far, have made him in this deep-laid policy the ally of Lord Palmerston. Hence the overtures for that tripartite treaty concerning the island of Cuba; hence the interest betrayed by France concerning Mexico and Hayti, and the appointment of Mr. Soulé, a "manifest destiny" man, as our Minister to Spain. The reception of Mrs. Beecher Stowe in England, and the crocodile tears of Stafford House for poor old Uncle Tom, have a deeper signification than mere abolition philanthropy. We may detect the true meaning of these manifestations in the late movements of British emisaries in Cuba, contemplating the substitution in that island of the Jamaica apprenticeship scheme for the present Spanish system of slavery. The success of that movement would shut the door of Cuba against us more effectually than the combined armies and navies of all Europe. But as it is also the policy of the Napoleon dynasty to check the further expansion of our country and the progress of our institutions by a balance of power in the Gulf of Mexico, we may rely upon it that, as far as his co-operation may be required to shut us out of Cuba, Louis Napoleon will act with England against us, against the South, and against the further extension of our Southern system of slavery.

Hence, then, we repeat the importance of this mission to France, and the paramount duty on the part of our administration of detailing to St. Cloud, the centre of European diplomacy, a man competent to appreciate and circumvent the ulterior designs of England and France against this dangerous republic through our Southern institution of slavery. And here our unanswered questions recur. Who is Mr. Mason?—what was he?—what are his recommendations and capabilities for this important mission to France, at this great crisis in the contest between monarchical and republican institutions? After this long delay in hitting upon our man—after all those six months of troubles, anxieties and motley embarrassments—have we hit upon the right man at last, or have we only secured a man that will do in plain sailing, trusting to luck for all difficult contingencies?

Let us see. Mr. Mason, we believe, has been a member of Congress, a local judge in Virginia, was for a time Captain Tyler's Attorney General, and afterwards, to the end of his term, Captain Tyler's Secretary of the Navy. He was also Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Navy for the latter part of his term. In all these positions Mr. Mason acquitted himself, without much distinction, it is true, but without reproach, after the good old jog-trot-stage-coach fashion of four miles an hour. He was never a fast man. "Slow and sure" has always been his motto, excepting, perhaps, in the matter of those ocean mail steamship contracts, for which we are largely indebted to Mr. Mason. He is an amiable man, fat fair, and upwards of forty, a laughing philosopher, and a good clever fellow. He is a gentleman of the old Virginia school, and a scholar in the dead language, though ignorant of the living except his own. Of the French, we apprehend, he knows as much as of the Spanish, and of both much less than of the ancient Greek and Virgil's Georgics. Mr. Mason, we further believe, is a pious man—a great recommendation for Paris—and a moderate temperance man, though not an advocate of the Maine Liquor Law, for that law is not among the Virginia resolutions of '98 and '99. In a word, we fear that George Sanders would pronounce him to be a good clever old fogy, fully equal to the duties of a diplomatic dinner, but too slow for the imperative demands of Young America in the solid work of practical negotiations.

Such is our new minister to France. Will he do? He owes his appointment, perhaps, more to the fact that he has no violent enemies in his party than to any special qualifications for European diplomacy. Lucky, lucky John Tyler! While the immortal Botts and the great whig party are scattered to the four winds of Heaven, Captain Tyler still figures in the councils of the nation at home and abroad. And who knows but that Mr. Mason may agreeably disappoint us all. He may soon, at Paris, learn the language and the science of diplomacy together. We must submit, at all events, to the pressure of party necessities, and trust in Providence. It is, perhaps, of greater moment to consult the balances of power among the Virginia democracy than the European balance of power on the American continent. We must take things as they come. Rome was not built in a day.

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New York Herald
12 October 1853, 4

THE CABINET AND ITS TROUBLES.—The public for some days past have been looking with a great deal of anxiety for Collector Bronson's reply to a recent extraordinary circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, and also for the reply of Mr. Lester, the London *Times* correspondent, to a most awful attack which has been recently made by the cabinet organs to destroy his character and reputation, both in Europe and America. Mr. Bronson is now very much engaged with his public duties, and it may be some days before he will be able to prepare his reply in that effective manner which the grovelling dispatch of the Secretary of the Treasury justly demands. The London *Times* correspondent may also withhold his very interesting reply until such time as he can prepare his materials, collect his curious and interesting correspondence with Messrs. Cushing and Marcy, the two cabinet ministers, arrange them according to dates, show them up according to the philosophical demands of retribution; and then be prepared to publish them to a wondering and astonished world.

In the meantime, we understand that some singular and remarkable negotiations have just been opened, or attempted to be opened, with the London *Times* correspondent in this city, under the authority and with the advisement of the two principal members in the Cabinet—Messrs. Marcy and Cushing. It was currently reported around Union square yesterday, that the distinguished Cuban filibuster, John L. O'Sullivan, has been appointed local diplomatic agent for the metropolis of New York, on the part of Messrs. Cushing and Marcy, and directed to open a highly important negotiation between them and the London *Times* correspondent, on terms of mutual reciprocity, good will, respect, and regard for each others principles and practices.

This negotiation has been conducted in somewhat the same form and mode in which Count Nesselrode has been conducting in Europe, for the Emperor of Russia, his negotiations with the rest of the Powers in that part of the world touching the destiny of the Turkish empire. Mr. O'Sullivan has been intrusted with a circular despatch of important magnitude, prepared by Mr. Cushing, a member of the Cabinet, and concurred in by Mr. Marcy, another member of the same cabinet, which he has taken to Mr. Lester, the London *Times* correspondent, and read with great [illegible] reluctness and attention, towards the settlement of the differences between them.

This circular despatch from the Cabinet Ministers to the London *Times* correspondent, contains four pages of plain and legible manuscript, in the hand writing of Mr. Cushing, and concurred in by Mr. Marcy. It proposes a settlement of the difficulty between the Cabinet and the London *Times* correspondent on certain terms and principles, which are not yet sufficiently understood, but may have reference to the distribution of the offices [illegible] remain in the hands of the ministers [illegible] Washington. In the event of difficulties in the negotiation, Cushing, it seems, stipulates, at least in the general wreck of the Cabinet, that he, as a private individual—a simple minded literary man—a modest gentleman, whose head of hair is so beautifully cut—should be saved from that wreck, and protected from the general dissolution of the whole concern. What the success of this negotiation is with which Mr. Mr. O'Sullivan has been charged, time will probably reveal; but it seems that the subject is becoming of great interest and importance at Washington—for it is not long ago that Mr. G. M. Sanders had been engaged in a somewhat similar negotiation for the same purpose; but on account of his departure for London, to occupy the post of Consul in that metropolis, the further prosecution of the business has been withdrawn from Sanders' hands, and placed in the more reliable hands, in their estimation, of the distinguished filibuster, Mr. John L. O'Sullivan.

But this negotiation will not satisfy us or the public. Mr. Lester owes it to himself, his name, his reputation, his family and his children, to come forth and defend his character from the atrocious and vindictive assaults of the Cabinet organ at Washington, or to abandon forever the social walks of life, and shut himself up in some dark and obscure corner for the rest of his existence. We believe that he has been slandered and libelled such as no man has been for the last thirty years in this country, by the organs of the Cabinet at Washington and New York. We believe that he is capable of defending himself, and that a full revelation of his connection with Cushing and Marcy, from first to last, will drive them from the Cabinet at Washington, with shame and disgrace equal to that of Mr. Guthrie, by his shameful and abominable missive to Mr. Bronson. Mr. Lester must defend his name and reputation; he has the weapons in his own hands, and the public demand that he should show up this Cabinet and its intrigues in a true and proper light to an indignant people and its misled but amiable chief magistrate, Franklin Pierce.

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Personal Intelligence.

The following names were registered among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan:—Ex-President John Tyler, of Virginia; Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires to Rome; General O'Leary, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the republic of New Granada; Hon. D. D. Page, St. Louis; S. O'Leary, Royal Navy; Capt. L. S. Jones, U. S. A.; E. J. Handy, U. S. N.; D. J. Moses, U. S. A.; Hon H. H. Henry, Vermont.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Massachusetts, Hon. William H. Seward, of New York, Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, and Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, have written letters accepting the invitation to be present at the National Horse Exhibition, which takes place on the 19th inst., in Springfield, Mass.

K. De Freivler, Charleston, S. C.; J. Wilkinson, U. S. N.; C. H. Fitchett, West Point; P. G. Stoney, J. B. Gaston, South Carolina; C. W. Geddes, U. S. N.; J. Spaulding, N. H.; P. F. Azermons, U. S. N.; R. D. Trevileo, J. E. Garston, L. C.; C. W. Geddes, Washington; H. W. Halliard, N. C.; J. Wilkinson, U. S. N., arrived at the Prescott House yesterday.

General Granger, Canandagua; J. Gilmore, Conn., arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

Ex-Governor Thomas, Maryland; D. J. Campbell, Springfield, Illinois; M. A. Chapin, Geo. Beach, Jr., Hartford, Ct.; Col. John Bliss, Buffalo; Dr. A. Jackson, Dr. Russell, Ala.; H. R. Gamball, St. Louis; Frank Lodge, Georgetown, D. C., arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

ARRIVALS.

From Charleston, in the steamship Marion—C K Middleton, Mr Randall and lady, J S Braley, Dr S Fisher and son, Mrs J Legare and servant, R De Treville, N B Hill, lady and two children, Master Hill, Miss Hill, B Gaston, R Holmes, J H Chess, C H Hanslep, N Strong, T T Cornell, J Garcia, and 15 in steerage.

DEPARTURES.

For Havana, in the steamer Isabel—Miss J J Murdock, J W Harrison, lady, two children and nurse, Edw Turk, L Vianna, Joaquin Polledo, Biart de Beauregard, Albert F Bennett, Julia Faxil, James Robb, E K Dodd and lady, Louis Wyman, A Mila de la Roca, Ramon Diaz, Mr De Hoque, Capt Montes, H Schlossberger, Theo Dodd, Mr Darcourd, Jas Hill, Mr Jung, Capt Emmonds, R G Trellers, Robt Mora, X Ximeno and lady, L Barcannela, Jayme Rivas and lady, Henry Beeman, C R Woolson, Miss A Ximeno, Miss L Ximeno, L P Rice, J Miller, M A Chaple and lady, J Paul, Jose Hernandez, Pedro Hernandez, B Parker, C F Parker, M Chaple, Geo A Bailey, M Cayro, Wm T Reed, Jose T Tejidor, A P Wormell, Carlos Tejidor, M Wilmerth, S M Myers, Geo L Priest, E M Aulet, L J Patton, P A Gourland, Mr Hughes, Wm Bussing, Mr Harness, Mr Raphael Valeirs, Benj Domingo, Jas Brigut and lady, E Evans, and eight in the steerage.

In the steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk—F C Dade, Rev A Fisher, Henry Thompson, Aug Griffith, M C Daughtrey, Jr., John Cobb, Daniel Norrell, Joseph Dobson, T Smyth, S C Baker, Miss James, Miss E C Young, Mrs A James and daughter, W E Wilcox, J N Fisk and lady, Wm James, H Hugetroff, W P Kiney, B W Knowles and lady, Mrs J Everett, Mrs Hardie, Miss C Granberry, Miss S Muller, M Gilliam and lady, Miss Mary McGregor, Mrs Williams, Ebenezer McGregor and lady, J W Shankford, lady and two children, Mrs Magoon, two children and servant, Captain Wilson and lady, Mrs Marcus and child, Mr Totten, Dr Watts, Mrs Totten and two children, Rev J Stockbridge, U S N, Wm W Carraway, Rev Dr Carmichael, Richard M Everett, James F Ford, J S Mickle, S W Moore and lady, O L Dodd, E Olive, C Wyllenle and lady, E Brace, E M Brown, F O Young, Mrs Hutton, D C Jones, R L Patterson—and 30 in the steerage.

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Personal Intelligence.

Secretary Dobbin, Washington; Captain Magruder, U. S. N.; Professor J. Lawrence Smith, Kentucky; Charles Jas. Lanman, Norwich, Ct.; and Colonel David Hamilton, Albany, arrived last night at the Astor House.

Judge Lyons, Ia.; Horatio King, Washington; Hon. A. H. Williams, Portland; B. Sledman, Cleveland; Judge Ballard, Quebec; Major Russell, Marines; and A. White, Ky., arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

Rev. Edward W. Peet, Rahway; S. Higginson, Boston; Dr. Rand, Philadelphia; Hon. Mr. Fosdick, Savannah; Captain Whittle, U. S. N., and J. Wilkinson, do., arrived yesterday at the Prescott House.

Hon. Edmund Burke, New Hampshire; Hon. Alfred Kelley, Ohio; Hon. John A. Collier, Binghamton; Attorney General Chatfield, Albany; Hon. James B. Bowlin, St. Louis; W. W. Corcoran, Esq., Washington; J. R. Curtis, Esq., San Francisco, arrived in the city yesterday, and are at the Metropolitan.

ARRIVALS.

From New Orleans, in steamship Star of the South—Mrs C B Fearing, infant and servant, Mrs Marshall, three children and servant, Mrs J Stafford, Mrs S A Maguiatteau, Mr E Wilson, Capt Geo Ulrich, Mr Maraske.

DEPARTURES.

In the steamship Crescent City, for Havana—Capt William Dyer, Mrs A Brooks, D Worrall, Mr H C Hall, W Worthing, lady and child, Geo Brewer and lady, Capt Storin, lady and 3 infants, W Davis, C C Wayland, Eliza Hammond, P B O'Brien, H R Swasey, Mr John Gale, John M Scott, W McKittrick, B B Christman, C J Duygan, Miss M C Clarke, S A Kingsland and 3 children, Mrs Jackson, Mrs Shaw, Mr and Mrs Jones, child and servant, Miss Mary J Parish and servant, F A Wood, Charles Cotherby, J F Ulfebury, Mrs J W Lopez, Mrs B M Barby, Dr Holmer, Joseph Valloret, D M Hildreth and family, Cap Thos Ager, Miss J Stuart, Mrs Roberts, Mrs M Taylor, Mrs Gleason, Mrs Joseph de la Vega, Miss E Franklin and sisters, two cousins of Miss Gleason, Mrs Kernan, J Edo Ayala and lady, B Carrick, Julian del C Vega, E Mortano and lady, J B Elisal, J Groet, O Vetter, Charles Quayle, B Teon, Mary Farrall, Emanuel Gret and lady, Mr Schiller, Mr Wood, D R Delogny, Leonard Cotton, Mrs Carter, J Jasper, David Burns, James Truman, Saml Lippincott, Thomas Pyer, J Duerschen, two daughters, P Dupuch, W Savage, S W Lopez, John Wallace, John Peterson, James Jack, Christopher Moyer, Herman W Mortens, Edward Clickner, S Ernest, W Mird, T Augusto Desire, B Murtiney, F C Figo, Thomas Green, Mary Riley, Joseph Rourd, W Farley and wife, Mary Sagger, W Baker, J W Hays, J Adams, C A McAdle, J Mccolm, James E Thurston and son, J P Sherman, F Gongoles, Ellen McCluskey, Mary Delaney, W Fletcher, J P Maguire, G Russell, B F Murphy, J H Hoggins, John McDougall, L Turner, Jacob Kaiser, Henry Thompson, Paul Geminavi and brother, Vincent Narove, Austin Devise, Parine Cohn and four children, S S Loyd, J H Gill, James Lemon, L Stinson, Antonio Pasari, E Murphy, John B Whiddon, John Rice, P McCall, H Delbridge, J Fernando, D Genastus, Mrs Haislet and two children, Francis Mitchell, J Mulloy, John Burns, G R Helehes, J D Laughlin, B Eastman, Charles Hermane, W C Darius, Mrs Davies, G Eastman, Samuel Williams, Charles Brown, James Eastman, Mathew Brown, Edward Davis, and several in the steerage—total 187.

In steamship Southerner, for Charleston—Mr Smart and lady, Mr D Rochers, lady and infant; Mrs Hayes, infant and friend; Jas W Osborn, Mr Hayes, G B Cuthbert, W J McGill, Dr B H Read, W H Manigault, H Elliott, L Badnal, P Farrar, Miss S Swallow, T E Shannon, C A Sheldon, J P Alston, John Springs and lady, Rev N A F Dixon and lady, Rev C D Eldridge and lady, Mrs Bryan, Miss Pritchard, Miss McCarter, G Bart, L Bowie, A J Gould, J H Wideman, J W McAlpine, H Wilson, G W Robinson, H Tobey, R B Lawton, E Tangell, Mrs S A Read, T B De Forrest, G L Raymond, Mrs Lowrie, Miss Fenn, L P Caldwell, Mr Fisher, Rev J R Campbell, lady, two children, infant and servant; J E Manning and lady, W S Carr, H Robinson, W Keenan, R F Lamb, Mrs A Spicer and party, David Clark, Geo C Green, Otto Lampkin, Jas Riley, Wm Rooney, A Brady, M Johnson, Jos Schmidt, D Godfrey, P Darrigan, Giovanni Boitaro and son, Thos Nary, C Campbell, F Campbell, H Campbell, and thirty-nine in the steerage.

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13 October 1853, 4

The Struggle of the Spoils Cabinet—Another Circular—General Davis in the Field.

Another Cabinet edict has been issued concerning the present distressing tribulations of the New York democracy. It emanates from the War Office. General Davis is in the field. His letter, it appears, was originally intended to be private; but, in order to define his position in the premises, (which is a very important thing,) he has consented to make this precious document a public legacy. And here it is:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Oct. 6, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR—I have not seen the publication in the HERALD, to which you refer, and which, if seen, would not have received any notice from me, had it not been dignified by the attention of some one whose good opinion I regard.

Thanking you for your kind interest and confidence in me, I reply that you have not, in this instance, mistaken my position. Whatever may have been the language employed, the statement that I had endorsed Preston King and John Van Buren is false, and, I will add, would have been absurd if I had presumed to do so. I served with the first named gentleman in Congress, and upon the slavery question we were the antipodes of each other. Of his subsequent course and present position I am not informed.

The second named gentleman is known to me personally only by private intercourse; his position, as shown by the publications of the day, has been very objectionable to me, but now it is in accordance with the general amnesty declared in the Baltimore convention and ratified by the Presidential canvass of 1852. I received the proposition to unite on the platform declared by the democratic party in general convention, as a settlement of past feuds, and have been ready to co-operate with all who, adhering faithfully to the principles and policy then declared, are willing to go with me in the onward march of democracy.

It would have been hollow and dishonorable to have allied with men upon that basis, and when the campaign was over have summoned them to answer for their "bygone" opinions. So far was this from any purpose or policy of mine, that I had forgotten, if indeed I ever knew, the contents of speeches and letters which have recently been brought to light, and present men in whom I have entire confidence, as having been, a very few years ago, the advocates of free soilism.

Notwithstanding the significant mark of confidence given to Mr. Dickinson when he was offered the best financial and political appointment in the State of New York, I have not and will not approve the anti-slavery speeches he made in 1847 and 1849. And although Judge Bronson holds the high post which Governor Dickinson declined, I trust I shall not be numbered among those who subscribed to his letter of July 15, 1848, to the meeting to ratify the nomination of Martin Van Buren, and contribute to the extension of free soil. I am willing in these, as in other cases, to drop the inquiry into by-gone opinions and associations, to adhere to the compact of 1852, to oppose disorganization, to resist agitation, and to promote the harmony of the democratic party, as the best means of securing peace among the States and perpetuity to the Union. Now, this is not to approve objectionable antecedents—not to endorse the opinions at war with my creed, but to act as those who believe the union of the democracy to have been sincerely, honestly, and substantially made for public, and not personal, ends.

Holding, as I do, that party organization is a necessary means to insure success to principles on which parties are formed, I cannot but lament the division which has, without recent cause, opened the old wounds in our party of New York.

I do not assume to mingle, still less to judge, in this family quarrel, but will abide the course of rapidly transpiring events, and hope that the true democracy may crush any disintegrating faction which goes into coalition with the whigs.

Very truly, your friend,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

It will be observed that in the matter of style there is a striking contrast between the late rescript of Guthrie and this pronunciamento of Gen. Davis. The one is coarse, brutal and disgusting, while the other is gentlemanly, polished and refined. The one is the edict of a barbarian—the other is the explanation of a man of society and good breeding. But while Guthrie approaches his object face to face, Davis does it by the circumlocution of a private communication, which, he would have us believe, was not originally intended for the public eye. While, therefore, we denounce the vulgarity of Guthrie, we must say that he has at least the merit of flat-footed directness; and while we commend the more agreeable politeness of Davis, we must repudiate the trick of a private mark for his official proclamation. In another point, however, he rises above the grovelling instincts of his colleague, and that is, upon the great issue of principles. Secretary Davis makes out his case apparently to his own satisfaction, as an argument upon principles, and upon the amnesty of the Baltimore platform; but when reduced, by the crucible to its real elements, this smooth and plausible letter becomes the veriest dross of a miserable coalition for the public plunder.

General Davis says that while he is willing to fraternize with all factions of the party embraced in the Baltimore amnesty of 1852, he cannot approve the anti-slavery speeches of Dickinson, of 1847 and 1849, nor the freesoil letter of Collector Bronson, of July 15, 1848. But he is willing to let all that pass under the general amnesty, in which he himself is included, which is quite natural and consistent in General Davis; but it brings us to the direct issue against him—against Guthrie—against the Baltimore amnesty, and all concerned.

The ground we take is this—that the freesoil Buffalo party of 1848, and the Southern secession party of 1850-'51, were alike inimical and dangerous to the Union; their principles, though as widely separated as the poles, were alike seditious and treasonable; for the success of either the Buffalo platform or the Southern secessionist policy, contemplated nothing short of a dissolution of the Union. We do not approve, nor can we excuse, the free soil sentiments referred of Messrs. Dickinson and Bronson. They betray too much of the weakness of temporizing politicians for our purpose. But there is a mighty difference between the original free soilism of Dickinson and Bronson, *vis-a-vis* with the rampant abolitionism of the builders of the Buffalo platform. Brought to this test, John Van Buren and his associates rank with William H. Seward, John P. Hale, Joshua R. Giddings and company. Dickinson and such men, when the issue was practically presented between the compromises of the Constitution and the Union on the one side, and the Buffalo platform, or successionism on the other, promptly ranged themselves with Clay, Webster and Cass, for the constitution, its compromises, and the Union. Sustained, too, by those powerful Union instincts which characterize the great mass of the American people, they vanquished the free soil and abolition disunionists of the North and the fire-eating secessionists of the South, in that schedule of healing measure known as the Compromise acts of 1850. And here we come to the real issues of the late Presidential campaign and the Baltimore Democratic Convention.

The Secretary of War seems to believe that the President owes his election to the Baltimore convention, and that his policy must be squared to the "general amnesty" of factions there virtually agreed upon. No such thing. The Baltimore Convention was nothing more nor less than a Convention of conspirators wrangling for the spoil. It was a coalition of office-mongers acting upon false pretences, as was the Whig Convention a week afterwards. Very few of the democratic delegates went to Baltimore with the intention of nominating General Pierce. But the factions were overruled by their necessities, for a new and untrammelled man was the only medium for ending the squabble upon the old ones. Such was the "general amnesty" at Baltimore.

And what was the true feeling of the country in the campaign which followed, and what the controlling sentiment of the people? It was the integrity of the Union. A love for the Union, and the compromises of the Constitution was the all-pervading spirit which animated the canvass and decided the election. It rose above all coalitions for the spoils, all treasonable factions—North or South—all calculations of Baltimore spoilsmen and mousing politicians; for there is a sentiment of nationality in the great heart of the American people, fresh and pure as the springs of Helicon, of which your trading politicians never drink. The fact is, that General Pierce, from the Union principles with which he was so strongly identified, received a more effective support from the Union whigs of the North than from any converts of the school of Van Buren. The dying speeches of Clay and Webster did more to elect General Pierce than the paltry coalition of spoilsmen from Baltimore. The last speech of the great Carolinian did more to awaken the true national spirit of the North towards the South, than all the spoilsmen of the country put together. The independent press of the country, in bringing out the popular verdict upon the broad distinctions between union and disunion, had more to do with the election of General Pierce than all the spoilsmen driven to his nomination from sheer necessity. These comprehensive facts in the great campaign of '52 may not be understood by the Van Burens, the Guthries and Davises, but they cannot be controverted.

Such is the true interpretation of the late Presidential election. It has been the misfortune of General Pierce to misapply it. It has been his misfortune to erect his administration upon the "amnesty" of the factions at Baltimore, instead of planting himself upon the verdict of the nation. Hence he has fallen into the hands of bad advisers, coalitionists, and discordant factionists, harmonizing only upon the spoils. Hence this rupture in New York at the prospect of a general and speedy dislocation or fracture of every bone in the body of the democratic party. Hence the degradation of the Cabinet in descending from their legitimate duties to this pitiful custom-house squabble over the public plunder. Hence the ridiculous and suicidal manifestoes upon this contemptible subject of custom-house pap, issued from the Treasury and the War Departments.

Yet General Pierce may retrieve himself and the fortunes of his administration. He has not gone so far that he cannot retrace his steps. Let him abandon the destructive policy of reconciling the discordant factionists of free soil and secessionism. Let him disperse these foul birds of prey, which only stick together while the flavor of the spoils is in their nostrils. We care nothing for Dickinson, Bronson, or O'Conor; but we have some solicitude for an administration elected upon such glorious issues, and capable of such splendid results as that of Gen. Pierce. But he can achieve nothing until this spoils-system of his coalition Cabinet is put down, and superseded by a higher, broader, and nobler policy—till these futile attempts of mix-

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ing oil and water are abandoned—till the Union sentiment of the country is vindicated by the living practice of the government—till the administration in all its parts, is homogeneous, consistent, and national. But when it shall cease to rest upon an "amnesty" between abolition and secession—when it shall be planted firmly upon the principles and the partizans of the Constitution and the Union, it will stand upon a rock; and will be all-powerful upon that platform, to crush into silence the treasonable factions which it cannot quiet by the public plunder.

There is no peace upon the slavery question. We have but an armistice. Upon the first pretext the war upon the South will be renewed, when the Southern secessionists and Northern free soilers will spring again into active life. Where then will be the administration organized upon such treacherous elements? It will sink, with the Baltimore "amnesty," in confusion and disguise. The only way of safety to Gen. Pierce is to fortify himself upon the Union principles to which, and the Union men to whom, he owes his election. This is the high road to success. His other course is to pursue the policy marked out in the Custom House manifestoes of Guthrie and Davis. This is the broad road to ruin.

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PARIS GOSSIP.

PARIS, Sept. 22, 1853.

The following Americans are now sojourning in Paris:—

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

D. W. Barringer, late U. S. Minister to Madrid.
Mr. D. G. Mitchell.
H. P. D. Vroom and suite, U. S. Minister to Prussia.
Mr. August Belmont, U. S. Charge to the Hague.
Capt. Folsom, U. S. Army.
Capt. Lines, U. S. M. steamer Humboldt.
H. Gourdin, Charleston.
A. Salzman, New York.
W. F. Dodd, Boston.
J. G. Hovey, "
W. E. Johnson, M. D., Ohio.
B. L. Ball, M. D., Boston
P. P. Maring, Savannah, Ga.
G. W. Nesmith, New York.
C. J. Eastman, "
G. McDermont, M. D., Dayton, O.
H. McCall and fam., N. York.
W. McGantry, "
W. Whitlock and fam., "
G. W. Stevens, Va.
J. J. Davis, lady and son, New York.
H. C. Morgan, Flemingsburg, Ky.
V. B. Monvillion, N. Orleans.
H. L. Fassit, Philadelphia.
E. S. Haines, Cincinnati.
C. H. Kilgour, "
Thomas White, Petersburg, Va.
L. H. Simpson, New York.
Elias L. Simpson, "
R. B. Scott, New Orleans.
R. H. Bayard.
T. J. Glover, New York.
F. G. Young, "
A. Leggett, "
L. Bach, "
Philip Livingston, U. S. M. steamer Humboldt.
J. A. Lockwood, U. S. Navy.
John A. Bell and lady, New York.
C. H. Wolf, Pittsburg,
Wm. Miller, Philadelphia.
R. Clayton and family, Cincinnati.
J. H. Billings and lady, St. Louis
J. T. Woodward, Cincinnati.
W. B. Haseltine, Philad'a.
Wm. W. Leman and family, Charleston.
Danl. D. Howard, New York.
J. B. Hull, U. S. Navy.
Sidney E. Morse, New York.
C. S. Boker, Jr., Philad'a.
Major Kearney, New York.
J. J. Jacobson, "
Dr. W. E. Vermilye, "
S. E. Burrell, "
Lieut. Washington, U. S. Navy.
A. Bartlett and family, U. S. Navy.
J. S. Joseph, San Francisco.
T. W. Burnett, New York.
J. J. Peters, New Orleans.
B. F. Peters, "
C. M. Wadsworth, New York.
John Jay White, "
E. Gage, Mobile, Ala.

B. H. R.

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New York Herald

15 October 1853,4

Affairs in Cuba—A Slight Correction.

A very interesting and important article on the present position of the island of Cuba, *apropos*, of the slave trade, and other matters, appeared in our editorial columns last Saturday. The information on which that article was based was chiefly derived from the statements of Mr. Wm. Sydney Smith, who had but just recently arrived from the island, *en route* to England. One paragraph, alluding to the revolutionary sentiment of the creoles, was disclaimed by Mr. Smith as not emanating from him; and we find in the Spanish organ of this city—*La Cronica*—a statement published at the instance of Mr. Smith, to the effect that he did not authorize us to put forward such a view, and that in itself it is not the fact. We readily make the *amende* to Mr. Smith for having inconsiderately interwoven into the article facts derived from other reliable sources; but, in doing so, we can only reiterate with greater force the assertion that all classes and conditions of the creoles—of all ages and sexes—are inveterately opposed to the Spanish domination, and only watch the opportunity of carrying their revolutionary sentiments into practical effect.

But the prospects of war with Mexico stand not upon the mere foundation of probability and analogical reasoning. There are better data for our assertions. We have received intelligence that several informal consultations of the Cabinet have been recently held in Washington, in which the subject of war was mooted; and it is generally believed among the members, that in the course of a few months they will be able—availing themselves of the peculiar sensibilities and ambition of Santa Anna—to bring about some collision between the Mexican and American troops and citizens on the frontiers, which would eventuate in a general war between the two countries. The last was managed in a somewhat similar way. It came on suddenly and unexpectedly—as if, indeed, by pure accident—and was not the result of a formal declaration of war by the Congress of the United States. Some petty border hostilities broke out between the Mexicans and Americans; arms were had recourse to to repel and punish the invaders; war was thus commenced and Congress had simply to recognise it, and vote the necessary supplies to carry it out. The Mesilla Valley, in the present day, may be easily made to effect the same end. All that is necessary to renew hostilities, is to occupy the disputed territory with American soldiers; the Mexicans will certainly resist and attempt to expel them, and then Congress will find itself coerced either to legitimize the act of war, and grant funds to maintain it, or else to disgrace itself in the eyes of the country.

There are other reasons which lend more force and probability to this belief of the designs of the Cabinet. The natural talents of the government seem to be utterly incapable of devising means to manage the surplus revenue. But with the Mexican war this could be easily done. They could then find vent for that and a great deal more. And the employment of thirty or forty millions of dollars in this way would furnish splendid opportunities for every single member of the administration to gorge himself, and make his fortune. Then, too, as we said at first, the war would divert public attention from the abominable spoils system of the administration, and from the utter neglect they have shown to the other foreign affairs of the country. Is there not, therefore, a high great degree of likelihood in the intelligence we have received? and does not this scheme seem to offer an excellent resource for the Cabinet to escape from their manifold difficulties?

But nevertheless, a war with Mexico would not be without its serious difficulties and dangers to the country. It would most undoubtedly lead to extraordinary difficulties in our relations with England, to say nothing of the complication in which it would involve us with France and Spain, who have a secret understanding with the present government of Mexico—an understanding to which England is also probably a party. These European powers have adopted that policy towards this republic which they consider best calculated to affect and injure it. It consists in creating and fostering great internal dissensions and agitations in this country. Besides, too, they may imagine that by stimulating the President of Mexico to court a war with this country, something may spring out of that event which would be productive of discontent and disunion in the United States. It is well known that the last war between this country and England excited great political animosity here, and almost caused the disruption of the Federal Union, because it affected the interests of one class of the people. The last war with Mexico came on us, as we have said, suddenly, and intelligence of a peaceful solution to it was confidently expected week after week, during the continuance of hostilities. No one ever dreamed of our army marching upon and occupying the city of Mexico, or conquering the country, as it did. The suddenness of the conquest—unexpected as it was—naturally astonished all Europe, and took their governments by surprise; but it more particularly caused astonishment and vexation to France, England and Spain. That short, decisive and successful war with Mexico came very near leading to a revolution in the island of Cuba; and any future contest between the same two nations, in which the United States should be victorious, would immediately and assuredly be followed by the breaking out of a revolution in Cuba. We know that one of the generals who commanded a portion of our army in Mexico was almost engaged to make a descent upon that island, with ten thousand of the troops who had taken part in the conquest. In the event, therefore, of another war, there is no doubt but that France and Spain would take an active part in it in favor of Mexico, and adverse to the United States.

From the intelligence received by us from Washington—and to which we attach every reliance—We are certainly disposed to think that the present Cabinet, if they continue many months in office, will shape their foreign policy in such a way as to produce a disruption of the friendly relations existing between the two republics. It is very evident that Mr. Marcy and his colleagues understand very little of our relations with the European governments and people; and, from the character of their foreign appointments, care even less. But they do care about the state of popular opinion in this country, and would have no hesitation in plunging into a war with Mexico, heedless of consequences, provided they can thus hope to divert public attention from their imbecile and contemptible internal policy. The chances of a near war with Mexico are, therefore, more strong than is generally imagined.

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New York Herald

16 October 1853, 4

The Consular System of the United States.

To show the inequality of our present defective consular system, as compared to that of Great Britain, we have published in another part of this paper a table (No. 1,) of the consuls of both countries, with their salaries.

This table proves that the whole amount of salaries paid out to consular agents by Great Britain in 1852, (as far as the same could be ascertained,) amounted to the sum of about $563,705, while the total amount of fees received by about one hundred and seventy-five American consuls amounted to only about $111,000. The salaries proposed to be paid out to the one hundred and twenty-nine consular agents, provided for in Mr. Campbell's bill, referred to below, amounted to $160,500; the heaviest sums being embraced for consular agents to Great Britain and her colonies.

The British statistics given were compiled from "Dietrichsen & Hannag's Royal Almanac, published by authority," in London, in 1852. In making comparisons we have followed the alphabetical order of the English list, instead of the American arrangement.

In the British column will be found many consulates which are not contained in either of the American columns. And again, the American catalogue embraces many not to be found in the British enumeration. Hence the British column has been given as nearly entire as possible, and the American given where they correspond. The British list gives thirty vice consuls at large for Italy, which were omitted, because no salaries or fees were given, and we had nothing to correspond with them in the American list. Were these added to the two hundred and ninety-one consular agents given, they would swell the number of British consular agents to three hundred and twenty-one. The comparison in every respect will show the utter insignificance and imperfection of our system.

For instance, while England, through her eighteen consular agents in China—costing in salaries not less than $60,000—is enabled by extending their judicial and other powers to give the greatest expansion to her political and commercial influence in that vast empire, we have, at this critical moment but three consulate officers, receiving paltry fees for their services, and leave the mission of an ambassador open for months.

Still the spasmodic efforts which have been occasionally made in Congress for the revisal of our present system, however well intended, have uniformly and signally failed.

The bill prepared with this view by a committee of the House of Representatives in 1816, of which Mr. Campbell was chairman, and revived by the Hon John A. Rockwell in 1848, contemplated some important changes.

It proposed to reduce the number of consular representatives, and to pay fixed salaries. It provided for the appointment of seventy-five consuls, the aggregate pay of whom was to be about $133 500, and fifty-four vice consuls, with an aggregate pay of $27,000; or for one hundred and twenty-nine consular agents of all kinds, at a total cost of $160,500. The number of consular agents would thus have been reduced from about one hundred and seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-nine, which we think was a defect in the bill, and calculated to injure the public service.

Instead of a reduction in the number of consular agents, the growth and exigencies of the country require the consular force to be augmented.

But, while it reduces the number of officers employed, the bill proposes to increase the expense of the consular system by about $59,000; the salaries assigned them exceeding the present aggregate amount of fees by about that sum. The people would not object were the number of their consular agents increased even at a cost of $100,000 or $200,000 per annum over and above the amount of fees received, provided the duties of the consuls were enlarged and enforced. Their services to the political, commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interest of the country, if properly performed, would greatly exceed the value of their salaries.

The salary of $500 per annum to vice consuls is too little. It should, in no case, be less than from $1,000 to $1 500, otherwise the services of suitable men cannot be procured.

Consuls to the following places were to be invested with diplomatic powers, viz.:—Tangier, Tunis, Tripoli, Athnes, Alexandria, Leghorn, Rome, Basle, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Honolulu, Muscat, Bay of Islands, Montevideo, Guayaquil, Guatemala, and Port au Prince.

It was provided that no person should hold the office of consul longer than ten years, nor be recalled under four years, except for a cause satisfactory to the Senate. No consul was to absent himself from his post longer than thirty days, without permission of the State Department, and then not for a longer period than ninety days.

The consular office was to be centrally located, and the hours for business to extend from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (The office hours should be from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.). The duties of consuls were to commence immediately after their recognition by foreign governments.

They were required to give bonds, with two or more securities, in sums of not less than $2,000, nor over $10,000. An exequatur to be obtained through a resident minister, where there is one, otherwise the application to be made direct to the proper department.

Returns of consular agents to be made once in three months to the Department of State, communicating all important information, and a vigilant watch over the interests of the United States to be maintained. The consul to abstain from all participation in political or other exciting disputes. Another section prescribes the fees to be charged for services.

If a consul grant a certificate to an alien, he is to be forthwith dismissed. No commissions to be received on receiving or disbursing seamen's wages. Consuls are not to discharge mariners without three months prepayment of wages from masters of vessels, and full proof to the consul's satisfaction that it will be for the welfare or interest of the sailor to be so discharged. Expenses incurred by sailors at the port where landed or discharged, to be paid out of the first two months' prepaid wages, and the balance to be given to them. A list of mariners to be kept, with an account of all public moneys, and an official entry to be kept of every discharged seaman. The duties of consuls regarding vessels are also prescribed; neglect of which will expose them to an action at law. The law of 1803 to be enforced. The act further provides for proceedings regarding intestate estates, and the present commissions allowed. Record books to be kept of all transactions appertaining to vessels, cargoes, fees, commissions, &c., and quarterly returns made.

The vice consulates are to be filled by none but citizens of the United States. To be continued in office not longer than twelve years, nor to be removed, except for dereliction of duty, in less than six. To receive no other nor larger fees than those received by consuls. They are to find bonds in sums of not less than five hundred, nor over two thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of their duties. They are authorized to do all official acts except to grant passports. (The wisdom of this prohibition is not seen.) They are also to keep record books of transactions appertaining to their office, and to communicate with the State Department semi-annually, or oftener, if required. They are to receive all books and accounts from their predecessors.

The vice consuls, in addition to their annual salaries, are to receive five per cent commissions upon their salaries, to defray the expenses of postages, seals, flags, &c.

No new consulate to be established but by act of Congress; though the President may enlarge a district or add to it other allegiances. This act, with other laws bearing upon the discharge of their duties, to be forwarded to all consular agents.

The Secretary of State to organize a consular bureau; and all correspondence to be conducted through it. The chief of the bureau, to receive a salary of $2,500 per annum; and to be allowed two clerks. The chief to make annual reports of all consular transactions to the State Department, to be submitted to Congress on or before the first day of January of each year. Consular agents are also required to communicate information regarding the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing statistics of other countries, including new improvements in the arts of industry, &c. This law, it is perceived, had it been adopted, though objectionable as to the number of consular agents and the pay of vice consuls, would have resulted in a great improvement on the present incongruous and imperfect system. We give in another place (Table No. 2) a list of consuls, and the salaries annexed, provided for in the bill. It also provides for the appointment of vice consuls to the following places, viz.:—Bristol, Falmouth, Plymouth, Kingston-upon-Hull, Dublin, Londonderry, Cork, Galway, Island of Malta, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, St. John's, Halifax, Pictou, Turk's Island, Hobart Town, Riga, Archangel, Stettin, Nantes, St. Pierre (Martinique), Point-a-Petre (Guadaloupe), Cayenne, Algiers, Barcelona, Port Mahone, St. Iago de Cuba, Funchal (Madeira), Curacoa (W. I.), Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, Venice, Ancona, Messina, Zanzibar Island, Apia (Navigator's Island), Ovelan (Fejee Islands), Aux Cayes, Cape Haytien, Tampico, Matamoras, Tobasco, Santa Martha, Maracaibo, Laguayra, Maranham Island, Peru, Pernambuco, Santos, St. Catherine's Island, Dahla or San Salvador, Rio Negro, Coquimbo, Ponce, and Talcahuana.

The above list is very imperfect and ill-arranged. Indeed, should the bill ever be revived, it should be recommitted to the Committee on Commerce, who should, in making amendments, consult with prominent merchants engaged in foreign trade as to the necessary modifications. The Chambers of Commerce in commercial cities might be able to offer important suggestions.

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New York Herald
16 October 1853, 4

It will be perceived that while some unimportant places are put down at $2.000 per annum, others, of more consequence, are put down at $1'500. We should suppose that the consul at St. Petersburg ought to receive more than one at Frankfort and Basle, and that Hamburg was worth as much as Bremen or Leghorn. We do not see why the consul at Constantinople should not receive $2,000 per annum as well as those at Smyrna and Beyrout. These are only a few of the irregularities which might be pointed out, as regards the consuls. The bill makes no provision for a consul at Leipsic, in Saxony, where the consular fees are worth $1,250.

The viceconsulships named are also irregular, and denote ill-judged arrangement. We find that such places as Mazatlan, Acapulco, Chihuahua, Matamoras, &c., in Mexico, are omitted. In the Papal States, Rome and other points are omitted. In Austria, Vienna is left out. In Denmark, Copenhagan; in Sweden, Stockholm, and in Norway, Christiana are omitted. Prussia, Bavaria and Norway are excluded from the list. In China, Shanghai, Amoy, and Ningpo, and Macoa are stricken from the list. In Australia, Melbourne and Adelaide are omitted. Also, all Africa, with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope and the Mediterranean ports. While the consul in Paris receives $2,500, no consul is provided for at Madrid, Vienna, or Berlin; Bolivia is omitted, and Lima, in Peru, is not honored with a vice consulates In Chili, Conception, a town of some sixty thousand inhabitants, is omitted. We might, also, name a great many other cases in point. They go to prove that those who drew up the bill were not commercial men, nor fully aware of all the exigencies of the consular system.

In table No. 3, are comparative statements of the cost of the consular systems for each country, represented by Great Britan and the United States, and the number of consuls as far as ascertained. We shall close our statistics for the present, by giving in table No. 4, on another page of this paper, the number of consular agents actually employed by Great Britain and the United States, and the number of those proposed to be appointed under Mr. Campbell's bill.

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New York Herald

19 October 1853, 1

Mr. C. Edwards Lester vs. The Spoils Cabinet.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN IN BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR—I notice only so much of Mr. C. Edward Lester's publication as contains an erroneous statement concerning Mr. Cushing, in which my name is introduced; and I do so only because some persons might accept as correct what was not corrected.

Having seen in the HERALD an assertion that Mr. Cushing was the author of two recent newspaper articles respecting Mr. Lester, and having seen that assertion accompanied with an intimation that Mr. Lester would make a retaliatory publication of some *naive* private correspondence, I felt confident that there was no foundation for the former statement, as well as indignant at such a threatened publication of unguarded confidential letters. With no other interest in the matter than that of a personal friend of Mr. Cushing, of many years standing, I felt some desire to be positively informed on the one point, and then to prevent the other by removing the supposed erroneous impression, under the irritation of which Mr. Lester appeared to be about to commit the threatened indecency. That the paragraph in the HERALD had either proceeded from the pen or the prompting of Mr. Lester, I could not doubt. A letter from Mr. Cushing fully confirmed what had been already my own conviction; and I thought it worth while to take the trouble of reading to Mr. Lester the following passage from it:—

My personal acquaintance with Mr. Lester began in Boston last winter. Without having any exact knowledge of his antecedents, I felt interested in him, simply from regard to a cultivator of literature, and that interest continued to be felt in good faith until I heard of his attacks on the President in the London *Times*. I have never seen the letters in the *Times*, but from what I have heard of them, I could not fail of course to regret and condemn them. But I had no participation in the publications in question, and saw them for the first time in print. The HERALD speaks of Mr. Lester having *now* letters from Mr. Marcy and myself. I believe, in answer to a letter of request to me from Mr. L., I did write to him a brief letter while in Boston, as one gentleman writes to another, assuming the latter to be a man of honor. Any person may give annoyance by publishing private letters, but I think the case of the letters published by Mr. Mackenzie proves that every such act injures the betrayer more than the betrayed, whatever the character of the letters. If Mr. L. has any letter of mine, I know there is nothing in it which might not have been properly said; and his publication of it, under any circumstances, would go far to establish the accusations against him put forth in the *Post* and the *Union*."

This extract, thus relating to Mr. Lester, I thought it proper to read to him; and this is the simple circumstance which has been converted into a conciliatory mission to him from "the Cabinet." I was particular to mention that while Mr. Cushing would certainly not do anything to deprecate any man's threatened hostility or attack, I myself thought it proper, as a personal friend of that gentleman, thus to correct his apparent errors on the point of fact referred to. Of the accompanying conversation (which I certainly did not suspect at the time to be destined for the newspapers) I will say no more than that Mr. Lester denied that he had ever imagined Mr. Cushing to have been the writer of the articles in question, but said he knew that Mr. C. had within a few days talked about him to several persons to similar purport. On this I may remark that having been subsequently called to Washington on business, I took occasion to make further inquiry on this variation of the former statement, and was told that it too, like the other, was totally unfounded. It would thus seem that Mr. Lester was determined to publish the private letter, which a request of his own had elicited from Mr. Cushing, any how, on one pretext of palliating personal irritation or another. It happens, however, to turn out that it contained nothing which could make its author care a straw whether it were published or not.

I confine my notice of Mr. Lester's publication to this single point; and this, I repeat it, simply as a duty in regard to Mr. Cushing. His unprovoked abuse of myself would certainly not have elicited a line of reply. If Mr. Lester, after having been himself a speaker at free soil meetings in the day of our excitement on that subject in 1848, objects to me on that ground as an "abolitionist," and as a "filibuster," after having within a few months tendered to me the columns of the London *Times* to act upon the English and European mind in furtherance of my well known views about Cuba, so far as he could venture to go in leading the opinions of the *Times* that way, I can only say that I regard it as not more worth while for me to have any sort of public dispute with him than he has proved it to be safe for any gentleman to hold an unwitnessed private conversation with him, or to get led into writing him a private letter. Neither of these imprudences is likely to be hereafter committed by any one who may remember the Horatian warning—*Fœnum habet in cornu; hunc tu, Romane, cavento.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. O'SULLIVAN.

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New York Herald

19 October 1853, 2

Late and Interesting from Cuba.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, October 8, 1853.

A Colored American Citizen held in Slavery in Cuba—A Curious and Interesting Case—Military Review, &c., &c.

Not a day passes that some new view is not impressed upon my mind of the slave trade, of the past or the present. New developements of crime come to us with every day's experience, and a case of most extraordinary character, of the many that undoubtedly exist, is now being exposed to the light, after a concealment of forty years. A few days since a negro man found his way to the office of the American Consulate, and there claimed protection as a free-born citizen of the United States. His deportment and the singularity of his story, which surpassed the power of invention, attracted the most respectful attention, and his tongue was evidently touched with the fire of truth, for all that heard believed. He solicited in terms that could not be resisted, that his case might be investigated, and that he might be restored to the freedom for which he had been waiting in chains for forty years. He represents that he was born in Charleston, S. C., gives the names of father, mother, one brother, and two uncles, and states that they were all free, that they emigrated from Charleston in 1808, or near that time, went to Florida, and subsequently went to Nassau, New Providence; that he was quite small, but that he remembers every occurrence with the greater distinctness for having had nothing else to reflect upon from his youth to old age; and that he had early made up his mind to struggle for the freedom of which he had been deprived by robbers. He remembers, and thinks he was about twelve years of age, when his mother, seeking something for him to do, hired him to the captain of a small trading sloop, as a cabin boy, by whom he was carefully treated, and he thinks he (the captain) was in no way accessory to his being kidnapped. That in the course of his voyages among the islands, the business of "Captain Jim" took him to Havana with a small cargo of shells and goods bought at Nassau. That going ashore at the village of Regla, at the head of the bay, and waiting by the boat for the return of the captain, or some of the men, to go on board the sloop, he was suddenly seized by a white man, of the class of boatmen of the harbor, and carried off with violence. That when he endeavored to make an outcry, he found such violent pressure that it seemed like death, and he was afraid to attempt it more, under the impression that if he persisted in it, he would certainly be killed, as he had heard many anecdotes of the pirates of Havana and of their cruelties. That he was carried apparently to the back part of the town, into a house of low and disagreeable appearance, where he was placed in the stocks for safe keeping, in the back part of the premises. In this position he remained some hours, when he was taken out, he thinks near midnight following his capture, and placed upon a horse, with another man, which was put to his speed for the country; that in this way, at a slow pace when the roads were bad, and fast when good, they travelled until the dawn of day, when they reached some farm houses, where he was taken off the horse and placed in a cabin, chained; that he was put at work the following day, under the immediate eye of his master, and that when there was not an armed white force over him sufficient to keep him from getting away, he has always worn chains—and they were scarcely an inconvenience to him, so accustomed had he become to them; that as soon as he had acquired language, he explained to his pretended master how he had been taken, that he was free, and demanded that he might go to Havana to make application for his release. Finding this only increased their vigilance, he made no more efforts, but determined to wait quietly until an opportunity should occur, which he believed would come sooner or later, and that he would have justice. He says he has kept himself from losing the knowledge of the English language he had at twelve years, by constantly repeating the story of his life, to himself in English, enumerating every incident and all the names of his family and friends. That his master, residing near Canasi, about eighteen or twenty miles from Havana, died in 1846, and that his estate was only distributed among the heirs some few weeks since, when he was brought to Havana by parties having no knowledge of his former history, having been purchased or apportioned to them, he knows not which. Being here, the past seems to have aroused the sleeping energy of the man, and his first business was to find out "the America," which being finally understood and explained meant the American consulate. His remarkable case will be brought to the immediate attention of General Canedo, and under the auspices of the acting commercial agent, will undoubtedly have favorable issue for the poor negro. The small planter who bought "Ben," was known as Don Antonio Cotejeno, and the person who carried him from Regla to Canasi, was his nephew, who is now living in this vicinity and has been recognized by "Ben," who took him to the office of the American consul, where his admissions were quite sufficient to establish the truth of "Ben's" story, without implicating himself in the crime of kidnapping.

A review of the troops took place the other day in honor of the husband of the Queen. It was a most magnificent display in quality—and a beggarly account of empty ranks in quantity. Some eighteen or nineteen hundred men were dragged upon parade, many of them looking as if they had escaped from the grave yard. The Captain General and his suite never appeared to more advantage; but although the Paseo was the parade ground, close to the city walls, the crowd of curious spectators was unusually small—and very few people from the city took the trouble to go out and witness it. The troops are always well dressed. We are preparing to have good times about the 10th—most royal times—to be seasoned with bull fights and "chicken fights," theatres and dancing, fireworks and processions. Our Justice is still the handmaiden of the three Yankee sailors.

HAVANA, Oct. 9—9½ A. M.

The George Law Steamer—An Execution—State of Society in the Island.

The George Law came in this morning from New Orleans; a most magnificent steamer she is, and her new machinery has attracted great attention from the novelty, beauty and compactness of its form. Both the French and English engineers are never tired of examining it, and the general appearance and beauty of the steamer has made a great sensation here. But the news.

A poor fellow, eighteen years old, was garroted for murder here on the 30th of September, at 7 o'clock A. M. The ceremony reminded me of some of the *auto de fé* executions of the Inquisition we read of in the last century. The mock mourners, some six or eight negroes, dressed in black, and one carrying the cross, marched behind the prisoner, who was dressed in white, with a white cap on his head. The priest walked by his side, and gave him all the religious consolation the Catholic Church affords. As he mounted the steps, some six or eight to the platform on which the garote was set up, (a staging some six feet square, surrounded by a low iron railing,) the doomed man repeated the creed, and the moment he said "I believe in God, the birth of his only son by the Holy Virgin Mary, and in the Holy Ghost," the dreadful screw was turned, his head fell forward, his limbs trembled like one under the effects of an electric shock, and life was extinct. The crowd dispersed, and he was left until three o'clock in the afternoon as a terror to evil doers. Some four or five thousand persons were present, and two hundred soldiers to guard a poor defenceless man, bound hand and foot!

Many murders have been committed in different parts of the island, but the newspapers never say a word about them, nor they comment upon the notices of murders and robberies in the United States, published in the papers, and ask their readers to see the effects of a republican form of government—its disorders, murders, &c., &c., in contrast to the good order and morals of their own. The fact is, one dare not go out two leagues from any city or village on the island without arms, for he is liable to get robbed, and in many parts of the island letters are sent to certain persons, politely asking them to leave sums of money at places indicated if they wish to save their lives. These are facts, and no one a resident on the island can deny it or us. In answer to their abuse of us, I can say no one need carry arms in the United States, except he is a mulatto; and that most of the famous robbers have been foreigners, and most of the murders have been committed by them, and not a few by the Spanish themselves, moral, upright, and religious as they say they are.

The London *Times* is prohibited by a royal order to be kept out of the island. The *Herald* we get now and then, and learn somewhat that is going on at home.

CARDENAS.

AWFUL FATALITY AT HAVANA, MATANZAS AND ELSEWHERE.—VIOLENT STORM, ETC.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Oct. 11.]

The steamship United States, with advices from New York, via Havana arrived yesterday with advices from the latter city to the evening of the 7th inst. She left New York on the 30th ult., and during the first two days experienced very heavy weather.

A correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, writing from Matanzas on the 2d inst., states that from the beginning of the previous month the cholera had been making sad ravages in that place and its vicinity increasing in virulence and fatality from day to day, till within the last few days, when a favorable change had been observed, and it was hoped the epidemic would cease. No account of the mortality caused is given. The north wind had commenced to blow on the evening of the 1st, and some rain had also fallen. It was hoped these meteorological changes would improve the sanitary state of the atmosphere.

The returns of the charity hospitals in Havana, at the latest accounts, still continue at the very small rates of mortality of less than two per cent. But we perceive from the returns for last month, that the mortality exceeded twelve per cent. Returns from St. Jago de Cuba show that during the months of June July and August, there were 308 baptisms, and only 256 deaths.

The *Diario de la Marina* quotes from the *Hoja*, of Sagua la Grande, a statement that the health of that place remained remarkably good, followed by a prayer that as it had been preserved from the terrible scourge that had ravaged nearly all the adjacent districts, it might be protected from the fatal plague that was venting its fury in various points about the island.

On the 22d ult., a hurricane of brief duration was experienced in Remedios, by which houses and trees were damaged; and at about half past 5 P. M., on the same day, the Spanish brigantine Nervion was struck by lightning and very much shattered. One man was killed, and several were knocked down and stunned.

At Nuevitas, on the 22d, a storm of wind carried away the roofs of some houses and upset a boat in the harbor; but fortunately no lives were lost.

At St. Jago de Cuba, on the same day, while, as it is believed, in a state of mental aberration, D. Joaquin del Risco cut his wife's throat and afterwards slew himself in a similar manner. No cause could be ascertained for the act.

A soldier named Francisco Sender was executed at St. Jago de Cuba, for having assaulted and wounded a sergeant on the 25th of July last.

A bridge over the Yabu, near Sagua la Grande, had just been completed, much to the satisfaction of travellers who had occasion to cross that dangerous river. The inhabitants are now promising themselves a railway.

The *Gaceta* of the Havana, of the 29th ult. officially denies the report that any conspiracy or signs of disaffection of any kind had been discovered among the troops at Carcenas.

A celebrated actress, named Matilda Diez, had lately arrived and was filling the Havanese with delight. They are looking out for Jullien.

A decree is published offering a prize of $50 for the best treatise on the decay of the colored race and the best means of arresting it.

The *Diario de la Marina* simply notices the publication of Mr. Everett's letter and the statement of the *Union* that the letter of Lord John Russell which called it forth was not likely to be officially replied to from Washington.

Another experiment, with a method for improving the mode of manufacturing sugar, proposed by Dr. Stolla, had been tried. It resulted in failure.

Tenders for the erection of two iron lighthouses on Cayeu Cruz and Cayo Padre y Paderon, or Grande, on the north end of the island, were called for.

The Spanish brig Bonart sailed for this port on the 5th instant, and the schooners Alice and Malia on the 24.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

20 October 1853, 2

El Fillibustero is the title of a paper just published in New York in Spanish.

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New York Herald

20 October 1853, 4

THE WORKING OF THE CABINET SPOILS SYSTEM—A FILLIBUSTER FOR SUB-TREASURER.—The latest *on dit* from Washington is that John L. O'Sullivan, Esq., is to succeed Mr. Dix, as the keeper of the New York Sub-Treasury. Mr. O'Sullivan is a gentleman and a scholar, a clever political and literary writer; but as a man of business, his antecedents would not form a very strong recommendation in his favor. The various periodical and newspaper enterprises with which he has been connected from time to time, all turned out to be sorry failures, the natural result of a want of tact, practical business qualifications, enterprise and industry. His connection, financial and political, with the Cuban expeditions of Lopez, ended the same way—that is, in a dead loss to all concerned—notwithstanding the haul that was made of twenty-five thousand dollars from the Spanish Sub-Treasury of Cardenas.

This transaction may, perhaps, be a feather in the cap of Mr. O'Sullivan with the present Cabinet. He is one of the Van Buren party—the Cabinet are evidently aiming to re-establish this party in power, as the speediest way of disposing of the thirty millions supplies in the Treasury. Whether the tax and tariff paying people of the country will sustain the Cabinet in carrying out this policy, remains to be tested. Whether Congress will endorse the restoration of the Van Buren dynasty, or not, is yet to be ascertained. But as the financial principles of Van Burenism are doubtless the same now that they were in 1836–7–8–9–40, the appointment of a Cuban fillibuster as guardian of the twelve or fifteen millions of public money in our Sub-Treasury is, we presume, but a return to first principles.

Like causes produce like effects. The re-establishment in honor of the Van Buren faction of 1836 to 1840 will be the re-establishment of the policy of that epoch, and the chain of disastrous consequences which ensued. And what was this policy, and what were these consequences? It was the policy of the spoils system, in all its length and breadth, to the last dollar in the Treasury. We look back upon the corrupt reign of Van Buren, and find that some five or six millions of the public money were absorbed by public defaulters—that forty millions were squandered away in the reckless extravagances of the Florida war—that some thirty odd millions were first divided among the States, and then swallowed up by the cormorants of the party in power. Under this wholesale system of public swindling, the pet banks were inflated, and speculation and stock-jobbing demoralized the whole country. Then came the terrible explosion of '37, followed by a deluge of shinplasters, thick as the leaves of October in a high wind, and about as worthless—the whole programme winding up with the general bankrupt law of 1841, after the expulsion of the authors of all this mischief from power in a perfect whirlwind of popular wrath.

Such is the history of the Van Buren *regime* when in possession of the Treasury, and such were the causes which drove them out. But if the Van Buren disorganizers are to be restored to power, we may safely count upon the revival of their old financial operations—and we may make ourselves easy concerning the thirty millions surplus in the Treasury, for they will make short work of it, if we may judge from past experience. Oh! yes, give us Mr. O'Sullivan for our Sub-Treasurer, and let the "Order of the Lone Star" rejoice.

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New York Herald

21 October 1853, 1

The Cuban Question—Extraordinary Rumors.

BRITISH INTERFERENCE—THE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM, ETC.

[From the Washington Union, Oct. 20.]

The rumors which have prevailed for some time, as to the interference of Great Britain in the slavery question in Cuba, are revived, with circumstances of corroboration so strong that there is but little room left for doubt as to their truth. It has been about twelve years, if our memory is not at fault, since Sir Robert Peel justified the proposition to indemnify the owners of slaves in Jamaica for their emancipation, upon the ground that the measure of abolishing slavery in that island would exert an influence upon this continent, and that twenty millions of pounds sterling would be well spent for such an object. That policy, as we believe, has been steadily pursued by the British government, and is now actually consummated, or is about being consummated, in the scheme of introducing apprentices from Africa into Cuba, with the consent of Spain, and under the protection of British ships of war, to be worked for ten years as slaves, with the further agreement that slavery shall cease to exist in the island at the end of fifty years. We have reason to believe, from our private advices from Havana, that wealthy Spaniards in Cuba are now negotiating for the sale of African apprentices at fixed prices, in anticipation of importations, for which arrangements have been made with the government of Madrid, and sanctioned and guaranteed by the British government. In that spirit of open-spoken freedom which ought to be the ruling characteristic of an American press, we deem it our duty to call the attention of the American people to the information derived from these significant facts. It becomes us to survey them with calmness and determination. We would not indulge in passionate denunciation, but we would speak as we would have our government to act, with promptness, firmness, and energy.

As a question of humanity, the practical execution of the scheme of Africanizing Cuba is revolting to human nature. It has but to be looked at in this point of view to see in it a revival, in its most hideous form, of the slave trade. Let it be remembered that the condition of the apprentice for the ten years of his servitude is to be stripped of those features in the slavery of the United States which make humanity of treatment an object of interest as well as of duty to the owner. The apprentice is to be sold into bondage for ten years, and during that period is to be subjected to such system of labor and treatment as will prove most profitable to the exactions of unfeeling avarice. Ten years of such bondage will be infinitely worse than a life-time of three score years and ten of the slavery which exists in our Southern States. Ten years will become the limit of physical capability in the apprentice; and if he survives this limit with life, it will only be his lot to take his freedom with no capacity to enjoy it. On the mere question of humanity, the sentiment of the civilized world ought to rise up, and denounce it as too shockingly barbarous to be tolerated.

But it is our duty to look at the movement in its intended and its probable bearing upon our national interests; and in this point of view it presents a question of momentous magnitude. Forming our opinion upon well-authenticated historical facts, we are justified in attributing to Great Britain now the same motive which Sir Robert Peel avowed in regard to the abolition of slavery in Jamaica—the motive of exerting an influence on the institutions of the United States. If that motive was sufficiently strong in regard to Jamaica to induce so distinguished a British statesman to advocate an expenditure of twenty millions of pounds, how much more potent may we not suppose the inducement to be as to the Africanization of Cuba! But the question is not confined in its range to the probable influence which a nation of free negroes may exert upon the institutions of the Southern States, and, consequently, upon the integrity of our federal Union. Viewed in this light, the efficient action of our government is invoked by the most obvious principles of self preservation.

Bearing in mind that this movement originates with, or at least owes all of its hopes of success to the counsels and the interference of Great Britain, we cannot avoid the conclusion that as it is to be executed under the guarantees of the British navy so it must be made effectual by a continued British protectorate over the Island of Cuba. The effect is the transfer of Cuba from Spain to Great Britain—making it substantially a British instead of a Spanish province or colony. In this aspect of the case, the decided action of our government is demanded by that universally-approved American sentiment which is prepared to resist at all hazards any attempt of any European power to interfere with the affairs of this continent. Upon all these grounds the intelligence from Cuba indicates the approach of a crisis which must settle the destiny of the island. We have every assurance in the past course of the President and his cabinet that they will discharge their duty with firmness and courage; whilst we have equal guarantee that their action will be the result of the most deliberate and patriotic convictions. In view of a crisis so momentous, the heart of the patriot President must swell with emotions of national pride to know that, with the exception of a few contemptible fanatics, he will be backed and sustained to the last extremity in his determination to follow the dictates of humanity, to guard the constitutional rights of all the States, to preserve the integrity of the Federal Union, and to resist the aggressions of British monarchy, by the united voice and energies of a people who are jealous of their honor, who are informed of their rights, and who are ready to stake life, liberty, and property on the preservation of both. By all the considerations of interest, of honor, of blood, we have appealed to Great Britain to desist from her mad interference in our domestic concerns; but our appeal has been in vain, and we shall be compelled to throw ourselves back upon our rights; and our government, guided by a helmsman who knows neither fear nor dishonor, must stand by these rights, and leave the consequences to an overruling Providence.

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New York Herald
21 October 1853, 8

Personal Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

From Glasgow, in the steamship Glasgow—Mrs Cameron, Miss Todd, Mrs Fraser, Mrs McArthur, Mrs Haldane, Mrs Monsarat, Mr Wilson, Mrs Wilson and three children, Mrs Cumming, Miss Turnbull, Mrs Charles Mitchell and infant, Mrs Rankine, Miss Gibson, Miss Agnes Rankine, Mrs Gibson, Mrs Dunlop, Miss Dunlop, Mr and Mrs Cochrane and family, Charlotte McGregor, Mrs Smith, Mrs Wood, Mrs Sarah Munroe and child, Mrs Thomson, Miss Farley, Mr and Mrs Gilbert and three children, Mr Fordyce, Miss Fordyce, Mr Thallon, Mrs Thallon and two children, Mr P Smith, Mr Munro, Rev A McGlashan, Henry M Simpson, H Ewing, Jno Cochrane, Mrs Rankine, Capt Craigie, Mrs Craigie and two sons, W G Cowlishaw, Mrs Cowlishaw, child and servant, Mrs Cameron, Rev Wm Ettershank, Wm Wilson, Chas Mitchell, Alex McAlister, J R Cole, James B Munro, George A Munro, George Thomson, James McLeisn, R Pennall, Wm Paul, Mrs McMaster, Miss Grace McMaster, Mrs McAlister, Mr and Mrs Bryden, Thomas Bryden, James Clark, Mr Taylor, Ralph Rolls, Mr and Mrs Abernethy, Major Brown, Mrs Brown, J ts Fleming, Wm Roy, Jr, and 295 in the steerage.

From Savannah, in the steamship Augusta—George A Cuyler, lady, child and servant; Dr F H Ormie, Mrs H H Park, Miss Emma J May, John Phillips, James Campbell, E A Bradley, M H Cuyler, Capt P Blankenship, James H Kendall, A Converse, Charles Howard, Edward Cole, James S Miller, John Knight, Louis Legciel, John Pelve, J J Gresham, lady, three children and servant, Peter Vallere, B Dwyer.

From Norfolk, &c., in the steamship Jamestown—Capt T Skinner, Capt Z Gifford, Wm Whitlow, J W Lafferty, Miss A Hannah, Jno Mortimore, Geo Lefevre, Asa Feltis, W Swoope, Pat Elby, Simon Steinlein, Jno Malone, W B Minor and lady, J W Atkinson, Saml Hardgrove, Rev J R Graham and lady, Mrs H C Cummings, Mrs J Evans, Miss Emma Palmer, Chas Merritt, Mrs Geo Gadler, Mrs Mary Roberts, Miss E Van Row, E D Shields, J O Connor, Miss M Callahan, Richd Gennett, O D Heath, R E Bolling, Jesse H Hyath, Lieut J B Carter, U S N, Mrs J C Speed and two servants, Mrs M C Garland, Miss M Leigh, Miss Mary Carter, Dav Sloan, Richd Huntington, Mrs M Preston, Mrs R Randolph and two children, H D Coucon, J Wetman, Mrs Emma Boykin, W Carey, Mrs F Freer, J B Johnston and lady, Wm H Happer, Geo A Higgins, Sol G Griggs, Wm W Delaney, C H Belkam, C R Voce, Miss E C Harrison, Jno Lyman, Jas Gilchrist, and 15 in the steerage.

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New York Herald
22 October 1853, 2

The Island of Cuba.

NECESSITY OF HER REVOLUTION PRECEDING AN HONORABLE ANNEXATION.

Letter from the Secretary of the Cuban Junta in New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Dear Sir—I regret to find that a man calling himself a Cuban should prefer the purchase of the Island by the United States, to revolution, as the means of our incorporation into this great republic. The "Cuban Planter," whose article appeared in your paper of the 16th, and who differs from my views expressed in the HERALD of September 12, may be in good faith, and I would, then, respect his opinion; but I entertain doubt about the genuineness of his representation, and suspect that, under the name of a Cuban, he only sets forth the ideas and sentiments of a real Spaniard.

It is a well known and established fact, that Spain, from her pride and ignorance of her best interests never will sell Cuba. To advise the purchase and to foretell the horrors of the revolution, and that it would have no other result than ruin and ashes, is to adopt the impossible against the eventual; is to reject the only means left us to shake off for ever the yoke of Spain; and it is to give up the victory to the despotic efforts of the Spanish government and her supporters, such as the "Cuban Planter" may in reality be.

In a philosophical point of view I am against revolutions; but *necessitus non habet legem*. Tyranny is the worst of moral ills. No divine or moral law commands us to endure it, but, on the contrary, we should regard it as an obstacle to human happiness, and endeavor to get rid of it.

That a revolution once established in the Island would blot it out forever from the list of civilized countries, is a gratuitous assumption, an error already examined and dismissed by the Cubans. There was a time—at the beginning of the revolutionary conflagration of Spanish America—when that fear prevailed among some classes, and, notwithstanding, attempts were made for revolution. From 1848, after the example of Texas, and when the Island had grown in population, in wealth, in civilization and in experience, from other lessons, we looked toward the United States as the country and people where all the difficulties of our special position could be removed. Here we found, as we expected, those sympathies and that protection with which every American heart responds to the appeals of liberty. Since then, all fears and apprehensions have disappeared of the revolution turning in favor of the blacks. The Cubans, assisted by the invincible Yankee, will surely overcome the strong forces of the Spanish government in Cuba. Why, then, could they not keep under discipline the poor, miserable negroes, who are destitute of everything, without any notions of political liberty, scattered, isolated, closely watched by the constant vigilance of their owners, without arms, leaders or means to carry on any plans of revolution.

The threat of Africanizing Cuba is nothing but a Spanish humbug—a mere phantom to intimidate Cubans like children. As long as the Captain-General can entertain the hope of checking the revolution, be sure he will not be the suicide of his cause. When all hope is lost for him, the opportunity for the adoption of the measure will be past; the liberators will occupy the country. In the meanwhile it is the interest of both parties to put slavery out of view, and keep it in good order. If, contrary to these well grounded hopes, the Spanish government should anticipate that moment, then the 500,000 Cubans, and all the Spaniards, from the poorest *pulpero* (retail dealer,) to the richest merchant and planter, will rise as one man to thwart that general sentence of death and to impeach and remove a destructive power and its barbarous executioners. The free colored man of Cuba, in case of war, will make common cause with us—first, because he is a native Cuban, and feels as the white man the love of country, family and property; secondly, because there is in our community a special bond of kindness and benevolence between that class and ours, which begins in the earliest days of life, and grows stronger by the reciprocal necessities and services of the patron and client; thirdly, because there is in the breast of the free colored class a volcano of revenge against the Spanish rulers for the outrages and atrocious treatment they have received on different occasions and times, but particularly and most recently during the administration of Gen. O'Donnell. Let the Spanish government incite the slaves against their masters, and we will be free in a few days. And what will the people of the United States do? And what will the administration do from the beginning of the troubles in Cuba, warned as it is beforehand of the savage intentions of the Spanish government? The first will go in masses, and the second will prevent the accomplishment of such a misfortune by sending to the ports of the Island forces of observation. Cuba not only belongs to the Cubans, but to America; and she will attain the destinies which Providence has reserved for her in the future of this continent, by placing her in the very crater of the great American movement.

Your correspondent finds a revolution very impolitic, even if the whole population were white; because "a people debased by oppression and tyranny, accustomed to see and practise corruption in every department of government, know not and appreciate not liberty." And he further affirms "that no people can form a republic without some precedents of a liberal government. And even supposing a revolution should be successful, we should only be changing masters; for the people, who, with but few exceptions, are ignorant and corrupted, would become but mere tools in the hands of ambitious men."

Here we have, on a general thesis, flatly denied the rights of an oppressed people to shake off the yoke of tyranny, by the only possible means, of revolution. The most bigoted supporters of the principle of authority; the most zealous despots, the tyrants and oppressors of humanity, could not in better terms than your correspondent defend the principles of their governments. We, on the contrary, sustain that every people who are deprived by force of those rights with which Almighty God has endowed all men, and who have been reduced to the condition of beasts of burden, have the incontestible right of rising and conquering, by force, all and every right of which they have been deprived. If they have not had the precedents of a free government, the better their right to have it, because the longer they have been deprived of the benefit and enjoyment thereof, in common with the rest of humanity, the more necessity there is for their acquiring it. To require precedents of a liberal government from people who live under tyranny and oppression, that they may become a free people, is a perfect absurdity; it is to deny the right of emancipation from despotism. How can free precedents be established under an oppressive power, interested in checking not only the rights of the people and all precedents of liberty, but even the thought of such aspirations, precisely because they exist as if by intuition in the human nature? The doctrine of your correspondent would condemn Italy, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, and every other people in the same circumstances, to live under the lash of their tyrants, because they "have not had some precedents of a liberal government." When ancient Rome shook off the yoke of the Tarquins, the people had not been previously free. France had not a liberal government previous to 1789. Even the people of England did not obtain the rights granted by the Magna Charta through the effects of precedents of liberal government. Spain had no precedent of a liberal government before the Constitution of 1812. Before any people have precedents of free government all men have rights to liberty. The instance adduced of the government of the United States is special in the world, and to produce it as the only mould on which all other republics, present and future, should be cast, is contrary to a law of nature—the law that opposes the absolute identity of beings, whether in the moral or physical order.

Cuba has a right to be free, from the very oppression under which she groans. If she was made a slave, and is kept a slave, she has no other means of attaining her independence than *vi et armis*—the means employed by the United States, approved by human reason, and confirmed by the history of the the nations that have preceded her in the paths of liberty.

The communication of a Cuban Planter misrepresents the tendencies of my ideas published in your paper of the 12th. I have said there that the independence of Cuba once attained through the revolution, the people of Cuba, freely constituted, will dispose of their destinies as they please. If the will of the majority be then to ask for annexation to the United States, as may be conjectured from the opinions which transpire in spite of the Spanish tyranny, then there will be no fear of convulsions, no troubles which are the consequences of a change of government so very contrary in principles to the pre-existing one, and not the effect of ignorance and corruption, as the Cuban Planter supposes, in a people from whom he is supposed to be born.

The annexation by purchase, says the Cuban Planter, will bring honor and glory to Cuba. Glory and honor in the purchase of civilized freemen! What a degradation! What a stupid abjection of human dignity! How much are we worth, on an average, per head? About $200. Why, the negroes imported from Africa by Spanish kidnappers, are sold at higher prices on our shores. The Cuban Planter says that "we would submit to present imposts, and taxes, &c., until we paid for our freedom." This is not at all true. He feigns to be ignorant, or he may really not know, that Cuba, once annexed, would be subject to the general financial system of the United States, and the Spanish contributions would be done away with. The purchase money would come out of the treasury of the United States, where all the federal contributions of the State of Cuba would go, just in the same manner as those of the other States, to provide for all the attentions of the confederation, of which we form a part. The purchase, if made, would be made by the United States, and we would never pay the purchase money. Our condition as free Americans would eternally bear the seal of our primitive slavery, and we would be much like unto the *libertini*, (freedmen) of the Romans, who, though allowed to be citizens, were always marked by public opinion with the stigma of slavery. Public opinion in this country would consider us so; and I fear much, indeed, that the daring Yankee would see in the land of Cuba his property, acquired by the same means, employed for everything we wish to enjoy, notwithstanding the opposition of the American institutions, which would in the end triumph. This never could happen, if Cuba, independent and free, would dispose of herself, enter into the Union by her own spontaneous will; and there would be honor and glory for her, which are the prize of noble and great actions, but never of the degeneration of what is good.

Between the purchase and the revolution of Cuba there is only an acceptable medium, namely:—That Spain, treating with the Cubans, constituted in a manner that they could express their free will, would emancipate them on conditions of a fair remuneration, guaranteed by the United States. Our independence, then, would be acquired in a lawful manner, as a fact sanctioned by the right of a free pact. We, then, our own masters, and with the free vote of the people, might ask for annexation, and it would be honorable and opportune.

But why look for means of such transaction in our present situation? The Spanish government will assuredly neither sell Cuba nor emancipate her now, or ever. This is vain hope and loss of time, or a mere stratagem to divide public opinion, to cheat the Cubans and the Americans, to check our labors and exertions for our emancipation, to skilfully pass away the present time and lucky circumstances, until another time may come, when, by the divisions in the democratic party, the power of the government may fall in the hands of some other Mr. Fillmore; or that, by the combinations of the policy of Europe engaged in checking the progress and expansion of the American liberty, Cuba may be thrown as a prey to one of other class of Africans, either those who inhabit the coast of Congo and Loango, or those who compose the counsels of the Queen of Spain. Our situation demands immediate action and solution; it is a necessity of the time acknowledged by all. No solution can be attained by the concurrence of Spain. The American government cannot declare war; she has no motive nor pretext, and if she found one, Spain would evade it. What then is to be done to satisfy the imperious exigency of the circumstances, the destinies of America, the liberty of Cuba? The revolution, nothing short of the revolution.

I cannot conclude without demanding of the Cuban Planter the title by which he is authorized to represent five hundred Cubans, and requesting him to give his name, so that we may know if he be a deserter from the good cause of Cuba, or if he has been baptized in the waters of Iberia.

P. VALIENTE.

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New York Herald

22 October 1853, 4

Cuba, the United States, and England.

The Washington *Union*, like other equally uninformed commentators on the diplomatic affairs of this country, in an article a day or two ago, foreshadowed a successful movement of Lord Howden in consummating an arrangement with the Spanish government, providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in the Island of Cuba, and introducing into that island a system of African apprenticeship.

If the *Union* had been tolerably well informed—if that paper had not been intolerably ignorant of the negotiations in Madrid, having so important a bearing upon the United States—it might have told us that in truth no such treaty has been negotiated by Lord Howden. The system of apprenticeship, it is believed, would receive an unqualified condemnation, as being neither more nor less than a legalized revival of the slave trade.

The proposition to gradually abolish slavery in the island is all that has engaged the attention of the British negotiator, and that is in no stage of forwardness. No one expects the Premier to understand much of European affairs; but Mr. Dudley Mann, thoroughly posted up in the tactics and movements of red-republicanism, is a fit informant of the editors of the Cabinet organ.

The truth of the case is probably here. Lord Howden has, for the last year, been engaged in extricating the emancipados of Cuba—negroes liberated under the mixed commission sitting in Havana—about eight thousand in number. The arrangements made in Madrid for the discharge of these men from servitude, were arrested by the Captain-General at Havana, because of some supposed disturbance which their liberation might create in the island. This, we presume, is the only foundation for the stupid rumors circulated by the *Union* and its dependent co-laborers.

That Lord Howden may have in view a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba we think quite possible. The question is one of vast consequence to the United States; but additional importance attaches to it from the peculiar relations known to subsist between the cabinets of London and Paris on all questions affecting the material interests of the American people. The Tripartite Treaty, so recently proposed by those cabinets, and rejected by Mr. Fillmore's government, was a part of the original programme of operations having in view the defeat of any design on the part of the United States for the acquisition of Cuba. We might go farther back, and refer to the Quintuple Treaty, proposed by the great Powers, and intended by the Cabinet of London to combine all the strong governments of Europe against this republic, to humble and cripple its maritime energies, and to array against us a force sufficient to overawe and paralyze our people. It is well understood that Mr. Calhoun's celebrated letter to Mr. King, then American Minister in Paris, was written with a direct view of throwing before the French people the political and economical bearings of the institution of slavery upon the labor of the world, and to open their eyes to the designs of Great Britain in her persistent efforts to abolish slavery in the United States and in the West Indies. Mr. Calhoun saw in these designs only a purpose to affect injuriously the material interests of this continent—a purpose so steadily pursued by the British government, and every day rendered more and more apparent. The result of the Mexican war, which enabled us to extend our possessions to the Pacific, and to hold absolute commercial dominion on that ocean; the vast increase of our power and its positive influence upon European diplomacy—the rejection of the Tripartite Treaty and the probable absorption of Cuba at an early day; the weakness and almost certain decline of Mexico, and the consequent extension of our territory in that direction; the close intimacy of the cabinets of London and Paris, render it extremly probable that there is in contemplation a treaty between England and Spain, by which the latter power proposes to abolish slavery in the Island of Cuba.

We leave out of view all discussion of the effect upon the human family of the proposed abolition of slavery in Cuba. Whether its burthens are to be removed or not by it—whether Cuba itself is to be thus benefitted in its general industry—whether the people of that island are or are not in favor of such a plan of gradual emancipation, to be worked out under the existing Spanish rule—all these things have little bearing upon the question, so far as it is viewed by the American people. It is with us a political and not an economical problem. It is a crisis in our foreign relations, in which is presented a proposition having the concurrence, in our judgment, of all the great Powers to interfere directly with the institution of slavery in the United States. It is in vain that England tells us that such a treaty has no reference to the question of sovereignty in Cuba; that it has no bearing upon the institutions of the United States. They might as well block up the Gulf of Mexico, and inform us that we can find an easy outlet northward for our produce, by railroads and canals through the plains and the lakes. They might as well demand the possession of our forts on the seaboard, or attempt to convince us of the utter folly of maintaining our navy, on the plea that neither the one nor the other will ever be necessary in defence or aggression. The gradual emancipation of Cuban slaves, under the protection of England, is substantially the conquest of that island by her. By it Spain surrenders her sovereignty as surely as if she had ceded the territory itself. The practical effect of such a step, if recognized and permitted by the American people, is not only to place the island in the hands of a hostile power, but actually to build up upon our Southern borders a government whose very office it will be to assail the institutions of the United States.

This question is not one strictly connected with American slavery. That institution, recognized by the constitution, is regarded as a salient point; and it is to it that our enemies have directed their batteries. The object to be affected is this great fabric of freedom, the government of the United States; and it is believed that it can be done more effectually—and in that way only—through slavery than in any other. To this end Sir Robert Peel justified the indemnification of proprietors in Jamaica, in the emancipation project of that island. The sacrifice thus, even of British interests, became necessary, in order to reach the American government. Granting that Lord Howden has advanced the project of emancipation in Cuba, as he and his government had a right to do, and that the second part of the Jamaica drama is about being acted in the former island, what have we to interpose against it? We have long enough dealt in protests and *pronunciamentos*. What the American people have accomplished that has any value, has resulted from action, and not from wordy proclamations.

The institution of slavery is the point of assault by the combined governments of Europe. It enters into the productions of this continent; and say what we will, it sustains to a great extent that superior system of labor which is found in the United States. There is a happy equilibrium between the two classes of production—slave and free. The rice, cotton, sugar, and tobacco of the South, strange to say, balance the books between us and all the great powers of the East at each recurring commercial settlement. The productions of slavery on this continent are necessary to enlarge the influence of freedom, and to give force and power to this government. As other governments turn their batteries to it, so should we give it strength by such practical measures as will insure its safety against assaults from abroad. While we are threatened, then, in the direction of Cuba, let us open New Mexico and Southern California to slavery—take possession of the Mesilla Valley—and thus pave the way for the introduction of slavery into Mexico, as the only means of regenerating and redeeming that people.

Santa Anna is unquestionably in league with England, France, and other European governments, to assail and weaken the gigantic powers of the republic. As a check to his movements, cut off from the Mexican tree one or two of its decayed branches. This would oppose a practical idea to the mere theory of philanthropists—it would be American conquest and improvement against the theorizing, temporizing, long-winded diplomacy of Europe. It would essentially and surely defeat Great Britain in all her movements upon Cuba. It would at once put down fanaticism and free soilism in this country, by putting into operation a principle with which they are at war. It would do away with all sectional strife, by opening new fields for enterprise, and by extending the sphere of the republic.

Let the Cabinet at Washington, then, instead of buying up free soilers and fanatics, at once recommend, as a defensive measure against the machinations of Lord Howden and his diplomatic associates on the other side of the water, the immediate extension of slavery into New Mexico and Southern California. Let them order our forces under Gen Garland to seize and appropriate Mesilla Valley, and negotiate for it afterwards. We have already outstanding accounts of great magnitude with Mexico. There is the Garay grant, and a thousand other matters, to settle; and all this can be closed up in one negotiation.

The government of Mexico, like that of Spain, is a practical nonentity. What they possess is only a bone of contention between rival States seeking to appropriate their jewels as they fall from the casket.

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

New York Herald
23 October 1853, 4

THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—THE LATEST ACTS OF THE CABINET.—It will be seen by reference to a telegraphic despatch from Washington, that the news published in yesterday's HERALD, of the intended removal of Mr. Bronson, as Collector of the Port of New York, and the appointment of Mr. Heman J. Redfield, Naval Officer, in his stead, is fully confirmed. The removal of the one and the appointment of the other have actually taken place.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that we mentioned Mr. Redfield as the successor of Judge Bronson, a week ago. The matter was all cut and dry before the Collector replied to Guthrie; but the Cabinet wanted his letter as an excuse for an act unprecedented in the history of the United States. The reply to his letter was the knock-down logic of their friends the Short-boys. It was found to be much easier to cut off Mr. Bronson's official head than to answer his arguments; but the Cabinet will probably soon find that these arguments will lose none of their force and pertinency from the fact of the writer having been made a political martyr. On the contrary, if we do not vastly mistake human nature, and especially the American phase of it, the administration, by their act, have made Judge Bronson a greater man than himself or his warmest friends ever dreamt he could become by any possible shuffle of the cards; and they have invested the principles for which he contends with a degree of interest, far beyond what the abstract importance of these truths could excite under ordinary circumstances. It is the first time in the history of the United States that a Cabinet have dared to coerce a collector in the distribution of office—it is the first time that an attempt has been made by an administration to imitate the despots of Europe in gagging free speech. How far the attempt will succeed remains to be seen. Whether the Spoils Cabinet will even succeed in the immediate object of the course they have pursued in reference to Mr. Bronson, is more than doubtful. It is an artful electioneering dodge to influence the State elections in favor of the free rollers; but it is like a two-edged sword, which cuts either way, and we would not be surprised to find that it will cut deeper with the Cabinet and the freesoil ticket than with the candidates of the national democracy. It appears, by our telegraphic intelligence from Albany, that both sides are rejoicing at this consummation, each calculating that it will do most service to themselves. How it will work, the result of the election will prove.

But whatever way it may turn out in the State, one thing is certain, and that is, that it will ruin the Cabinet beyond the hope of recovery, through the Union at large. It will kindle the national sentiment into a flame in which the administration will be consumed like stubble. The popular feeling will be carried into Congress in all its vehemence, and we shall see whether the appointment of Heman J. Redfield will be confirmed by the Senate or not. There are some other appointments, too, that want the confirmation of that body—for example, such as that of B. F. Angel as Consul to the Sandwich Islands, and of John L. O'Sullivan, who, we perceive from the same despatch that brings the news about Mr. Bronson's removal, has just been appointed as Charge to Portugal. Never was any cabinet so blinded by infatuation as the present, and it is impossible to account for their demented course in any other way than by referring it to the old proverb—"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

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New York Herald
23 October 1853, 4

The Champions of the Cabinet.

Time rolls on, and the consequences of the foolish policy of the government are beginning to be seen on all sides. One by one the independent journals throughout the country are characterizing the acts of the administration in the language they deserve. The period of probation—indulgently extended far beyond its natural limits—is, in fact, now past, and we can see at a glance how thoroughly bad the whole course of the present Cabinet has been. From the first appointment of free soilers to domestic offices, and the nomination of French socialists and Jew clerks to our foreign missions, to the last administrative proceeding in Marcy's department—his treatment of poor Gibson—and Mr. Guthrie's compulsory dismissal of Collector Bronson—all has been uniformly, consistently bad. Honestly, we cannot discover, in the whole official catalogue, one single redeeming feature. Those members of the Cabinet who have not done wrong, have done nothing; those who have done anything have done wrong. Cushing's letter to Lester, Davis's speeches in New York and at Newark, Guthrie's letter to Bronson, Campbell's Post Office despatch, and above all, Marcy's foreign correspondence and his unbridled nepotism in the division of the spoils, are all harmonious parts of a disgraceful though homogeneous whole; and, as we said, the independent press are now beginning to see it everywhere, to tell the truth at last.

A contrast between the course pursued by these journals and that of the administration organs, throws a world of light on the true merits of the points in discussion. In the former, so far as we have been enabled to judge, the various official acts of government have been canvassed, where they deserved it, with marked severity. But no independent journal has assailed Marcy's private life, or attacked Cushing's domestic character, or abused Guthrie as an individual, or turned aside from broad questions of principle to indulge in personalities against members of the Cabinet. They have been charged openly with their faults; but none of their assailants have condescended to impute motives or insinuate mean reasons for the acts complained of. Rightly understanding that the people of this country, sitting in judgment on the administration, would not listen to irrelevant testimony, or be swayed by evidence foreign to the great issue, the independent press has strictly confined itself within the scope of this issue, and has not, at this moment, to blush for a single ungenerous imputation, a single ungentlemanly attack, or a single violation of the proprieties of polite discussion.

Strange to say, there is not one of the government papers of whom the direct converse of this proposition is not true. To begin with the *Union*—its attack upon the correspondent of the London *Times* is fresh in everybody's memory. This writer had spoken ill of the government—showed how unpopular it had become—prophesied the revival of the Van Burenites, &c. The *Union* did not try to refute these propositions, but abused one Mr. Lester—attacked him for his youth, assailed him for his manhood, abused him as a private individual; called him names for his conduct, many years before, in an official station; talked of his "characteristic effrontery," his "disgraceful abuse of trust," his "disgusting and infamous misconduct"—and finally wound up with a groan for "a whip of scorpions, to lash the traitor naked through the world." Very conclusive, certainly!

In like manner when this journal exposed the traitorous designs of the Cabinet, and their obvious consequences, what was the reply—echoed and re-echoed throughout the press that Mr. Cushing leads? Not that we did the government wrong, but that Mr. Bennett had applied for a mission to France. Not that our facts were untrue, but that he was "base and malignant." Not that our inferences could be questioned, but that he was a man constantly abused. Not that Marcy, Cushing and Davis were good men, but that he, Mr. Bennett, was called a bad one by his enemies and his rivals in business. All this, and more of the same order, has filled the government organs for weeks. Hear the Cincinnati *Enquirer* establish the virtues of the administration, by styling Mr. Bennett a "person who disregards the decencies and proprieties of life," a "man destitute of shame as of character," "skilled in defamation and falsehood," "bold in rascality and venal effrontery," &c., &c. Hark to the Richmond *Enquirer*—one so well known for the fairness of its course, the moderation of its language, and the calm logic of its reasoning; hark to its unanswerable evidence of the moral and political worth of the Cabinet, in the following phrases: "Bennett was ready to plunge into this abyss of infamy" (meaning thereby the defence of the Union against the free soilers)—he "had the audacity to aspire"—he "lay in a pit"—he was "like an outcast devil." The President "shrank from him with instinctive horror"—he was "spurned with the foot," &c., &c. Our readers may possibly be more successful than we have been, in endeavoring to elicit any meaning from these singular and highly figurative expressions. For our part, we confess that, like a vast number of other attacks, they seem to us to be mere meaningless twaddle, just such stuff as has been launched at the head of every man whom genius or fortune has raised above the level of his fellows. The government editors have a margin left yet ere they equal in savage malignity the assailants of Thomas Jefferson or General Jackson in this country; Wellington or Peel in England; Louis Philippe or Ne[illegible]leon in France. They must study their originals afresh, and dip their pen anew in gall.

We only allude to them to show how painfully consistent the administration is in its policy. It was observed of a certain king, that if he never said a foolish thing, he never did a wise one. The present Cabinet are resolved to leave no such memory behind them; the things they do and the things they say are equally foolish. Any man of ordinary judgment could have told them that the day of party organs is past long since, and that to hire an editor to vomit personal abuse against the conscientious assailants of the government, was to take the surest means of bringing that government into disrepute, and could not, under any circumstances, be expected to befog or delude the people. But what do Marcy and Cushing know of the progress of ideas?

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THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

Historical Sketch of the Movements for its Abolition.

The Several Treaties, and how they have been Observed.

SUBSTITUTION OF CHINESE FOR AFRICANS.

THE POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN TO PREVENT ANNEXATION.

A REVOLUTIONARY APPEAL, &c., &c., &c.,

In a recent number of a Spanish periodical published in this city, we find a very full and highly interesting review of the past policy of Spain and Great Britain, apropos of the Island of Cuba and the abolition of the slave trade there. The writer, who signs himself "A Planter" seems to have digested the subject with great care and thought, and he presents his views with remarkable force and perspicuity. We have considered the article so very important and interesting, as well in a political as in a historical sense, that we have caused a full and literal translation of it to be made, which we now present to our readers:—

CRY OF ALARM IN CUBA.

"In the Antilles the white race appears destined to die out, and in the Continent the black race."—*De Tocqueville's Democracy in America.*

Awake! Awake! Such is the urgent cry which should incessantly resound through all the extent of Cuba, if we would save ourselves from the terrible abyss to whose edge we have been carried by the machiavelist and stupid policy of the Spanish government, by the covetousness of the slavetraders and the Captains-General, and by the blind carelessness of the inhabitants of Cuba. It is on the heads of the latter, and those of their sons, that the misfortune will alone fall, whilst their barbarous persecutors will display their ill-acquired riches, contemplating passively from distant and safe quarters the smouldering ruins of an unfortunate people who imprudently sheltered them and covered them with undeserved benefits.

Awake! awake! inhabitants of Cuba! The catastrophe is impending. The barbarians have cried that "Cuba will be Spanish or African;" and already the moment is approaching when the extreme of this impious prognostication is to be fulfilled, unless we burst the clasp in which we have been long held, and, acting in concert, escape with promptitude and energy the grave evil which is approaching with huge strides.

To keep us in the oppressive dependency of a despised colony, and to continue the odious system by which our property has been wrung from us, the government of Spain has found no other means than that of introducing slaves into the island, and of opposing the admission of white colonists, so that, the population being divided between two opposed and inimical races, we may never raise our depressed brow to reclaim our violated rights. Hence that insolent resistance to the fulfilment of the treaties celebrated with the civilized nations of Europe—hence that insulting disregard to our demands for white population, and that barefaced and scandalous protection with which the cursed African slave trade has been favored, which to-day menaces us with destruction.

Certainly public opinion does not err in maintaining that England is not abolitionist through motives of philanthrophy, but through an internal policy, whose intent is to destroy her own and foreign colonies on this side of the New World, to protect the fruits of the East Indies and to place a barrier to the expansion of the United States. Besides, the Spanish government and the peninsulars have wished in this way to call attention exclusively upon the English; and by making public odium fall upon them, to cover up the insidious conduct of Spain, and to force us to acknowledge as a high favor that it thus obstinately violates the solemn treaties celebrated with Great Britain and fills our Island with negroes, without our once dreaming, perhaps, that it was our metropolis which, day by day, was assassinating us, and that sooner or later we had to die in its parricidal hands.

No—it is not England alone, but Spain, which is principally the cause of our present precarious situation. Both felt themselves impelled by the principle of the humanitarian spirit of the age which inspired all civilized nations. Policy also somewhat dictated the steps of England, and carries her to-day to the extremes which threaten us. Nor is it England alone which has sought to operate our ruin; but the government of Spain, which always sacrifices us, because she possesses the exclusive gift of hiding wrong and death in the very remedies which promise to bring safety and life. Hearken to history and be undeceived, because it is time to see clearly, so as to be able to proceed with certainty.

The philosophy of the 18th century fomented humanitarian sentiments, and awakened the ideas of political and civil liberty; and to the United States belongs the glory of being the first nation which, in organizing its independent and supreme government in 1787, declared that in 1808 the slave trade should cease in all its States. England followed this example, commissioning the Lords of its Council in 1788 to get information upon the slave trade; but until 1807 it did not pass the bill which entirely prohibited so detestable a commerce. At this same time the United States dictated the like resolution, and even Portugal, three years after (1810) consented to limit the trade to certain points of the African coast.

Spain, equally influenced by the spirit of the age, without being in any way invited or compelled, raised her voice in favor of the African victims, in the memorable sessions of the Constituent Cortes, held on the 26th of March and 2d of April, 1811, in which Senor Deputy Guridi Alcocer and Senor Arguelles, proposed, the first the absolute cessation of the slave trade and the gradual freedom of the slaves, and the latter "that it should be instantly decreed that the infamous traffic is abolished for ever, and that the Council of Regency communicate the decree without the loss of a moment's time, to the government of her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose that, proceeding in accord in such a philanthropic measure, they might succeed in realizing to its utmost extent the grand object which the English nation had proposed in the celebrated bill for the abolition of the slave trade." These motions were taken into consideration, and referred to two committees. However, the Captain General of the island of Cuba, and the municipal corporation, consulate, and patriotic society of Havana, presented opposition, not to the measure, but to the violence with which it was wished to resolve on a matter so vital and grave.

See, therefore, how the idea of the abolition of the slave trade was not original nor exclusive with England, but a general intuition of the age, which had no connection with policy, being purely humanitarian. But more:

Napoleon Bonaparte having been defeated by the last coalition of the kings of Europe, the people returned to their old fetters, and Ferdinand VII., restored to the throne of Spain, abrogated the constitution of its monarchy by the celebrated decree of the 4th May, 1814; and in the month of July in the same year this absolutist king, animated by the same spirit as the Constituent Cortes of 1811, voluntarily agreed with the king of Great Britain that, "their sentiments being entirely in accord with respect to the injustice and inhumanity of the slave trade, he would take into consideration, with the ripeness of thought which it required, the means of combining those sentiments with the wants of his possessions in America." And, in fact, on the 3d September, 1817, the treaty was celebrated with England, by which, among other things, Spain promised that after the 30th of May, 1820, the slave traffic should remain abolished in all her dominions, she receiving on the 20th of February, 1818, four hundred thousand pounds sterling—two millions of dollars—as full compensation for the losses sustained by Spanish subjects in virtue of the treaty.

Still more: in the royal schedule issued in Madrid on the 19th December, 1817, relating to the fulfilment of the treaty, the preamble manifests the reasons which originated the introduction of slaves into America, and the reasons which rendered necessary the cessation of the traffic, adding at the same time, that "the general enlightenment of Europe and the spirit of humanity which had directed its recent transactions in restoring the edifice which the depravity of the usurper's rule had destroyed, to its foundations, had excited a general rivalry between the sovereigns of Europe, to see this traffic abolished; and that in the Congress of Vienna, discussing the necessity of abolition, they had occupied themselves in facilitating it by means of the most friendly negotiations with the powers possessing colonies—recognising in his Majesty (of Spain) that disposition which was in accordance with such a laudable undertaking." The preamble concludes by stating that the Council of India, and the supreme tribunals "having heard the information of persons enlightened and zealous for the prosperity of his States, and all agreeing as to the abolition of the negro traffic, the treaty had been celebrated with Great Britain; and that the epoch of the abolition having arrived, and the interests of his American States having been conciliated by the sentiments of his royal mind, and the desires of all the sovereigns, his friends and allies, he had agreed upon the articles of the royal schedule.

It therefore remains proved that England was not the first nor the only nation which stood up for abolition, but that this was a general principle—even in Spain herself—which must have sooner or later been established without politics having the slightest influence or developement in it. Let us now examine whether maligned England is the sole cause of our present compromised position, or whether it is not rather the old metropolis herself, which has never had the least skill or judgment in the duties of government.

At the same time that King Ferdinand took a step so grave and important, he desired in good faith to increase the population of those islands, as the only means of supplying the want of hands which should have been experienced on the cessation of the trade in 1820; and he issued the Royal Schedule of 10th August, 1815, for the white colonization of Puerto Rico; which decree was on the 21st of October, 1817, extended to Cuba, where, in conformity thereto, there was created an emigration society (*Junta*) assigning to itself for funds the six per cent for every negro imported from Africa, and under the active co-operation of the Intendant Ramirez, the colonies of Nuevitas, Manzanillo and Jagua were raised. This discreet and well judged system, pursued with the warmth and perseverance with which it had been commenced, might have in a few years placed the island in the position of needing no more slave hands than those which would have been introduced up to the year 1820. But our evil star so willed that in 1823, Don Francisco Dionisio Vives was placed as Captain-General, at the head of this government. He, in the necessity of defeating the constitutional system then in force, without a violent rupture in the country—in view of the heat of public opinion for the conservation of liberal institutions, from which not even the army of the garrison was exempt—found no other means to calm opinion than that of terrifying it, leaning to the side of supporting the negroes, placing his confidence on them, and giving them a larger share of indulgence, so that by showing that if liberated, they would be capable of self-government, the whites should be united, and should in their alarm undergo the yoke which fell anew on their necks, shortly before so cruel. The good success of this measure established the cursed system of the Cuban government. So the port was suddenly closed to white immigration; its increase was shunned, it being believed prejudicial to the eternal vassalage to which the Island was condemned; and, as if the treaty of 1817 was then regretted, it was scandalously evaded, and entry and protection was afforded to slave piracy, as the only means of preserving us in perpetual chains.

This is the explanation of the effrontery and impudence with which, notwithstanding the treaty, and notwithstanding the four hundred thousand pounds received, innumerable slavers have been fitted out in our ports, with the permission of the highest authorities of the island. Who is there that has not known, among us, the privateers, captains and crews of the slave vessels? Who has not seen these vessels fitted out and despatched from our ports, and arriving at them with their cargoes of victims? Who has not met these latter just disembarked going through our public streets? Who has not seen them in the depots where they were deposited and sold, in the suburb of La Punta, where the cholera broke out in 1833, and beneath the Castillo del Principe? And, finally, who has not heard recounted, without any disguise, the tricks played by the slave vessels on the English ships and privateers by the collusion of the owners with the authorities—protectors of so many iniquities and infamies? And all this was done under pretence of protecting the agriculture and interests of the island, when in reality, it had no other object than the policy of Vives, adopted and pursued by the supreme government.

In vain was the voice of some Cubans raised to denounce and restrain the danger which such conduct bore to the unhappy country. A general cry of indignation was raised against them among the slave dealers, and they were denominated insurgents, negrophilists, philanthropists, or abolitionists; and they might be considered fortunate if the iron hand of the government did not fall on their heads with all the weight of a fierce and cruel despotism.

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Thus have the times run. English zeal striving at the beginning with the ignoble Spanish bad faith. England has expended enormous amounts of pounds sterling in persecuting the slave dealers, and has sacrificed excellent officers of her war navy, whilst Spain, shamefully abjuring the healthy principles which she had proclaimed before the civilized world, inundated the plains of Cuba with African victims, for the purpose of strengthening there her barbarous domination, and of satisfying the covetousness of her magistrates and shipowners. But the scandal has reached its highest point, and Great Britain, which could, by a blow, restrain such enormities, and did not wish to do so, waiting till the island should be full of negroes, limited herself to making very serious reclamations, which resulted in the new convention of 1835, which was nothing but a hypocritical means of escaping from the exigency, as the trade has since continued to be protected as scandalously as ever.

Such bad faith, such rashness and impudence on the part of a weak nation against a powerful one, with justice on its side, impelled England to initiate new and more serious constraints, carrying her solicitude so far as even to threaten in 1841 to give liberty to all the negroes who had been imported into the island from the coast of Africa subsequent to the 30th of May, 1820, on the ground that their introduction being illegal, their condition of slavery was null. This was a tremendous blow, which alarmed excessively the inhabitants of Cuba, because they had before their eyes their immediate and inevitable ruin, and they experienced at the time grave losses in their affairs since every one feared to purchase slaves, a thing which made them open their eyes and think for the future, but it was only transient; their heavy eyelids closed again, and they surrendered themselves anew to the agreeable sleep of an imprudent confidence which blinded them to their condition—precarious, and full of impending danger.

England did not wish for that time to destroy us, and she withdrew her demand by reason of the new protests of the Cabinet at Madrid; and more than all, in the confidence which she had in General Don Geronimo Valdes, who then governed the Island, and to whom the slave dealers appealed in their abolitionist rancor.

Notwithstanding the repetition of symptoms so grave and alarming, Spain continued undeterred in her glowing policy; and the slave trade again flourished, mocking the storm which had passed over the Cuban horizon. Negroes on negroes have continued to be introduced by her coasts; but at length their cries and tears have reached heaven, and it appears that the decree has gone forth for the immediate *denouement* of the great drama—which doubtless must be horrible and bloody—as a warning punishment to the perfidy of nations and the covetousness of men. And who has brought upon us such an evil? We again repeat, the policy established by General Vives, and adopted and foolishly pursued by the Spanish government in Cuba, which now abandons us in so desperate a situation. That with which England can be upbraided is that that she has been enduring for thirty-three years the infraction of the treaty of 1827, when she might have compelled its fulfilment as soon as she wished, by virtue of her right supported by her power. Why has she not done it with the right and the power in her hands? Because she had other views—those of waiting till the present moment.

Inhabitants of Cuba, everything is prepared for the catastrophe, and God alone, in awakening our understanding and in giving strength to our deeds, can save us, although the whole fault of the crime has not been ours. Let us hear, however, that which the Corporation, Consulate and Royal Patriotic Society of Havana said, in their magnificent representation to the constituent Congress of Spain, in regard to the memorable sessions of 26th March and 2d April, 1811—in which was discussed the subject of the cessation of the slave trade and the gradual enfranchisement of our slaves—written by our wise citizen, Don Francisco de Arango, and signed by the most influential of our city. It says:—

> We must not weary of repeating that the negroes came, and are here through our own fault; but not through our fault alone, but through that of those who opened and facilitated this road by the arms of the law and even of religion, which—as it was said, and as is still said in many books written by respectable authors—was much interested in rescuing those souls from eternal perdition. . . . God does not permit us to profane our moral sanctity in covering ourselves with the impious veil with which unbounded covetousness might be hidden. God does not permit us, we say, to defend, as an act of piety, the violence of dragging human creatures, and dragging them in chains, from countries so remote. But then we are not the authors, nor even the slightest instrument, of such violence, since we have through it surrounded ourselves on all sides with grave inconveniences; and, having the power to choose the least we have shunned extremes, and at the same time endeavored to avoid the dangers of servile interest as well as those of want of enthusiasm.

Further, they add, to defend themselves from the charge of blindness, or attachment to self-interest, which might be attributed to them—

> The anticipated although fruitless clamors which we have officiously made since the year 1799, served to prevent the repetition of this delicate subject; and, above all, it served as a powerful consideration—to which the mean interest of profit cannot blind us—that our safety is threatened and compromised in so many ways in this sad affair, and in this critical moment.

And the fact was adverted to, that at the time in which such things were thought and spoken the treaty of 1817 did not exist, nor was it thought of.

Don Jose Antonio Saco, in the time of his healthy and patriotic ideas, said, in his immortal "Parallel between the Island of Cuba and some English Colonies," these words—

> None of those countries (the English colonies) find itself in such need of white labor as Cuba; but yet is white colonization in the latter encouraged? It is spoken of sometimes, and sometimes it is written about—associations are formed, information is obtained, new taxes are imposed—the government uses them in a different sense; and whilst not a single colonist treads that shore, the fields of Cuba are seen inundated with African slaves. I will not inculpate the Cuban that purchases them. His plantation needs hands; and since he cannot find others to employ, shall he sacrifice his possessions? Should that sacrifice be required from the head of a family? Whom I do accuse and criminate is the government—the government, which being able, and being bound in duty to extinguish the infamous African contraband, tolerates it, consents to it, and authorizes it, in violation of treaties, in contempt of the laws, and to the scandal of public and private morality.

Well, again we ask, is it the English policy alone which has placed us in such peril? No, we repeat; since apart from the toleration which that powerful nation has evinced in thirty-three years of endurance and enormous expenses, in compelling the fulfilment of the treaty, the political system created by General Vives, and pursued by the Spanish government, which now delivers us up, is the primary cause of the desperate position in which we find ourselves.

Another new political system, as base as that, has hastened the *denouement* of the slave question. I allude to that which was established by Captain General Don Miguel Tacon. This officer, more stupid, imprudent and barbarous than the other, introduced as the conservative principle of the colonial condition, the extinction of every shadow of liberty and right, the most marked division between the peninsulars and the creoles, and the fullest and most monstrous centralization of military strength, reinvested with the complete power to oppress and eradicate the progressive ideas of the age. The Spanish government, which has the least understanding of all governments, and much less as to America, since it does not know even her geography, always blindly accepts whatever measures are indicated by the Captain Generals of those dominions; and so in adopting precipitately the Taconian system, as it adopted that of Vives, it lowered Cuba from being an integral part of the monarchy by the laws of the ludles, to the degrading condition of a colony; and whilst the Balearic and the Canary islands, of much less importance than Cuba, enjoy the benefits of the constitutional system which reigns in the peninsula, the most absolute military power prevails in Cuba and keeps her in a state of siege.

Our deputies, summoned to the Congress of 1836, were driven from it in the most unheard of manner, and as a consolation we were offered special laws, which we are still waiting for at the end of seventeen years. The military profession, in which so many Cubans have shed their blood for the glory of their nation, has been closed to all classes of them, with the exception of some grades in the insignificant militia of the country. All the lucrative employments and posts are prohibited to them, as well ecclesiastic . . political and civil, and in the exchequer. The press—that remedy, or, when less, the counsellor of the people—is enslaved under a rigid censorship; education is a doleful abandonment; the tribunals of justice are corrupt and venal; the springs of wealth and material progress are choked up to a certain point by the protective system in favor of the revenue, of the commerce, and of the mercantile navy of the peninsula, which condemns us to consume its dear and poisonous bread; in fine, the duties and contributions are ever increasing, and public morality is travelling with gigantic paces to its most lamentable prostitution.

To fill the island with Africans at all hazard, for the purpose of swallowing up the whites, and to oppress the latter by dividing them, by degrading them to the condition of beasts, and by shutting out the creoles from all influence through position and wealth—these are the two points of the policy by which they rule this colony, which it is desired to show to the world as the model of a happy and enviable people under the paternal sway of the Captain Generals, and without any other codes of laws than his decrees and military commissions. Nevertheless, whilst Spain was living despised, believing that she had found in her wisdom the inestimable political secret of maintaining forever enchained the children of America, so as to impoverish them at their own expense, without the slightest opportunity of complaining, or the world becoming cognizant of her tyranny and robberies, these (the Cubans) have escaped the vigilance of their Arguses, and, passing to the neighboring continent, they have been received under the protection of their natural brothers, the North Americans. There, breathing liberty under the potent ægis of the American eagle, they have made use of the press, and published to the wondering world the iniquity of Spain and the wretched condition of the Cuban. These mournful laments, in the midst of the freest people of the earth, have awakened universal sympathy, and the tyrant has trembled. Already he has heard several times the consecrated cry of liberty resound in the virgin fields of Cuba, where silence and the calm of the grave has ever reigned. Already he has, with terror, seen the uprising and struggling of the patriots who, though unfortunate, have suffered with heroism the disasters of the first efforts which enslaved people make to become free. Already he has known that prisons, dungeons, and even the scaffold, does not terrify nor intimidate them, and that they receive martyrdom as a crown of imperishable glory; and, already he has been convinced that the cruel means which have been used to extinguish the fire of the revolution kindles it into more lively flames, and that now he does not possess the heart of a single Cuban, whatever be his age or sex. *Viva* liberty, and death to the tyrants, is the constant echo that resounds at all hours of the day and night in the breasts of all the natives of Cuba. But that which most alarms and grieves the tyrant, is the magical effect which the voice of the Cubans and the cruelties which he has exercised to destroy them, have caused in all civilized nations, and principally in the powerful republic of the North, whose sovereign people embraces the holy cause of the oppressed, and are prepared undisguisedly to aid us—inspiring the same noble and generous sentiments in their government, which does not itself dissimulate its sympathies for Cuba. Yes, Spain sees that the new President of the modern Rome, will snatch her victim from her. To ward off or to postpone, at least, the terrible moment of manifest destiny, distrusting her weakness, which she vainly endeavors to conceal by preparations of costly and useless forces, and by ridiculous boastings, she humbly supplicates the protection and shelter of the foreign nations, that they may support and sustain her in the eternal possession of the unhappy remnants of her ancient and oppressive domination in America.

England and France made an attempt to do what Spain can not—namely, to endeavor to prevent the consummation of annexation. But the dignified and severe attitude of the government of Washington, caused them to desist from their purpose. And as England sees that event arriving, she has thought it opportune to compel Spain to fulfil the treaty of 1817, and going still further, she threatens to leave her to her own resources in the inevitable and approaching strife with her colony—openly protected by the colossus of the New World—so as to place her between two forces, and that she may decide for the English requirements.

So it is that, under pretence of the energetic measures lately taken by the Imperial government of Brazil to put an end at once and for ever to the commerce of African slaves in its dominions—which have produced a happy result—various notes were exchanged in 1851, between Lord Palmerston and Senor Merullores, Ministers of England and Spain. The first upbraided the latter, in a manner sufficiently harsh, and justifiable only by the continuous and scandalous violations of the treaty of 1817, that Spain alone continued sustaining a commerce as dishonorable for the government as for the nation, and among other things he said:—

> The Spanish government will do well to consider that if it continue in such a course of proceeding, the English people instead of looking with displeasure on the efforts which are made (by the Americans) to separate Cuba from the Spanish monarchy, will be predisposed to regard with pleasure the realization of an event which, in consequence of the conduct of the Spanish colonial authorities, will turn out to be the only means of putting an end to the perpetration of crimes which the Spanish crown solemnly pledged itself, many years since, to prohibit in every way and for ever, being perpetrated by Spanish subjects.

Such a well directed arrow, launched by the hand of an English diplomatist, reached the heart of the cabinet at Madrid, which, as always when finding itself in danger, knew no better than to humble itself and confess its fault. But this has been merely a prelude; to-day the affair presents greater dimensions.

The petition of the ladies of the Island of Jamaica, asking for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies, which was read by Lord Carlisle in the

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House of Lords, on the evening of the 30th of May last, (exactly thirty-three years from the day in which the traffic by the Spaniards should have ceased,) shows the conflict in which Spain finds herself, and the imminent risk which Cuba runs. The question is very clear. In reply to the speech with which Lord Carlisle accompanied the above-named petition, the Minister, Lord Clarendon, not only supported his views and confirmed the grievous and horrible deeds referred to, as regards the conduct of the Spanish government, but made manifest the relations that had existed upon the subject between the two governments. With respect to Captain General Canedo, although he would not, he said, be a very ardent supporter of his past conduct, yet he thought that his noble friend would not hesitate to attend to what he was now about to offer in his favor. He then read an official document, directed by the former minister of foreign affairs of Spain, to the English ambassador, Lord Howden, in which he says:—"I believe it time to make known that the Captain General informs me that he is using his utmost exertions to put a stop to the traffic in slaves, and that, in consequence of those exertions, the traders had become very much dispirited." He also read another communication from the ambassador, Lord Howden, in which he declares that "in consequence of peremptory instructions lately sent to the Captain-General of Cuba, to the effect that he should lose no opportunity of putting a stop to the traffic in slaves, we have received a communication from that functionary, assuring us that he was exercising the most energetic measures to carry into effect his instructions." And further, that during the fulfilment of the rigorous letter of the law enforcing this object, "he had felt himself to adopt the severest measures; and that, in suspending the law of 1845—which prohibits the possession of slaves recently imported after having become the fixed property of the purchaser—he had determined to follow such slaves wherever they might be found, and set them at liberty;" the Spanish Minister adding that he hoped that this mode of proceeding would be considered as an indication of the will of of Spain to fulfil the compromises she had contracted. The orator, Lord Clarendon, thought that this communication might possibly be considered as a simple promise of something which might or might not be fulfilled, and added that he had lately received the intelligence that the Captain-General knew that some negroes had been landed on the island, and that finding them on the estate of the purchaser, he had there captured one hundred of them and given them their liberty. Therefore, he thought that although they (the English) might be little disposed to place implicit confidence in this amendment, yet they should, by all means, admit that the Captain-General appeared disposed to act more honorably with respect to the government of England, and more in harmony with his own honor.

With regard to the *emancipados*, he informed them that the Governor of Madrid had decided upon settling this question, so long under discussion, and that they should be liberated at the expiration of the different periods accorded to them. In fine, it appeared from an official document which he—Lord Clarendon—had received two or three days previously, that there was an increasing desire on the part of Spain to listen to the complaints of England, or in other words, if the expression be permitted, a desire to consult the exigencies of her own reputation; and that, as a proof of this, the Minister of Foreign Affairs had received from the Royal Council a recommendation to the effect that the Captain General should be invested with more ample privileges, so as to be able with efficacy to confront the evil—the first recommendation of such a nature that had ever emanated from that council. And the noble Lord concluded by saying that whatever may be the merit of this information, the English government ought to confine itself principally to its own efforts; and that, consequently, he had given and would continue to give, through the chief of the admiralty, instructions to the commandants of the station which were to be followed to the letter.

Very well and opportunely said: he who makes himself contemptible deserves to be so despised.

Nobody will find fault with these aporyphal statements, inasmuch as we ourselves have just seen that without previous law, government order, or warning, and while, trusting in the endurance, or rather in the connivance of the Governor in the slave trade, they clear the estates of the slaveholders, taking away the slaves recently introduced, and imprisoning several persons, among whom, strange to say, we find the wealthy peninsular planter, D. Julian Zulueta. What kind of government is this? There are no laws, no system, no guaranty of personal safety; each Captain General has a new code, and the social ship, always floating between so variable and contrary winds, drifts from rock to rock, from danger to danger, at the mercy of Providence, hoping in her tribulation and anxiety that the skilful hand of some expert pilot should get possession of the abandoned helm, and guide the prow to the region of the polar star, whose brilliancy, in the profound darkness of the heavens, appears to be the finger of God, which points to each spot as the only refuge that remains for us in the boisterous times in which we run. What nation is ours that, with so much audacity, violates the most solemn international treaties, encourraging and protecting its subjects in the perpetration of crime the most disgraceful, as though, trusting in the superiority of her power, she feared nothing; and when accused and threatened, humbles herself to the lowest grade, rends and tramples on the laws she has made, and to the end that she may please the aggrieved nation, and appease the indignation and the disdainful contempt with which she is so justly looked upon, takes the lead in the persecution of the very crime which she herself has instigated as the foundation of her colonial policy? What conduct so degrading? Who will not be ashamed today of calling himself a Spaniard? I do not say change this dishonorable patronimic for that of a North American, which is but another name for a free and supreme man, but even for that of the Turk, since we are witnesses of the noble and bold attitude which the Sultan takes in opposing with energy and honor the insolent attempts of the modern Attila, the giant terrifier of Europe and Asia.

The haughty Spain, then, has determined, humbly and at all hazards, to comply in the entire cessation of the trade, and in the liberating the *emancipados*, and even the slaves, believing that England, so appeased, would not withdraw her protection; whilst the latter, at the same time, is occupied in redoubling her exertions to effect the Africanization of Cuba, distrustful of each oft repeated and illusory promise, and fearful lest the "manifest destiny" be consummated. The deed is irremediable, and already are we experiencing its reality. In the first place, and fortunately, no more slaves shall enter; and if they should, who will be the rash fool to purchase them? But without our being prepared for this measure, through the perfidy of the government, what means remain for us to replace the hands we lose, so as to be able to keep up our large and small cultivation, and to support our commerce and industry, the island being almost destitute of white population? Will immigration of these be protected? We do not expect such a thing; and without either the one or the other, what will be the future of our industry? "The Chinese," I will be answered. But take care, lest in avoiding one danger, we fall into another and a greater. Leaving out of view the detestable vices with which the children of the Celestial Empire are plagued, we ought to note that they are not savage Africans on whom we lay the brand which they desire of us. They are civilized men, knowing how to read and write, and who, although in the midst of degradation, feel the noble pride of literature; and it is not possible they would suffer to be governed and worked as we govern and work the slaves. We have already seen several examples, not only of their prostitution of character, but of their resistance to the lash, and to the despotic authority of their leaders and of the stoicism with which they inflict or suffer death. If they do this in such small numbers, when they know not the country nor its language, and are not related to the heterogeneous inhabitants, what will they not do, good God! when they are counted by thousands, and when, having formed relations with our negroes, and having children by the slave women, they become aware that they are children born to perpetual slavery, and that they have no chance to emancipate them by the trifling reward of their labor? Remember that the revolts of the slaves have not until now been the effect of simple combinations to liberate themselves, but of acts of desperation, in which they destroy everything that opposes their progress; but that soon they become disconcerted, and at the mercy of the white men, who pursue, capture and subdue them anew, because they want the cultivated intelligence to form a plan of operation well conceived, to the end that they might effect their object; but the moment they have those who can enlighten and direct them, their outbreaks will become more frequent and formidable, God knows to what extent, and the ruin of the island will be the result of the rash experiment of introducing civilized men to labor, substituting them for the savage African.

But we will not become wearisome by speaking longer on this point. The cessation of the slave traffic is not the greatest danger that threatens Cuba; another more terrible is that which clouds her clear sky. Crafty, active England, who never stands in her own light when an opportunity is offered of gaining her ends, convinced that Cuba must soon become a part of the North American Union, and that nobody can prevent it, because it is the wish of the two people, and the "manifest destiny of Young America," hastens to obtain, before the realization of this all important event, the liberty of all the slaves and *emancipados*, so as to silence the cries of her Western islands, by balancing the cost of work in all the Antilles, which could not be done after the inevitable annexation. And England, taking advantage of the conflict in which Spain finds herself with her colonies and the American sympathizers, just as of her weakness, humiliation, and infamy, is at the present moment devising with her a new treaty, to emancipate all our slaves, substituting for slavery the system of apprenticeship, notwithstanding the sad result which that experiment has had in Jamaica and in the other colonies she possesses in these seas.

Such is the crisis at which we have arrived, inhabitants of Cuba—such is the serious danger which we run, the terrible hurricane which threatens us. Day by day the final moment draws nigh, of saving ourselves with Cuba, or perishing with her in a catastrophe as frightful as that of Saint Domingo. Awake! awake! But let it be in time to save ourselves.

Unhappy the idiot who does not foresee the danger, and waits until the waters of the overflowing river reach his couch: doubtless he will perish in the uncontrolled waves. Awake! and let us all prepare in brotherly union until we hear the torrent roar in its agitated capitol: then it will be easy for us to frustrate the plans of the cunning leopard and of the degraded lion.

Already you see that Spain—she who ironically is called our mother—is disposed to concede everything to the English, provided she assist her to retain Cuba in her clutches, or to deliver her into the hands of the negroes, rather than see her independent or annexed to the United States. What then will become of us, if remaining as careless as we are, an English squadron should arrive with the decree of emancipation, and the regulation of the system of apprenticeship? No other remedy will remain for us than to obey quickly and blindly the paternal dispositions of the best of mother countries, supported by the cannons of Great Britain, who will know how to fulfill their mission in a manner so quick and cautious that, when our brothers of the North are aware of it, it will be already too late for remedy, although there may be room enough remain for vengeance. But what use of that, if the catastrophe shall already have consumed us! The magic cry of liberty will run as an electric current through our properties, and the slaves will resolve to make use of it. In vain they will be told that they ought to await the fulfilment of the term of their apprenticeship. Who can restrain them? Who can prevent the consequent insubordination? No power in the world. A constant strife will ensue, such as was the case in the English Antilles, between the old masters and the new freemen; all will be disorder and tumult, which will immediately be followed by the decline of agricultural products, the impoverishment of commerce and industry, the departure of capitalists, the emigration of the whites, which will render more dangerous and frightful the position of those who remain in the island to behold the horrors of what will then be one vast theatre.

And we, the victims of such a disaster, will we be compensated for the value of our slaves and for our ruined properties? It appears that justice would so dictate; but, laying aside the argument that this measure would not remedy the evil, but would merely be an alleviation of it, I ask, and with what money are we to be indemnified? Will England lend at least millions for the value of the slaves? I doubt it. But in case it should be so, will they pay us, or will the money share the same fate as the four hundred thousand pounds sterling which the same English gave to compensate the sufferers by the cessation of the trade, and which no slave ship owner ever saw? Will they pay us in paper? It is more probable. But what are the bonds of creditless Spain worth? If she do not pay her foreign creditors, who have the protection and favor of their governments, how will she pay her own subjects and the American subjects on whom she looks down with the most insolent contempt? Let us remember the rich families of the American continent, as well peninsulars as creoles, who lent their money to sustain there the Castilian flag, how they lived in a state of beggary and misery, with but valueless bonds in their fingers; then if they realized at all, it was at a frightful deduction, so as to fill the purses of the employes of the crown. These are facts which we all know.

Suppose that they pay us cash and current money, will it be for the fair value of our slaves? They will be appraised by the government, and it is already known with how much justice she will proceed. Let us remember what happened when Gen. Tacon attempted the reform of the *plaza del vapor*, and the

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Paseo Militar; valuing for a trifle those houses, which, from their locality and the rent they produced, were of high value, and there was no remedy for the owners but to suffer and be silent. So, beyond a question, our properties will undergo a considerable fall, followed by a ruin similar to that which to-day presents itself to us in the island of Jamaica, whilst the taxes will remain the same—and thanks if they do not increase. A government without conscience, without equity, without restraint, is capable of anything.

And what will be the remedy for so many evils? Let us unite as brothers; think and you will find it; make up your minds, and the storm, which, with gigantic step is gathering over our hemisphere, threatening to bury us in our own ruins, will disappear. There is but one alternative, and already is the first step taken towards reaching it. What do I say? There is much progress made. The moral revolution is already accomplished; it only remains to put it in action, and to know how to bring it to a quick and happy termination. Several unfortunate but glorious attempts have been made, which have made us acquainted with the manner in which European soldiers fight below the tropics; and have taught us what are the rocks we ought to shun, and the advantages we ought to improve.

Let us decide: what more do we wait for? The general opinion of the creoles and the islanders, and of many illustrious and prudent peninsulars, is for annexation to the United States; and this great and generous people has sympathized, even to enthusiasm, with our sacred cause, and awaits with open arms to protect and shelter us. Their own government has declared in the face of the whole world its interest for Cuba, and that it could not check the sympathies and aid of that sovereign people in favor of all the oppressed, who, in whatever quarter, raise the cry of liberty. For what do we wait, since the virtuous Varela, who to-day looks down from heaven upon us, has said, and Saco repeated, "that in no arms can we fall with greater honor and glory, than in those of the great American Union; that in them we will find peace and consolation, power and protection, justice and liberty; and that, leaning upon so solid a basis, we will shortly exhibit to the world the portentous spectacle of a people, who, from the lowest grade of dejection, has, with the velocity of lightning, raised itself to the highest point of greatness."

In reality, from being the miserable colonists of Spain, we will be exalted to the citizenship of a nation, wise, virtuous, great and respected: the white population will increase, present wealth will double in value, slavery, modified in treatment, will remain quiet, and the English will not dare trouble us about it. The young American eagle is not the decrepit old lion of Spain. Our rich commerce with the ports of the republic will be free, the same as is the coasting trade; our productions will be sold with facility and at high prices, paying very low freights to a numerous merchant fleet which will take them to all markets of the world; in exchanging their immense and cheap products for ours, we shall have all our wants supplied; we shall regulate for ourselves alone with respect to our customs and necessities; enlightenment and morality will be extended, and we shall progress in wealth, improvement, and happiness, as New Orleans, the Floridas, Texas, California, and New Mexico, have progressed under the wisest and most liberal institutions of the earth.

And how shall we obtain such great blessings? Very easily: will and decision are what is want[illegible]. Let us place in a fund, to be recovered afterwards with interest, a small part of our harvests, less perhaps than what we spend in fruitless shameful luxury, and let us send it with a committee of known and trustworthy persons to the great republic, and the resources will be abundantly supplied to us, to facilitate our giving a sure blow—as is necessary—to the end that the machinations of Spain and England be frustrated, and that the terrible prediction of Alexis de Tocqueville be not fulfilled:—"The white race appears destined to perish in the Antilles, and the black race on the continent"—nor that the parricidial and sacrilegious proposition of the mother country be realized:—"Cuba will be Spanish or African." Barbarous! No; Cuba will be American, powerful and happy, in spite of her oppressors. Inhabitants of Cuba! awake, awake, while yet the hour is at hand! A little longer it will be too late. A PLANTER.

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REVOLUTIONARY MANIFESTOES IN CUBA.

The Slave Trade and the Projected System of Apprenticeship.

FILLIBUSTERO PREPARATIONS.

&c., &c., &c.

The newspapers which we received from Havana on Saturday, were as devoid of interest and news as they invariably are. It would seem from them that nothing had occurred of late to disturb the serenity of mind of the Spanish officials and the confidence of the peninsulars. We have, however, received copies of *fillibustero* manifestoes recently circulated in Havana, which would seem to import that the revolution may at any moment break out and annihilate forever the government and the French, British and Spanish views as to the Africanization of the island.

The following is the translation of the letter covering these documents:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
[Translation.]

HAVANA, Oct. 15, 1853.

Your journal being occupied with lively interest in the affairs of Cuba, I take the liberty of directing your attention to the enclosed manifestoes to the people of Cuba and to the Spanish residents, which have recently appeared here, notwithstanding the watchfulness of the government, who are endeavoring to discover the origin or source from whence they sprung. The most remarkable of them is the one dated the 10th of October, being the Saint day of the Queen of Spain. It was circulated even in the halls of the palace; where a ball was being given that night in her honor.

We make the following extracts from the manifestoes above referred to. That of the 10th, is addressed

TO THE SPANISH RESIDENTS IN CUBA.

"The moment of the revolution of Cuba is precipitated with inconceivable rapidity, and with a formidable magnitude of power. We Cubans have both things in view, and we avail ourselves of the time that remains to us to manifest publicly, explicitly and categorically, to all the peninsular residents in the island, what our relations are—placing them before them in the clearest, frankest and sincerest manner—that they are not, nor will be, in any way opposed to the march of civilization, foreign to the spirit of the age, or repugnant to justice and good sense, and still less foreign to the dictates of reason, or the rights of the Cuban people and of humanity. In this view it should be and is understood in the most positive and formal manner, by all the Spaniards resident here, of every class, state and condition, that their persons and goods will be sacred and inviolable; that we desire liberty for them and for ourselves; that in every sense they will be judged and considered as if they had been born in Cuba; that neither will have any privilege or right from having been born in Cuba or in Spain; that we thus declare, in the most authentic manner, that our animadversion and hostilities are solely and exclusively directed against the Spanish government, and in no way against the Spaniards, whether resident in the island or in the peninsula.

"Spanish Peninsulars—The period of the revolution draws nigh, and the government has said that Cuba will be rather African than Cuban. We place you in intelligence of these things, informing you that the government of Spain has signed the law for the emancipation of slaves, through the suggestion of England, at whose mercy it now stands. You may take whatever part you choose; but we desire that you may never be able to say, with truth and reason, the intolerance, the odiousness, the injustice, the ignorance of the Cubans obliged us to be their enemies, to take an active part against them and their cause, forcing us to be the enemies of the liberty, the happiness, the prosperity and progress of intelligence, of humanity, and of the people; compelling us, instead of enjoying all these gifts of civilization, to form lakes of blood of us both; precipitating each other into ignorance, ruin, desolation, poverty, and misery. Spanish Peninsulars—Our desires and intentions are before you, and the revolution is inevitable. Nothing more remains for us to say to you.

Havana, Oct. 10, 1853. LOS CUBANOS."

The other document referred to by our correspondent is headed

MANIFESTO TO THE PEOPLE OF CUBA.

"Cuba is threatened with an immediate catastrophe * * * Spain has at length yielded to England the complete emancipation of slavery in Cuba. The treaty has been signed and sealed in the beginning of August last; and as soon as the Russo-Turkish question is ended, we will have on our coasts the British squadron of the Dardanelles, which, with its eighteen hundred mouths of bronze, will come to teach us this truth, and at the same time to aid in the fulfilment of the abolitionist law after its promulgation. Who will resist such expressive language? There are many among us who, by means of their hallucinations, imagine that they see in everything and for everything the protection of the United States, which resists European intervention in American affairs, and in the interest which the Southern States have to preserve slavery in Cuba; and others, full of candor and innocence, cannot conceive that the mother country ever enters into pacts of such a nature."

The manifesto goes on to state that the American republic, though anxious to protect them, could not collect her ships of war in time to compete with the naval powers of Great Britain, and that the only hope for Cuba lies in revolution. It concludes:—

"To-day is the anchor of our salvation; let one cry resound on all sides—the cry of liberty! and let over the ruins of this despotic and tyrannical government another republic arise, which will fix once and forever the security of property. Compatriots, abandon the illusions which cheat you with blindness; listen not to those who are pledged to your misfortune and ruin; there is no time to be lost; the hand of time shows the term of events, which is advancing with terrible rapidity. Our inaction will be our death.

Havana, Oct. 3, 1853. LOS PATRIOTAS."

The following letter is from one of our Cuban correspondents:—

HAVANA, Oct. 15, 1853.

The Proposed Apprenticeship System, &c.

A steamer comes upon us without any advices and leaves without giving us opportunity of digesting the much that is exposed upon the surface of our present social condition.

I have ascertained very extensive preparations of slavers in all parts of the island, for the purpose of bringing negroes, beyond all previous estimate or calculation, and I am satisfied, from my observation, that the beautiful policy of England is to be adopted as a matter of self defence, and that England and France, with their combined fleets, are to protect "Cuban integrity" and Cuban negroes. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet;" and so in fragrance, before high heaven, Cuban apprenticeship will be as offensive as Cuban slavery, if not more so. Let those who doubt look at the miserable *emancipados*, and count the fragments that have been found alive to enjoy the benefits of the freedom guaranteed by the treaty, and they will be convinced as to the future, under the modified slavery proposed, which is to be under the control of Spanish faith and Spanish honor.

This will be destructive to the present property holders of Cuba: it will be throwing thousands into the bonds of servitude and chains where there is now one human being. It is intended as a blow at the institutions of the United States. It has been covertly in agitation for thirteen years, and it will very speedily become a fixed part of British policy, unless there is an armed objection sufficient to prevent it. Let the question of the East have a moment's repose, and we shall have the French and British fleets here, not to enforce the present treaty, or to suppress illicit traffic, but to sustain the secret convention to legalize slavery under a new name.

The slavers now abroad will do a good business any way: they go out to return with either slave or apprentice cargoes, as may suit the political finding when they come off the coast.

How this question is to touch the interests of the United States they must look to. The Southern planters will feel the consequences very soon, and may thank a very learned gentleman of the Southwest, who legislates for a farm and sixty negroes, for a good portion of the sentiment which has been evolved in this question, to cause this subject to find favorable hearing and to meet the views of British philanthropy. Coolies are valued at $170 each. Negro apprentices will be worth $200; for who will measure and protect the period of their servitude?

God save the poor negro from English benevolence combined with Spanish christianization.

The sudden departure will not permit me to add more, but I put aboard files of papers, which will give you the permitted news and orders not to speak, not to think, the things that pertain to brains of infinity, and have no existence in the land of "our enemies," which is the court language for the people and the government of the United States, sanctioned by the censor of the public press, authorized by the Political Secretary and approved, personally and officially, by General Canedo.

As ever, I remain your faithful ——. OBSERVER.

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THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.—We publish in another portion of our columns this morning, a very instructive, interesting, and important article in relation to the island of Cuba. It is a translation which we have rendered from a communication which appeared some time since in one of the Spanish journals of this city. The writer reviews the various movements made during the past half century for the abolition of the slave traffic in Cuba, cites the several treaties concluded between Spain and Great Britain in connection with the subject, shows the policy adopted by the different Captain Generals to evade the treaty stipulations, and finally exhibits the designs in which England and Spain are now supposed to be co-operating to emancipate the slave population and establish an African empire in the island, rather than that it should be annexed to the United States. The article evinces a high degree of talent, astuteness, and perspicuity on the part of the writer, and will be found to be worthy the serious attention and consideration of all who are interested in the destiny of the Queen of the Antilles.

We also publish, as a fitting and appropriate pendant to this historical review of Cuban affairs, the last letters received from our correspondents at Havana, together with extracts from two revolutionary manifestoes circulated in the island. These are addressed, one to the people and the other to the Spanish residents in Cuba. The *sam's bugbear* is adduced to alarm public opinion, and frighten the isle from its propriety, as the Washington *Union* made use of the other day to create excitement here, namely: the propagation of the report that England and Spain had concluded a treaty whereby the slave trade in Cuba was to be abolished after some time, and whereby, also, an unlimited number of Africans were to be introduced, and bound as apprentices for ten years.

We do not participate in the slightest degree in the alarm to which these unfounded rumors have given rise, inasmuch as we are aware that no such movement is projected. One of the manifestoes to which we refer affirms that the treaty providing for the apprenticeship system was actually signed and sealed in the beginning of August last, and that as soon as the Eastern question is definitely settled, the new law will be promulgated, and the British fleet of the Dardanelles will be despatched to the Antilles to preside over its execution. We know that a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade has recently been negotiated between Lord Howden, the British Minister at Madrid, and the Spanish government. What the details of it are has not yet publicly transpired; but we are confident that it contains nothing approximating to the policy of carrying on that slave trade with greater activity than ever, under the legal fiction of African ten-year apprenticeship. The British, as well as every other civilized government—except Spain—is interested in putting an end forever to the reprobated slave traffic. The English people entertain feelings on the subject bordering on the fanatic; and it would never do for the ministers of Great Britain to conclude a treaty virtually sanctioning and protecting by law the continuance of that trade on a larger scale than ever. The idea is preposterous and utterly unworthy of belief. We know that England, France, and Spain are hatching measures to prevent the absorption by the United States of either Cuba or Mexico, but the apprenticeship system does not enter, we are sure, into the *modus operandi*.

The rumor of such a projected policy is seized upon with avidity, and magnified by the *filibusteros*, with the object of hastening the revolution in the island, and is adopted no less eagerly by the organ of the government at Washington, for the purpose of insuring the adhesion of the South at a time when, by the despicable conduct of the administration, it has lost all respect in the Northern States. We repeat, however, our conviction that it is nothing more than a political bugbear.

OUR APPLICATION FOR THE FRENCH MISSION.—The newspaper discussion on the popular application of the Editor of this journal to the Spoils Abolition Cabinet at Washington for the French mission, developes, somewhat to our surprise, a feeling in every respect favorable to our views, not only on the part of the independent press, but even among the party journals of the opposite schools. We believe, therefore, that we stand a far better chance for this office than we have heretofore stood, though so much occupied with a mission of more importance than a French, or any other mission—the mission of regenerator of the newspaper press, in conjunction with our enlightened contemporaries in the New World. As a specimen of the way in which the newspapers speak on the subject, we may insert the following:—

[From the Daily Chronicle, (New London Conn.) Oct. 22.]

The New York HERALD denies that James Gordon Bennett has been refused the appointment of Minister to France, but says the statement in the newspapers that he had been, has led him to a consideration of the subject, and he concludes on the whole that he is as well qualified in every point of view for the mission to France as is a French Red Republican paragraphist for that of Spain, or as an English broken down socialist (Robert Dale Owen) for the mission to Naples, or as a Jew clerk from Frankfort—become rich in Wall street—(Belmont) is to become American minister at the Hague.

The Herald is right enough; it is difficult to see how Bennett could have seen the newspaper discussion on this subject, since it is not more than a week since it first appeared, and he has been for some months in Europe; but there is no doubt that the appointment of Bennett would be quite as creditable as that of any individual to whom he alludes—having perhaps Mr. Belmont, who, having expended some thirty thousand dollars on Mr. Pierce's election, and been repulsed into his present place by Bennett himself, is entitled to more respectable treatment from the Herald. There can be no dispute about Soule and Owen. There are not two persons in the United States whose appointment could have been more discreditable or more dangerous to the country, unless we except the new Judge of the United States Court.

The exception made with regard to Belmont is not well founded. It is true that in our absence several paragraphs found their way into the Herald, laudatory of "the Jew clerk from Frankfort." Had we been at home we would have made a revelation that would soon have disposed of him in the mind of the American people and the President. During the canvass in the late Presidential campaign, he attempted, by very improper and insidious practices, to depreciate General Pierce and glorify Mr. Buchanan at his expense; and it is well known that it was by the influence of the Minister to the Court of St. James that the agent of the Rothschilds, ex-consul of the Austrian government and substitute of Hulsemann, has become the representative of this republic in one of the oldest governments in Europe, with a prospect of becoming Secretary of the Treasury, from the financial ability he has displayed, and no doubt will hereafter display, both in the New World and the Old. We have curious developements to make in connection with the Rothschilds, who held a conference in the Palace of the Grand Duke of Nassau, in Wirtemburg, near Biberach, on the Reiss, at which certain crowned heads crowed over the ingenuity of the scheme by which, for about 25,000 florins, Rothschild, of Europe, intended to get possession of the government of the United States, and change the character of some of its institutions. Had we been at home we would have joined the *Tribune* in denouncing Belmont as unfit, in every point of view, to have the confidence of the American government.

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SECRET POLITICAL HISTORY,

Describing the Intrigues and Tergiversations of the Spoils Cabinet on the French Mission.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1853.

The history of the French mission shows the administration to be as destitute of veracity and honor as the general character of its foreign appointments proves it to be of wisdom and sagacity.

After the accession of General Pierce to the Presidency considerable difficulty was experienced in filling satisfactorily the place of Assistant Treasurer in New York. Finally it was thought that the appointment of General John A. Dix would tend more than that of any one else to harmonize the feuds existing there, and the place was tendered to him. At the same time he was informed by a letter from the President that the acceptance of the Place of Assistant Treasurer would constitute no obstacle to his being named to another place to which it was in contemplation to appoint him. General Dix wrote, in reply, that he had great, if not insuperable objections to accepting the office of Assistant Treasurer, but promising a definite answer to the tender which had been made to him within a few days; but before the time within which his final answer was to have been transmitted General Dix received a telegraphic despatch from this city, signed probably by John Smith or William Brown, inviting him to visit the capital. He came, had an interview with the President, and was assured by him that it had been determined, with the unanimous approbation of the Cabinet, to appoint him Minister to France, and that it was desired that he should go at an early day. General Dix, considering the action of the whole Cabinet and the plighted word of the President of the United States a sufficient guaranty, though not secured by bond and seal, for what they promised, accepted the appointment of Assistant Treasurer before leaving Washington, and returned to New York to assume its duties. Relying implicitly on the agreement that he should soon be relieved from those duties, and transferred to the French mission, he made and completed all his arrangments for the removal of his family to France.

But days and weeks passed on and brought no further intelligence about the French mission. After a while, there began to be mysterious givings out of the existence of some difficulty at Washington about making the appointment. Then came a letter from Gov. Marcy, requesting of Gen. Dix some fresh committal and pledge on certain points of political faith; but regarding this, undoubtedly, as a piece of sheer impertinence and presumption on the part of the Secretary of State, Gen. Dix treated the demand of the great bear with silent contempt.

The next event worth narrating, in this interesting history, was a delectable note from the White House—the famous "rose-scented" letter—of which an account was given, probably by the aid of the fairies who inhabited it, by one of our special Washington correspondents of the HERALD—inviting Gen. Dix to visit the President. But the General had been to Washington once on that subject, and he exhibited no very ardent haste to come again. He wrote to the President that, having nine millions of dollars of the public money in his keeping, he could not leave home, however great the pleasure which a visit to the President might afford him; and added that no one knew better than the President how reluctantly he accepted his present office and how desirous he was to be released from it. This was an unlooked for answer, a termination of the correspondence which had not been anticipated. It was equivalent on the part of General Dix, to snapping his fingers in the face of the powers at Washington, and telling them if they wanted to break their promise to break it openly, and that they might just as well spare themselves the trouble of trying to bamboozle him any further.

About this time the Charleston *Mercury* and other Southern and Southwestern papers came out decidedly in favor of General Dix's appointment. But there was an old colleague of Marcy's in the Cabinet of President Polk—a man from the "Old Dominion," a member of one of the "first families" of that venerable commonwealth—who wanted the place which had been promised to General Dix. He was a respectable gentleman, of the slow coach order, of whom an eminent statesman once remarked, that "his *summum bonum* of human happiness consisted in having his belly full of oysters and his hands full of cards." He knew little or no French, little or no diplomacy but he did know that at the head of the Cabinet was a man whose "glory and his shame" consisted in the unblushing and the shameless exposition of the spoils system; he knew that the ambition to place himself in the Presidential chair was the ruling passion of that man's mind, and that it was for future support, not past, that he was willing to pay. This candidate for the French mission had an organ, a patriarchal democratic sheet, the Richmond *Enquirer*. The *Enquirer* came out with a leading article condemnatory of Gen. Dix's appointment, full of calumnious assertions, the proof of which Gen. Dix promptly demanded, but it has never been produced.

What course was now left open to the spoils Cabinet? Gen Dix was to be got rid of. The fairies were so communicative to the HERALD, that rose scented notes could no longer be safely employed. Accordingly a special message was despatched from Washington, with a line from the President stating, substantially, that the bearer would explain to General Dix the President's views. The result was, that General Dix immediately wrote to the President—with, however, much of contemptuous feeling, yet in a manner most respectful—saying that he could not hesitate to comply with such an authorized expression of the President's wishes, and to release him from his promise.

Then the appointment of the Hon. John Y. Mason, as Minister to France, long before determined on, was authoritatively announced. It was made in the face of the malignant attack of the Richmond *Enquirer*, which still remained unsustained by proof, and unretracted, and on that account must have been peculiarly offensive to General Dix and his friends.

Whatever may be said of the propriety of the original promise to General Dix, certainly no new objections to him were discovered after it was made to justify or palliate its nonfulfilment; on the contrary, a more minute and thorough investigation of General Dix's antecedents showed him to be far less objectionable to the South than had generally been supposed, and he had planted himself firmly on the Baltimore platform and avowed himself in favor of enforcing the Fugitive Slave law. The point to which I speak is the faithlessness, the falsehood, which has characterized the whole proceeding. The shame of such an administration has but to be proclaimed to be universally felt and acknowledged. And yet this individual instance of personal treachery and deceit, is but the legitimate fruit of that profligate and abandoned system upon which Marcy and his associates are administering the national government. Under their infamous spoils doctrine no faith is kept, no honor is sacred, no promise is binding, when a higher price can be had for breaking it than is obtained by its fulfilment.

It is further due to Gen Dix to state that he has been thrust before the country as an unsuccessful candidate for a foreign embassy, entirely without any instrumentality of his own; and that when, at an earlier date than we have referred to above, a member of Congress wrote to Gen. Dix that he should propose his name in that connection to the President, the General immediately answered that he should object to any such proceeding.

The price of Mr. Mason's appointment has been paid; the Richmond *Enquirer* has become a zealous supporter of the spoils cabinet.

I refer to the somewhat numerous persons with whom the President and his Cabinet have conversed upon the subject for their confirmation of this statement, if any it needs.

TRUTH.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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New York Herald

26 October 1853, 1

Hon. Jefferson Davis and Senator Toombs.

V. A. Gaskill, Esq., of Fayetteville, Georgia, communicates to the Griffin *Jeffersonian* a letter from Hon. Jeff. Davis in reply to charges made by Senator Toombs during the late canvass. These charges were that he (Davis) "was a disunionist sitting in the councils of the nation," and was, together with the cabinet of Gen. Pierce, "responsible for the idea of building the Pacific railroad with money taken from the treasury of the United States." Mr. Gaskill denied their truth, and forwarded them to the Secretary of War, in the hope of receiving a reply before the day of the Georgia election. Here is Col. Davis' letter:—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1853.

V. A. GASKILL, Esq.—

SIR—Your letter of the 20th ultimo arrived here during my absence, and ill health has combined with constant occupation thus far, to delay my reply.

Before proceeding to notice the political questions to which you call my attention, I will dispose of the personal accusation which you inform me, Mr. Toombs has made against me. You say, "He denounced you as a disunionist sitting in the councils of the nation." During the controversy of 1850, in relation to the rights of the South, and the duties of the general government, in the territories acquired from Mexico, my attention was called, in debate, to the fact that in certain newspapers I had been charged with a desire to dissolve the Union. Believing it to be the work of base men who concealed themselves behind the instruments they employed, I then said before the Senate, if any gentleman makes the charge I will answer him in monosyllables. It was well understood that that answer would not be less harsh than, It is false. Such is my answer now.

In that long and exciting controversy my opinions were freely expressed. They are spread on the volumes of Congressional debates, and to them I refer to disprove all allegations made against my fealty to our constitutional Union. Subsequently, (1851,) when engaged in a canvass in Mississippi, whilst I declared the opinion that a State, as a sovereign and equal member of the Union, had a right to withdraw from the confederation, I also spoke of it as the last remedy—the final resort—one to which, under existing circumstances, Mississippi should not appeal, and such was the position of those with whom I acted, as is shown by the resolutions of the convention which nominated the State ticket of 1851.

Though I have been made somewhat familiar with the excesses of partisan conflict, I am not a little surprised at this accusation, because of the source from which it comes. As a member of Congress, and by personal intercourse, Mr. Toombs has had full opportunity to know that the accusation is false; and I am sure that a comparison of the position taken by Mr. Toombs and myself will show that my most ardent language never reached the extreme to which he went, both before and long after the measures, commonly called the compromise of 1850, had been presented, and the principles and constitutional rights involved had been fully discussed.

In conclusion of this matter, I will only say that I cannot very highly appreciate the moral sentiment of a man who is prone to believe, ready to assume, that one who desires to destroy the Union would be willing to hold a place in its councils, and swear to support its constitution; and he who makes such charge against me, does so gratuitously, and thereby assures me that he is radically false and corrupt.

I send you printed copies of the speeches I made at Philadelphia and New York, which you can compare with the representations which, you inform me, have been made of my remarks in relation to a railroad to the Pacific Ocean. You will not fail to observe that the only point on which I claimed to express the views of the President was, an assurance of strict regard for State rights. In relation to the construction of a railroad my remarks are directed to the first question, that is the constitutional power of the general government. The power of the government, under certain conditions, is held to extend to the construction of a railroad within the limits of territories belonging to the United States. He, who denies this, must also deny the power to construct wagon roads, for which appropriations were made by the last Congress for the territories of Minesota, Oregon and Washington—and with the disbursement of which I am now charged. He must deny the jurisdiction which has been so long exercised over the territories by the general government; and finally find himself on the same platform with the sect which arrayed the sovereignty of the territorial inhabitants as a barrier to federal legislation for the protection of a slaveholder's property, who should migrate from a Southern State, one of the joint owners of that territory, to become an inhabitant of it. Within the limits of the States, the action of the federal government is restricted, so that it could not exceed the aid which might be given to a private company; and that I have held, on other occasions, was limited to the interest in the work which the government had as a landed proprietor. The rule on which Congress has made grants of contiguous land, and the right of way in aid of the construction of roads. Beyond the question of power, are the questions of practicability and expendiency. The practicability will be more intelligibly discussed when the surveys directed to be made by the late Congress, have been completed. They are now in progress, and I have not attempted to foretell their results.

The expediency is to be considered in connection with all the political, physical and administrative questions which enter into it. The mode of execution, the last to be decided, is the first it seems to me presented for objections; and I am held responsible for a particular plan of proceeding, when I had proposed none, when, from the dependence of the plan and means of execution upon the location of the route, I had not considered it possible to decide on the best mode of proceeding until after the route has been located. Then, and not till then, can any one estimate the extent of road, how much, if any, will have to be constructed within the limits of the United States territory, the cost per mile, and the means which can be made available for the construction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF. DAVIS.

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New York Herald
27 October 1853,4

THE ORGANS OF THE SPOILS CABINET IN NEW YORK.—The newspaper organs of General Pierce's Spoils Van Buren Cabinet in the city and State of New York are—the leading ones of them—as follows:—

The New York *Evening Post*,
The New York *Daily Times*,
The Albany *Atlas*,

and about twenty acres more like these three.

The *Evening Post* is conducted by Bryant and Bigelow, one a poet and the other a politician, but both violent anti-slavery fanatics. It has been the organ of the Van Buren family in this State for many years past. The New York *Times* was established two or three years ago by the money and friends of Wm. H. Seward, and is a little more Jesuitical in its abolition instincts than the *Post*. It has recently come out strong for General Pierce's Van Buren Cabinet. It is weak and slippery. The Albany *Atlas* is a strong, violent country paper, and gives a tone to the rest of the acres of the State. It is entirely under the Van Buren and abolition influence. All these journals have but a small circulation in the city and State, probably a few thousand each. The twenty country acres have probably from four to six hundred circulation each in their several vicinities. But altogether they make a very strong and violent team in favor of General Pierce's free soil Marcy Cabinet in this State. They are very noisy at present, having been well fed by the spoils of the Custom House, Post Office, and other means for gormandizing.

After looking at these results of the new administration, one is very apt to believe that Mr. Foss, who reported certain abolition speeches delivered by General Pierce, in New Hampshire, two or three years ago, was not very far from telling the gospel truth after all.

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New York Herald

27 October 1853, 4

Personal Intelligence.

The following names were registered among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel—Hon. A. L. Hayes, Lancaster; Hon. Wm. Hutchison, St. John, N. B.; John S. Thrasher, New Orleans; Judge Donnell, Pennsylvania. Col. James Collier, Ex-Collector, San Francisco; Judge Wayne, Georgia.

R. S. Hollin, Mayor of Baltimore; Major Hagner, Army; Major F. O. Nyse, Army, arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

G. W. Lample, Virginia; M. Green, Ohio; P. Pierce, Massachussetts; J. Labbard, Mobile; Hose W. Cully, Toronto; C. Hesholl, Philadelphia, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Crabb, Philadelphia; A. W. Sanford, New Orleans; D. V. McLean, Pennsylvania; Thos. Perkins, Jr., Massachussetts, arrived yesterday at the Prescott House.

Wm. Mackarl, Hamilton, C. W.; Judge Gleason, Boston; B. F. Holcomber, Delaware; S. T. Bacon, Boston; D. W. Averill, Boston, arrived yesterday at the Cooper House, Broadway.

Hon. Chas. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, arrived in the city yesterday morning on a visit to Crystal Palace.

In the Supreme Judicial Court, of Boston, on the 24th instant, Mary Ann Ford obtained a divorce from Lawrence Ford, for desertion.

ARRIVALS.

From London, in ship American Eagle—Mr G W Lawrence, Mr Lee and lady, E Noulses, Mr Dowling, E Holmes, England; S Crocket, USA, Boston; S Walker, Miss Walker, E J Walker, Miss Horlor, Mr Langs and sister, Mr Maguire and lady, Mr Woodgate, Mr Lanyaway.

From Havana, in bark Venus—Gregory Mus s.

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New York Herald
28 October 1853, 4

THE FRENCH MISSION AND OTHER MATTERS.—Judge Mason, of Virginia, appointed the new Minister to France, will leave, it is said, in a short time, in the steamer for Havre, on his way to Paris.

Our accounts from Washington intimate that Mr. Sandford, the present Secretary of Legation now in Paris, appointed by a former administration, will remain in office for some months, in order to give lessons in diplomacy and French to the new Minister. After Mr. Sandford shall have found Mr. Mason sufficiently *au fait* in his mission, we understand that his place will be supplied by a young man, the son of Dudley Mann, our present Assistant Secretary of State. This gentleman, who is about twenty-two years of age, has been, it seems, well educated in the modern languages, and in some of the primary principles of diplomacy; but if he has imbibed some of the abolitionist and socialist opinions of Dudley Mann, senior, it is possible that Louis Napoleon, in imitation of the Sardinian government, and in order to show his teeth to the United States, may withhold his confirmation to the appointment.

Apropos of the present Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Dudley Mann. This gentleman, it is well known, has passed some years in Europe, intimately associated with the republicans of France, and entertaining the same views with them on all political subjects. As an exemplification of his sentiments in that direction, we understand that on a letter of introduction from one of the leading abolitionists of the North, Horace Greeley, Mr. Mann procured the appointment of a small disciple of that school to one of the departments at Washington. This is a most singular fact in the secret history of Washington appointments; the idea that an editor who has poured such abuse on the personal character and name of General Pierce during the election campaign, should have such influence in the Department of State and with the Assistant Secretary thereof, as to get one of his friends appointed to a fat office in the very administration and under the nose of the President. We have a good many more revelations to make in connection with Dudley Mann, his antecedents, his doctrines, his associates, his views, and his movements at Washington. They will be very amusing and very interesting to the socialist and abolition parties in the North, who are now paramount in the Department of State and in the other departments of the government.

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New York Herald
31 October 1853, 2

INTELLIGENCE FROM CUBA.

The Apprentice System—Another Forbidden Paper, &c.

By the arrival of the steamer Isabel from Havana, we are in possession of our correspondence and files of the *Diario de la Marina* of that city, up to the 22d of October.

The *Diario* of the latter date, contains one of its ordinary flatulent and unmeaning articles on the subject of a recent publication in the NEW YORK HERALD, concerning the condition of the island of Cuba; and in professing to translate the first paragraph thereof, it interpolates, with its usual good faith, a sentence, making us say that the reports of the slave traffic in Cuba were much exaggerated by English and American writers.

The *Diario* of the 21st, dedicates an article to the Koszta difficulty, and in its official part inserts the following decree:—

Government and Captaincy General of the ever faithful Island of the Cuba Political Secretaryship.—

His Excellency the Senor Captain General, in view of the calumnious assertions contained in the periodical called the *Daily News*, published in London, on 31st August last, against the superior authorities and public employés of the island of Cuba, under pretext of the reprobated slave trade; and in view also of the disposition of this journal, whose injurious language does grievous injury towards objects the dearest and most venerated of Spaniards, has ordered the prohibition of the entry into the island of such foreign journal, and of every other in which untrue articles are inserted. This order being published in the official *Gazette* for general knowledge.

Havana, October 20, 1853. LORENZO DE BUSTO.

HAVANA, October 19, 1853.

The Anti-Slavery Convention—The Apprentice System—Its Probable Effects upon the Social System of Cuba—Thirty-thousand Negroes en route—Confirmation of General Pizzula's Appointment, &c., &c.

My last, per Black Warrior, via Mobile, I have to confirm by subsequent investigation and observation. The convention to be signed, and ready for formal announcement in the month of February next, will provide that slavery, so called, shall cease in the year 1890; and be merged entirely in the apprentice system, or forced voluntary labor, which will come into effect after the fashion of the treatment dealt out under the blessings of benevolence to the "emancipados"—horrors undreamed of under the institution of slavery as it now exists in Cuba, to be legalized by those civilized powers for perpetuity, that cannot be broken by the chained white serfs of Cuba.

This system, under enlightened benevolence or philanthropy, has proved destructive to British West India interests, and here there can be no check placed that will be effective for the protection of the negro, when entitled to freedom; and his service to a hard master will end only when he is unfit for it and likely to become a burthen to the proprietor. The quantity of negroes that will be introduced is not to be limited, and rapine and murder will hunt the negro in his African home in increased proportion to the facility and immunity from all accountability that will be secured to those occupied in the iniquitous traffic.

The same now takes place with the Asiatics that are brought here by British as well as Spanish companies—deception, fraud, and violence are exercised to induce and compel emigration. The African can have no better fate. One person alone has obtained permission to introduce thirty thousand negroes, which has been already sanctioned at Madrid, St. James, and St. Cloud, and his vessels are already afloat upon the ocean for their cargoes of victims, destined to a far worse state, because hopeless of remedy by human action.

The bull slaughter of Baran, New Orleans, came off at the Belascoain shambles on Sunday. Too tame for fight, and prejudiced against this relic of barbarian taste, they were killed without any show, and of course the public were chagrined to stupidity.

The confirmation of the appointment of General Pizzula, as Captain-General of Cuba, is certified by the steamer Isabel, and he will be here, probably, unless in the meantime there should have been another ministerial revolution in Madrid.

The change is not considered of any consequence, as far as the island is concerned, as it is about going into shackles that may give fruit, to mature, with blood by and-bye.

Private letters from motherland make out that Bedlam has broke loose, and overwhelmed the court of our good Queen, and that she has great trouble with her State advisers; but our journals dash all off with "Ignorance of cause" for ministerial change, which is about the only truth they dare utter. Our health is good, except in the harbor, where disease yet lingers. OBSERVER.

HAVANA, Oct. 21, 1853.

The Fate of the Three American Seamen—Our Government and its Consuls.

In a room almost dark—bad lights, bad pen, no paper, and chocolate ink—with scraps of everything except time, of which I have none to spare for decent observation of my surrounding—if I could see—last night—I mean this night—for it is almost morning—we have had the blooming Miss Matilda Diez. She has stormed the citadel and carried public approval; but how it has been done my wits are at a loss to find out. I reserve her for future study, and she may improve upon acquaintance.

The three American seamen that have so long been before the public, and who are well established in the knowledge of the President of the United States, with sufficient evidence of their freedom from the commission of crime, are to have four years' worth of Spanish justice, in irons. They are not quite so popular as Ingraham or Koszta—there are no puffs for the poor tars, although their mothers are writing letters imploring consular influence and help for their children. The American acting consul has done his duty—his whole duty; he has left no effort untried for their relief, but it has been of no apparent use, either with the Department at Washington or with the authorities here.

The poor sailors have no prestige to bear upon the dear people—the beloved democracy. It is true they were born in the United States; but then they never had the keeping of the regalia of a country that could not keep its honor. They never violated the first part, which forbade return to the foresworn land or the fostering domain of the Turk, and therefore they deserve nothing of their country but neglect and the chains they are to wear, because they are American citizens, and have confessed that they were on board of a slaver called the Jasper, which this government has declared, in the most solemn manner, was never engaged in illicit traffic, and never landed any negroes at Bailey, consigned to Pio Diaz.

There is no testimony for their own, and if it is good for anything it proves them innocent of offence. They, in a truthful narrative, give a consistent detail of the fraud practised upon them to get them to ship, and of the whole process of subsequent coercive restraint, which they broke from at the earliest possible moment. Is there no remedy for poor Jack? The country is becoming healthy—the city has never been sickly, and the harbor is improving—the hospitals are thinning, and we are having most delicious weather. Yours, OBSERVER.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

3 November 1853, 1

Cuba, England and Africa.

It is said that Lord Howden, British Minister to Madrid, in June last, made a treaty with Spain, by which English cruisers are permitted to land men to search the plantations of Cuba, on which slaves are suspected to have been carried from slavers. Lord Howden, it is said, is now urging upon the Spanish Government, with a prospect of success, a treaty by which the English Government offers to withdraw her cruizers from the Coast of Cuba, and permit any number of slaves to be landed, provided they shall be made *Emancipados* for ten years, and that slavery shall be abolished in the Island at the expiration of fifty years. The Times says that the above is confirmed by letters just received from Havana, dated October 1, which state that Mr. Crawford, the English Consul there, was procuring letters from prominent persons urging this plan, in order to send to England to fortify her in her demands on Spain. No British cruizers had been on the coast for a month, and slaves were landing in crowds.

We do not believe that the British Government would consent to any such arrangement as is suggested here and we think we know Mr. Crawford well enough to state that he would not, even officially, though long connected with the Island of Cuba, consent to any such plan of robbing Africa of her children, in order to make a legion of Slaves from ten to fifty years in Cuba.—England has abandoned as hopeless the idea of keeping Slaves from Cuba by means of two or three vessels on the Coast. The whole Coast Squadron there, and on the Coast of Africa, has done very little practically for the suppression of the Slave trade. —*N. Y. Express.*

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New York Herald
4 November 1853, 2

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

One Week Later News from Cuba—Our Havana Correspondence.

The steamer Black Warrior, J. D. Bulloch, commander, arrived here yesterday morning, from Mobile and Havana. She left the former port on the evening of the 25th ult., and Havana on the morning of the 29th ult.

On the 30th and 31st the Black Warrior encountered a very severe "norther" off the coast of Florida.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, October 27, 1853.

More of the Slave Liberation Story—Working of the Apprentice System—England's Policy—Excitement Amongst the Planters—Newspaper Excommunication—The New Captain General—Additional from the Bull Ring—Spanish News in Cuba, &c.

By the American schooner Flying Eagle, which arrived on the 23d inst. from Mobile, we are furnished with intelligence that the treaty for the eventual liberation of the slaves of Cuba has been signed and published, and the news comes in confirmation of what we know here, so that we cannot doubt the truth of it. As to the operation of the apprentice system for the first thirty years, we know from the past what it will be if it can be continued without an effusion of blood.

The apprentices that reach the island, after having been kidnapped or purchased from the coast, without discovery, will remain as slaves to be manumitted in 1890. Those that are discovered will be, of course, brought in honest traffic as apprentices, to be redeemed when they die or become useless from disease. These things—these evasions of cruelty and hard task-masters—are probably anticipated by England, and provided by commission powers under the treaty; but until England has the absolute possession of municipal jurisdiction there is no possibility of enforcing any clause for the security of the negro apprentice that will in the least conflict with the interest of the Spanish master.

With a thousand multiplied officials, at a vastly increased expenditure, in the cause of humanity or in the extension and enforcement of their peculiar policy, the radical evil will immeasurably increase. If they can secure the peace of Africa, burn down the old slave-trading huts, and require, with every apprentice taken from the coast, undoubted evidence that he is a voluntary emigrant, there might possibly be hope for the negro, and hope, as well, for the future prosperity of this island. To accomplish this in all time, under their own wisdom, they have provided a happy channel-way for the national wealth, for which they will scarcely deserve the thanks of their successors. The information brought by the singular, coincident messenger bird, Flying Eagle, has staggered the ever faithful folks very much, to the almost total neglect of prayer or labor for their daily bread, and for two days we have had no other business to attend to. The excitement is deep and intense, and not caused by the immediate depreciation of their property by millions, which will take place with the first introduction of free labor subjects, but the prospect of an inordinate increase of the servile population, beyond the wants of the industry of the country, and in jeopardy of the safety and peace of the white population of the island. And I have heard uttered from the lips of an old Spaniard, "that from the initiative steps now taken; in ten years there will be no possibility of control over the accumulated African stock, and that the whites will have irevitably to yield to it, and must disappear from Cuba, which," he said, "has long been the policy of England to force upon the bowed neck of Spain," and as much a matter of calculation as any measure of their Eastern policy in the sacrifice of human beings to the Moloch of their aggressive power, which could not be counted, but estimated by the acres they covered, the floods they filled, and the tons opium consumed.

Mr. Lorenzo de Justo broke upon our wonder with a regular order for interdiction of the London Daily *News*, for reason of calumnious assertion against the authorities and subordinate officials of Cuba, implicating them in the obnoxious slave trade. We are surprised, because we supposed that, as the suppression had already taken place of all the best foreign papers, that the formality of official announcement was unnecessary in this case; but probably it is intended as a particular compliment to that print, wherefore it is possible their extensive steam presses will stop immediately.

Our expected slaver at Bahia Honda, or Cabanos, has not yet made her appearance, and as the owners have obtained knowledge of the ulap trap proposed by General Canedo, the scene of consummation will be changed, if advice can be got seaward to her to the offing, as will be the case, for she will not run inland until she has communicated with her agents.

One of the largest proposed proprietors of apprentices will run but few vessels to return with the "voluntary emigrants," as he prefers, after getting them safely to cover, holding them over for 1890, as they will bring a much better price for the long than the short period, while it will give him and his heirs some years more of probable usefulness, by protracting the time and increasing the number. For twenty seven years, in aid of his mining and farming business he can be occupied in getting the quantity of apprentices permitted to him, not counting the thousands he will bring for a longer endurance of his kindness. When the thirty seven years expire, his children, (if, of course, the game is not blocked by black action,) if heirs to the father's astuteness, will have no old stock left of slaves. They will suddenly become apprentices, just brought from the coast, and have ten years of service yet over their heads. We are very wise in our day and generation.

We are in expectation of our new Captain General, but who is not to come by ordinary courier. The Spanish steamer Biasco de Garai, it is presumed, will let us know who the personage may be, by a safe delivery of the new dignitary. The post seems not to be so much coveted as it was formerly, under the fear that the perquisites will be very much reduced by the freedom given to the African slave trade, which is so obnoxious to Spanish honor after the pockets of the poverty stricken have been filled with the ounces with which our integrity has been weighed and paid for—not found wanting, never, for we take what we want.

The filibustero bulls were sacrificed to public taste and patriotism last Sunday, before a most enlightened Christian company. Joining the *Beluardia*—interspersed as pearls in the dirt heap—were a few seedy senoritas, who seemed passé. But I may mistake the effects of climate, and miscalculate their worth and their youth. Some of the bulls raced round the arena under the infliction of the goading arrows, with Spanish banners flying at their extremity, in blind rage, and after having wrapped the sensitive concourse in a perfect delirium of delight, were killed with artistic skill, when came such bursts of applause, with showers of painted papers and ribbons, such only as the genius of Mora could win from the *aficionados* of the sport. Other bulls would not be moved by fire, the pinching dart; nor would they quail to the lancing, or the piercing arrow—very bullish filibusteros, that had no frolic in their veins to be let for the gratification of the everduring passion of the Spaniard.

I did not count the killed and wounded, but presume it may be told by six or seven bulls, and like a proportion of frame-works that had been horses in their day—and frightened, by wounds not made, several of the most expert operators in the shamble lists.

The news from Spain is all on the state of the new ministry—the prayers and robust health of the Queen—the absence of the Queen Mother—recall of General Narvaez—and a few dashes at P. Soulé, per H. M. steamer Fernando el Catolico; arrived on the 22d, nineteen days from Cadiz, touching at the Canaries and Porto Rico, which you have "in extenso," without the Spanish smoked glasses, which we are obliged to use.

After permitting the burial of the Protestants, without concealment, in contraband of Heaven, we expect soon to learn that camp meetings will be allowed, and become fashionable—such is the course of progress. We are calling on Hercules without putting shoulder to the wheel ourselves, and so please, let us alone, wedded to our idol Queen—"God bless her."

HAVANA, Oct. 27, 1853.

Narvaez and Espartero—The Three American Sailors, &c.

The news by the brig Flying Eagle, from Mobile a few days since, has been somewhat startling to Spanish dignity here, as the worthy Dons, wrapped in their hidalgo pride, had not dreamed of such utter subversion of Spanish sentiment to the haughty dictation of the British lion, and, swelling with rage they dare not vent, they find no solace in the prospective degradation to soothe the stings of wounded vanity.

The report that a treaty has been signed between England and Spain has not been intimated by our papers; but affairs of less immediate consequence to the island have been dwelt upon considerably—the affairs of the East—and since the arrival of the British steamer Avon, on the 24th inst., explanations of the new ministerial evolution at Madrid, glorifications over the recal of Gen. Narvaez from his youthful studies at Vienna by the new ministry, occupy all the space that can for the moment be devoted to the people.

When orders come in official shape we shall know something of the Lord Howden treaty, and the weighty reasons which have subdued the stiff-necked Spaniards will be duly embellished by Basto, for the general information, and the dear people, to their surprise, probably, will be informed that they have themselves been accessory to the chains with which they are wrapped—to answer and subserve the interests of British power, by a report in favor of the main items of the treaty, received from a selection of interested persons, taken from their midst who were designated in a list prepared at Madrid.

Our letters from Madrid intimate the recal of General Narvaez, as a premonition of return to the kindly favor of the Queen and to favor, under the belief that his is the only intelligence adequate to the State exigencies of the moment. He will not be likely to forget his covered disgrace; but with his far reaching ambition—touching even the very crown of Spanish honor—he will mould his fortunes at the expense of his country, perhaps, and compel even August majesty to put dependence upon the creature of her creation. There is no doubt of the intelligence and the nerve of the man to be put at the helm of state; but in their secret hearts the people, as well as his peers and their mistress, fear him, which he will take full advantage of.

General Espartero is spoken of as being associated in some new council formation with General Narvaez, in which case the proud honor and humility of the first may curb the vaulting ambition of the student soldier for the advantage of the country. The news to the 3d from Madrid and Cadiz to the 7th, which we have by the steamer arrived 26th, must be on your desks.

News from Porto Rico by this steamer is unimportant; very little business doing there, no stocks on hand of consequence, but the prospects for the growing crops were very good.

The three American sailors are to have their hearing and condemnation on Saturday. All right, I suppose, when they cannot pass a foot from their prison without encountering those who have had no other profession than kidnapping negroes upon the coast of Africa, and notorious in the knowledge of those who condemn them.

This is progress backwards, but it will equalize itself by and by, perhaps. I have really nothing to write about just now, except our very aggravated state of content.

JUSTITIA.

HAVANA, Oct. 28, 1853.

Further Arrest of American Sailors—Six More in Prison—Our Navy on the Coast—Wretched Appearance of the Prisoners—Kossta—Ingraham—The Sailors and the Captain-General.

As usual with a much to-do man, and "ado," with no results of "*panaudia*," I am out of the way when there are occurring the most interesting things for my observation; but the eleventh hour subjects found mercy and consolation, as those who had toiled through the heat of the day.

American stock is advancing considerably in the Tacon jail, where were placed yesterday six more of the crew of the bark Jasper, "that never had been engaged in slavery pursuits," but was an honest trader. These men have been concealed upon the Cortez Key, by the Spaniards interested in the cargo of negroes which was landed by the bark Jasper, at Bahiere, often reported, on account of the commissions for elucidation of the facts having denied and such landing; upon which reports General Canedo affirmed for the character of the vessel against the reports and evidence adduced by Mr. Crawford, the British Consul General at the Havana, and which official reports have never been withdrawn, or explanation given, to negative their effect as advice for the Spanish government.

To their countryman, the acting American Consul, Col. W. H. Robertson, Judge Clayton not having yet arrived, they give statements consistent with truth, and confirming the declarations made by the three sailors previously taken, and who are to pass the ordeal of condemnation, we are informed, to morrow. After several months of restraint by force, they contrived to escape, and through the treachery of the parties who had taken all their money for the service, they are thrown purposely into the hands of the government.

When the Albany was here, the Captain was urged to go and look for these men; but the ship, I was informed, "drew too much water." How it was with the ship's boats I did not inquire, as they generally do the inshore business. I conclude they were all too deep. The sailors arrived yesterday morning, and they look wretched enough to excite even Spanish sympathy, which would be like the wearing of water upon the rock, but perhaps quite as impassable as your own quarter deck servants of the dear people. If these men had been rescued by their countrymen they would have been saved much misery, the four years of sentence to imprisonment and hard labor that await them, and the government of the United States would have been furnished with testimony where by conviction might have been brought against those who have been guilty of gross offence against their laws.

There is a difference between these men and the Hungarian—a great difference—and it is against them. They were born in the United States! the Hungarian came to the United States, it is said, under contract not to return to Austria or Turkey. This was with his own consent. Under this pledge he went on, I suppose, to assure himself of the rights of citizenship. That pledge was over him in all he did, for honor and for equity, and when he violated it he destroyed the very basis upon which his rights, under "intention," derived. When he returned to Smyrna, therefore, he had no right to claim, under the paper he held. It should have been esteemed worthless for his protection when it should have been good for any other where no such condition obtained.

The man was of no consequence, and Ingraham was only looking at the flag, which he thought was to be insulted; and, as the representative of freedom, he was determined on a blow, as of self-defence, after illegal pursuit, unjustifiable violence; and he was right. More right would be the coercion that would restore the nine sailors to their American homes. So thinks your disinterested

OBSERVER.

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The Daily Picayune.

5 November 1853, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Nov. 4.

ST CHARLES HOTEL.....F Perin, T R Riedtmann, E W Wiley, Mr Nichols and lady, J Furst, B Lee, B Bennett, Dr R Schlater, R H Marr and family, J Clunas, Dr McKelvey, Capt Wilson, D Sullivan, P R O'Rorke, N O; J de Cordova, G W Markham, R H Adams, Dr L A Bryan and lady, Mr Fisher, Miss Fisher, Texas; Misses Borelands, Mass; Dr G S Moses, Mo; W Kirby, NC; D Adams, M H Kenn, O T Morgan, Capt L J Moore, J W Tobin, D B Rose, J H Collins, L A Kirk, La; E M Yager, B A Massey, Tenn; A Lesalle, Canada; G A Hazlehurst, Ga.

CITY HOTEL.....J P Staples, Capt Post, L L Nichols, D L Morgan, J Wilkinson, A H Shepherd, R B Shepherd, H Shepherd, R Moore, La; J Beene, L Luthon, R C Green, NO; J B Walker, Mobile; M G Webb, G R Parsell, Me; C R Jamieson, Texas; W Polk, Coast.

ST LOUIS HOTEL.....C de Choiseul, M J Newman, E Banksmith, J Morgan Smith, Thos Langridge, W Smith, F B Ernst, NO; H McCall, Phil; H K Newton, Miss.

VERANDAH HOTEL.....Thos S Savage, W H Hogan and lady, Miss; N E Fenner, A J Rogeley, W A Grice, C A Farrell, H W Jones, T J Carver, W W Wood, G T R Wilson, B J French, R E Herndon, W H Fisher, NO; P H Dillon, J Kerel, La; F Masendorff, T McMillan, Mobile; Lt Montgomery Hunt and family, U S N; C F Wooster, USN; Capt J G Todd, USA; Miss E M Rhea, J S Rhea, W H Tomlinson, Texas.

ARCADE HOTEL.....N C Gollett, P H Martin, L Blumenthal, J H Langfeld, B Wall, N A Knight, P E Frecley, Z S Malry, M Strauss, W L Beatty, J P Alban, La; J M Wiswell, Tenn; J E Jordan, Arks; S H Brown, W S Ratliff, W H Swan, Miss; G Cullum, J Wilson, G Murdock W McCracken, E Gould, L Evans, B F French, J S Rogers, D Power, T A Applegate, H Daniel, W E Graham, J D Walker, NO; J R Wynn

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New York Herald
5 November 1853, 4

A Little Truth about Cuba.

We have the pleasure of being acquainted with Senor Mariano Torriente. He is a gentleman of some parts and some repute in his own country—has filled civil and military stations respectably—and enjoys the friendship and esteem of that exceedingly estimable man, Captain General Canedo. He came here some time since, hence went to Cuba, and while there labored very zealously, but we regret to say, not very successfully, to alter our opinion of Canedo, and our views generally of affairs on the island. Having failed in instructing us, Senor Torriente turned his philanthropic mind to the sorrows of the slave dealers in Cuba. The English were spoiling every *especulacion magnifico* in the way of negroes fresh imported from Africa. The slave traders poured their afflictions into Senor Torriente's bosom, and his warm feelings and ingenious mind soon suggested a remedy. He left precipitately for England, and the next we heard of him was a rather savage onslaught upon him by one of the London journals. He was not idle, in truth. In his pocket he carried about a bran new scheme for settling all the disputes between England and Spain on the subject of the Cuban slave trade. This scheme was, in one word, a repeal of the existing treaties prohibiting the slave trade, and a legalization of the traffic for a period of eight or ten years, at the expiration of which Spain was to liberate the negroes imported during the same. This insane proposal Senor Torriente courageously laid before several distinguished statesmen in England. We need hardly add that where he escaped the treatment inflicted upon him by the newspaper above mentioned, he was politely ushered out, as a man whose intentions might be pure, but whose mind was hopelessly disordered.

Nothing daunted. Senor Torriente went to the expense of printing his lucubrations on the subject of the slave trade, and about the same time, curiously enough, it began to be rumored that England had made certain proposals to Spain to permit importations of apprentices from Africa into Cuba, on condition of their being emancipated at the end of a certain period. No one who knew anything of Englishmen or of politics paid the slightest attention to so absurd a story; but the *Union* swallowed it and other journals which follow in its wake did so likewise. In point of fact, the *Union* wanted to divert attention from the abolitionist character of the Cabinet, and would have circulated stories ten times more ridiculous, if it had believed they would have answered the purpose. It gained little, however, by this device in this country.

The hoax was most successful in Cuba. There the highest authorities alluded openly to a treaty, executed by Lord Howden, under which Cuba would be allowed to capture negroes in Africa, bring them into the island, and keep them ten years as slaves. One can readily imagine the ecstacy such an announcement must have created among the slave dealers. And when we bear in mind how carefully public opinion is bullied in Cuba—how all foreign independent journals are excluded and the domestic press governed by the Captain-General—it is not difficult to understand how the story has gained credit; and now almost every one in the island, not excluding our own correspondents—seems to believe it implicitly.

To reasoning men we need hardly spend time in explaining how such treaty has never or can ever be proposed or agreed to by England. The scheme proposed by Senor Torriente, and caught up by the Cuban authorities, amounted, in plain terms, to a legalization of the slave trade for a period of time. Now, what earthly reason could England have for consenting to such an arrangement? What benefit would the negroes derive? England has spent millions during the past few years to suppress the traffic. She has threatened to break off her relations with Spain if her authorities continue to connive at it and the British cruisers are baffled in their endeavours to arrest slavers. And yet we are told that this same England now actually intends to sanction this traffic for a period of ten years, in consideration of a promise by the Cubans to liberate the negroes they shall have seized during that period so soon as it shall have expired!

Senor Torriente's scheme, and the terms of the supposed treaty, will of course be popular with the slave dealers, whom they would enable to make their fortunes without molestation from England. But is there an English ambassador living who dare sign such a treaty on behalf of his government? Is there a minister in England who would venture to face Parliament with the proofs on record of his having guaranteed to protect the slave trade for ten or any other period of years?

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New York Herald
6 November 1853, 2

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Oct. 11, 1853.

Celebration of the Queen's Birth Day—Great Gun Firing—The Cheering—A Corner Stone of Safety—A Jesuits' College Founded—The Court of the Captain General—The American Consul in Citizen's Dress—The British Consul General Absent—The Dance and Bull Fight—Arrival of the Avon—Mexican Items.

Although not well, at least not with strength adequate to meet all the requirements upon manhood, yesterday, I managed to drag myself, or was dragged about, in a demi-torpid state, to see all that I could; and if description lags it will be all right, in keeping with my condition, and may-hap, with all I saw of divine developement and human active agency in combination, for one-woman fame.

A remembered old strain of boyhood song haunted me all the day, and I could not drive from my brain the closing lines of something of this sort.

Four and twenty trumpeters all in a row, oh,
For 'tis my lady's birth day, therefore let us be merry.

I beg due dispensation if I misquote the classic author, for I never could hold a poetical, musical idea in chains for any sort of service; but to-day the shadow of this past was renewed at every step I took amongst the magnificence and blazonry of soldiers and trumpeters, attendant upon civic and military greatness, that was being worshipped by the gaping crowd. The old Moro awoke the dawn, (it was somewhere out west—a good deal south—where an ancient major of Uncle Sam's army issued orders to the garrison, closing with—"that the sun should go down at the last roll of the drum")—followed by Cabanos, the frigate Esperanza, and walls of the city and castles, with all the heavy ordinance that was in speaking condition—giving one continued roar, of our sincere joy and gratification, that our Queen was born—by whom, too, we have other instant expectations—that added to the intensity of our interests in her behalf, giving more national gravity to our demonstrations.

I saw the corner stone laid of the institution that is to change the future of Cuba, in cultivation of the coming generations at home; which was performed by the Captain-General—blessed by the Pope's representative, our good bishop—inaugurated by a speech from the great statesman-soldier Canedo, terminated with the stereotype of our lips, but rarely in our hearts, I fear, "Vive la Reyna!" to which none of the people said amen!—in my hearing—which struck me as being in exceedingly bad taste.

But, perhaps, as I have got through with the scene at six o'clock of the morning, (nearer seven,) I may as well tell you, that we are to have a Jesuit College for the education of our children so that we may be saved the expense and trouble of sending them to the United States or Europe, and be saved subsequent eradication, by "garrote" or otherwise, and the graft made upon their minds of social organization and government, as obtaining elsewhere, almost throughout the world. It is a very wise and benevolent institution and the name of the founder will be remembered when our children's children behold the venerable walls of their *alma mater*, I have no doubt.

At twelve o'clock the Captain-General held court, at which all the gout and dignity of the aristocracy (but gout is not a spanish disease,) appeared—all the upper clericals—and representatives from the judicial, civil, military, and naval departments of the government, and several of the foreign councils. Mr. Crawford was not present. The American acting consul was remarkable in plain dress, and evidently as much appreciated as if he had been covered all over with brass. His benevolent countenance, easy courteousness, won attention and respect.

The ball of the evening at the Palace was, as all such things are; the entrance easy, the scene pleasant under the patronage, the Condesa O'Reilly—the lights and flowers splendid, the eating, not much to speak of; and the dancing! I forbear. My religious scruples do not permit me to dance, or else I might say there were things there to worship; and for my faith it was well that I had not strength to violate my vows.

The afternoon of the day I managed to get to Regla, to see the bull display, but I was compelled to retire. My friends inform me that six horses were killed outright, five *hors du combat*, and five bulls were sacrificed, making a splendid arena of sport.

To the democratic ball at Escauvizas I could not go—I was done up at the palace, where I could not stay for supper; at the spread, however, I took a look, and a kind attendant gave me a cordial to brace me up, so that I got home pretty well. The multitude filled the square in front of the palace, but there was no enthusiasm, save among the dancers—and God bless the fair floating dreams of man's being—they so seemed—all that enthusiasm was wrapped in their own enjoyment and their own loveliness.

The steamer Avon, from Vera Cruz, brought us nothing of any consequence, representing the country quiet, and Santa Anna occupied with measures for the consolidation of his power. In Yucatan some slight disturbances had taken place, not considered of much consequence; the government busy in catching and hanging thieves, very much to the benefit of the roads and small towns, but the head of the gang in Mexico escapes unwhipt; he does not put his foot in the trap.

The territorial divisions are to be altered, if it can be accomplished, to concentrate all the power in the chief. The tariff is to be modified, to make less inducement for violation of the revenue laws. A minister has been appointed for Guatemala, and one for New Granada, Ecuador and Venezuela. For the last mission Mr. Frederick Falques; the first, a Mr. Pereda, both said to be distinguished citizens, and not sent out of the country for fear of their stealing the hearts of the people. I am not able to write, therefore you will excuse my not giving more particular details of the very interesting events of yesterday, and why the British Consul-General and family were not at the Palace last evening. Some other time. Good night. JUSTITIA.

HAVANA, October 12, 1853.

The Late Celebration—A Murder—Health of the Country, &c.

I arrived in town last night, a little too late to see anything of the grand gala day of Havana, but seeing rag, tag, etc., going in and out of the Palace, I left watch, purse and ornaments with a friend and ventured in; took the circuit of the corridors with a thin crowd, looking in at the "banquet halls deserted"—was dazzled with the magnificence of the rags left of the sumptuous and elaborate decorations, was carefully ushered along by the gendarmerie in the Palace,—but as I wished to get inside for a view of the pictures, I found my path blockaded by one of those free bayonets that somewhat chill ones aspirations for the sublime and beautiful. The arches in perspective, the plants in tubs, the flowers in vases, were all there, but the fragrance and freshness had perished in the gratification of rank dignity. In my next I may speak of better things—and something else—but I am to-day too much fatigued to indulge in any love of gossip about my observings. I have also some things to tell of my hurried tour to the country, which has given me some new lights upon the institution which shadows the land with misery.

On my way out I met several acquaintances, and heard of a singular case of murder committed by four men on horseback, who rode up to a place where they enquired for a given name, and the party responding to the call came out of the house to ascertain their wants, when he was instantly shot, and the murderers at a great pace moved away from the place. The name of the person I forget; but he was one of the persons who caused the arrest of the noble youth Coleta, and others of the last batch of political offenders sent to Spain, or to Ceuta.

The health of the country is improving. Havana, I am told, is perfectly healthy, but that there is yet remaining malignant disease among the shipping in the bay, and a few cases among the troops. I hear much said of the successful treatment at the American marine hospital, established by Dr. Wilson, from the United States, which has been selected by the Spanish Admiral for the sailors of the Spanish vessels of war in port. More anon. OBSERVER.

HAVANA, October 12, 1853.

Stealthy Departure of a Slaver—Her Number in the Slave Fleet—Another Description of the Cuban Gala Day—The British Consul not at the Ball—The Reasons Why.

The day before yesterday a Spanish brig got to sea without being announced in the papers, cleared for New Orleans, but bound for the coast of Africa, and has so well evaded my examination that I am unable to give her name with certainty—but this can be of no consequence, as, when once at sea, they have no name but the one of their deserts, which covers the class of pirates.

This vessel makes the eighth which has left our shores in the last three weeks, for negroes, while we see here employing the whole intelligence of our force to prove that we are not, by and with authority, occupied in the villainous trade. See article of the *Diario de la Marina* in response to the London Daily *Times* of the 15th August, issue of the 9th inst., which, for its astuteness, will entitle the editor to a decoration of the first magnitude, if duly mapped at court.

I have not had time to gather much during the past gala day, and the preceding preparation, and therefore I shall only glance at the celebration we have had, which embraced, in one way or another, all classes of our population. Those that could not participate directly, could look on—"a cat can look at the king"—so for the day and night of the commemoration of our Queen, our thoroughfares have been filled with well dressed people, our promenades with the gay and giddy, and the saloons of elegance and of plebeian wealth have been shaken with merry feet.

Court at the Palace at twelve o'clock—a great deal of powder wasted about the ramparts of the city—Cabanos, Moro, and Principe-ataves did not salute—at sunrise, at mid-day nor sunset, in honor of the day, and a very shabby illumination of the Plaza surrounding took place at night. The ball was said to be stupid. I only saw the panorama in the distance, and watched with some pleasure the passing, whirling figures, until eleven o'clock, when I found myself almost alone by the side of Ferdinand VII., in the centre of the square, to whom I gave *bonas noches*, and travelled for Escauriza, where was jammed a good deal of humanity, an atmosphere of dust, and no chance for enjoyment for me, or the probability of discovering a "slaver," although I discovered some false colors, and the evidence of very considerable attempts at piracy.

The day passed off very agreeably to those most interested; but there were some disturning features which will not easily be rectified. The English Consul and family were not invited to the ball; wherefore the consul did not attend the reception at the palace, to which he was invited, as well as all other foreign representatives in this branch of representative agency. It was also packet day for England, which might have been sufficient excuse for non-attendance at the royal raising of General Cañeda. The "disagreement," grown out of official discussion, probably upon the subject of slavers, &c.—in which the British Consul, in the uprightness of his character, speaks the whole truth and nothing but the truth—it is found a little too strong for the weak nerves of General Cañedo—and he takes a rather small way of showing his spleen, while he gives to light the true character of the man himself.

We have no steamers in these days.

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New York Herald

6 November 1853, 2

HAVANA, Oct. 22, 1853.

The Herald—The Captain-General and His Press—Our Correspondent—His Style, and Facts—Negroes at Trinidad—Expected Arrival of Slaves—Intentions of the Captain-General—The Free Labor System Again.

You will please note that you are destroyed by the organ of the marine branch of our extensive government. See issue of yesterday, which I send you, that you may come down and save the wasteful expenditure of more ammunition. It is pleasant to perceive that this worthy editor begins to feel an interest in things that pertain to Cuba, although he declines giving us the cause of those vital influences which wrought the last ministerial change, and were near bringing the monarchy to wreck. He is very careful and tender of the political condition of the United States, in recitation of the evils of your social organization, which is also useful, for the people who read his diatribes take it for granted that truth is just in the converse direction, and think, digest and act accordingly.

To honorable discussion, and open, fearless advocacy, unrestricted by power, or suborned censorship, I have no objection; for I believe it well to lash the follies of society for reformation, and to canvass also the political construction of all communities, that the needful corrections may be applied; and if treaty violators and law breakers are found among those who hold the destinies of society in their hands, that they should be exposed to the odium which they deserve.

In all the communications I have had the honor of addressing to your columns, from time to time, I have always been content to state facts—facts of record, and indisputable by any. I have foreborne much commentary, although I have been compelled to give common English terms, to characterize, define, or class the crimes and offences which I regretted to recite. Although slavery is now of but little consequence, under the huge evil that is being wrought for Cuba and the United States, under the caption of freedom, yet I will continue, as usual, my journal, until the change comes over the spirit of the Eden land, and it becomes, in very deed, the weeping child of the ocean.

I have, but a few days since, received advices from Trinidad, by letters that it was kind enough to bring me, that the landing of 600 negroes there was accomplished at the Ensenado de Bron, and that twenty or thirty had perished on the way, from the over-crowded state of the vessel, and that it was done by the Spanish brig Amante, which has departed for parts unknown, or the coast of Africa, as the case may be, with the usual supply of goods, aguadente, &c. Another brig—the name of which we have not been able to ascertain, but are assured that it is Spanish, effected safe delivery of her cargo, consisting of two hundred and sixty, at Ensenada Carmelo, which were conveyed by the agent, named in one of my late letters, to the convenient estate of Don G. Pastor, where the division of spoils was accomplished without exposure, the authorities of the vicinage having been forewarned and forearmed. The vessel has also been despatched from this coast for more plunder. About ten days since at the Ensenada de Cochinos, of Lady Suffolk memory, we have had another successful speculation. The cargo of the Spanish schooner, Maria and Juana having been landed, (160), many having died under the ministration of mercy on the way. The officers of the locale in this case paid, and one of them is said to be a participant in the proceeds of the voyage. The vessel was burned, as there was expectation of an investigating commission from the Havana, in that neighborhood, by order of the Captain General. The Spanish brig Pepillo made good a landing in the vicinity of La Palonca, on the 15th inst., the conscientious officials conniving, and being well compensated for their exceedingly disinterested devotion to their public obligations. We have also received well founded information of an expected arrival of from six hundred to eight hundred Africans, to be effected at Bahia Honda or Cabanas, as may prove most convenient of access on arrival off the coast.

The Captain General proposes to capture this vessel if he can, for information of which he was indebted to the indefatigable British Consul. It will be a white feather in his cap, to be seen and appreciated as he leaves his present elevated position to make way for General Pizuela. It is to be regretted that official duties, which have been honestly and honorably discharged by Mr. Crawford, should have involved unpleasant personal relations with the Captain General, who has been, or tried to be, very marked in discourtesy. The clear conscience has nothing to apprehend, and the puerile attempts at petty indignities do not make less smooth the brow of the honest man; wherefore, they return to feed upon the engendering heart.

The idea of the threatening policy of the vast system of free labor, which is to be forced from Africa, is having its effect upon the people, who do not relish the wholesale sacrifice prepared for them without their consent. We are in good health, &c.

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The Daily Picayune.
8 November 1853, 2

From Havana.

By the arrival of the steamship United States, Capt. Lucas, we are placed in possession of papers and intelligence from Havana to the 4th inst.

The city, we learn, was in a state of great excitement, arising out of recent political occurrences, concerning which, however, the truculent, censor-ridden press is as silent as the most sycophantic of creatures could be, or the utmost insolence of tyranny desire. The circumstances of this affair are of the usual character. For the issue of a printed slip denouncing the actual Government of the island, and suggesting the remedy, her sons are hunted with more ferocity than assassins or robbers of the most atrocious criminality would be.

On the 29th of October, the fourth number of *La Voz del Pueblo Cubano, Organo de la Independencia*, was issued, and, by the next morning, there were large numbers making their appearance at the different places of public resort. Of course, the authorities were immediately on the alert, and the work of arrest commenced vigorously. A considerable number—some thirty or more—of suspected persons, belonging to prominent families in the city, were taken into custody between the date of the paper and that of the arrival of the United States, (the 4th,) and efforts were making to discover the printers of the sheet, which consisted of two badly printed columns.

The obnoxious paper contained but a single article, entitled *La Situacion*. It commences with the declaration that *La Voz del Pueblo*, like the Phœnix, has arisen from its ashes, and goes on to state that the spirit of the martyred patriots of Cuba still animates the hearts of their survivors. The idea germinated by them and watered by their blood, it is averred, has abundantly fructified, and is destined yet to produce a rich harvest.

The writer then proceeds to take a review of the political situation of Cuba, the course of the parent Government toward it, and the haughty and tyrannical character of the local ruler, whose will is law, and whose orgies at the palace are commented on with bitter severity.

After dwelling on the course taken by Spain in connection with England, with reference to the suppression of the slave trade, the apprentice system, &c., and alluding to the tone of the press of the United States in relation to the subject, the writer declares that abolition and revolt of the blacks are the objects had in view by the English Government, and warns the people of Cuba against the coming storm. The only preventive—the only remedy, he declares, is revolution; and for that he maintains the time is now nearly come. Can he be far wrong?

The *Diario de la Marina* received no intelligence whatever of the slightest interest to general readers.

We make the following extracts from the Prices Current of the 29th of October:

Lard.—Little activity has been apparent in the market, bbls. retailing at $16¼ and $16½, and $18 to $18¼ for kegs. The stock amounts to 1,300 bbls. and 1,700 kegs.

Freights.—Our market is at a stand. The political news received from Europe, together with a very large number of vessels arrived during the week, seem to have had the effect of checking all freight transactions. We reprint our last quotations, although they must, however, be considered nominal. For the United States we only know of one vessel being taken, to load with molasses, at 93½ per hhd of 110 gallons.

Exchanges.—Few operations have been made this week, but prices are tending upwards. We quote Boston and New York ½ per cent. discount to par; New Orleans, 2 per cent. premium, short sight.

The mortality of the two Charity Hospitals for the month of October, according to the returns published, was 59 out of 425 patients in the male institution, and 19 out of 123 in the female institution.

The American bark James Hall, from this port, arrived at Havana in ballast on the 2d inst. The Spanish bark Primera de Cataluña, Capt. Lijes, and the Spanish brig Emprendedor, Capt. Molins, left for this port, in ballast, on the 2d inst.

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

The Daily Picayune.
8 November 1853, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Nov. 7.

ST CHARLES HOTEL....R J Clow, Dr J L McKeen, P W Gray, W L Shaffer, D C Rhodes and lady, B Eaton, C R Alvord, J S Linn, Texas; J B Thompson, Ky; Asa Holt, N R Ludlow and family, Mobile; R B Scott, J D Hawkins, and family, Col J B Hawkins and family, M Whitaker, H Shepherd, J S Helman, H G Barnes, J W Tuthill, C W Ryan, J D Byrne, R H Bayley, T F Quion, J B Robertson, A S Withers, E M Mason, H J Ranney, Col W S Campbell, T S Maddox, Mrs C Oakford, M B Binson, H A Clinch, St Geo S Lee, J H Colles, W E Reddin and family, E Everitt and family, J S Holt jr, J J Otis and laky, A R Harrison, H F Blossom, J Hanford, NO; P L Cox and family, S M Routh, Mr Packwood and family, R C Wood jr, Mrs Carrington and family, T B Carrington, La; Z Hooker, Miss J R Hooker, W R Hooker, T R Chew, Dr Smith, E Mussar, Miss; C F Keelty, J B Shortridge, Mo; J Bailey, J A Dale, E D Rooker, A St Louis, C S Fisher, J Janners, J Turner, T Turner, J S Houston, Dr J B Wilkins, Dr Billings, G W Chapman, Cal. J F Norton, S H McKea, NY; Miss A Fout, Ind; E Smith jr, Ills; T C Bates and lady, J R Gordon, Tenn; J F Randolph, stmr Falcon; Judge Thompson, Pa; P S Calloway, Md; J Barrett, Portland; R M Brown, B F Bryan, J B Smith, NC; W C Ernest, Ga; Miss Ellen Terrier, Va; Dr W W King, stmr El Dorado; E N Hill, Arks; C F Howe. H Hitchcock, Boston; J F Rielly, J Walker, Col Garrett and lady, Miss Garrett, Mr Garrett.

ST LOUIS HOTEL....L D C Wood, P Fravare, J G Bibby and lady, Dr James, J Avet and lady, E C Hancock, C C Maull, J S McIntyre, J W Saunders, J O Woodruff and lady, Miss V C Keese, A Q Kennett, M T Rea and lady, J S Hart, J E Beylle and family, H Bergman, NO; J G Hood, E Marble, Mass; R Thomas, W Blanchard, Mr Goubert, C M Schramm, NY; Mr Merriam, Corset. E Ainsworth, C Le Blanc, D T Davies, La; A P Terry, Ala. A P Miner, Lake; R Montague, Tenn; M J Williams, Natchez; M J Herrera, Havana; C Gumble, Paris; A Kuepprecut, Mobile; Capt R Baxter stmr Falcon; Dr A Revenera, F Huttner, A Picolet, Phil; Dr Fitch, stmr United States; J G Osgood and lady.

VERANDAH HOTEL....H C Slade, S B Powell, W F Smith, W Brooks, J Sabine, W L Salusbury, W J Gray, Texas; A P Robertson, W Sterling, Ga; R S Lewis, E Bogel, E L Farmer, B Farmer, La; J M Smith, J B Tasset, J S Watson, J W Bailey, C M Bradford and lady, J R Dixon, B T Haughton, C C Leblanc, W N Head, J H Wingfield, T J Carver, J Cromwell, NO; Mr Emery, Ky; N E Lyman, NY; E H Burns, Cal; D McNabb, Ala; F Saul, J Smith, Md; N R Hale, stmr Dove; H Somerville, stmr Clifton; M D Cruzat, F Hamlid, G Sughi, M N Bland, Mobile; E R Racine, Tenn; A T Whitbeck, Miss; B G Floty, Va; W Armstrong, D F Nattee, W Wyman, J DeValcourt, Cin; J R Bickers, Ala; W F Hutchinson, Mrs Hitchcock, La.

CITY HOTEL.....W W Ashburn, J Creed, E P Harrell, A Norton, W Hawk, E Heaton, J W Price, W A Dunlop P R Shifflett, J A Kelly, J M Stewart, N Marache, A C Odell, H Lamb, NO; C J B Fisher, Cpt R Post, Mobile; J F Pugh, D C Caddy, M L Potts, Texas; J R McElroy, Wm J Wheeler, J Manning, H Hillyard, NY; A J Baldwin, Mr Parrot, Ala; J M Rodgers, Ills; C H Bradshaw, Ark; N F Hedges, Purser stmr Webster; J M Lewis, La; E Carey, Ky; S F Slatter, Paris; W E Agars, Z Howell, SC; Thos J Chew, E Anderson, La; R Elder, Oregon.

ARCADE HOTEL.....Luke West and lady, Matt Peel, J Murphy, Ed Kendall, Geo Kendal, Geo Shute, C C Dickinson, C S Goodsell, S Gardner, C Cooper, G W Meeker, H F Dickinson, Manager, F C Cross, Agent, Campbell Minstrels; Geo Woodward, Tenn; J Hazard, Geo Bosson, Ill; S W Thompson, Cal; A R Fish, H C Caldwell, Dr J Wallace, N O; J H Alter, N Y; S Vaughan, La; N C Gullett, Texas, C Y Buford, A A Deguine, J H Brockman, David Sanders, L J Villars, J Tastet, A Clippard, Mo; A J Sullivan, La; J H Lane, Cal; J H Ferguson, Va; W Brockman, F Clark, J F Ross, Stephen Hetterbrand, E H Purvis, Henry Pont, J L Spenner, John Spenner, W J Morley, M N Bryan, Charles Barnine, M Bryan, L Yonell, Mo; R S Munnay, F C Martin, Texas; Joseph Hamilton, Ia; W Bennett, J L Durphy, Cal, C H Alley, N C; C Green, A M Jones, La; S Rose, M Kaufman, L Keifer, Port Gibson; Geo H Dobyns, Va; T T Henry, Henry Rigney, Ark; C B Dishon, M Gantly, Ill; S W Savage, N O; Hugh Stewart, San Francisco.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

10 November 1853, 2

Cuban Affairs.

Ion, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, says rumor has become fact in regard to the interference of the British government in the affairs of Cuba. France, too, is enlisted against us in the same project for the Africanization of Cuba. The measures thus taken by England and France are the alternatives to the tripartite treaty, which they offered to us, and which Mr. Everett for such good reason rejected.

Some of our friends of the press doubt the authenticity of the rumors which we have had from Havana and from Spain, for the last six months on this subject. But, in addition to the facts which the government have come to the knowledge of, I may mention that I have seen letters from intelligent merchants of Havana, showing that they believed in the rumors. The Governor of Liberia is also aware of it, and has entered a solemn protest against the scheme, so far as it invites the continuation of the slave trade, under the guise of an exportation of slaves from Africa to the Antilles, as apprentices.

The Coolie project failed. The Coolies were unequal to the labor imposed upon them. They were tried and found wanting. Thousands of lives were wasted in that experiment of British philanthropy. The new experiment is nothing more nor less than the revival of the slave trade, and upon the same plea upon which it was originally commenced by *Las Casas*—humanity.

The question is seriously asked, 'what can this government do to prevent it? I will tell you what they can do; they can, by the mere exertion of moral force defeat the whole intrigue. Besides, the Cubans will themselves, at least rise in a mass against this foreign interference and will call upon the United States, for sympathy, if not for aid, which will be ultimately, and, in some form, afforded them.

But the question is one that may divide and agitate the country, and it is easy to see that the northern people are now in favor of taking Cuba, but taking it under the British condition of freedom.

The Cuban Subject.

The article in the Union of Friday relating to certain alleged movements of England in regard to Cuba has been received with differing degrees of credence by the public press, so far as its voice has reached us, and with no less diversity of opinion touching the course which it calls for on the part of our Government. Letters from this city to the New York papers concur with us in ascribing to the article in the *Union* official authority.

[*National Intelligencer.*

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The Daily Picayune.

10 November 1853, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Nov. 9.

ST CHARLES HOTEL....S Moury jr, Charleston; D F Clarke, Macon; M W Smith, R W Powell, Miss L Casy, S F Ashton and lady, J W Carroll and lady, W S Donnell and lady, C G Collin, A W Roundtree, P S Calloway, NO; H Hatton, NY; G R Lager, Mobile; W B Moreton, RI; J M Davidson, J Q Bradford, J G Gardner, P C Willis, H Waller, Mrs J M Morgan and family, L K Preston, La; G Robertson, Tenn; E N Hill, Camden; H Ashton.

ST LOUIS HOTEL....J Milton, Ala; J G Walker, J Higgin, L Spring, W H Hunt and lady, E Davenne, NO; C A French, M Adams, Mobile; C C Tomlinson, Ga; Baron, Washington; R A Gregory, St Louis; L Reinhart, Mr Farrar, B Maillefert; Harrande.

CITY HOTEL....L B Steel, P P Werlein, S Lawson, Dr W N Head, T Rea, E R Perry, L W Clayton, NO; B P Paxton, W A Read, C D Maguire, La; G Chlam, Balize.

VERANDAH HOTEL....A G Penn, T J Smith, J A Adams, J McCullum, J M Jones, J L Emery, T H Williams, NO; J Seaney, NY; J Riley, La; H Jones, Wis; Dr T E Broaddus, La; E S Broaddus; T Carr, Ky; R Hale, J Hale, La; T Mathews, T Fisher, Ga; Mrs Amos, Mrs Owens, Mrs Grier, Texas; W O Benn, La; J E Kingsley and family, Mrs H F Stewart, NY; A Dumonlin, Vt; J Watson, Ky; J P Tucker, D L McEvers, La.

ARCADE HOTEL....Capt Vanpilder, NC; H M Hyde, A Bond, NY; W A Champlin, J H Beardsley, Miss; J S Rowland, J S Thompson, T J Arbuckle; La; J Henferd, L R Steele, M Hurley, W C Fite, R A Clark, L W Cooper, NO; T Mogan, Ky; J E Shreve, N M Ross, Pa.

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New York Herald
10 November 1853, 4

History of the French Mission.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WEST END, WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1853.

While we are awaiting, in breathless anxiety, the returns of the New York election, (for everything depends on the success of John Van Buren and Captain Rynders)—while we are anxiously awaiting for the New York returns, I think it will be interesting to do you up a running history of the French mission, dating back to the last Presidential election.

Before leaving Concord General Pierce had shaped out his Cabinet, his foreign appointments for the great Powers of Europe, and the general outlines of his foreign and domestic policy. You must remember that at the Baltimore Convention the Cass men fought for their champion to the last gasp—that Dickinson actually declined, being President, in behalf of his friend, and that General Pierce was nominated, not by the Cass men, but by the Southern rights men, the Marcy, Dix, and Van Buren men, the Buchanan men, the Kentucky Butler men, and others. Mark the result. The great objects to be looked after by General Pierce in his appointments were:—

1—The harmony of the party.

2—Rewards to his friends.

3—A desire to get the job off his hands as soon as possible.

In harmonizing the party Gen. Pierce resolved first to put the extreme Southern rights section at the head of the heap. With this view he sent for Senator Hunter, of Virginia, to come up to Concord, late in December or early in February, I think. Senator Hunter went up, and after a few days returned to Washington, and electrified his friends by informing them that he had been offered the post of premier in the new Cabinet. They advised him to take it; he was puzzled what to do; he went down to Richmond, Virginia, and found the business worse and worse. Opposition was manifested; his colleague, Mr. Mason, looked dark and gloomy; it was a dangerous jump. Mr. Hunter is a man of fine talents; but he is an amiable man and a timid man, and he saw that in the State Department he would have to fight a conspiracy from the outset; he feared, perhaps, that it would result in breaking down the premier, the Cabinet, and all concerned. And so he declined. His friends protested, but he persisted. General Pierce appealed; but Hunter was inflexible. Upon the whole, he preferred six good years in the Senate, for which he had been elected, to a doubtful tenure of the premiership. They scared him off with a hue and cry that would have frightened off any man except Marcy. But what has this to do with the French mission? Wait a little.

Hunter's peremptory and irreversible declination changed the whole programme of Gen. Pierce. Had Hunter accepted the State Department, the original plan was to put Marcy in the treasury. In these latter days of Galphinism and Gardner claims, that fifty cent patch was a substantial recommendation for the ex-Secretary of War. Besides, he had cut the "fuss and feathers" from Gen. Scott, and that was something, most assuredly. But the declination of Hunter reversed the order of the Cabinet, and Gen Pierce, having conciliated the Buchanan or Southern rights wing with his offer to Hunter, was free to change his plan. The Marcy interest at the Baltimore Convention was, therefore, next taken up, and the Cabinet, reconstruction was based upon the selection of Marcy for premier—

And that's the way the fray begun.

Mr. Marcy, having succeeded to a step beyond his expectations, felt gratified; but Mr. Dix and his friends were disappointed, for they expected that he would go into the Cabinet. It was then agreed to give the New York Custom House to the Dickinson people, as an offset for the premier; and the mission to France, through the magnanimity of Marcy, it was resolved should be given to appease Mr. Dix, and as an extra plum to the free rollers. But a terrible uproar had been raised in the Senate caucuses against Dix, when it was supposed that he might be put into the Cabinet. To sound the Senate, therefore, upon Dix, he was first appointed Sub-Treasurer of New York, and after his confirmation, by a rather shaky vote, he was set down for the mission to France by-and-by. Upon this condition Mr. Dix accepted the New York Sub-Treasury.

The fact leaked out—the Southern whig newspapers and the Northern Cass papers growled over this thing of two fat appointments to Mr. Dix. It would never do. The President was taken aback. The mission to France began to be considered an open question, for the announcement of the man was strangely delayed. Suspicion ripened into conviction. The South would rebel against Dix for France, and so the President, it was concluded, had dropped him. Other candidates, under this idea, were brought forward—Wise of Virginia, Cobb of Georgia, Cutting of New York, and James Gordon Bennett, of the New York HERALD, being among the list, in person, by proxy, or by letter. Ash. Forney, Sanders, and Paul R. George. Wise was ousted by the Cass men, notwithstanding the influence of Capt. Tyler—Cobb of Georgia positively declined to go; he preferred to run his chances for six years in the Senate—Cutting was promptly cut off by Marcy; and that James Gordon Bennett could be appointed to France short of a change of the premier was simply out of the question. And, bear in mind that Gen. Pierce resolved from the beginning that his first Cabinet should remain a unit, and hold together till the meeting of Congress, as the very best thing he could do, because in the formation of a new Cabinet he will need the advice of his friends in both houses.

At length, notwithstanding the retractions of Mr. Dix on the negro question, it was manifest to General Pierce that it would be a bad business to send him to France. The President stated the case in a letter to Mr. Dix, and he knocked under; but, failing in the French mission he at once threw up his contingent appointment of the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, was then appointed to France, and mainly through the influence of Marcy, on account of the Cabinet associations of the two during the Mexican war, and because Mason will be tractable, old clothes and all, while another man might be unruly.

Now, I am disposed to believe that had Hunter accepted the State Department, Mr. Bennett, from his ever consistent and important defence of the rights of the South, would have had the mission to France or to Spain as a voluntary thing. But what could Sanders, or Cerry, or Forney, or the whole host of Young America, acting without your advice, or consent, or knowledge, do for you with Marcy? It was altogether a volunteer business on their part anyhow, and besides, Mr. Dix and the French mission were kept together the whole summer. At one time, if I am not mistaken, Dudley Mann, Assistant Secretary of State, suggested, in a Cabinet council to which he was invited, the appointment of Mr. Bennett as a sort of Inspector General of our diplomatic corps over the whole continent of Europe, the compensation to be drawn from the contingent fund of the State Department. The HERALD had spoken favorably of Mr. Mann's appointment. Why the proposition was not adopted I do not know, but I presume it was because there was an apprehension that you might be found out and suspected, as Dudley Mann was, of being an emissary of Kossuth, Kinkel, and George Law, and a secret agent for the sale of those old muskets and artillery.

Such is the bare skeleton of the history of the mission to France, &c. The filling up would fill a common octavo volume of four hundred pages. Nothing has given the administration one-half the trouble as the mission to France.

DON CARLOS.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Picayune.

12 November 1853, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Nov. 11.

ST CHARLES HOTEL....E P Massy, Ala; H A Hawthorn SC; W H McKleroy, NO; R F Barry, Columbus; J Matlock, T T Sheppard, Arks; Mr. Luber, SC; R Geddes, W A Johnson and lady, J Norton and lady, J M Webb, L E Simonds, D M Haydon, T J Fennell, NO; R Mills, A M Gentry and lady, J C Tucker, Texas; T S Bates, H Welch, Mobile; J H Johnston, E M Lelebvre, T C Hunt, G E Gilmer, La; W Hart, Memphis; S B Walker, Miss; J M Robertson, Md; S Kathrens, Rio Grande; J H McIntosh, Arks; O F Bodarmee, H J Hyman, Ind; G R Hunt, J O'Hara, Ky; S P Scott and lady; A H Barnes, Texas; Mrs McAnld, SC.

ST LOUIS HOTEL....P W Weyman, O A Wallace, H Osgood, G Perkins, E Mervin, NY. A Nelson, M L Ouriere, W Speiser, Texas; J Kearney, C C Bird, Mich; J C Taylor, La; A Andrews, Miss; Dr McKelvey, A G Penn; S J Mervin, C Madison, Ky.

VERANDAH HOTEL....T Contestailos, C Ralli, Wm Peck, R Maury, G W Elmer, Mr McDonnell, R N Woolbridge, G Wigg and lady, W W Prescott, J A Sylvester, J M Jones, NO; L Benjamin, Mr Follen and son, J Burr, J R Ennis, W S Houghton, NY; A Abrams, Charleston; J C Patrick and lady; C Smith, Cin; J W Stewart, Phil; B J P Tucker, La; O Kibbe, A Cummings, J J A Gammell, Miss; J S Kimberly, Memphis; G Cook, Mo.

ARCADE HOTEL....W B Knight, Nashville; B F Carter, Texas; W Robinson La; A J Tully, Geo Phillbrick, N O; M Abraham, A Barswich, H Brown, W O Rodney, J B Hunter, J Stricker, John Martz, A Nahergan, Miss; D Leatherman, La; J Farrenberg, N Y; J H Cook, H M Crenshaw, C Greene, L H Kincryn, N O; P Quinn, Ky; M Haggan, Texas; J M Hagan, Tenn; G C Kirkpatrick, Mo; J Stairfield, Ia; Wm Stairfield, Cin

CITY HOTEL....L W Broadwell, P Lander, E H Dix, A Van Bibber, J Bonner, J O Nixon, N O; W J Hudson, J Trobridge, Jr, A Levi, N Gaury, P W Huling, La; J S Dohan, W W Bick, A Kentod, Elias Wolf, Isaac Wolf, Miss; H O Bairne, St Louis.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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New York Herald
12 November 1853, 8

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1853.

The European News and the President's Message—The Cuba Hoax—Gen. Davis and Senator Toombs, &c.

The news from Europe, I doubt not, will be taken up in consideration in cabinet council to morrow. In the meantime, the full advices are expected. I understand that the President will make the affairs of Europe, (should they continue to ripen towards a general explosion,) a prominent feature of his message. As far as the opinions of the Cabinet can be gathered on this Turkish question and its consequences, you may rely upon it that the administration understand the advantages a European war will offer in the solution of the great doctrine of "manifest destiny." Hence, to some extent, the continued outcry of the *Union* on the Africanization of Cuba, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Crampton has officially informed the President that the charges and fears of Mr. Nicholson concerning the schemes of Great Britain are utterly groundless. This English policy, as ciphered out by the *Union*, the British Minister has declared to the President not only fictitious, but ridiculous, because it involves the recognition of the African slave trade, against which the policy of England is specially directed; and because the Quintuple treaty and sundry acts of Parliament must be repealed before my Lord Aberdeen could presume to enter into the alleged project for the Africanization of Cuba.

The objects of the *Union* in these tirades against John Bull are—first, to place the administration *rectus in curia* on the slavery question; to show that it is not Van Burenized, but is warmly alive to the interests of the South; to throw England and France upon a wrong scent, while Mr. Soulé is busy behind the smoke negotiating with Calderon de la Barca and Queen Christina. All this is strictly according to the privileges of diplomacy—a science which is as full of tricks and stratagems as the art of war. And should the President call the attention of Congress to this subject of "Africanization," and should a resolution be introduced into the House, of course it will increase the "noise and confusion," very much to our advantage.

It is to be hoped that some good stiff Southern resolution in reference to Cuba will be offered in the House at an early day, for the purpose of ascertaining where the free soil allies of the Van Burens and the *Evening Post* are on this vital question of slavery, and what is the exact meaning of their Syracuse resolutions to resist the agitation of the slavery question. There are some persons here who suspect that these free soil declarations comprehend their resistance against anything looking to the extension of the area of the Southern States. And it is due to Gen Cushing to say that he at least desires the "soft shells" of Congress to be brought to a practical test upon this question.

Apprehensions are entertained here among the knowing ones, that with the success of the Seward party in New York, the *Times* may desert the Cabinet; but I doubt not the "little joker" will hold on at least till the meeting of Congress.

Fears are entertained that we may lose the services of Hon. Jefferson Davis as Secretary of War after the assembling of Congress, on account of the incipient affair of honor which has been raised between him and the Hon. Robert Toombs, a Senator elect from Georgia. It is, as Sir Lucius O'Trigger would say, "a mighty pretty quarrel as it stands," and, according to Southern usages, it can only be settled by an interchange of compliments at Bladensburg, or some other bloody locality. We trust the affair may be settled, however, as was the quarrel between Louis Philippe and General Jackson, without coming to the arbitrament of saltpetre. We should regret to lose the Cabinet services of Gen. Davis until the democracy are thoroughly harmonized. We hope that Mr. Toombs will insist in waiting till this business is accomplished before undertaking the grave business of settling the disunion question with General Davis or any other member of the Cabinet.

It seems that the Washington Aqueduct celebration the other day was a private affair, and was kept a profound secret except to the parties concerned in getting it up till the very morning of their departure from Georgetown. If I am correctly informed, the President himself was not advised of it till the evening before, from which it would appear that the object of our corporation here was to make the celebration a little concern of their own. In all other places in the civilized world it would have been a public jubilee, and instead of two hundred people present there would have been thousands and tens of thousands. Perhaps this corporation could not afford the expense of a public celebration, and were thus compelled to cut it down to a private dinner, sent up to the great folks in a hamper basket from an oyster cellar. We have no other apology to make for them.

DON CARLOS.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/
New York Herald
13 November 1853, 3

The Scotch View of the Cuba Question.

[From the Glasgow Post, Oct. 15.]

It is a very dangerous pastime for people who live in glass houses to throw stones, for they are almost sure to provoke a volley in retaliation; neither is it safe for us—meaning by "us," the nation as represented by our executive—to interfere in the way of censure with the foreign transactions of other governments; for the truth is that there are so many black spots in our own dealings with strangers that an acute adversary finds no difficulty in detecting some of these week points, and pointing his shafts against them. All the world knows, or may know, that at the time when General Lopez, with a band of so-called rebels—we call them rebels because they were taken and garrotted or shot; if they had done the same good turn to their adversaries, patriots would have been the word—was making his attempts upon the Island of Cuba, our government, along with that of France, urgently pressed on the United States the propriety of the three powers entering into a treaty to guarantee Cuba to Spain in all time coming.

This proposal was declined by the United States, and in reply to this declinature, Lord John Russell, who was our Foreign Secretary at the time, penned a dispatch, in which he and his friends thought, no doubt, that there were some smart hits at Jonathan for his lawless annexing propensities. Mr. Everett was then the American Secretary, although he has since left office; but, considering that he was bound to defend his own manifest against Lord John, although retired to a private station, he has issued a document over which it is very likely the Yankees are crowing as lustily as Lord John's backers did over his. In placing the following quotations from it before our readers, it will be understood that we mean neither to vindicate nor impugn the conduct of the American government in reference to the island of Cuba. Our main object is to hold up a picture of ourselves as drawn by an adversary, who had no prejudices to flatter and no resentments to be afraid of, and to show that if America entertains any intention of acquiring Cuba we are not the parties to throw stones at her. The first quotation draws a hypothetical parallel between our policy in another instance, and that which we were by implication attributing to the States, from the force of which there is no escaping.

"In order," says Mr. Everett, "to establish for France and England an equal interest with the United States in the condition of Cuba, you say—'Great Britain is in possession, by treaty, of the island of Trinidad, which in the last century was a colony of Spain.' It is true that Spain was compelled by France to cede Trinidad to Great Britain by the treaty of Amiens. If while this cession was in agitation—as it was for some time—the United States and any other neutral power, (if there was any other,) had exerted themselves to defeat it, and had invited you and France to bind yourselves by a perpetual compact never to acquire it, the interference, I apprehend, would have been regarded as worse than gratuitous. I cannot see why we have not as good a right to obtain, if we can, from Spain the voluntary cession of Cuba, as you had to accept the compulsory cession of Trinidad, which is by position and strength the Cuba of the Southeastern Antilles."

Neither can we. We have closed our mouths effectually against protesting that the States shall not acquire Cuba in an honest way, by the buccaneering, dishonest rapacity with which we have seized upon the possessions of other countries in every quarter of the globe. Our "antecedents," as Mr. Everett calls them, are woefully against us, for the following *tic quoque* is as undeniable as it is applicable: "Consider, too, the recent antecedents of the powers that invite us to disable ourselves to the end of time from the acquisition in any way of this natural appendage to our continent. England, not to mention her other numerous recent acquisitions in every part of the globe, has, even since your despatch of the 16th of February was written, annexed the half of the Burman empire to her overgrown Indian possessions, on grounds—if the statements of Mr. Cobden's pamphlet are to be relied upon—compared with which the reasons assigned by Russia for invading Turkey are respectable."

This is the reproach we expose ourselves to in the face of the world for those glorious additions to our territory which are lauded by statesmen in our Legislature, and for which, we lament to say, bishops and other holy persons have been found to return thanks to the Almighty. It is a strange anomaly of our history, that the wrongs of a Scotch lady in an Italian duchy, or even of two foreigners of whom we know nothing, are motive enough to summon public meetings and originate parliamentary discussions, while not a tongue wags in defence of a plundered kingdom.

Lord John Russell, in a sarcastic tone, had counselled the United States government to pay more respect to "those rules for the observance of international relations which for centuries have been known to Europe by the name of the law of nations;" but how much better would he have been to have steered clear of such a topic! for mark how the American statesman takes him in the rear, turns his own guns against him, and sends every word home with the force of a sledge hammer.

"From the breaking out of the wars of the French revolution to the year 1812, the United States knew the law of nations only as the victims of its systematic violation by the great maritime powers of Europe. One hundred millions, at least, of American property were swept from the seas under the British orders in council, and the French, Berlin, and Milan decrees. These orders and decrees were at the time reciprocally declared to be in contravention of the law of nations by the two powers themselves, each speaking of the measures of the other party. For our enormous losses under the British orders in council, we not only never received indemnification, but the sacrifices and sufferings of war were added to those spoliations on our commerce and invasion of our neutral rights which led to its declaration. These orders were at the time regarded by the Lansdownes, the Barings, the Broughams, and the other enlightened statesmen of the school to which you belong, as a violation of right and justice, as well as sound policy; and within a very few years, the present distinguished Lord Chief Justice, placed by yourself at the head of the tribunals of England, has declared that "the orders in Council were grievously unjust to neutrals, and it is now generally allowed that they were contrary to the law of nations and our own municipal law."

If we are not the better of having these plain truths, we ought to be; and in place of trying to brazen out the matter, it would be a much more hopeful symptom if we were to acknowledge and try to amend our errors. Considering, too, that when wars do break out, nations, like individuals, who have embarked in a quarrel, are yet apt to do things which they may afterward regret, we should by all means strive to prevent our warlike propensities getting the upper hand of us, lest we should be led into temptation.

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New York Herald
14 November 1853 2

CABINET CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters of Davis, Marcy, Guthrie, and Cushing.

Interference of the Administration in New York State Politics.

NO. 1—JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Thursday, Oct. 6, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR—I have not seen the publication in the HERALD to which you refer, and which, if seen, would not have received any notice from me had it not been dignified by the attention of some one whose good opinion I regard.

Thanking you for your kind interest and confidence in me, I reply that you have not in this instance mistaken my position. Whatever may have been the language employed, the statement that I had endorsed Preston King and John Van Buren is false, and, I will add, would have been absurd if I had presumed to do so. I served with the first named gentleman in Congress, and upon the slavery question we were the antipodes of each other. Of his subsequent course and present position I am not informed.

The second named gentleman is known to me personally only by private intercourse; his position, as shown by the publications of the day, has been very objectionable to me, but now it is in accordance with the general amnesty declared in the Baltimore Convention and ratified by the Presidential canvass of 1852. I received the proposition to unite on the platform declared by the democratic party in general convention, as a settlement of past feuds, and have been ready to co operate with all who, adhering faithfully to the principles and policy then declared, are willing to go with me in the onward march of democracy.

It would have been hollow and dishonorable to have allied with men upon that basis, and when the campaign was over, have summoned them to answer for their "bygone" opinions. So far was this from any purpose or policy of mine, that I had forgotten, if indeed I ever knew, the contents of speeches and letters which have recently been brought to light, and present men in whom I have entire confidence, as having been, a very few years ago, the advocates of free soilism.

Notwithstanding the significant mark of confidence given to Mr. Dickinson when he was offered the best financial and political appointment in the State of New York, I have not and will not approve the anti slavery speeches he made in 1847 and 1849. And although Judge Bronson holds the high post which Governor Dickinson declined, I trust I shall not be numbered among those who subscribed to his letter of July 15, 1848, to the meeting to ratify the nomination of Martin Van Buren, and contribute to the extension of free soil. I am willing in these, as in other cases, to drop the inquiry into by-gone opinions and associations, to adhere to the compact of 1852, to oppose disorganization, to resist agitation, and to promote the harmony of the democratic party, as the best means of securing peace among the States and perpetuity to the Union. Now, this is not to approve objectionable antecedents—not to endorse the opinions at war with my creed, but to act as those who believe the union of the democracy to have been sincerely, honestly, and substantially made for public and not personal ends.

Holding, as I do, that party organization is a necessary means to insure success to principles on which parties are formed, I cannot but lament the division which has, without recent cause, opened the old wounds in our party of New York.

I do not assume to mingle, still less to judge, in this family quarrel, but will abide the course of rapidly transpiring events, and hope that the true democracy may crush any disintegrating faction which goes into coalition with the whigs.

Very truly, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

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New York Herald
15 November 1853, 2

Spain.

MR. SOULE'S PRESENTATION TO THE QUEEN OF SPAIN —HIS SPEECH AND HER REPLY—ROYAL DECREES— CUBA AND THE CAPTAIN GENERAL—MINISTERIAL CHANGES—SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

On the evening of the 22d, Mr. Soulé, Minister of the United States to Spain, was admitted to an audience with the Queen. The Queen was attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and by the officers of the palace. After being ushered in with the usual ceremonies, Mr. Soulé handed to the Queen the President's letter, accrediting him as Envoy to the Spanish Court, and then addressed her as follows, in the English language:—

MR. SOULE'S SPEECH.

MADAM—In delivering the letter which accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the court of your Majesty, I cannot dispense with expressing the satisfaction I experience in having only to give the most friendly assurances to your royal person, and to the people confided to your direction and solicitude. The respected chief who presides at this moment over the destinies of America anxiously desires that the best understanding should characterise the relations of his government with that of your Majesty, and it would be to me a gratification, as it is a duty, to cultivate and develope every event calculated to render more intimate the ties of interest which exist between Spain and the United States, and to strengthen the bonds which unite the two powers. I offer, madam, to your Majesty my sincere wishes for the welfare of your royal person and august family. May the reign of your Majesty be fortunate and fruitful in events destined to render your people happy and prosperous.

To this address the Queen replied as follows:—

QUEEN ISABELLA'S REPLY.

MONSIEUR THE MINISTER:—I have heard with satisfaction the assurances you have given to me relative to the friendly sentiments of the President of the United States, and I feel pleasure in assuring you that they are not surpassed by those which animate me for his person and for your country. Those new assurances, always grateful to me, convince me more and more of the interest which Spain, as well as the United States, have to preserve and draw closer their former relations. In me your Excellency will find the best dispositions, and in my government the sincerest co operation, for the accomplishment of so important and so desirable an object.

The European papers had received the statement that Mr. Soulé's first act would be to offer to purchase Cuba.

General Pezuela was preparing to leave for the Captaincy-General of Cuba, and is invested with the powers formerly enjoyed by the Viceroy.

Several royal decrees are published for Cuba. By one the Audiencia Court of Puerto Principe is suppressed and merged in that of Havana. By another, the third, or central military commandancy of Cuba is suppressed, as well as the intendency of Puerto Principe, and the island is to be divided into two departments, to be called Eastern and Western Cuba, the capitals of which are Havana and Santiago de Cuba respectively, and the dividing line, the eastern limits of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Santa Espiritus; each to be governed, as respects military and political affairs, by a commander-in-chief, dependant on the Captain General; and as regards economic matters, by an intendent of finance, and the direction of the superintendent general of the island. By a third decree certain local courts are suppressed and merged in the ordinary courts. A royal order further enacts that Generals Pezuela, Norzagary, and Pavia, Captains General of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, shall fulfil in commission the office of superintendent delegates of the royal finance in their districts. Don Francisco Cardenas is appointed Director General of the colonies. Senors Meza and Sandino y Miranda, late Superintendents General of Cuba and the Philippines, are put on half pay. There are other changes of less importance.

We mention, more for the purpose of keeping currency of the news than for any credit to be attached to it, that a rumor prevails in the French capital that influential men of Spain and Portugal are plotting the union of the two crowns, the Duke of Braganza, a lad of seventeen years, and son of Queen Donna Maria da Gloria to be king. The name of Narvaez is used in connection with the report.

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New York Herald
15 November 1853, 4

The Foreign Appointments.

Our Washington correspondent's letter, published in another column, throws some light on the reasons which influenced the administration in the selection of our foreign ministers. We care not, at the present moment, to follow the writer in his acute analysis of motives and his careful classification of the men who have shared the spoils; he, himself, like the members of the Cabinet, seems, to our thinking, to take a contracted view of the question, and to forget abiding principles in his elaborate study of details. The only point worth considering in connection with the foreign appointments is whether the country is represented by men who will do us credit in the hour of need, or not. The bulk of the American people care not one straw about Southern democracies or Northern coalitionists, or hards or softs, or silver grays or hunkers, or barnburners or any other of the factions which have sprung into life from sordid struggles for plunder: what they desire is, that the politicians who are selected by the government to represent them at foreign courts should be men of unblemished character, of staunch fidelity to the spirit of our institutions, and of such experience that they shall not disgrace us by blunders of policy. If they can be satisfied that this is true of General Pierce's nominees, they will not inquire what faction of the democracy was appeased by their appointment; if, on the contrary, it could be shown that they are men whose private standing is not reputable, or whose public career neither commands esteem nor inspires confidence, the people will not be satisfied with the excuse that it was necessary to conciliate this or reward that faction of any political party whatever.

The whole mischief of the foreign appointments began in ignorance of this fact. The Cabinet—for General Pierce had little to do with it—seemed to regard themselves in the light of a gang of robbers who had won a rich prize through the aid of fellow-conspirators, and whose first duty it was to reward the latter for their services; no thought took they either of the responsibility incurred by themselves or of the weight of the trust they confided to their nominees. The office was nothing—the duties were nothing—the public interests at stake were nothing—the national honor was nothing: the only thing they cared for was that John or James, who had helped them to defeat the whigs, should receive his fair share of the plunder. The Marcy rule of conduct was their guide throughout.

Else, how ever could they have appointed such a man as Soulé to Spain? Were there no respectable Americans to be had, that it was necessary to choose a French socialist, who but a few years ago was ignominiously expelled from his own home in consequence of his assaults upon public morals and social order?—a man who was sent to the Senate through a bungle in the nominating convention, and who, during his congressional career, attracted public notice but once, and that by a speech that would have disgraced the national councils of any civilized country?—who, during the canvass, perambulated the Eastern States with a single speech written to curry favor with the future President, and which he dared not deliver in New York for fear of its being reported?—A man whose principles, if he has any, nobody knows, and whose whole life has stamped him with the character of a charlatan? Will it be any satisfaction to the American people, when they hear of this man making himself and us ridiculous by his rhodomontade about war in Paris, and submitting to the indignity of having his speech to the Queen altered by the Spanish ministers, so as to appear in the decent shape in which we publish it this morning, to know that his appointment was a source of great consolation to some wing or some branch of the Southern democracy?

Having appointed one socialist to Madrid, it was perhaps but natural that another of a different breed should be sent to Naples; and Robert Dale Owen was accordingly appointed. Soulé confined the exercise of his noxious propensities to his own country—Owen, more comprehensive in his philanthropy, was a pest here as well as in England. He would have been entirely unknown had it not been for the infidel paper he once started here in conjunction with Fanny Wright. This seems to have given him a claim to the favor of Dudley Mann; and as the democrats of Indiana were anxious to get rid of him, there was a double reason for his appointment. As in the case of Soulé, his fitness for the post and the credit he would reflect on this country were never once considered.

With Belmont the case was different. He had neither been a French socialist nor an English infidel. He was never banished from any country, to our knowledge. His forte lay in a different direction. Some few years ago he was a clerk of Rothschilds', at a few hundred thalers a year. At the request of Mme. Rothschild, when the Josephs failed, he was forwarded to New York, and in course of time became the agent of the house in this city. In the discharge of the duties of that post he acquired the distinction of being considered a skilful operator in Wall street, and one of the most disagreeable men in social intercourse that ever trod a drawing room floor. As for politics, he had no more than Canning's knife grinder, until it occurred to him that as the democratic party in this State was wretchedly poor, and he was comfortably rich, a bargain might be made between them, for the exchange of some of their influence against some of his money. The thing was absurd on the face of it, as the only occasion on which his name had been mentioned in connection with politics, was when he took Heffsemann's place as representative of Austria in the United States. But the democrats were very poor, and could not stick at trifles. Belmont was very ambitious, and as ready, for the matter of principles, to represent the United States as Austria. So the bargain and sale were concluded, and our national honor was placed in the hands of a stock jobber.

Need we turn to George R. Sanders, torn remorselessly from the bar of this city, of which he was so constant and so amiable an ornament, and foisted into the place which the veteran Colonel Aspinwall has so long filled with honor? Does anybody know anything in the favor of the one beyond the fact of his good nature? Does any one know anything in disparagement of the other? One would have thought that even Marcy would have respected the white hairs of the old soldier, whose mutilated arm gives him a claim on our favor that we can never discharge, and whose long years of able and popular service ought to have earned for him a life tenure of his office. But the old principle was at work. The *Democratic Review* had to be rewarded, and the hoary veteran was driven from his home in order to enable the administration to pay its debts.

The last appointment was, we believe, that of John L. O'Sullivan, the *filibustero*. Had Lopez been living, he would doubtless have had a first class mission. Criticism on such selections is pointless; the bare statement of the fact is more severe than whole volumes of censure. Nor is it necessary to pursue further a catalogue so pregnant with shame.

Two socialists, one stockjobber, a professional lobbier of supply bills, and a *filibustero*, are a fair sample of our representatives abroad. These are the men on whom we have to rely to follow up the conduct of Ingraham, and raise our national honor and fame in Europe. These are the fruits of the system by which, under such politicians as Marcy, elections and the distributions of offices have become mere bargains and sales, utterly disgraceful to all of us, and inevitably ruinous to our political prosperity.

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New York Herald
15 November 1853, 4

The Recent Revolutionary Manifestation in Cuba.

A very queer and extraordinary story from Cuba was published here some days ago to the effect that on the appearance on the 13th October of a vessel making signals off Barbacoa, on the east coast, a party of revolutionists in that place, mistaking the vessel for a *filabustero* bringing material aid and comfort, had attacked the fort and were repulsed, and many of them made prisoners. The facts are simply these: It is usual for ships passing the island at that point to take on board a pilot. The ship in question made signals for one. Those signals were mistaken by some of the citizens of the place, who began to discuss among themselves the probability of the strange vessel being really one from the United States for the revolutionizing of the island. That idea got wind. The sergeant of the fort heard it, and denounced a number of persons supposed to entertain disloyal sentiments; and consequently a number of arrests were made. There was no such thing, however, as an attack on the fort.

The following are the names of some of the unfortunate victims of this mistake:—

Francisco Hernandez, brother to the Vice Secretary of the Cuban Junta in New York.
Julian Cerulia, a journalist.
Antonia Cerulia, lawyer.
Antonio Carcares, planter.
Antonio Reyes.
Andres Llanes.
Juan Arrice.
A boy of 13 years of age, named Hernandez, lately arrived from New York, and seven others.
Also five officers and seven soldiers of the garrison

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The Daily Picayune.
15 November 1853, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Nov. 14.

ST CHARLES HOTEL....C G Anderron, L C Jurey and lady, NO; W A Smith, W M McGill, Ala; A J Manning, Miss; J Updegraff, Army; C Clifford, England; H R Green, W C Templeton, B C Adams, J M Converse, J H Gillaud, B Kittredge, J R Davis, W H D Wendel, W A Merriam, Dr J D Foster, J S Hall, J W Burbridge, WH Patterson and family, NO; E Taylor, Ohio; C Delery, Mrs Dr Stone, Mrs L E L W Lawson, J B Townsend, Mr Calhoun and family, Rev N L Garfield, E Slaughter, De Shields, La; E Henshaw, J S McKaven, S W Benson, Miss; W Graham, W F Lee, NY; A M Clayton; C R Ross, Havana; W H Lambeth, Dr D H Dement, Miss; F V Taft, Mobile; J M Niles and family, Cin; W Robertson, J Atwood, T F Jones, W H Robers, Ala; S L Harris, H C Peabody, J J Sreine, T B Lincoln, D Roberts and lady, J W Cruger, W R Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Cruger, Texas; R A Wilkins and family, J B Craighead, G Schlater, E J Gay, R Schlater, R G Darden, A Boudernot, H Boudernot, R H Snyder, G Williams, La- W J Lee, G S McNamara, C L George, F Buckingham, J Micher, Miss; W M Wood, G P McPheters, A H Isaacson, K Robison and lady, Dr F H Knapp, NO; W B Holyoke, Mobile.

ST LOUIS HOTEL....S Barney, L Hotchkiss, R M Sorg, NY; G Lasalle, J M Jones, D Hardly, G Phelps, E P Phelps, L Horn, F M Maura, NO; J Williams, J C French, Texas; A N Lecourrer, Phil; W M Robinson, Boston; C Maupray, A J Phillips, E J Miller, Miss; E E Moechlet, J M Elam, S Acams, C O Johnson, La; W H Stewart and family, USA; J Croswell, B Owen, Ky.

VERANDAH HOTEL....J Watson, Mobile; S R Scott, A K Gaines, H D Hewitt and lady, S Sprague, E R Olcott, NO; R O Ledward, Vera Cruz; W C Toulmion; G Heald, F L Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Miss Vanlych, E W Walker, W E Walker, W H Garrett, W Garrett, H Essex, C G Hale, H M Cobb, J C Jour, La; B Crump; H M Reed, Col J R White, Mo; J Alexander, B Darm, Ills; L Bainecase; W Loury, Ky; Mrs A M Hurkley, NY; J J McCaughan and daughter, Mrs Tegarden, G McGaughen, J C Smith, L Kennedy, R Porterfield, Miss; L W Story, Ind; W O Dallas, J Willett, Phil.

CITY HOTEL....J E Duncan, Balize; E H Dix, S R Smith, J W Brigham, E N Thayer, E M Tomlinson, A W Merriam, H Buckingham, G L Banks, J Saucare, H Rightor, J Bocklus, E Campbell, H Fenton, New Orleans; John King, Mo; B Brown, W E Jones, A S Chivers, Warren Clark, Enoch Everett, Miss; W H McClune, J Ennis, L T Bundick, J S Whight, H Bulkley, Louisiana; Jas Norris, E Phelps, J H Burdett, T C Campbell, P Prendergast, S E Clark, E Horn, W Newcomb, McLane, G W Demarest, H Fenton, Titchner, Monte Peel, Dr F A Jones, Campbell Minstrels; E S Hubbell, Tenn; J B Wright, S H Alexander, N Y; J S Ladd, Ky; F J Taft, Montreal; W H Haycock, R Vanderwoort, Cincinnati; M Rodriguez, Havana; J E Wallace, J W Thomas, Ky.

ARCADE HOTEL....S Huntington, Ala; J W Searles, W L DeGraffenseidt, A Wall, P Bres, L Ray, J Ellsworth, Thos May, J Longsfield, La; S Santhmier, G R Benson R Bull, W J Bull, J R Ferguson, W N Richey, W W Dunton, W H Lambeth, D H Dement, T L Treadwell, P T Lewis, R C Soffold, Thos Brown, J Warmack, H E Manning, Miss; J C Rogers, J McBride, W Beatty, E Y Stalke, S Edwards, R Penner, M Jenkins, S Straus, C D Miller, A Pine, G C Schinke, G Baff, E Adams, W D Whitlock, R L Adams, N O; J Wilson, D Ferguson, J Sayers, J Smith, H Davis, Tex; J P Barton, S B Arrington, R J Price, Tenn; W H Jordan, J B Chaddick, Ky; J G Kabb, R A R Hallum, W A Martin, S C; E P Hester, N C; M H Kelly, Mass; T H McGhe, Ohio; A Chandler, H Harblicher, St Louis; W W Martindale, N Y; A J Caldwell, Ark

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New York Herald

16 November 1853, 2

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Nov. 3, 1853.

Latest Aspect of the New Treaty Law—The Apprenticeship Plan—An African Exodus—A Slaver Captured by the British—List of the Slave Fleet about to Leave Cuba—Suspension of Public Works—Finance Action of Spain—Cuban Telegraphs—Landing of Africans—Prayers for the Queen—A Shipwreck—The American Minister and Captain General.

For general information, I shall continue reporting the system of infraction of treaty obligations which obtains here, until the door is opened for the exodus of all Africa by the publication of the new treaty laws that are to define and regulate unlimited slavery in Cuba, under the voluntary system that is to be perfected by fraud, blood, and force, and fastened upon this people without their consent.

We learn incidentally of the capture, off Kilonge, of a slave schooner, by her Britannic Majesty's cruiser Myrmidon, called the Maria, without national colors or papers, and having a full slave equipment and material found aboard. Her cargo of slaves was supposed to be ready at Kilongo or Bunda point. Her master, Don Juan Diaz, a Spaniard (the mate claiming to be an Austrian,) has been taken on two previous occasions, occupied in the business, and is well known in the Havana. This vessel left the coast of Cuba at no extensive distance from this jurisdiction last February, and has been previously alluded to by your correspondent, about the time of her departure. We are aware of about ten vessels now waiting on the Brazil coast and Pernambuco for a convenient season to go over for their cargoes—schooner Lear, briga Serrar de Pilar, Fanny, Paquito, three unknown names and one bark, Olympia, and two Spanish schooners of unknown name.

I have been informed, from reliable sources, that the home government, in some pecuniary strain, have ordered instant suspension of all public works in Cuba, including the telegraphs, colleges, &c.; to close all contracts where it is possible to do so, and, at any rate, to confine the island wires to the rail tracks actually concluded, and on no account to attempt extension beyond them. The funds under the administration of the Junto de Fomento for public works, taken for that purpose, in compensation to the people, from the revenue receipts of the island, are to be held subject to royal order. This sort of thing has been done before, very much to the injury of the island, and the help is but as a drop at home to the ocean of their matured and outstanding obligations, predicated upon certain branches of the public funds here, which are devoted to the payment. It is very probable that if the Royal Treasurer should receive no new paper for acceptance on these hypothecated revenues, that in three years he would not be able to liquidate them. The bills of the government are generally sold in Paris, and the holders have to be very watchful by their agents here, of the accumulation of the particular branch upon which they are based, or by royal order it is liable to be merged in some fresh want of the royal family, and their bills have to lay over for another period, in which way it not unfrequently happens that several years are consumed before liquidation becomes effective. It has been suggested that other objects may cover the order from our knowledge, and that it is made in anticipation of some political change, that may make liable the island as the scene of contest, to interruption of business, and the usual receipts upon which enfeebled power subsists. But this I apprehend is not likely, as the cause, is simply the present want of packet money under the new advisory organization, and the coming family event; and it is the most convenient way of sacking the needful. The voice of murmuring and discontent cannot reach the tender sensibilities of the government, from their "ever faithfully" drained subjects of Cuba.

But in relation to the telegraphs, General Canedo does not propose to be entirely shorn of the honors with which he purposed webbing the history of his colonial government. And he has given orders that the telegraph from Havana to Batamanao shall be immediately concluded and put in operation, for inauguration, &c. This will be done, and as much else as possible, previous to the arrival of his successor—to save his lightning and his fame—and he will probably have two months yet of working time for the accomplishment of his wishes.

We have information of two cargoes landed at the East and South side of Cuba, numbering near five hundred Africans, of which official advice has been given to the Captain General of Cuba by Mr. Crawford, the British Consul General at Havana. The items of this transaction I have not yet received. To day we have been to church—the last of the "three days grace" for the Queen—and feel assured that from our religious and sincere observance of orders to pray, that she will have a happy and safe acquital of her personal troubles, to the great advantage of her loving and loyal subjects—bringing one more weight to the balance for the tender estimate of their affections for the royal "responsibilities" of the nation.

The Bremen bark Reform, from Bremen, and bound to Galveston, managed to get so far out of her path as to be wrecked and totally lost on the reef Real de los Catalans, to the windward of Nuevitas. The passengers and crew, amounting to some ninety-four persons, were brought to this port by a Spanish coasting steamer, on the 1st inst., and they will go forward for their destination to morrow, per the U. S. M. steamer United States, having been provided for by the German Charitable Association of this city. There have been interchanges of an agreeable and useful character between the Captain General of Cuba and the American Consul, which may be of advantage to the industry and science of the two countries, which will have attention by direct steamer, as I am promised by a Spanish friend copies of the communications. The present indisposition of Matilda Diez has put the patrons of the Tacon a shade under the water, but we trust she will gather the final orality of our favor, not of dust, to our hopes, from trial of our climate.

X. X. X.

HAVANA, Nov. 4, 1853.

The Cuban Democracy—The Voz del Pueblo—The American Prisoners—More Negroes Landed.

On a tour of observation, some days since, I found myself in the very hot-bed of Cuban democracy, very much to my regret, for I have no great respect for your very radical folks, that would tear everything to pieces that you have become accustomed to, for the pleasure of putting on new garments, that won't fit any how, and you can't understand the "hang of," for want of the needful cultivation. Upon the spur of my ever searching curiosity, I concluded to make the best of a misstep, and gather something for the benefit of the readers of the ever abused, but never neglected to be read Herald. I found a sort of discussion of a subject that I supposed dead and buried with the poor boy Faciola, long ago. But alas! too true, on my negative of the possibility of the *Voz del Pueblo* being in existence, I was shown several copies just fresh from the press. I only glanced at them, finding the usual appeals, the usual assumptions and declamations of bad government by those who have no knowledge of what good government consists save a vague idea that they may do pretty much as they please, and if it don't suit them one day they may change it the next. The paper is very good for getting some poor dupes of their own wild desires narroted; but there is no smell of gunpowder in the whole batch. Finding that my company was not likely to be very agreeable to others or myself, I concluded to take the lesser evil, with myself, off, before matters got more complicated, as they usually do, by the wind of words without meaning, with which half the political jargon of Cuba cumbers common sense.

There are things enough bearing upon this people to induce such remonstrance as would have impression even upon court corruption, and compel the utterance of a more congenial policy for the well being, prosperity and happiness of the people; but they have not the nerve to speak above their breath—if they had, one pull all together, without arms or weapons of any description, would make it impossible for the army that constrains their thoughts between the bonds and limits of royalty to maintain itself in opposition to their wishes for a moment. Such would be the power of concert of thought and action.

From this place I went to the prison of Mr. Tacon, to take a look at the nine Americans, and to enquire how they fared "and they did not respond 'cumptuously every day." Poor fellows! they look badly enough, especially the six last that have been introduced, to follow in the footsteps of the precedents. They have evidently endured much suffering in their exposure upon the "Cayo Cortez," and in their attempts to get out of the power of those who held them in forced concealment. The decision has not yet been rendered in the cases of the three that have been tried. Col. Robertson employed a lawyer to make a defence for them, which has not yet been returned; but the determination to sustain the demand of the Queen's Fiscal, or State attorney, is well ascertained, while the question of illegality will rest only with the mercy of her majesty's councillors.

We have had more cargoes of negroes landed—two on the south side of Cuba, of which I have not the details; but as they have been reported of to the Captain-General, I shall not be long without them, probably.

By the next Isabel, I may have something of interest to communicate, but for this boat I have time for no more; and it is not necessary for I am aware that you will have all of importance from the constellation. "Three stars;" wherefore I bid you a very good night.

OBSERVER.

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New York Herald

16 November 1853, 8

Personal Intelligence:

Gov. Bigler arrived in Philadelphia, from Harrisburg, on the 14th inst.

Major Ready (English army), and Mrs. Ready and child; Mrs. Hincks, wife of the Hon. F. Hincks, Prime Minister of Canada; Sir Henry Caldwell, from Quebec; Mr. Grattan, H. B. M.'s Consul at Boston; Hon. H. Killaly, Canada, and about seventy others, leave for Liverpool to-day, in the steamship Africa.

Hon. Geo. T. Brown, Ohio; W. A. King, New Orleans; Hon. J. P. Jaques, Virginia; Capt. Bishop, U. S. N.; Gen. Tyson, Chillicothe; Rev. P. H. Hance, New Albany; Jas. W. Davis, Kingston; R. C. Smith, Virginia; James Taggart, Penn; F. Lombard, Boston; were among the arrivals at the Prescott House yesterday.

Among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas, yesterday, were:—Gov. Jones, Tennessee; Col. Monsurat, London; Hon. S. H. Wilson, Penna; Hon. James M. Cook, Balston; Senator Miller, Rochester; Gen. Van Rensselaer, Albany; Hon. N. P. Stafford, Ohio; Hon. C. R. Boardman, Illinois; Hon. R. Morton, Florida; Hon. E. S. Ferro, Baltimore.

Hon. D. L. Noble, Michigan; Hon. Wm McMurray, N. Y.; Capt. Yeaton, ship Lady Franklin; Wm. Divine, Esq., Philadelphia; Major Rumsey, British Army; James Whiting, St. John, N. B.; P. C. Bombalier, Havana; H. P. Hubbard, Esq., Ct.; Augustus Flagg, Boston; Colonel Williams, British Army—were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

DEPARTURES.

For Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, in the steamship Roanoke—Thomas L Coley, Thomas Gilbert, E Pond, Augen M Eachen, Duncan Thompson, Ira Mosher, W R Hearalin, John Anderson, G J Anderson, Henry King, Joseph Temple, Wm Davis, Robert H Tore, E Church, D T Bingley, Mrs M T Hall, J E D Steele, Miss Steele, E T Devereux and lady, Mrs Crittenden Miss Deveraux, Mrs Thrimben, Miss Keeler, Thomas Nottingham, J H Matthews, Josiah Wills, and 48 in the steerage.

ARRIVALS.

From Savannah, in steamship Augusta—Miss E L Law, D E Haviland, J S Baynard, W Gorham, A Powell, W O Hutchison, Capt Griffith, T Holcombe, Mr Cotton, lady and child, J Crawford, C W Bishop.

From Charleston, in steamship James Adger—Miss Temple, Miss Cramer, Mrs Douglas, S L Curtis and lady, Dr Fergo and lady, two children, and nurse, Capt Isaac Lord and lady, John Boake, D W Holby—16 in the steerage.

From Liverpool, in ship American Union—Dr Blackman and daughter.

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The Daily Picayune.

16 Nov. 1853, 2

The Cuban Apprentice System Plot.—The Union publishes an extract from a letter dated Cuba, October 26, supposed to be written by the U. S. Consul at Havana, which says that when the new Captain General arrives the apprentice system will be proclaimed. The writer, also says, that instead of 30 or 40,000, it is contemplated to import 100,000 African apprentices. He adds, "If carried out, I will quit the island with the full conviction that soon after we shall have another St. Domingo."

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The Daily Picayune.

16 November 1853, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Nov. 15.

VERANDAH HOTEL.....W J Dallas, J Willet, Pa; J Watson, Ky; T J Smith, Carrollton; A R Andrews, Ga; R H Browne, Va; W C Degge, Mr and Mrs Duncan, Miss Sargent, Miss; T Priestly, Tenn; S B Bell, St Louis; W B Partee and family New Orleans; J C LaNoul, La; Chas J Malley, Boston; E Butler, Mr Rockwell.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....Dr F H Knapp, C L Patterson, W G Harrison, F Duncan, James Todd, W H D Wendell, New Orleans; L A Kirk, M M Dickerson, W S Pugh, La; C Keith, Capt Levy, New York; A C Soorman, M R Pezuela, Mexico; C D de Aourer, Paris; J Roach, Miss; J Churchill, Ky; W Kiroy, N C; George Wilkins Kendall, Texas; A J Sykes.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....Mr Miner, Memphis; Mr Rollins and lady, Mrs Ramsey and family, Adams Ross, J Pendleton, Mrs Pooley, N Y; W H Stevens and family, U S A; A O Cailliez, J N Cailliez, France; L M de Bicque, W R Fleurel, Charleston; C Roxwell, E J Rodney, S Mitchell, C Abram, Ala; J R Reid, G Eustis, Jr, New Orleans; E A Mejia, A G Conde, A Lopez, Gen D Arroyo, F Alatore, Fr de Carrillo, Mexico; J A Renhead and lady, W H Winn and family, La; E H Lloyd, Mass; M Winthrop, J Merriam, Ga; L Wilson, Texas.

ARCADE HOTEL....L R Steele, John Rogers, F Frob, H L Sbuart, H O Caldwell, H Barnley, F Degan, NOrls; Z S Mabry, W S Brown, Ala; W H Hardwick, Ga; M A Botts, N C Smith, Miss; A J Massy, Mobile; Dr Layton Louisiana

CITY HOTEL....Capt F T Allen, Balize; A B Carver, Mobile; R Evans, J C Cunan, Mexico; H Jones, S Lewis, W T Pugh, H Marks, La.

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New York Herald
20 November 1853, 4

M. Soulé at Madrid.

We trust that none of our readers failed to peruse the account of M. Soulé's progress through Spain and reception at Madrid, contained in our correspondence of yesterday. So accurate a historiographer was worthy of so great a statesman. And our only hope is, that the people of this country will prove worthy of so sagacious and so politic an ambassador. It will need some gratitude on our part to render justice to the admirable self denial with which a *petit maitre* like M. Soulé consented to "appear in court in a suit of black velvet, shaped *à la* Franklin, and richly embroidered with silk," in order, as he beautifully remarked, "at once to satisfy the exigencies of republican simplicity, and the requirements of courtly etiquette." Should the events of the next few years make any notable change in our relations towards Spain, that "suit of black velvet, *à la* Franklin, richly embroidered with silk," may possibly take as imposing a place in history as Napoleon's three-cornered hat or Charles the Twelfth's boots, and there is no saying what may not happen under the reign of Ambassador Soulé.

Already, says our correspondent, he has caused a sensation. His journey from Bayonne was a triumphal procession. His entry to the capital was quite theatrical. "The most eminent men of Spain sought his acquaintance." The knowing ones saw at a glance that "he would have more influence with the government than any other foreign ambassador." The Queen was struck with his appearance, and told her courtiers that "there was something highly delicate and tasty in the manner and dress of the American diplomatist." Our readers will see how prodigious a part that suit *à la* Franklin is going to play in political affairs. Who knows but that, aided by the winning grace and polished manners of its wearer, it might steal its way to the royal heart, and the gordian knot of Spanish politics might be finally cut by M. Soulé?

Whatever destiny is reserved for this remarkable garment, our ambassador's tactics are now quite clear. Mr. Soulé has shed his filibustero skin. He has done with bluster, fanfaronade, and bragadocio. Henceforth he is a model of discretion, reserve, and prudence. Talleyrand is his *beau ideal*, and he hopes to surpass him. He sees Spain on the verge of a crisis. The Queen is unpopular—has even been hissed at the theatre. The Queen mother still continues to plot at Paris; but her name is so odious to the people that she will risk something if she ventures to leave her present retreat. Spain does not contain a single statesman of sufficient nerve and talent to cope with the impending crisis. The late cabinet was notoriously feeble. Lecsundi's imbecility passed into a proverb; Narvaez could never be popular with more than a small section of the people; San Luis has not brains enough to drive a donkey-cart; Calderon lives in terror of his life, and will probably withdraw from public affairs. All these things Mr. Soulé has seen and weighed during his short stay at Madrid. He sees at a glance the advantages he may derive from Spain's misfortunes; and his mind is forthwith made up. The British and French ambassadors must be thrown into the shade; an easy task, as both have recently rendered themselves particularly obnoxious to the bulk of the leading men at Madrid. His rivals thus disposed of Mr. Soulé will make it his business to secure the favor of the two queens. The "black velvet suit, *à la* Franklin," has already done the business with one of the pair; our ambassador has but to follow up his advantage with some fresh evidence of his nice taste in fancy dress, and Isabella's heart is his. We need hardly add that a man of Mr. Soulé's experience and pretensions will not be at a loss to place himself equally well with Maria Christina. Nor is it necessary to do more than suggest that his dexterity will soon provide him with other allies, male and female, at court.

Thus entrenched and fortified, Mr. Soulé will recommend to the Queen a *coup d'état*. He will bid her dissolve the Cortes, and try her hand at despotism. If he succeeds, a new government, in which he will wield very considerable influence, will be established. The first want of such a government will be money. There will be revolts to check, soldiers to pay, commercial interests to relieve, a State to support; and for all these, money will be required. The Queen will go to Soulé for money. Then he will turn round to her, and offer, out of his pure regard for the Spanish government and His Majesty's person, several millions for Cuba; and it will be difficult for the Queen to refuse the bargain.

On the other hand, should Mr. Soulé fail in securing the good will and esteem of the Queen and court, or having obtained it, should he be unable to induce them to part with Cuba, he will at once adopt a different course. He will espouse the popular cause. He will stimulate and foster a spirit of disaffection and revolt among the masses, and his warm heart will boil over with sympathy for the oppressed Spaniards. A democratic revolution will be his dream; with such a Talleyrand as he to plot it, and such combustible materials as the masses in Europe to work upon, the task will be easy. He will himself apply the lighted match to the mine. In the midst of the disorder and confusion, he will procure the passage of a decree declaring the Island of Cuba independent. Less could not be expected from a generous people, flushed with power and success; and thus, either by one scheme or another, the aim of his mission will be attained.

Such are the plans that are fermenting in Mr. Soulé's mind, and gilding the future with a radiant tinge. Such are the visions which are making his heart beat and his blood run quick under the black velvet plagiarism from simple Ben Franklin.

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New York Herald

21 November 1853, 2

Gems from the Sunday Press.

[From the Sunday Mercury, Nov. 20.]

A LIE.

That miserable party, or, rather faction and administration journal, the Washington *Union*, has at last given up, or for a time abandoned, its infamous lie about the Africanization of Cuba by the British, upon which it harped so long atrociously, for the purpose, we presume, of raising a filebustering spirit at the North, or for the purpose of arousing the South, or for the purpose of distracting the attention of the people from the degrading, and contradictory, and anti republican tricks and double-shuffles and thimble-rigging of Marcy, Guthrie, Cushing, and other little jokers, with and without patches (price fifty cents) upon their fundamental arrangements. A more disgraceful lie never was more wickedly put forth by any journal, high or low, nor was ever lie more impudently or more unblushingly bolstered up as long as it was supposed to pay. The entire story was engendered in the soul of a huckster, and brought forth by a wretch with the courage of a mountebank, not that of a bravo.

It was in vain for the British Minister resident at Washington to protest to our patchwork and domino-playing double-six, gambling administration, against the gross injustice this lie was doing his government, and the entire nation it acted for, in propogating and reiterating so palpable a lie. Our shuffling administration denied its control over the columns of the *Union*; so it went on with the lie until the lie ceased to pay, or until it had worn itself out.

It was a stupid lie; and yet, stupid as it was, it had its believers, as any charge against the "bloody British," however monstrous, improbable or impossible it may be, always will have. The lie of the *Union* ran to the effect that Great Britain had agreed with Spain to throw ship loads of negroes, snatched from Africa, into Cuba, there to serve a sort of apprenticeship, and then enjoy a sort of freedom. This was the pith or point of that stupid lie.

The throne of Great Britain itself, popular, and deservedly popular, as the present occupant of it is, would not be safe a day under such a villainous and beastly compact as this.

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New York Herald
21 November 1853, 8

The Spanish Press on American Annexation —Mr. Soule's Presentation Speech.

We translate the following remarkable article from the Madrid *Journal Las Novedades* of the 29th October:—

All the press of Madrid has justly censured the manner in which the disputed reception of Mr. Soulé has been settled. We are not of those who thought that he ought not to have been received for being who he is. But we differed completely, as we could not but do, from those who wished to preserve the national dignity from slight. We differed from some of our colleagues of the opposition, not in the substance, but in the form, of resolving the question.

The national dignity should have remained entirely undiminished and in its proper position, in Mr. Soulé's being admitted among the number of ambassadors of friendly powers. But it was necessary that in his reception, he should contradict his antecedents; that he should be placed in a way to give satisfaction, or else return to his adopted country to give jollity to the bacchanals of the annexationists by his improvisations. On this our government should have fixed its views. If Mr. Soulé were in good faith, he should be made to understand the necessity that, to be well received, he should introduce in his speech the words of security and of satisfaction which his conduct obliged him to. If he were not in good faith there should not have been permitted in his speech a single word which could be interpreted either in a menacing or an arrogant sense. And in her Majesty's discourse there should have been appropriately placed expressions which might have signified with dignity the contempt with which the descendants of Saint Ferdinand view from their throne the bravadoes and the stratagems of the Carthagenians of the New World. In every sense the reception should have been a true starting point. In it the respective positions should have been fixed: the good ambassador should either have submitted or corrected himself, or else put in a way of returning without presenting his credentials.

We cannot say, with regard to truth, how the speech of Mr. Soulé has been. After having translated it as literally as possible, and completely unravelled it, we do not venture to give a decisive opinion upon it. It might appear to us worse when seen in English than it does seem in Spanish. But even as it is, it appears to us that it does not shelter our offended dignity as it should. There is not a word in it either of security or guarantee; there is nothing which can compromise Mr. Soulé in the past or in the future. That which Mr. Soulé has said, he might say even though he were the most sanguinary annexationist in the United States; he might say it even though he should propose himself to be in future the leader and cause of annexation. And it is not this alone, but that on our part nothing has been said which reveals our sentiments, and in exchange he has failed to say anything which manifests his own.

Mr. Soulé has said of the President of the United States, that he is the man who presides over the destinies of America. And to say this before the Queen of Spain—which still possesses in that region many leagues of territory and many thousands of subjects; which *governs* the nation by history and by nature; which is destined to influence and raise opinion in the greater part of that continent where its language is spoken and its customs are professed, and its very instincts and aspirations felt—is neither more nor less than an intolerable disrespect.

Mr. Calderon de la Barca has been often accused of weakness; what he has permitted Mr. Soulé to do proves that he has been justly accused. Mr. Calderon has been a long time out of Spain, and he does not know how Spain feels and thinks in the question of Cuba; he does not know that *Spain is determined on war, and that she prefers war to consenting to the slightest affront from the proud republic.* We are surprised that the Count de San Luis has not made him understand it, since no one better than he knows that axiom, "Cuba must be Spanish or African." Either Spanish or African—*never Anglo-American.* Never presided over by that man to whom Mr. Soulé attributes, with more petulance than prudence, the supreme power of America, beautiful Cuba must and will be. With good government, Spain has nothing to fear, has nothing to endure from the United States.

In conclusion, we believe it right to call the attention of the representatives of the Spanish American nations to the arrogant expression of Mr. Soulé. Let them learn then that their safety consists in unity with us, and in raising with us the standard of our race in America. Let them unite with us to prevent a dike to the invader, and we will see what such arrogance is worth when the day of combat arrives. Whenever we have a government, and that our brothers beyond the sea have it also, we shall be invincible in America, and our name shall be that which presides over the destinies of that part of the world.

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New York Herald

22 November 1853, 4

LIFE IN THE FASHIONABLE HOTELS.—Existence in some of the very fashionable hotels of this city, such as the Metropolitan, the St. Nicholas, and the New York Hotel, is made up of dress, gaiety, excitement, dinners, *conversaziones*, extravagances, and amusement of the most refined, fascinating, and expensive sort. Change of season brings no change of style, but from the beginning till the end of the year there reigns in undiminished splendor the same fashionable system, with now and then some variations, to give it greater zest and piquancy. In fact, life at fashionable hotels in this city is but an improved edition of the same sort of existence in Saratoga during the watering season. It is one continued round of pleasure, feasting, fascination, and excitement to the guests, and of joy and profit to the wealthy, polite, smiling, and attentive hosts.

In those palaces of the people there are two systems of enjoying dinner. One is for the accommodation of the business and travelling portion of the guests, who can dine as suits their own convenience, at one, two, three, or four o'clock in the afternoon. The other is specially devoted to the wealthy, fashionable, and *sans souci* portion, who appear at table at five o'clock, the gentlemen in full dress, and the ladies bedecked in their most superior, graceful, and seductive style. This meal is one where the extremest ceremony and punctiliousness are observed, where an army of waiters (generally black, with white gloves) move at the tinkle of a silver bell, with as much order, regularity, and decorum as characterize flunkies in the presence of royalty—where the sparkling champagne, the exquisite hock, and the bright sherry is imbibed by every person at table—where conversation is quietly carried on over the dessert, and where the sitting continues from two to three hours. It is needless to say that this is the grand re-union of the day, and that the lady guests almost invariably reserve themselves for its enjoyment. After dinner the guests amuse themselves in a variety of ways—some go to the opera or the theatres; some saunter for a while up and down the magnificent corridors; some loiter in various attitudes about the splendidly furnished parlors, and some divide themselves into coteries, where they discuss all sorts of musical, literary, artistic and other topics. Generally, one evening in the week is dedicated besides to the pleasures of *la danse*, and thus, between the ball, the *soirée*, the *conversazione*, the opera, the table, and the *boudoir* days, weeks, and months slip past in a whirl of voluptuous enjoyment. Verily New York is a great city, and life in our fashionable hotels is among its most pleasant phases.

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

The Daily Delta.

22 November 1853, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Nov. 21.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....F M Jones, M Bowce and lady Miss Ryan, Master Febiger, Jesse Hort, Mrs Kenner, Miss Kenner, P M Kenner, Dr D R Fox, Louisiana; B F Blossom, D B Hoyt, W Benson, R B Kendall, C M Soria, W C Ward, A W Fountree, B Benneto, Mrs Sloan, Mrs Head, D Knoop, Mr Hincks, W H St John, B Crump, New Orleans; F S Hunt, W Crutcher, Capt R Crump, P R Eubank, Mississippi; Jeff Wells, Alexandria; W J Van Camp, H Henderson, Mr and Mrs Henderson, Thos Thiers, W A Smith, M P Wennell, C H Poole, New York; James Atwood, P. Roberts, Jr, Alabama; G C Graham W C Redland, A W Adams, J W Lumpkin and family, Dr Booth and lady, Mrs Dr Pittman, G A Barckley, Tennessee; J D Reid, N B Dav, Philadelphia; Maj G R Paul, U S A; H H Evans, S E Evans, J T Pickett and lady, M H Topping, D C; E R Hubby and lady, Jno Twohig and lady, Miss Calvert, Texas; C B Sosa, Havana; H Harrington, Kentucky; Dr Pollock, M Mooper, Mrs C A Logan, Miss Eliza Logan, Cincinnati; B F Hutchison, Pennsylvania; R M McCall, Conn; E W Potter, Virginia; L L Mandel and lady, Arkansas; A G Shepherd, C Graham, Mobile; Wm Cole, Boston; M ss Smith, Dr Cooper and family, A M Clayton

ST LOUIS HOTEL....S Adams, D DeBlanc, Dr Straus G Brown, H R Greene, J Q Bradford, J M Davidson, C Gross, R W Hamilton, J S Coffin, Mr & Mrs Appleton, N O; H Simonds, E J Fenley, E O Mitchell, Ala; B D Allen, Fa; S Atchinson, C Atchinson, NY; Mrs J A Bryan and son, NO; R C Downes, La; W A Lloyd, Ky; H Jones, London; G B Neagle and lady, H Leland and family.

VERANDAH HOTEL....R C Crowell, C J Swift, D Crowell, J P Perry, Mrs W Elyman and family, H D Peck NY; C Way, Can; R T Quinsenberry, Ky; H H Smith, T D Hene and family, S W Brooks and lady, E S Drew, S Warden, P Sargent, W H Gl[illegible], A Erving, W Robinson, A W Foster, La; Dr Hulse, USN; Mrs Gautier, Miss Gautier Mrs Poindexter, J J Hulse, G R Bellue, Texas; H Bulkley, J D Mayes, T L Barne, G Wing and lady, J Nelligan, J A Lum and family, C A Crotile, Mr and Mrs Olcott and family, Capt Wm Lanfan, S C Reid jr, NO; J O'Hara, Ky; J Dallin, G W Daflin, J F Jenkins, R T Dickinson, W W Swain, J Manning, S J Thomas, Ga; W H Power, J N Richards, NC; S W Culpepper, Jackson; H P Moore, S M McCordy, Ark; G W Sergent, Miss; E F Wallace.

CITY HOTEL....S L Taylor, L P Norment, J Conway, Mr Dennard, G B Parrell, I Kirk, W H Bowman, La; H Sullivan, H A Wheelock, W M Randolph, J S Hogan, S C Hancock, J Bonner, Dan Rice, C Sontag, NO; S C Campbell, C Carter, NC; S A Snow, Fa; W Chatman, Ky; C W Foster, L L Gruminger, R Post, Mobile; B Brooks, Texas; G B Parrell, La; S L Taylor, T Cartwright, A Yerger, Miss; J Bonner, NC; Maj W R Dunn, A Braxton, C A Babbiti, C S Graham, J Travis, NY; T N Vincent, St Louis; G G Ollmans, CS; H J Bullard, C Merritt, steamr Empire City; W T. Berry.

ARCADE HOTEL....H Macshane, R Fenner, H C Colwell, H C Heth, H T Lewis, E Coffin, W W Magill, Thos J Carey, C Soey, NO; Maj Yarbrough, J Davis, E Davis, F Wise, J Brown, A H Mitchell, Ala; J B Carter, G B Perry, T J Allen and nephew, Texas; G N Cushman, Ills; W S Lamb, A F Bright, Va; J Lindsay, H Lindsay, R A McHatten, M L McJilton, B V Cakes, La; A Melvin, Arks; N Harrington, Mobile; J S Kehoe, St Louis; N Roberts, P G Meagher, J Buckley, Mobile; S Levis, S Hooks A Hough, A Q Leister, T S Johnson, A G Johnson, Miss; G Scott, M A Laugard; H Howdreth, Buffalo; D Greer; Ga; B D Allen, Fa; C C Mansicoe, Tenn; R Filmer, Vt.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Herald

23 November 1853, 4

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. B. F. Hallett, Boston; Hon. Judge Croswell, New Haven; Don Francis Bonnero, Havana; Capt. Wm. S Rand, San Francisco; Attorney General Chatfield, Albany; Hon. R. H. Stanton, do.; Col. Walker, U. S. A.; Hon. A. Merrill, California; Scott Chiselholme, Esq., England, and Capt. P. A. Stockton, U. S. N., arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. Among the departures were Hon. Wm. M Gwinn, U. S. Senator, Capt. J. L. Folsome, California, and General Mondevero late Peruvian Minister to the Court of St. James, for Washington.

Hon. J. F. Anderson, Ohio; J. F. Coffman, M. D., Penn.; Col. W. H. Simpson, Texas; P. J. Avery, Esq., Saratoga Springs Chas. Bryan, Philadelphia; John G. Barnes, Saratoga Springs; Thomas J. Strong, Albany, N. Y.; H James, Philadelphia; arrived at the Prescott House yesterday.

Major Reynolds, Paymaster, U. S. A., arrived at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 2d inst.

Gen. D. E. Twiggs arrived at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 28th ult. The *Democrat* says he is *en route* for Fort Smith, for which place he departed in the stage on the same night. Of the precise nature of his mission Gen. T. was not, when here, informed. He will receive orders and instructions from the government when he arrives at Fort Smith. It is probable that it is the object of the government to adjust, by his agency, some difficulties now existing on our western frontier, between two factions in the Cherokee nation; as well as to reconcile difficulties between the United States authorities and some towns of the Creek Nation, at which, a few weeks since, some prisoners were rescued by force from the hands of the U. S. Marshal. To perform this delicate and important mission, the government could not act with more wisdom than to entrust its management to Gen. Twiggs. His talents, experience, and thorough knowledge of Indian character, qualify him, perhaps, better for that service, than any other agent the government could have sent. Gen T. appeared to be in fine spirits. He was accompanied by Dr. McCormick and Captain Lay, of his staff.

ARRIVALS.

From Charleston, in steamship Star [illegible] S [illegible]—Mrs Vaner, Mrs Jorendean, daughter and servant, Capt Crabtree, Capt. Gooding, Capt Nason, Mr and Mrs Kelly—two in the steerage.

From Charleston, in the steamship Marion—George Symms, W J Shannon, J W Beach, Miss Hadden, Mr and Mrs W Sargeant Mrs Willis and daughter, Thad's Smith, F Rossler and son, S Kathrens, E Gemhart, J S White, lady and child, W A Parrington and son, and ten in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

For Norfolk, &c, in steamship Roanoke—Smith Rigus, T R Dawson, B W Sutton, W L Calham, Wm Hounsinger, Miss Elizabeth Carrington, Miss Agnes Carrington, John Bennell, lady and four children, Miss Bennell, Miss Allen Russell, Miss Agnes Hay, R J Greenwood and lady, A D Sawyer, lady and two children, W P Montague and lady, W A Waldron, Chas Bacon, Mrs Cline, Mrs Cook, Miss Clara Walker—21 in the steerage.

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

The Daily Picayune.

23 November 1853, 2

A Card.

We should be dead to the noble callings of nature were we to pass unnoticed the arrival amongst us—sound and safe, thank God—of Don Pedro Manuel Lopez, nephew to the late lamented patriot, Gen. Narciso Lopez. The political career of Don Pedro is so brilliant, so unstained, and his gentlemanly qualities in civil life so undoubtedly prepossessing, that we, on this occasion, feel proud to greet him with a most cordial welcome to our midst, and hope he will stay long enough in this city to enable us to enjoy the happiness of his dear honorable company.

J. B. MARTINEZ,
A. DE LONO,
ANTONIO PICARD,
L. C. HECHT,
and several other Cubans

New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1853. nov23—1t

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Picayune.

23 November 1853, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Nov. 22.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....T Janney, D C; John Harrington, Ind; James Dunbar, Major Saml Nelson, Miss; Dr S Allen, N Y; W Calvert, W H Roberts, Mobile; P A Morris, Wm W Rees, Ga; G A Smith, T A Rogers, S C; A P Grymes, J D Murrell, P Grymes, Va; Lloyd Posey, Ky; A P Bagby, Jr, Ala; L B Wood, U S A; M S Menard, Miss Menard, Mrs Smythe, Master Smythe, Mr Hopkins, Ben McCulloch, G B Sheppard and lady, H Sampson, J R Dearborn, J C McGoneal, J C Wilson, Chas Ogsbury, J M Swanson and lady, W C Rhea, D Mills, H Capson, W H Capson, Texas; L A Thompson and family, Florida; Dr Borland, Judge Perkins, J A Tarbler, Mrs Nolan, La; G B Gale, Frank Williams, N O; Alfred Durrell Boston, Wm Cleveland and lady, Columbus; Geo W Wood and family, E Mosher, Cin; James Jones, Ark.

ST LOUIS HOTEL....B F Harney, USA; R M Staltz, W J Mager, C Tomas, NY; W A Garnier, Mrs Garnier, Canada; A Jones, B A Bejamet, Md; A B Ragan, La; Col Hampton, Maj Taylor, A S Green, C F Hampton, SC; A R Walker, E Peter, Ala; E Walker and lady, G Simonds, Texas; M J McRae, Miss; J N Hanan, jr, A Sturzenegger, NO.

VERANDAH HOTEL....J W Bryan, NO; R M Johnson, Conn; Dr Beaumont, G W Andrews, J McFely, L E Pradat, S Mills, Biloxi; C C Thompson, W C McGown, Texas; G Strawbridge, A D Deiter, La; N E Lyman, NY.

CITY HOTEL....H Hyer, Fa; C B G Whilden, N H Phelps, La; T S Crane, J B Downing, W C Templeton, G W Stanton, NO; H B Adams, H de StCyr, N S Hill, G B Powers, C Powers, Texas; J G Jones, Santa Fe; J C Alexander, D N Field, Miss; M J VanCamp, NY; E A Wilson, H McShane.

ARCADE HOTEL....Dr J Wallace, N P Snelling, L R Steele, N C Briggs, D. J S Crockett, J A Kendrick, N G; J S Holloway, La; L H Browning, Mo; A Charles, Ark; J Warren, I Warren, E Magee, H Pope, T P Holloway, B W Holloway, J Fell, Ky; W W Henry, Ill; R L McLure.

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New York Herald

24 November 1853, 8

Personal Intelligence.

James E. P. Stevens, of the Fremont House, Boston; E C. Yale, Chang and Eng, Siamese twins, and family, North Carolina; J. L. Lawrence, Maine; C M Brush, Cambridge, and W. Hayne, Albany, were among the arrivals on Tuesday at the Cooper House.

T. P. Knox, Virginia; W F. Barry, Tennessee; Geo. L. Wilson, Louisville; T. D. Day, St. Louis; P. S. Chappell, Baltimore; T. G Ridgely, Cincinnati; Robert Graham, Scotland; S. W. Willoughby, New York; A. James, Dutchess county, and H. L. Reynolds, Mobile, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday.

Hon. R. J. Walker and family vacated their apartments at the Metropolitan yesterday, and have taken a private house in Twenty third street.

The lady of the Nicaragua Minister, was confirmed in St. Matthew's church, Washington, on the 20th inst., by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore.

On the 21st instant, at the Academy of the Visitation, on G street, in Washington, Miss Catharine Mullen, a young lady of Baltimore, received the white veil. The solemn and imposing ceremony was performed by Archbishop Kenrick.

The Hon. John Branch, ex Governor of North Carolina, and Secretary of the Navy under the administration of General Jackson, is at present on a visit to Norfolk.

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New York Herald
25 November 1853, 1

The Reported Attempt to Africanise Cuba.

[From the London Times, Oct. 9.]

One of the most extraordinary features of the American character is, that their vaunted and undoubted shrewdness wholly deserts them when they come to estimate what they are to expect from another country. The child that asks of everything "Will it bite?" and the savage, who sees a snake in the peaceful appliances of civilized life, are not more liable to error than the "cutest" man in the universe, when he looks at the cousins he has left on British soil. At this moment the government of the United States, as we are gravely informed by the Washington *Union*, is possessed with the idea that we are about to Anglicanize Cuba by an inundation of African apprentices, on the condition that slavery shall cease in that island at the end of fifty years. What a feasible project to be fathered on the long sighted politicians of England! The hold we should have over these apprentices and their masters, the means of recovering them out of the jaws and very abyss of slavery at the end of ten years, and the security for the total abolition of slavery half a century hence, when every statesman now living in England, Spain and the United States, will be mouldering in his grave—these are considerations which hardly occur to the rapid American mind. It seems that, in order to abolish slavery when we shall not live to see it abolished, we are to originate a tremendous aggravation of its horrors. The apprenticeship which we could not manage in our own colonies, and which we were obliged to foreclose, we are to try again in a colony not our own, under laws of which we know only that they are bad, and under the conduct of the most merciless and unscrupulous slave-masters in the world. A new experiment requires that all the conditions should be as much as possible under our control. This is hardly an experiment, for it is a proved thing that negro apprenticeship is an impossible ambiguity, which must soon resolve itself into either slavery or freedom. Yet there are politicians, and even statesmen, at Washington who think it possible that we should reproduce an old absurdity under the most desperate conditions, and embarrass ourselves with a tried and exploded measure, in the hope that a European State which has long lost the sentiment of honor will keep its word when we are all dead and gone.

If these American statesmen would only just amuse, not their sober reason, but their imagination in its very idlest mood, by devising some attempt to carry out the scheme, they could hardly fail to laugh at their own simplicity in believing it. The apprentices once landed and merged in the slave population of Cuba, who is to be able ten years hence, to distinguish the man whose lease of his fetters and stripes is on the point of expiring from the fortunate possessor of an inalienable freehold? There are American judges indeed, who might be able to tell, by the color of the skin, or some other recondite token, how deep the bondage had sunk into the soul, and whether hope still survived in the bruised and emaciated form; but to the unpractised eye of British Consuls and sea captains, one branded, scarred, waled, toothless, and mutilated nigger would be much the same as another, and it would be impossible to resist the mass of evidence that would be adduced to prove that every man brought into question was a native of that happy soil. One difference, it is true might be admitted. The negro who evidently had but a short lease of his life might be presented to us as the remains of the ten years' apprentice. We might see all the hearty and strong still working under the lash as the hopes of perpetual slavery, while the consumptive and crippled were resigned to our charge with lists and indentures denoting that they had come to Cuba ten years before, under the protection of British cruisers. So would British honor and Spanish economy be at once satisfied. The effect of such a system on the condition of its subjects needs hardly a second thought. Then comes the glorious prospect of the emancipation of Cuba in the year of grace 1903. Where and whose will Cuba itself be at that time no man can tell. It may be American; it may be a black republic; it may be a nest of pirates, and a scourge of society, in lordly retribution of the blood that has so long trickled unavenged on its soil. Fifty years hence who shall say what Spain itself may be? If it remains what it is now, it will not keep its word; for that it never does when it is its interest is the other way. If Spain is to learn political morality in the interval, that can only be by changes in other respects, wholly beyond our bold anticipations. But, if we cannot rely either on Spain as it is, or on Spain as it may be, what becomes of an undertaking to come off half a century hence? And what American in his senses would invest a dollar in the chance of so "unreliable" a State fulfilling its promises at so distant and indeterminable an era?

But the Americans are grave on the subject. Their indignation is roused at this new move of British interference, and their patriotism provoked to resist it. To resist what? To resist a forced importation of Africans—just the very thing which every American capitalist interested in Cuba would above all things desire? The President and his Cabinet are prepared to meet this invasion of the American "continent," in which it appears Cuba is situated, with "firmness and courage," and we are assured, in American phrase, that "their action will be the result of the most deliberate and patriotic convictions." Nay, more; General Pierce has been abused a good deal of late, and wanted a turn; so now, we are told,

In view of a crisis so momentous, the heart of the patriot President, must swell with emotions of national pride to know that, with the exception of a few contemptible fanatics, he will be backed and sustained to the last extremity in his determination to follow the dictates of humanity, to guard the constitutional rights of all the States, to preserve the integrity of the Federal Union, and to resist the aggressions of the British monarchy, by the united voice and energies of a people who are jealous of their honor, who are informed of their rights, and who are ready to stake life, liberty, and property on the preservation of both.

There we must stop. We are fairly breathless with the pace at which the fervid patriotism and outraged morality of the much injured Americans have carried us. We cannot go as far as the appeal to an overruling Providence which winds up this burst of holy indignation. But, when the noble beast has lashed his tail to weariness, may we venture to ask what it is all about? About a scheme which the writer himself intimates would probably cost us £20,000,000, the immediate working of which would be an immense addition to the negroes at work in Cuba, and the only compensation of which would be a promise, to be filled in a remote and impenetrable futurity. Softly, Brother Jonathan. Plausibility has its proprieties, if not its duties. Have method even in your madness. Show some reason for these furious menaces. Do not wield the lash without some shadow of a cause. The next time the heart of the President, the soul of his cabinet, the bile of its journalists, and the fingers' ends of the community at large are excited to this terrible degree, let it be for something credible, possible, or at least conceivable. Though we have not the happiness and honor of being Americans, yet, as a nation, we know the value of money, and can measure the practicability of schemes. We don't attempt to cross the Atlantic in a punch bowl, much less is it likely that we should ever trust negro apprentices to Cuban planters, or emancipation to Spanish honor. If not as good or as wise as we might be, we yet know what we are about, which could hardly be said of us if we had ever entertained for one moment such a project as that which has thrown the President, the cabinet, the press, and the people of the United States into a frenzy of virtuous indignation.

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The Daily Picayune.

25 November 1853, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Nov. 24.

ST CHARLES HOTEL....H Blodgett, E Taylor, W W Hills, NO; W R Cage, D Adams, D C Jenkins, L A Kirk, La; T L Cooler and lady, Miss Ellery, Miss Hartland, J W Haywood, J Burr, NY; J A Miller, M J Smith, D P Blair, L T Kellogg, Miss; J C Hawkins, Dr Rhodes and lady Texas; G Doffoe, Washington, DC; W Richardson, W H Platt, Ala. C R Bonnett, Phila L A Lruler, T E Stratton, H B Morris, T C Ruigo, E Taylor, Tenn; T O'Hara, C H Hatcher, Ky.

ST LOUIS HOTEL....J S Thrasher, M J Srencer, NO; Capt A J Lindsay, USA; A Ewardson, J J McPherson, NY; J Evans, D R Morgan, W Buckler, La.

VERANDAH HOTEL....W R Laing, J W Brian, J M Pettit, T J Smith, J Adams J R White, C B Alter, Dr E F Jones, R W Luke, NO; Mrs C Jones and family, C Jones, W T Weeks and family, Mrs Magill and daughter; J H Dill, Ohio; C C Ordman and lady, Mobile; G W Bacon, T H Shugart; C H Spears, T P Harlen, W Gray, B W Wheeler, and lady, Tenn; S L McNeal, L J McDowell, Mrs Brown, Miss Brown, Texas; A Coons and lady, Mrs Morris; Mo.

CITY HOTEL....A C Olds, steamer Wetumpka; J G Hastings, A P Boyd, W Bacon, Miss; R Parrish. A Pettingill, A H Stawbridge, NG; W Ringo, Arks; W Dallas. G A Nelus, G Pettis. J B Harris, L F White, J T Brown, W W Moore, R Murdock, La; J Rogers, Cin; G Rockwell, Ills; F W N Clayton, Ala; A A Dexter, B Moore, A T Elmore.

ARCADE HOTEL....B Weil, St Helena; C Rodheffer, Phila; R Knox, Ky; W M Tew, B E Burke, La; L E Backus, D C Wald. J Compton, NO; J Hebbard, Ark; S Dorch, A Bishop, Ala; G C Greenwright, NY; R Bowman Jr, Pa; O L Beach;

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New York Herald

26 November 1853, 1

Imprisonment of an American Citizen in Cuba.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1853.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

SIR—In to-day's edition of your paper, I notice an extract from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in relation to the imprisonment in Havana, of Mr. Francis D. De Silva. I am well acquainted with that gentleman; and, some four years since was present at his hotel in Beekman street, in this city, when he applied for his naturalization papers; and, subsequent to that time, was present when he received them in due form. If the Mr. Francis D. De Silva, alluded to, be the well known manufacturer and importer of segars of the "Vuelta de Abajo" in Cuba, then I am positive that he is a naturalized citizen of the United States, and entitled to the protection of this government.

Very respectfully, yours.

J. EUBERT FARNUM.

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The Daily Picayune.

29 November 1853, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Nov. 28.

ST CHARLES HOTEL....W Viley, P G Rice, J M Cowan, J J West, Ky; W P Saunders, Gen B M Lowe, W C Bibb, W H Crafts and lady, J E Dougherty, E Barnard, NO; J H Pahly, Pa; P G Merritt, A Jones, J B Newman, G T Howard and lady, Dr L Jones, H Jenkins, W D Lally, Texas; A Burwell, G H Hasthurst, Jackson; T S Hardee, J M Henderson, Ga; W C Winchester and son, Coast; Mr C S Cobb, G Lauve, J Brauns, A J Johns, W B Benson, La; W Griswold, W Montgomery, NY; Lt Wilkins and family, New Mexico; Mrs S Hennessee, Miss M A Hennessee, S S Doyle, A Lockmeyer, Mobile; J S Hoffman, Miss; T B Holcomb, Cin; L Morton, C B Clarke Phila; D W Shanks, W Henderson, J Hannah, J W Moon, J K Metcalf, Memphis; W J Watson, T Bibb, Ala; M R Aurail, La; F de Miguel, Mex; J Butley, Washington, D C; J F McCrely, B J Jordan, Va; R Perkins, W Garratt, J W McEeans, W H Scott, M J Goss, Mrs Ledy and child, Cal; E Smith and lady, Phila; J B Fairchild, Mrs Knowlton, Mrs Wiswall, Mich; M V McClure, Richmond; S J Murphy, Mobile; H Rogers and lady, T W Lowry, D Hedgspeth, W S Dozier, Mrs T Dodgeon, Mo; Capt G W Lay, USA; R L Hunter, Ga; R R Southgate, Boston; H E Sampson, Ohio; P S Ridley, Pa; A S Grosvenor and lady, W B Robertson, J E Robertson, W E Edwards, La; Mrs C B Singleton, Miss Lockland, D L Todd, J W Chilane, NO; C Power, Texas; W B Phillips, attor H M Wright; A Robinson, jr, W West, Mrs G W Dent and family, Mrs Chrainer, F M McLean.

ST LOUIS HOTEL....M S Johnson, Mobile; F McMaster C J McNamee, NY; J H Johnson, A Ward, D K Metcalf, Miss; Dr M P Provare, J C Taylor, Mr Casey, Mrs Casey, Miss Casey, La; J McMullen, Pa; J Livingston, G Rose and lady, C Huntington, Mr Carrington; J L Mathewson, J C Hazleton, E D Weitz J Irving, No; J Perkins, A Brown, S M Graves, O M Morgan, Ala; J Smith, W H Blount, Texas; R A Gregory and family.

VERANDAH HOTEL....A Batie, Mobile; D Call, T H Robbins, J McDonald, Ala; J M Lerber, SC; J W Miller J J Powell, J D Fulford, H B Kelly, L L Morgan, W A Kerts, La; R Brach, Mexico; N Willard, Ill; E Rains, Va; L C Anderson, Ky; L A Adams, Cin; J C McKenzie, Wm Taylor, W C Martin, NY; C A DeFrance and lady, B M Love, jr, T J Hirselberger, J McCollum, NO; Dr M Rowland, Miss; Dr J H Means and lady, Mrs Lindsay, Tenn; W M Parks, Ohio; F R Penrice, Texas.

CITY HOTEL....W Sullivan, NG; G Wainwright, R H Reynolds, B Brant, J B Turner, C Q Wilson, W T Davis, D Sullivan, H D Barritt, C R Wheat, T N Vincent, M Lubyson, Lt G L Lee, A A Mellouris, L M Pryor, E B Cotton, R McKee, T W Clayton, A J Pool, Mobile; A J Sig nuigo, P Benthea, T Miller, Miss; C F White, S B Tuck, jr, Texas; F M Saunders, Mo; W B Maddox, NY; E B Greene H P McGrate, Ky; A McAlpin, Cin J M Bunker, J L Corryell, Ohio; S Mayhew, Ala; R Swain, G M Barnard, Ind; T W Brown.

ARCADE HOTEL....S M Beaird, Ill; H C McPike, J C Lewis, Mo; Mr Caldwell, W T Pamler, G B Miller, A Marschalk, La; N Sweetman, Ct. G Barton, Ind; J H Dill, Ohio; G H Dobyns, jr, Va; A D Beatty, G H Geddings, M H Nicholson, Texas; L F Chapman, S Otis, N Rosenberg G Walker, W Shupan, J G Hill, W M Carr, A J Ross, W G Ross, J M Dearing, J N Skeely, W M Hill, Miss; E B Mantor, Texas; M A Clark, W J Clark S P Clark, NC; M Hurley, G A Hammond, W S E Levey, NO; G P Dickinson, Cin; J Swann, B F Parves.

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New York Herald

1 December 1853, 1

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Nov. 22, 1853.

Arrest of English Ladies—Dread of the Woman's Rights Doctrine—The Case of Madame Silva—Her Connection with the Lone Star Order—Inauguration of the Telegraph—The American Seamen in Prison.

Under the awful fear that Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Stowe, or some other "woman's rights" article, is about to take charge of the political condition of Cuba, we have seen the powers occupied in causing the arrest of females upon suspicion, or for the coercion of testimony against those who have fallen under the displeasure of the government, through the denunciation of the vile creatures, adjuncts for the dirty work of the secret police, ready to use the knife against the body, or to attaint the integrity for purification of the *garote*.

Two English women were, sometime since, arrested, and put in personal fear, for the purpose of extracting or extorting testimony which might be used against a man now in prison waiting trial—a Mr. Delgado. What the offence is the prisoner and his friends are left to imagine; but they presume his having passed the summer in the United States—for business, recreation or health—has been the exciting cause, and that for this alone he will be held answerable under the grave charge of *infidencia*. These women are now permitted to remain at the residence of one of the relatives of the prisoner, who has given bonds that they shall be forthcoming when required by the government to pass before the Queen's attorney or the Military Commission.

Another lady has been also imprisoned, placed in a loathsome, dark cell, and left for two nights to rest upon the stone pavement, (being some five months advanced in pregnancy,) for being the wife of a Creole gentleman named Silva, a family well and favorably known in Havana, and in the country. She has since been placed in the special custody of the administrador of the prison, or some high official of the institution, who is responsible for her safety. Madame Silva is to be tried for suspicion of having been a member of the Lone Star Order of Odd Fellows; or—but I will not affect to be wise in this matter, for I do not know for what the construction of this society, or what the object, unless associated with some great purpose of benevolence that may be entitled to the blessing of God.

On the 19th—Queen's Saint-day—I attended the corner-stone proceedings initiated by Canedo, for a new monument—not to the saint, but to the Queen—and all the other things of the day, in commemoration of our love and her exalted beneficence in permitting love, of which you have had such frequent details that the repetition is not necessary. The inauguration of the telegraph across the island from Havana to Batamanco was the most exciting part of the day's proceedings, and the thing was managed with consummate skill by the advisers of our chief to tell with effect upon our people, and there was art in the digestion and delivery of the General's speech, embracing both the monument and the lightning—and all but the honor was there to make it work.

The nine wrecked, pirated and defrauded American seamen are still in prison; but, perhaps, as evil fortune has thrown them under the blight of Spanish law and Spanish justice, the protective arm of their country is paralyzed for their use. God help them.

OBSERVER.

HAVANA, Nov. 22, 1853.

Yellow Fever in the Harbor of Havana—Ravages in American Ships—Death of Captain McKellar—The War Ship Buzzard from England—More about the Celebrations, &c.

The return of the United States mail steamship Falcon to this port—she having sustained some injury to her machinery—my first letter to the HERALD being in her mail bags, the departure this morning of the Isabel for Charleston, and as it was stated yesterday at the agent's of the Falcon that she would again depart this day, induces me to string together the few items of intelligence which I have gathered since the former departure of the Falcon for New York.

Yellow fever has been doing its dreadful work amongst the American vessels in this port, to an extent which those accustomed to its ravages call slight, but which appears to a man unaccustomed to see his fellow-men so hurriedly "carried off" as being "pretty considerably severe." I have heard of the decease of several American sailors, but happily only of one American captain, (Mr. Kellar,) late of the bark Star, from some port—Rockland, I believe—in Maine. His remains have been placed in a niche, so that his family can, if they wish, have his ashes restored to them.

On the 18th inst. the British war steamship Buzzard visited this port. Her commander came on shore for a few hours—did not visit the Captain General—returned to his vessel, and next morning she was again at sea, looking after slavers. Does this look as though the alleged treaty between Great Britain and Spain had been entered into?

On the 19th instant—which was the anniversary of the day of the birth of the Queen of Spain—the Captain General, accompanied by a numerous staff, the Bishop, and a number of the clergy, together with a select body of troops, with bands of music, proceeded to a vacant plot of land opposite the Tacon, to lay the foundation stone of a pillar upon which is to be erected a statue of her diminutive Majesty. There was, however, an entire absence of every portion of the community, excepting the officials and those of the genus idler. The whole affair, which it was intended should excite public and general interest and animation, had precisely an opposite effect; a more complete abortion, although everything was done decently and in order, has rarely, if ever before, resulted from any effort of General Canedo, unless indeed it may be an attempt at a review the same evening. All the soldiers in the garrison, including the artillery and some militia companies, with their broad-brimmed Panama hats, from the country, were present, and a most ineffectual effort was made to get the entire body into line; but the feat could not be achieved. At length Gen. Canedo appeared, the bands struck up the national air, or one of them, for the Spaniards have several, and the General and his aids de camp hurriedly passed down the front of the soldiery, and then up the rear of them, at a scarcely less rapid pace. It really did seem that the General almost feared that some violence would be offered to his person; his staff, too, crowded so closely around, and before, and behind him, as to shelter as much as possible his person from danger, almost indeed from observation. Poor old man! and yet, perhaps, he deserves any other feeling than that of pity to be extended towards him; for if report speaks truly he has even very recently accepted the usual number of "ounces" paid upon the landing of an equal number of negroes from a slaver, near Cardenas. I have endeavored, but without success, to trace this report to a source upon which reliance could be placed, but, although many persons had heard it, yet all, from fear of evil results, or other causes unknown to me, declined to give up their authority. However, I send it to you as a rumor in circulation.

In the evening of the same day there were two military bands upon the Plaza, instead of one, as is customary. Thus by music's gentle power, is the effort made to drive away the thoughts of the people from the dread despotism exercised towards them, but the result is not far distant. As Father Ritchie used to say—*Nous verrons.*

GUALTERIO.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29, 1853.

The steamship Falcon, which left Havana on the 23d instant for New York, put in here last night for fuel. She had experienced heavy weather.

There is no political news of interest. On the 22d instant a favorite Spanish actress, attached to the Tacon theatre, was murdered by her husband, who afterwards killed himself. Cause, infidelity. The affair had created considerable excitement.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Herald
1 December 1853, 2

Our Havana Correspondence.

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OBSERVER.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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New York Herald

1 December 1853, 2

HAVANA, Nov. 22, 1853.

Yellow Fever in the Harbor of Havana—Ravages in American Ships—Death of Captain McKellar—The War Ship Buzzard from England—More about the Celebrations, &c.

The return of the United States mail steamship Falcon to this port—she having sustained some injury to her machinery—my first letter to the HERALD being in her mail bags, the departure this morning of the Isabel for Charleston, and as it was stated yesterday at the agent's of the Falcon that she would again depart this day, induces me to string together the few items of intelligence which I have gathered since the former departure of the Falcon for New York.

Yellow fever has been doing its dreadful work amongst the American vessels in this port, to an extent which those accustomed to its ravages call slight, but which appears to a man unaccustomed to see his fellow-men so hurriedly "carried off" as being "pretty considerably severe." I have heard of the decease of several American sailors, but happily only of one American captain, (Mr. Kellar,) late of the bark Star, from some port—Rockland, I believe—in Maine. His remains have been placed in a niche, so that his family can, if they wish, have his ashes restored to them.

On the 18th inst. the British war steamship Buzzard visited this port. Her commander came on shore for a few hours—did not visit the Captain General—returned to his vessel, and next morning she was again at sea, looking after slavers. Does this look as though the alleged treaty between Great Britain and Spain had been entered into?

On the 19th instant—which was the anniversary of the day of the birth of the Queen of Spain—the Captain General, accompanied by a numerous staff, the Bishop, and a number of the clergy, together with a select body of troops, with bands of music, proceeded to a vacant plot of land opposite the Tacon, to lay the foundation stone of a pillar upon which is to be erected a statue of her diminutive Majesty. There was, however, an entire absence of every portion of the community, excepting the officials and those of the genus idler. The whole affair, which it was intended should excite public and general interest and animation, had precisely an opposite effect; a more complete abortion, although everything was done decently and in order, has rarely, if ever before, resulted from any effort of General Canedo, unless indeed it may be an attempt at a review the same evening, all the soldiers in the garrison, including the artillery and some militia companies, with their broad-brimmed Panama hats, from the country, were present, and a most ineffectual effort was made to get the entire body into line; but the feat could not be achieved. At length Gen. Canedo appeared, the bands struck up the national air, or one of them, for the Spaniards have several, and the General and his aids de camp hurriedly passed down the front of the soldiery, and then up the rear of them, at a scarcely less rapid pace. It really did seem that the General almost feared that some violence would be offered to his person; his staff, too, crowded so closely around, and before, and behind him, as to shelter as much as possible his person from danger, almost indeed from observation. Poor old man! and yet, perhaps, he deserves any other feeling than that of pity to be extended towards him; for if report speaks truly he has even very recently accepted the usual number of "ounces" paid upon the landing of an equal number of negroes from a slaver, near Cardenas. I have endeavored, but without success, to trace this report to a source upon which reliance could be placed, but, although many persons had heard it, yet all, from fear of evil results, or other causes unknown to me, declined to give up their authority. However, I send it to you as a rumor in circulation.

In the evening of the same day there were two military bands upon the Plaza, instead of one, as is customary. Thus by music's gentle power, is the effort made to drive away the thoughts of the people from the dread despotism exercised towards them: but the result is not far distant. As Father Ritchie used to say—*Nous verrons.*

GUALTERIO.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29, 1853.

The steamship Falcon, which left Havana on the 23d instant for New York, put in here last night for fuel. She had experienced heavy weather.

There is no political news of interest. On the 22d instant a favorite Spanish actress, attached to the Tacon theatre, was murdered by her husband, who afterwards killed himself. Cause, infidelity. The affair had created considerable excitement.

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New York Herald
4 December 1853, 4

CATCHING PATRIOTS.—Does the world know that Martin Koszta passed through this city the other day *en route* for Washington, in charge of an express, like a parcel of leather or a case of hairbrushes? That no one turned out to meet him? That not a single hat was thrown in the air, and not a voice raised to welcome the illustrious patriot to the shores of free America? That if he had been a bale of goods or a firkin of butter, instead of a noble Hungarian whose name has filled the civilized world, his reception could not have been different? Our Hungarian friends must surely be asleep. Where are the Kossuth-ites, and the Kinkel-ites? Where are the splendid fellows that used to live on air, and spend their time in shouting liberty, democracy, and the other inspiriting cries of the intervention leaders? Where are the high-souled orators, and eloquent writers who were ready to lay down, if not their life, at least their quarter, for the sake of hearing a foreigner abuse his own country, and deify the politicians of America? All fled? Alas! it must be so. The Irish are the only race who are consistent and persevering in their love for runaway patriots. They never miss one: lest any stray one should escape them on the wharf they catch him on board the steamer, and bear him in triumph to the city; and when they have him here, securely caught, and nailed without chance of escape, they escort him, they feed him, they wait upon him, and make him wait upon them, and speechify, and keep up the excitement in a most delightful manner. Long live the Irish for this virtue! As for the Hungarians, we are ashamed of them for missing their patriot, Koszta. They must wake up. We cannot be cheated out of a procession, and a feast, and a serenade, with speeches and toasts, and noise and clatter, and all the conventional symbols of popular sympathy for freedom. The thing must be done, or Hungarian stock will fall in the market.

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New York Herald

4 December 1853,5

Personal Intelligence.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Mountcashel, from a long tour through Canada and the Southern States of America, has returned to this city, and occupies apartments at the Carlton House.

Hon. Wm. Casey Jones, San Francisco; Hon. Wm. Baldwin, New Hampshire; Hon. James Marchon, Canada; F. Hollins, Baltimore; F. Chickering, Boston; S. Peck, Mass.; J. Malchelborn, Maryland; B. L. Omstead, New Orleans; Col. J. L. Davis, Texas, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. S. Burr, Richmond; R. S. Wilson, do; A. Dodge, Boston; E. R. Kimball, do; G. B. Wesson, do; C. Boughton, Lancaster; John Davidson, Albany; E. Shippen, Philadelphia; J. A. Cooper, St. Pauls; Hon. W. D. Watson, Ohio; Capt. S. Hibber, U. S. Army; Col. W. J. West, do, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

Prof. Reenly, Cincinnati; Gen. Cadwallader, Philadelphia; E. Taber, New Bedford, Mass.; W. D. Swan, Boston; J. Webster, do. Leslie Taylor, Savannah; H. W. Cole, Montreal; Capt. Robinson, Newburgh; A. B. Low, San Francisco; W. Robinson, Boston; James Baily, Sacramento; Hon. Geo. Ashmun, Mass.; A. McClean, Albany, arrived yesterday at the Astor.

ARRIVALS.

From Charleston, in steamship Southerner—D Stubblefield and lady, Miss S F Hapgood, N F Hedges, Dr J F Hammond, U S A, W R Proctor—eight in the steerage.

From London, in ship Southampton—J W Harper, lady, three children and servant, Mrs Sittney E Morse, two children, and two servants, Miss Morse, Rev J C Foster, N York, Prof S A Nash, Mass; Sir Wm Boyd, C Robbins, Miss Robbins, Mrs Sheffield, L L Mosley, Miss E L Glyth, Miss Mawby, S T Millard, lady and five children, London, P A Lipman, lady two children, Mrs Lipman, Miss Lipman, Miss T Lipman, Germany.

From Smyrna, in brig Favorite—Dr John P Gunn, Rufus P Littlefield, Baltimore.

DEPARTURES.

For Bremen, in the steamship Germania.—N Allgier, wife, and two children, H Lange, Soloman Rosenberger, Joseph Lechtl, W Flutte, And Pia, A H Smithers, Gustav Walker, Edward Larson, Chr Birckeback, Henrich Kundson.

For Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, in the steamship Jamestown—M M Mahon, C Church, S B Hulbert, H Cook, J W Thatford, G A Thatford, G C Morgan, Jr, W Lee, lady and child, Miss Picot, Miss Mary Southard, J H Wilson and lady, T Taylor, F J Curtis and lady, A J West and lady, Miss C D Robinson, J A Zetar and lady, Judge Stone and lady, L Paulding, W Jenkins, Miss M Katton, Miss J Buchanan, A A Parker, C Odenbaner, A Law, A Monge, C J Monge, C F Monge, N Godman, A F Monge, H Maxwell, O Batchely, J Cummings—Eighty-four in the steerage.

For Charleston, in the steamship James Adger—Mrs Morris and maid, Miss Josephine Morris, Miss Sophia Morris, Miss C S Gilbert, J K Deen, J Murphy, W W Norton, G Ferry, A S Manderville, M H Manderville, A Stevens, G S Raymond, S D Bingham, J H Devene, J E Metter, R Reynolds, Mrs Romherst and child, Mrs Ring and son, G W Tilden, Rev W T Potter, John E Cooke, W Silkey, O Chaffel, J Levy, Miss D O Clark, Miss C Kelly, Dr Barton, G Abbott, E Howell, Mrs Ott, family and servant, E W Terry, T H Hubbard, Miss E Hubbard, Mrs S Morris and family, H L Smith, Miss McDuffee, Miss M E Cowles, A Van Buren, lady, two children and nurse, W Barras, A Reed and family—Ninety-four in the steerage.

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New York Herald
4 December 1853, 8

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, November 14, 1853.

More about the Africanization Scheme—Reported Riot at Baracoa—The "Voice of the People"—Further Arrests—Markets.

The HERALD was correct in denying the report from Washington relative to the alleged treaty between Great Britain and Spain to "Africanize this island." It is a positive untruth, if those best calculated to have a knowledge of such an event are to be believed.

There is a report in circulation that there has been a disturbance, caused by an attack of the country people at Baracoa, in the eastern part of this island. Another version of the affair gives it as a mere want of confidence on the part of the Captain General towards certain officials, who have been removed. We shall know which of these two statements is the more correct very shortly.

The fourth number of the *Voice of the People* has made its appearance, and there have been a large number of persons of respectability, males and females, arrested in consequence. This city is healthy, and the climate at this season of the year delightful in the extreme; whilst in New York, in all probability, you have cold and cheerless weather, here the sun shines delightfully, and as the Prince in Cinderella says or sings:

"Yes, morning its sweets are flinging;
And the very spirit of beauty seems
To dwell in the sunny air."

There is very little news here to interest the general reader. For the interest of the commercial readers of the HERALD, I transcribe the chief portions of the news in the latest *Price Current*:—

SUGARS, being chiefly in second hands, still maintained the last quotations. Assorted descriptions are at 6½r. a 7r. to 6½r. a 7½r. for inferior to fine; and 8½r. a 8r. to 7r. a 9r. for superior to floretes. There are not any Muscovados here. At outports stock small, and selling at from 4½r. to 5½r. for low to choice quality.

The clearances of sugar hence and from Matanzas last month amounted to 48,632 boxes, of which 17,049 went to the United States.

TOBACCO.—The prices of superior qualities are well sustained, and inferior descriptions are rather neglected. Forty-nine bales Vuelta Abajo, of a superior quality and selection, were sold at $200 1a., 2s. and 3a.; $100 4a.; $100 6a; and 150 7a. Good Partido fetched as high as $80 to $99 1a. and 2s.; and $60 to $70 3a.; $30 to $40 4a.; and $15 to $16 5a. and 6a., according to quality and selection. The prospects for next crop are so far favorable. In upland nothing is doing for either speculation or exportation.

SEGARS.—Fine and superior descriptions command higher prices than they ever did, and the brands of renown cannot be supplied to fulfil the wants of customers. Flue Londres, of known brands are charged generally $26 to $28 1a.; $22 to $24 2a.; $17 to $20 3a., and those taking the lead cannot be got for less than $30 to 40 1a., $26 to $32 2a, and $20 to $25 3a.

FREIGHTS have by degrees given way so that the quotations are not less 20s. to 22s. 6d. sterling, under last quotations. This is to be attributed to the great abundance of shipping in the harbor, joined to the slackened demand. The quotations are:—To Cowes and Great Britain, £3 to £3 2s. 6d. To Cowes and the continent, £3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d. To the United States, $1 25 to $1 50, for sugar, per box. To the United States, $5 50 to $7 50, for sugar, per hhd. To the United States, $3 to $3 50 per hhd. for molasses.

EXCHANGES.—The demand has been limited, but rates have advanced materially since the last quotations. Some £30,000 sold at 11½ per cent premium. The quotations are:—London, 11½ to 12 per cent premium. Spain, 5 to 6 per cent premium. Paris, 1 to 2 per cent discount. New York, par to ¼ per cent discount. Boston, do. do. New Orleans, 2 to 2½ per cent premium, short sight.

I have nothing else of consequence to communicate.

GUALTERIO.

HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1853.

Slaves Landing at Zarza—The Apprenticeship System—Its Morality and Philanthropy.

We have advice of another landing of slaves near or within the river Zarza, of a small cargo said to be consigned to Antonio Bovell. The details are not given, but the cargo is represented to be 280 head, and admitted without any hindrance on the part of the public authorities; the small obstructions of course being smoothed over by that universal charm for Spanish conscience, and which is not without its attractions for your shipbuilders, who have continually in hand orders for the construction of vessels suitable to the trade, which are always built and delivered. A rush will be made to get in as many 37 year negroes as possible, although the British agents here and in the United States affect not to know of any intention to apply the British policy of apprenticeship to Cuba, for which they have been ministering with all the information they could acquire for years.

The English Minister at Washington may innocently ask questions, and a British Consul General may reply with negatives, but the affirmative of British dictation is already made, and the deception of the power chiefly concerned cannot be longer continued, although, in disregard of bad faith, the United States may choose to endure the neighborhood of a great evil, in the consciousness of a power more vast in her unsullied integrity—her unrivalled industry—world supplying agriculture, and exhaustless fields of commercial enterprize, than the combined influence and power of England, France and Spain can disturb or divert from its onward march for the advantage of civilization and the freedom of man.

Although this reserve may obtain, yet we have some hope that it may not be so on the part of the United States, for the cause of humanity, which will be prejudiced by such inertness. To an intimation that I have encountered somewhere in my recent reading, that it would be strange to see the United States arrayed against a proposition for freedom to the children of Africa, &c., by objection to the adoption for Cuba of the plan laid down by British diplomats, there is but one reply to make—that the scheme proposed is impracticable, and by no possibility can be made to attain the object desired, but must inevitably increase the existing evil under the new denomination, which is only given for concealment of the real objects embraced in the far reaching plan. Perhaps I have dwelt too much upon this subject, but I have no disposition that the truth shall be concealed from the real philanthropists, who have the associated questions so much at heart that they may accept of a shadow for the reality, in mockery of their long years of thought, labor, and means expended for the fruition of almost divine benevolence.

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HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1853.

Arrival of the Avon from Vera Cruz—Distinguished Visiters—Cuban Travellers in Mexico—Their Treatment—Santa Anna and the Bandits—His Spanish Creditors—The American Sailors in the Havana Prison.

The British steamer Avon arrived on the 9th inst., from Tampico and Vera Cruz, bringing a goodly freight of specie, upwards of $1,500,000, and some thirty-six passengers, among them of distinction, the lady of the Spanish minister resident at Mexico, the Marquis of Rivera, Mrs. Paley and Miss Harvey, of London; the first invited to the private residence of his Excellency, Don Manuel Pastor, and the two latter are occupying apartments at the very luxurious establishment of Mrs. Brower, the Hotel Cubano, where they have received the most courteous and kindly attention from General Canedo and his staff, with welcome greetings of all the upper ranks of our most aristocratic elegance and fashion.

The news by this steamer confirms the tranquility of the whole country, including Yucatan, where General Vega has won laurels and a step in military rank, by the skill with which he has accomplished the rout and subjugation of the forces of the disaffected, and the military display of executions that were not called for, in particular cases, for the confirmation of his victory or for the preservation of peace in the future.

The morals of the people who live in the mountain villages, and infest the roads for the purpose of disencumbering priests of their revenues, and such travellers as have the temerity to travel with money upon their persons, have not yet met with improvement, although some have been hung. They post their counter proclamations in the streets of Mexico, inviting Santa Anna to carry out his "threats," and they "will teach him that he is powerless for correction of the habits of the people and the customs of the country."

The organizations of the robbers embraces, all classes and all professions; the clergy as often as the laity. Several of my acquaintances by previous steamer to Vera Cruz, had been relieved in their transit to the city, although they were well prepared for defence; but I am advised that they were treated with great politeness by their temporary detainers, and that Mr. Buchan, who was one of the diligence party, received back his elegant embossed card case, on his intimation that it would be of no use to them in their ceremonious visits, and was very valuable to him from association—the thing being done with the most robber-like gentility.

The island of Carmen has been withdrawn from the Yucatan department, and given a separate jurisdiction, under a military chief, appointed by Santa Anna, who is the law, for the people, without any confusion of texts or codes. Our private letters do not give very pleasant pictures of the condition of the country, and there is appearance of weakness in the power of Santa Anna, that will be proven on the first trial of its strength.

The discussion of the conventional provisions for the payment of Spanish creditors has led to serious misunderstanding between the government and the Spanish Minister, the Marquis of Rivera, that is found difficult of adjustment, as well as the "convention," which is the cause. Our vessels of war that were in this harbor on the 9th, received sailing orders the day following for Vera Cruz on this account, and their presence may have a pleasant protective influence upon the future discussion of these inconvenient and naughty money questions. The prospective policy for Cuba continues to be viewed with disgust by all, save the few who expect to realize large fortunes by the new invention for interminable slavery, and the application may excite serious disturbance in our community, notwithstanding the impression of the three powers that will enforce it.

We are looking for our new Consul to arrive by the steamer to-day from New Orleans, and the acting incumbent, who has performed the duties in a way most acceptable to his countrymen and to the government here, without ever yielding a point that might shadow the dignity of his country, will be parted with with deep regret, although we have no doubt of the capabilities of Judge Clayton, and that he will make a good Consul when he shall have obtained knowledge of the peculiar character of this people, of their language, and the routine of official duties.

The general health of Cuba throughout could not be better, and on many of the estates the labor of sugar making has already commenced this year earlier than usual, where practicable, for the reason of diminished force for taking the crop.

We perceive that the British coal yards here are receiving a supply for the consumption of some years it would seem, unless a large steam marine is contemplated for those waters; at St. Thomas we have advices also of large receipts of coal, for which they are compelled to provide additional depots. It looks strange at a time when the article and its carriage are at inordinately high rates. They, probably, know what it means.

The American sailors—nine in number—are still at home in the Tacon prison. Would they have remained there for over six months had they been British seamen?—No.

JUSTITIA.

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New York Herald

4 December 1853, 8

ADDITIONAL.

[From the Charleston Standard, Nov. 25.]

Looking more carefully over our files of Havana papers, we find in the *Diario de la Marina* of the 20th, a column and a half on the reception of Mr. Soule at Madrid, which possesses some interest, as an exponent of the Spanish Cuban sentiment on the subject. The editor takes credit to himself for having correctly anticipated the course that our representative would pursue; he thinks that, though the conduct and opinions of that gentleman, during the filibuster excitement, were not such as to meet with his approbation, still it would be inconsistent with the dignity of the Spanish nation to investigate too minutely the antecedents of every individual who might appear among them in a diplomatic capacity; and that a government which within a few years past has so successfully punished two insults offered to its majesty by the representatives of powerful neighbors, might well repose upon its ability to repel a third attempt at improper interference with its internal economy. He thinks, too, that Mr. Soule's expectations will be considerably modified by the influences of the diplomatic circle of a great court, and that opinions formed and expressed amid the applause of popular assemblies will undergo a material change when reconsidered in the privacy of his cabinet, and recommends him to enjoy, in peace, the honors of his position, content to advance the interests of his country within the circle of "possible, legitimate, and honorable negotiation." He concludes by pronouncing Mr. Soule's consent to modify the language of his address, (for the news of the actual presentation had not as yet reached the Havana,) a "moral victory," the more to be esteemed as it was obtained without an embittering disputation.

A large space is given to a description of the ceremonies on the double occasion of laying the corner stone of the new statue of the Queen, and inaugurating the telegraphic line to Batabarro, about forty miles distant on the south side, being the first on the island. Various questions and answers were passed and printed by House's apparatus, much to the wonderment and edification of the natives, and occasioned a neat little speech from the Captain-General, felicitating the Island in general, and himself in particular, that the event had occurred during his administration. In a thickly settled country, with a good police, the telegraph is a formidable assistance to the war department; the government of Cuba, however, will hardly derive much advantage from it in this point of view, should a vigorous insurrection break out; a montero or two, armed with bamboo poles could quickly destroy all communication.

The new statue of her Majesty is to be placed in the Plaza Isabel, not far from the old one, which was erected by the Count of Casa Brunet, and represented the Queen in her childhood, but was unworthy of its magnificent position, both on account of its insignificant size and its want of artistic merit. In the afternoon a grand review took place, the Captain-General making his appearance at five o'clock, with a brilliant staff; after reviewing the line, extending from the ocean to the Tacon, he witnessed the defiling from a point near the Punta. Without expressing any opinion with regard to Isabella or her patron saint, we must be allowed to envy those who were present at this spectacle. The entire Alameda de Isabel, lined with troops of every arm and uniforms of every variety of colors, the stately palms waving above their heads, the immense throng of gazers on in every peculiarity of costume, the brilliant staff of the generalissimo, caracolling down the line amid the roll of drums and blasts of trumpets, added to the beauties of Cuban nature, the luxuriant vegetation, fresh from the summer's rains, that liquid tropical sky, and the king of day, rapidly descending to the Gulf Stream, with a splendor unknown in Northern climes, must have composed a scene, whose gorgeousness can be known to the eye, but never to the ear. The festivities of the day were concluded with an illumination of the Plaza de Armas and the performance at the Tacon of the "Wheel of Fortune," by Rubi, of Malaga, better known to us as the author of "Isabella la Catolica." Mitilda Diaz, of course, was the great attraction. We are sorry to learn by the public prints, and by private intelligence, that her continued indisposition has somewhat impaired her powers. We recollect her when at the flood tide of her fame and popularity, she would sweep away the audience of the Principe at Madrid, as though it had been one man overwhelmed by her magic eloquence; and never, either before or since, have we had so vivid an appreciation of the dignity and grandeur of the Castillian tongue as when listening to her interpretations of the standard tragic masters, who, in the seventeenth century, cast such an undying halo of glory around their romantic country. We may venture to assert that, in her own literature, Mitilda Diaz was worthy to be mentioned with Rachel, which is more than we would dare do for any other of our cotemporaries.

The stockholders of the Cienfuegos and Villa Clara Railroad held their annual meeting on the 15th, expressed themselves satisfied, and re-elected their officers, Count Fernandina being the president. We hope that they will proceed energetically with this road, as it is one of great importance, and will open to commerce a vast extent of fertile soil which hitherto, owing to natural obstacles and the pig-headedness of landowners in that section, has been of little value. The name of their president is a guarantee that somewhat of American energy will be manifested in its management. The *Diario* mentions also the proceedings in the Sandwich Islands, and translated the protest of the French and British Consuls, but makes no criticisms. Bull fights seem the order of the day; nine figured in the *funcion* of last Sunday; if they are no better, however, than they were in our Cuban days, they would cause a regular Chiclanero's nose to turn up till it became perfectly circular with disgust.

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The Daily Picayune.

4 December 1853, 4

HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....Wm H Meriweather, Texas; G A Tuthill, Mobile; Capt Grant, L Willis, Fa; S B Poyert, Ky; Ben Bland, S S Osgood, H G Spruille, J W Garrett, N C; Wm M Quarlez, Va; Mrs Goss and daughters, Mich; W B Campbell, J K McCombs, John Allcorn, J O Harris, Tenn; H M Drane, N C; S H Stockett, Miss; J Hulse, Jr, and lady, Fa; W Collary and lady, Mexico; S D Rowland, E P Weatherby, Mo; W E Drisdall, Ala; Andrew Garr, Const; J E Sutton, J G Allen, Texas; D Pugh, La; R TenBroeck, N Y; James Glen, La; P Roberts, Jr, and lady, Ala.

ST DOUIS HOTEL....W Woodburn, Ky; Senorita Soto and sister, G W Smith, C Campbell, NY; Capt Hamilton, Capt Noel, Capt Lowe, Capt Suttie, England; Mrs Sears, Mr Sears, NO; A C Barrow, La; A M Clarkson, Wis; J McClarkson, Wis; J McCulloch.

CITY HOTEL....N G Alexander, Ky; J R Woodburn, J B Wells, Ky; C H Gore, Ky; R Brown, N O; Dr E Anderson, La; W Johnson, La; Dr J W King, La; J M Williams, La; Jas Clarke, La; J D Blakely, N O; R S Watson, Ky; H O Blacker, Fa; T G Gaskins, Fa; R P Williams, Fa; W E Hallf Fa; Jno Williams, N J; J W Argyle, Fa; M J Grayton, Ga; D J McBride, Ga; Capt A Pearce, N Y; H E Meyers, Ky; G W Dauhan, Ky.

VERANDAH....T B Patterson, Mobile; G N Hoyt, Welch's Hippodrome; L Turner, La; A L Grayson, Ala; J L Wrllace, Ky; W C Wallace, Ky; D H Reaford, Ky; J H Collins, La; J Farley; Detroit; Mrs Capt S Brinker, J E Hull, Ohio.

ARCADE HOTEL....B Cace, G M Devine, Ga; J G Brown, J M Randolph, J Jones, D L Todd, La; F B Trusell T Wells, D Powel, Ky; Dr A Black, Pa; J R McCombs, Tenn; W Page, C Cramsey, L M Kennett, jr, J Craft, NO; E Keyser, Texas; L Davis.

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New York Herald
6 December 1853, 2

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

We have received our correspondence and files from Havana by the Black Warrior, the pith of whose news we gave in yesterday's HERALD.

The following letters speak for themselves:—

HAVANA, Nov. 16, 1853.

COL. WM. H. ROBERTSON, ACTING COMMERCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES AT HAVANA:—

DEAR SIR—The undersigned, your countrymen, desire to express their personal gratification to you, without invidious reflections upon others, part or to some, for the distinguished ability and industry with which you have performed your duty in charge of the American Consulate, casually thrown upon you from the departure of the Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey. You have proved that American interests can be preserved and Americans citizens protected, and at the same time, the most cordial official and social relations maintained with the public authorities, whereby the interests of your fellow citizens have been materially benefitted, while the honor and dignity of your country have been untouched with spot or blemish.

Wishing you prosperity in a more thankful vocation, we beg to assure you of our entire regard and esteem.

Signed by—

WILLIAM FULTON,
FRANCIS ESQUIROL,
WM. C EVARTS,
E. VEDDER,
And twenty-seven others.

HAVANA, Nov. 22, 1853.

WM. H. ROBERTSON, ESQ., ACTING COMMERCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES AT HAVANA:—

DEAR SIR—Understanding that you are about to be released from charge of the American Consulate, the undersigned, having had business relations with you while in performance of your public duties, desire to express their gratification, without reflection upon others, as to the zeal, intelligence, and industry with which you have discharged them, proving, as you have done, that the interests of your country and countrymen can be protected and advanced, while the most cordial official and social relations are maintained with the supreme authority of the land. Presuming that your country will not lose your valuable services, we desire to assure you of our respect and regard wherever duty or business may lead you.

Signed by—

J. C. Burnham & Co.,
Zangronis Bros. & Co.,
Adot, Spalding & Co.,
Cabuenc Bros.,
Francisco Alvarez, Jr.,
Noriega, Otm & Co.,
Rosa A. Beull,
J. Carricaburu;
Crawford & Echarte,
José de Cabarga,
T. Horne & Co.,
Servando de la Huerta,
Estolongo, Asuncio & Co.,
M. de Knbli & Co.,
Drake & Co.,
Fesser & Co.,
Herrera, Mayer & Co.,
R. Morrison & Co.,
A. Cabargo & Co.,
Caballos & Richire,
Mangoaga, Ducatel & Co.,
Jimenes & Co.,
D. R. Perez & Co.,
Carlos Fyng & Co.,
Bernden & Co.,
Per H. Rottman;
J. Finke,
J. W. Tamen,
J. F. Zunts,
And several others.

HAVANA, Nov. 26, 1853.

GENTLEMEN—There can be no reward more gratifying to a public servant than the approbation of his official conduct by his countrymen and others with whom he has been in contact while on duty.

Your kind and much valued letter, approbatory of my conduct while in charge of the consulate of Havana, has been received, and I beg to assure you, fully appreciated.

The duties of the office, although greatly multiplied during my brief administration, have always been performed without reference to hours, and with great pleasure, ably assisted at all times by the intelligent Secretary of the Consulate, Mr. Thomas Savage, to whom much that you have so kindly attributed to me, is due.

The pleasure of my duties have been greatly increased by my cordial intercourse with the Spanish authorities generally, but more particularly with his Excellency, the Governor and Captain General of the island, whose readiness to listen to me at all times and in all cases where my country or countrymen were concerned, and whose uniform courtesy and kindness, have been particularly marked.

It is a consolation to me, on retiring from the Consulate, to feel that it is placed in more able hands; with one who will make himself acceptable to the people; possessing as he does, the entire confidence of his own government, he will soon acquire that of the government to which he is accredited, and with the amiable and able Secretary of the office as his adjunct, the Consulate is not likely to lose any part of that public esteem that it may have acquired.

Permit me, gentlemen, to thank you most sincerely for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to express your approbation of my official conduct, and

With great regard and respect, I am
Your friend and obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON,
Acting United States Consul at Havana.

To Messieurs Drake & Co., J. C. Burnham & Co., F. Alvares & Co., R. Morrison & Co., Zangronis Brothers, Story, Spalding & Co., Francis Esquirol, William Fulton, and others.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Nov. 28, 1853.

The Approaching Departure of Canedo—Opinion of the People Regarding Him—Military and Naval Movements—Further Details of the Perez Murder—Defences of the Island—The Press, the Crops, and Obituary.

The conscious correspondent of a paper such as the HERALD, resident in an island such as is Cuba, with a press stifled, and with men fearful to express any information that may have reached them, needs to possess more than ordinary industry and no small share of moral courage. Without assuming to myself either of these qualities to an extraordinary extent, I believe I am enabled, from peculiar sources of information, to supply you with all that is worthy of being known to your thousands of readers. It is an easy task to string together commonplace expressions that have been often before uttered, and to indulge in the idea that it is very fine writing, as highly interesting to the reader as to him who pens the stuff. Such, however, is not my aim. I shall strive to keep you thoroughly posted on all matters calculated to interest the public of the United States.

To commence, then, with the highest personage in this island. The Captain General Canedo will shortly take his departure from Cuba, his successor, General Pezuela, being momentarily expected—nay, he may possibly arrive before this letter is closed, he having left Spain in a war steamer on the 11th inst. Not a syllable in the shape of regret will, I venture to affirm, be uttered at Gen. Canedo's departure. He has done no one act calculated to win the affections or to command the respect of the inhabitants of Cuba. Haughty, vain, and addle-pated, he is universally declared to be without sufficient force of intellect or energy of character to know which course is the wiser to pursue, or to do it when he has arrived at a conclusion.

Antonio Quinterio, who caused the soldiers recently at Cardenas to take themselves off the island, it is reported, has been condemned to suffer the death penalty by the garrotte. It would not surprise me if this act led to a public outbreak.

A regiment of soldiers recently left this city for the western part of the island, and two Spanish war steamships have departed within a few days, but where bound or on what errand no one knows, except, perhaps, the Administrador of the Marine Department.

A disgraceful murder was committed on the morning of the 23d instant, by José Perez, upon the person of his wife, Dona Matilde Dominquez, a very pretty actress of the Tacon theatre. The murdered woman had played the preceding night as Louisa, in the semi opera comique called "El Valle de Andorra" and her husband, who is a gambler, having demanded money of her, behind the scenes, which she refused to give him, conceived the horrible idea of sending her to "her long account, with all her sins unrepented of."

José Perez afterwards attempted to murder himself. In this, however, he did not succeed. He still lives, although in great danger. The mother of the murdered woman was murdered by her husband, and, it is said, with the self same stage dagger with which this horrible deed was done. The murdered woman was stabbed in no less than forty-two different places. A more brute-like murder was scarcely ever heard of.

You may form some opinion of the state of the press of this island, when I inform you that only one of the four morning papers published here contained a syllable next morning respecting this murder. The cause of this silence is attributable to the murdered and murderer being creoles—of so little account are this class of persons held in Cuba, amongst the Spaniards.

Senor Garcia, the large segar importer of your city and Havana, died recently, after a brief illness from apoplexy. His daughter arrived here just in time to see him before his death.

A circular has been issued to the captains of the several counties, into which the island is divided, authorizing them to call upon all persons whom they may suspect of a want of loyalty to the Spanish government, to make a tender of their "lives and property" to the government of this island, and which "tender" is to be accepted in the event of any attack being made upon Cuba by any foreign foe. Should the suspected "parties" refuse to make this "tender," then they are to be tried as traitors to the State, by a "military tribunal." What think you of this act of moderation on the part of General Canedo, on the eve of his departure? Is it not conciliatory?

The forthcoming crop of sugar, it is stated, will be a short one. Dry weather and the cholera having caused the death of the negroes, and affected the canes injuriously. Next year's crop is, however, spoken of hopefully; by that period, new negroes, it is trusted, will be imported. So Messrs. cruisers, if you are in earnest be on the *qui vive*. By the way, did Great Britain in reality desire to put down the slave trade, how readily might she do so, by surrounding this island and Porto Rico, with her cruisers.

Can you inform the Americans sojourning in Cuba, when the harbor of the Havana is likely to be graced with a visit from a United States vessel of war? GUALTERIO.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Herald
6 December 1853, 2

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, November 29, 1853.

Retirement of the U. S. Commercial Agent—The Cardenas and Cienfuegos Negroes—Expected Arrival of General Pizuela—Government Rule in Cuba—A Bloody Domestic Tragedy—An Actress Stabbed by Her Husband—The Weather, Markets and Freights.

G. will hand you a correspondence lately had between the people here and a servant of your folks, who deserves something more palpable than the praise that fades from memory with the breath that utters it. The beauty of this to which I refer, is, that he who receives never dreamed that he deserved it, and never anticipated such honor—for of all living men, he is the only one I have ever met that is unselfish—who is eternally thinking for the benefit of others—who thanklessly receive, use and forget. Such is the acting commercial agent of the United States left at Havana by the Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey on retiring from office in charge of the American Consulate. To say that he has performed the duties well, would be absurd—but to say that he has furnished his government with more valuable information than has been conveyed to the department since the days of that invaluable public servant, Consul Shaler, would be almost true. General Campbell had like energy and devotion to duty, and it is probable, under the peculiar circumstances with which our public interests have been tinctured, if not assailed, in the last few months, his course of investigation and reports would have been ample for the correct advice of his government; but the sagacity of manner, would have been wanting, with which Mr. Robertson wins his way wherever he wishes to go, and unlocks the mystery of the most secret and covert policy. But I forbear, more, *for* the letters speak for themselves, and it has not been the fate of any previous occupant to receive unsought such evidences of appreciation from the honor, worth and commercial intelligence of that portion of the business community occupied with the trade of the United States.

The two hundred negroes supposed to be captured at Cardenas, of those admitted under the permission of the brother of General Canedo, (as I am advised,) it is ascertained were not secured—they had so dispersed as to be out of the reach of recognition—for which the subordinate upon whom devolved the duty of seizure, received the trifling compensation of an ounce a head, which was much better to the holder than to be compelled to buy them from General Canedo a second time at six ounces per head, after they had been registered as "emancipados" *for* seven years service.

General Canedo's orders for the capture of those at Cienfuegos, (landed at the Ensenada de Cochinos,) seem to be equally unfortunate, as the report now is that even the twelve seized and reported prove to have been old negroes (changed in the night,) on their way from one estate to another of their proper master, and the two peasants who were engaged in a legal pursuit, are of course to be acquitted.

Cuba comes under Vice Royal control from and after the arrival of General Pizuela—the vice we have had in abundance, and most royal in administration—but we are to become *de facto* the *serfs of* one man. The light of our charming destiny began to break upon us, with royal permission, on the 26th inst., when were published, for the knowledge of the ever faithful hacks of a rotten and decaying monarchy, the orders issued at Madrid on the 21st of October, under the rubric of her Majesty's own hand. There is no more division of the several administrative branches of the government for the safety and protection of the public interests, but all are to be under the charge of the Captain General and Governor of Cuba—the Treasury, the Navy, and of consequence, the Judiciary, which he can create or destroy at pleasure, under the power of Viceroy conferred upon him.

The Supreme Court at Puerto Principe is suppressed—they were too firm in the faithful administration of justice under the law, faithfully and honestly interpreted, for the purposes required in consideration of the integrity of Cuba; and their caps and gowns are now the rage of arbitrary power. The island is divided into two districts instead of three, and all the subordinate officials will be directly amenable and responsible for administration to the Captain General.

But you have probably seen the royal orders some days since, the application of which we are shortly to appreciate in the tender ministry, of the gentle greatness that begins to be shadowed to our senses. The order for release of the negroes called "Emancipados" has not yet been published, for the causes given in my last, but we suppose it will not sleep long upon the files after the advent of the new Captain General, and what will follow we have yet to learn by heart, and the bitter fruit to reap, may be in tear drops of bloody hue.

The order for the restoration of those who have served seven years to the freedom they have won, should have been unnecessary, and under faithful administration of the law it would be so, for the local authority would call them in on expiration of their service, and ship them as required under the treaty. The excuse only was wanting to put the matter in another shape, for aid in the foundation of the system which is preparing to give new color to the destiny of Cuba. The exposure, however, of the secret may have the tendency to retard the operation, or compel such modification of it as to make it less objectionable, and more favorable to the public safety and security of the white population.

The past week we had one of those death jars in our midst, which shocks social relations by the sequence of secret crime laid bare and exposed to public commentary. The actress, Matilda Dominguez, was killed by her husband, Don Jose Francisco Valdez, early in the morning of the 23d, and the circumstance brought to light in connection with the tragedy, involve the honor and dignity of one high in official rank. Report says that the lady supped at the country residence of that functionary after leaving the theatre night of the 22d, and because she would not forego the engagement at the request of her husband, he met her on her return, with a knife inflicting many mortal wounds, and then attempted his own destruction, in which he failed. The mother of this lady came to her death in the same way, by the hands of her husband, and that husband with more nerve than the wretch Valdez, struck a truthful blow to his own heart. One of the views of this strange tale of woe and crime is, that the wife was sold by the husband, and forced to live in immoral associations, for the purpose of feeding his licentious wants and dissipation, and therefore the singularity of the sudden madness, under the instigation of which he put her to death, and affected justification in letters written under the impression that he would destroy himself as well as his long deluded wife, implicating others, but chiefly the party I have named. As to being the cause of death, or cause of jealousy, that would be impossible, for all the crime committed by the lady was of his own initiation, and by his express commands, and for which he took always immediate possession of the compensation made to the victim of his foul and demon passions. There are a thousand stories in connection with this crime, which are too offensive for repetition; but it has cast a gloom and shadow over every circle of the community for the hour, owing to the reputation and talents of the lady as an actress, she being a great favorite with our theatre-going public, and crowds of people, with sorrow-stricken hearts, followed her remains to their resting place.

The husband lives to expiate this offence, and a thousand crimes of deepest dye at the garote, which will have to hang upon the warrant of General Canedo, unless General Pizuela should arrive in the course of a few days, and he will be due here on the morrow according to our advices.

We have had miserable weather for the last ten days, filled with storms and tempests, which has been the cause of some dullness in business, and productive of delay upon the estates where grinding for the new crop has commenced.

Our sugar market has been in a state of stagnation, holders not willing to abate their pretensions, while buyers cannot exceed their limits for the qualities now being offered.

The products generally of the United States, required for this market are in demand, and the prices favorable for our shippers. Freights have also rallied a little the past week, two vessels having been taken for the United States at two reals advance of the previous week.

Exchange on London, 60 days, sold on Saturday last at 12 per cent. premium. New York and Boston, ¼ to 1 per cent. premium. Our weather continues tempestuous; the health of the city and country perfect; our hotels not full; our hearts full of loyalty, and quiescent under the prospect of new infliction—at rest under the vine and fig tree belonging to our most beloved mistress, the Queen. So "we pray, as in duty bound."

A.

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New York Herald

6 December 1853, 2

OUR PORTO RICO CORRESPONDENCE.

PORTO RICO, Nov. 11, 1853.

The Crops and the Weather—More Captains General—Government Decrees—Popular Discontent—Wants and Wishes of the People, &c.

The weather, although it has been very favorable for the productions of the island, which consist of sugar, coffee, tobacco, Indian corn, rice, and plantains, the scarcity of laborers experienced here renders all the exertions of the islanders useless. In vain have they applied to the Captain General for permission to introduce Chinese laborers from the continent, notwithstanding their introduction into the island of Cuba, which is under the same government. Although the motives for not conceding the permission are not known, it is supposed that it is on account of their difference of religion, as none but Roman Catholics are allowed to reside here.

The greatest evil is the absolute power of the Captains General, especially when this is so little in harmony with their capacity, as is the case with the one now in command, Don Fernando Norzagaray. Under the name of circulars, this despot occasionally issues his decrees, which are fast ruining this fertile and beautiful island, and rendering its inhabitants discontented.

The one which has caused the greatest dissatisfaction, owing to its crying injustice, is the lately established so-called *prestaciones personales forzosas*, (forced personal labor on the roads,) which obliges every male inhabitant without distinction, to work personally or by substitute a certain number of days on the road—say from the age of eighteen to sixty; as also every male slave of the same age, the carts, bulls and horses; thus most inconsiderately withdrawing thousands of hands from their agricultural pursuits in a country where their scarcity is the greatest drawback to its progress. This is the more unjust, when the heavy taxes levied on the inhabitants for the maintenance of the roads are taken into consideration, namely, on all the meat and rum consumed, besides two per cent on the total amount of import duties, and various other local taxes, yielding annually over one hundred thousand dollars. This would be more than sufficient, if really employed on the roads; but so far from this being the case, by far the major part goes into the pockets of the government employes.

The inhabitans of Porto Rico cannot petition the home government except through the hands of the Captain General, which of course is equivalent to a prohibition. The municipalities are looked upon by the chief as so many servants at his command. The mayors, alcaldes and corregidores, (this plague, which, although done away with in the mother country, still exists here,) are blind instruments of the will of a despot. There are four newspapers in the island, but these are only allowed to praise the measures of the Governors.

If the government of her Catholic Majesty would not have the island of Porto Rico follow the same fate of all her South American colonies, it ought to take warning in time. Why should not Porto Rico and Cuba be represented in Congress? Why are its inhabitants to be prevented from freely laying their petitions at the foot of the throne? Why grant such absolute power to the Captains General, who almost invariably make the most arbitrary and despotic use of their power? Very little would satisfy the pacific inhabitants of Porto Rico, who have always given proofs of being entirely addicted to the mother country, but nothing can be more impolitic than the measures adopted by the present Captain General, which are causing the greatest dissatisfaction throughout the island.

P.

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New York Herald

7 December 1853, 4

Cuban Affairs—Knell of the Africanization Phantom.

We presume that the letter from Lord Howden, which we publish in another column, will satisfy the most incredulous that the story of the Africanization of Cuba was, as we described it when it first made its appearance, a mere hoax. There will be people, we dare say, who will broadly assert that Lord Howden, being a British nobleman, and having, in virtue of his office as ambassador, an appreciable interest in the furtherance of British designs, is more likely to disguise than to admit the truth, but then there are men who regard all Britishers as monsters with hoofs and tail. For our part, knowing as we did, from the first, that the tale was forged, we derived no fresh information from his Lordship; but we confess that his letter, to our mind, bears on its face the stamp of truth. It confirms all our previous intelligence with regard to British interference in Cuba, and seems entirely consistent with Lord Howden's well established character for probity and rectitude.

Now that it is dead and buried, it is curious to trace this Africanization story to its origin, and note its career. It first appeared in the columns of this journal; having emanated from the Cuban Junta established in this city. Their object in giving it currency was very simple. They were anxious to excite among the people of this country a feeling of animosity against England, in order that their filibustero schemes should be watched less narrowly. They hoped that if the American people could be convinced that England was about to mature a scheme detrimental to American interests, our government might possibly wink at illegal expeditions, one of whose objects would be to frustrate that scheme. In short, they desired to divert attention from themselves to Great Britain, and intended, under cover of the excitement their announcement was calculated to arouse, to accomplish their predatory designs. We need hardly say that they received no countenance from us. They were more fortunate elsewhere, however. The Washington *Union* was at the time in sore distress at the discontent aroused by the free soil appointments of the Cabinet. It foresaw the growth of a most dangerous opposition, and eagerly clutched at the opportunity of diverting attention from its masters' faults. Probably without any concert with the Junta, it endorsed the story, and gave it full prominence in its editorial columns. It was on this occasion that the editor wrought himself up into that fine phrenzy which has been so happily portrayed by the London *Times*. Other papers, of less note and character, partly from sheer ignorance, and partly from a wish to curry favor with the Cabinet, copied the *Union* articles and pledged what little credit they possessed on the truth of the story.

Meanwhile, it found a fresh proselyte in the person of Senor Mariano Torriente. This gentleman had better grounds for considering it a reality than the newspapers we have mentioned; for he had really been to London to propose a scheme of Africanization to the leading members of the British government. There can be little doubt that he was acting on behalf of the Cuban slave traders, who saw, plainly enough, that the practical effect of the scheme would be to legalize the slave trade for a given period of time. Senor Torriente was eagerly welcomed by the original dupes of the Junta in this country. They did not take the trouble to inquire into his history; and when, the wish being with him father to the thought, he assured them that his plan was about to be adopted, they threw their hats in the air, and plumed themselves on having hit upon the truth accidentally. It is probable that they have discovered their error by this time, though we notice that some few out of the number still sulkily refuse to admit that they were the means of publishing a silly hoax among the people.

The present position of the Cuban Junta is curious, and serves to throw a good deal of light on its proceedings. For some time past they have done little or nothing for the cause of Cuban emancipation. The natural consequence of this is, that the Creoles are beginning to tighten their purse-strings, and hideous bankruptcy stares the Junta in the face. More than this, the new Governor of Cuba, Gen. Pezuela, comes out invested with extraordinary powers. In case of any danger, he can not only levy a forced tax upon the Creoles to the amount of all the spare cash they have about them, but he can shoot them without a trial, at a moment's notice. His appointment is a practical notification to the Cubans that a new regime of unusual severity is about to be inaugurated. Now, with such prospects as this before them, the Creoles will not be likely to make fresh contributions to the support of the Junta, unless the latter can show some tangible signs of practical benefit. They must do something in earnest, or the Creoles will abandon them, and honestly rally round Pezuela for safety's sake. Hence it is that the Junta have been so active of late in trying to persuade people that Great Britain entertains pernicious designs against the island. Hence the manifestoes, glowing with patriotism, and pregnant with dire threats, which have recently issued from that august body. These manifestoes it is well that we should remember it—have two objects, and only two. The first, to arouse a feeling in this country hostile to Great Britain, and thus to cover any filibustero movement against the island; the second, to keep alive a spirit of liberality among the Creoles.

With the knowledge of these facts before us, it is hardly possible that we can go wrong in our estimates of Cuban affairs. Pezuela's accession to the Governorship of the island seems likely to be productive of momentous results. Such a system of tyranny as he is called upon to carry out has never endured in any civilized State. We have yet to see how long the Cubans will bear with it. Present prospects offer them two chances of escape. The first is a cession of the island to this country by Spain—and they know as well as we what difficulties stand in the way of this consummation; the second is a revolution began and effected by themselves. Whether they have the power and the nerve to adopt the latter course they are best able to determine.

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New York Herald

7 December 1853, 4

Arrival of the Empire City.

The U. S. mail steamship Empire City, Capt. R. Wilkins, arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans and Havana. She left New Orleans at 9 A. M., of the 26th ult., but owing to detention was unable to cross the bar till the morning of the 28th. She arrived at Havana only in the morning of the 30th ult., and sailed with the mails and passengers for this port, at 8 A. M., of the 1st inst. She has experienced head winds, and heavy head sea during the greater part of the passage.

The arrival of the new Captain General was hourly expected in Havana.

Much inconvenience was being felt in many parts of the Island of Cuba, from the great loss of negroes by cholera and other causes during the past summer.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Nov. 30, 1853.

The Expected Arrival of the New Captain-General—Interview between Gen. Canedo and the American Consul—Items, &c.

We are moved by constant pressure of anticipated acquisition of greatness, by the concentration of power in the hands and wisdom of General Pizuela, and consequently each morning finds our community abroad, thronging the wharf to catch a glimpse of the vessel that is to bring this wonder of their affections, and return with hopes deferred. Perhaps I would be unjust not to say that there is apprehension also working in the hearts of the people, that the drain upon their resources is to be more excessive than ever, while there will be less personal security. They view it as the last effort of motherland to rebend the rivets of their shackles, which have become somewhat time worn and rusted, and to seal their affections to the crown with the *brave fuerte* and the sword; while at the dictation of Britain they broadcast the seed which is to destroy the prosperity of Cuba, and break the last link of affection of the people to the Queen—most singular inconsistency and blindness; most wretched dupes of the wolf in sheep's clothing.

Judge Clayton has had an audience with the Captain-General at the Quinta, but without response as to his permission to take charge of the American consulate as Commercial Agent of the United States; but if official courtesy is any evidence of what is intended, he will have to await the arrival of his *exequatur*. It seems to have been intended, through the line of officials from the vessel to the palace, to throw as many obstacles in his way as possible. His baggage was searched as if he had been the chief of a filibustero army, instead of coming on a peaceful mission. Articles were taken out of his trunks and retained a day for examination, to make sure that they contained no treasonable matter against Cuba—periodicals of the day—while other persons having no relations to the government, were permitted to pass their trunks with the ordinary civil investigation. Having a negro servant, the usual despatch was not accorded in granting permit to land, so that he had to be put in a lock up after the departure of the steamer, until the subalterns of the palace could be aided, as a great favor, to expedite the needful documents. These annoyances seem in singular contrast with the treatment of the acting incumbent of the office, who probably is as strenuous as any man could be in all matters touching the interest or honor of his country, and has an observing eye upon everything occurring in his vicinity—and there is no point too far, or too much concealed, for the reach of his searching intelligence to develope its meaning or value. Yet the Colonel has been always treated with great consideration and anything he has solicited, has met with prompt and kindly attention, even where, from the intervention of tribunals, there could be no immediate fulfillment of his wishes. It is to be hoped that when they become better acquainted with Mr. Clayton he will be the recipient of more official courtesy. The new consul resides for the present at Mrs. Brewer's establishment, the Hotel Cubano. I have heard it stated that Mr. Savage, for a long period connected with the American consulate, is to be removed, and that a gentleman is to take his place who does not understand a word of Spanish—fresh from Mississippi; and as the Judge is likewise ignorant of the language it will be impossible for business to be transacted, and the office will go to the d——l. But I hope this may not be true, for the sake of the reputation of Mr. Clayton as well as for the interests of the country.

The wonderment and the *murmuracion* as to the murder of La Dominguez, has not yet ceased, and the list of her virtues, as well as her lovers, in length is reaching the Leaves. The poets are making a poetry book, to be the funeral coronal of her fame. But what is more sensible, the players are going to give a benefit for the purpose of funding something for the support and education of her son.

The man Valdez is not yet dead, but he is not considered safe for the question of justice that is due him.

We have continual arrivals and departures of British vessels of war, which are getting to be so common, that we do not heed them as in former days. They are occupied in watching for several slavers now due on the south side; and if all can be introduced that should be here in the next two months, according to the calculations of the dealers, the number will far exceed the introductions of any previous year. We are to have seventeen British war vessels in these waters, I am informed, as soon as they can be drawn from other points. We have not had the pleasure of seeing the ironside flag for a long time, but if one of our vessels were here it is quite possible that she might have the pleasure of carrying home our consular dignitary. But according to the instructions of our government to our foreign consular agent, the Spaniard is not obliged to acknowledge them until the *exequatur* from government is received.

The Empire City arrived this morning, and leaves early to-morrow morning.

The marine journal has published the correspondence between the several commercial houses here engaged in American business and Col. Robertson, acting commercial Agent of the United States, with appropriate introductory remarks.

OBSERVER.

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New York Herald
7 December 1853, 7

Africanizing Cuba.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD HOWDEN, THE BRITISH MINISTER TO SPAIN, AND AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN IN PARIS.

The following correspondence has taken place between Lord Howden, the British Ambassador at Madrid, and Mr. Corbin, of Virginia, on a subject which has lately excited great interest on both sides of the Atlantic:—

PARIS, Nov. 14, 1853.

DEAR LORD HOWDEN—I have been ruminating upon some of the topics of our conversation yesterday evening on American affairs, not "chewing the cud" of any "bitter fancy," for of that ingredient not a scruple ever escaped your lips during all our long and friendly intercourse, when my countrymen, or country and its institutions, were the theme. One of the subjects to which I allude, and with reference to which your lordship spoke so frankly, is the suspected coquetry (I will not say intrigue) which England is said to be practising with Spain in order to control the ulterior destinies of the island of Cuba, and, meantime, to regulate its internal government and change its social economy in at least one pregnant sense of the latter expression. On this head some of the leading, and, from their relations to the federal government, most authoritative journals in the United States, have in my belief, as erroneously as too hastily imputed to Downing street, and to your lordship specifically, under inspiration from that far-famed locality, the design of "Africanising" the "Queen of the Antilles." As the most efficient auxiliary to this end, she is not only to be allowed to import *ad libitum*, but to be incontinently aided in importing the aboriginal sons and daughters of Ham in masses "innumerable by numbers that have a name," thereby rendering her not only, as is supposed, a dangerous neighbor, but an unenviable possession in the panlo-post-future for the "insatiate archers" on her northern flank. Now, the whole range and precise *modus operandi* of this portentous scheme I pretend not to comprehend even darkly, much less to indicate the ways and means, open or subdolous, by which it is to be carried into effect. I cannot do more, therefore, to enlighten you on the subject, than to commend to your attention two or three articles, with the commentaries thereon, contained in some of the Washington and other papers, herewith sent, and which I just received. Among them are the *National Intelligencer* and the *Union*—journals of repute, and conducted with sagacity; and both, it is believed, incapable of inventing or perverting facts upon any subject; and least of all, upon one of so much "pith and moment" in a national, not a party, point of view. Whence the information was derived, or how transmitted, upon which their several speculations or provisions are founded, it is not now important to your lordship, any more than it is to the object of this note to inquire. That it has a cis-Atlantic origin is next to certain, and, therefore, the sooner it is, in the interest of truth and of both countries, nullified by an authentic contradiction the better. You will perceive that the American papers are discussing the subject under different points of view, as best suits party purposes; but they nearly all deprecate, and with notable vivacity of expression the project which England is said to have ever and anon in her "mind's eye," of trying to effect the early manumission of the slaves of Cuba. To this end the poor African is to be rescued from his thirsty deserts and the pursuit of his man-eating com-patriotes, and consigned, with exquisite humanity, to a servitude under the name of "probationary apprenticeship" of ten years. At the expiration of that period, if he be reported alive, and hard winking captains-general do not, for the sake of their pockets, extend the term to that of his natural life, he is to be set free from his friends, and no more cared for by them—the "world all before him and Providence his guide." Now, my lord, it is hardly necessary for me to assure you that my faith is not facile enough to credit the existence or the proximate contemplation, on the part of your government, of any such bold and bootless experiment—profitless, because its results would be mischievous to the poor negro himself. In addressing you this letter I build largely, but I hope not too boldly, upon the genial dispositions which, for long years, you have manifested towards myself, and, if possible, still more upon the friendly sentiments and large, unprejudiced views which you have always entertained towards the United States. But as the subject is a delicate one for you in your official position, to treat further than a correction of the statements here referred to, I would have you dispose of it as you deem "wisest, discreetest, best."

Meantime, as always, I remain, my lord very faithfully and sincerely yours, E. P. CORBIN, of Virginia.

To Lord HOWDEN, &c.

LETTER OF LORD HOWDEN.

PARIS Nov. 14.

MY DEAR CORBIN,—I have this moment received your letter of yesterday, and I can assure you that it has not in the least embarrassed me. Our long friendship gives you a perfect right to ask me any questions that in a public situation I can answer with propriety, and your tact will have told you that in the present case I must be fully as anxious to impart the truth as you can be to know it. I have read the strange statements you have sent me about England wishing to "Africanise" Cuba, and about the arrangements which I have been making at Madrid to that effect. I give you, in the most solemn manner, such laughable (though wicked) fabrications, allow my unqualified contradiction of the whole matter. I have not the slightest hesitation in telling you what have been, during the last three years, my negotiations with the Spanish government respecting Cuba, and you will see whether there is even the slightest foundation for rumors which seem to have been most sedulously spread abroad in the United States. First, I have been making unceasing representations at the number of slaves annually imported into the island, and complaints of the almost open manner in which the traffic was carried on under the very noses of the captains-general, always excepting the excellent Gen. Concha. Secondly, I have been making fruitless attempts to get the Spanish government to declare the abominable traffic in men piracy, that is to say, to follow the example of the United States in this particular. Thirdly, I passed my time in anxious solicitations to obtain the ultimate and complete freedom of those negroes called "emancipados," who have been fraudulently detained in bondage since the year 1817, in disregard of treaties. I rejoice to say that the Spanish government has listened to the dictates of justice and humanity, and has granted me this boon. Fourthly, I have been endeavoring to procure an abrogation of that intolerant and immoral law by which foreigners, wishing to settle in Cuba, are obliged to change their religion, on the somewhat startling principle, not understood elsewhere that becoming bad men is a satisfactory preliminary to becoming good subjects. To these official negotiations I have added, at various times, friendly and officious exhortations to improve the internal system of the island, by facilitating the administration of justice, and by liberalising the nominations to office and employment among the natives of the island. You will see what I really have done, or rather attempted to do, is very different from what I am said to have done in your papers. When the true state of the case is known and ignorance or malevolence dispelled, I even reckon upon the good wishes of your countrymen in the success of the measures I ask, so consonant with your own laws and institutions. In all that I have here told you with entire candor the United States can only see the natural working of England's declared and unchanging policy in a cause which is dear to her, and Spain herself must feel that, in days like these, unless she executes her engagements and modifies her intolerance, she can never hope to enter again, as she ought to do, in the hierarchy of nations. Believe me, my dear Corbin, with great regard, yours sincerely, HOWDEN.

E. P. Corbin, Esq., Paris.

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The Daily Picayune.

7 December 1853, 2

HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST CHARLES HOTEL....M T Gaines, B F Bidinger, jr, J D Dillard, J Magill, Ky; C K Bullard, NY; T B King Ga; H M Flugler and lady, Ohio; W B Gibson and family A N Erskine, S A Elsey and family, D McSloan and family, T McSloan, Texas; Mr and Mrs Thompson, J J Fraser, R W Brahan, Miss; A Ewing, J G Calvert, Ala; W Tanner Wayne Tauner, J S Murphy, J Glenn, La; Dr R S Welch, Mexico; J D Usher, C H Wheelar, C L Patterson, NO; J C Ogden, NJ.

ST LOUIS HOTEL....E Murline, G Whiteman, Mrs Ernest, J H Mulford and lady, J Q Bradford, J M Davidson, Miss Calounet, Mr Calonnet, J Wright, J G Stowe, J V Thomas, Dr J H Douglas, H Thornhill, A H Way, NO; J Clayton, E A Randolph, Ala; C Moncure and lady, A J Powell, C Verjoin, J Reine, La; V Aubert, Paris; Dr Perry and lady, Mrs A V Fisher, C W Devine, Texas; J S Mosby Ky; Mr Lees, Mobile; T W Tompkins and lady, Miss L Fountain, Miss; Capt Lucas, stmr United States; P Valrin, E Hernandes, G Buancourt, NY; A M Radowitshi, S Labieshl, Germany; W Blauxhait, A Heronimus, C Sartari, Prussia; J B Ralston, Buffalo; E Ingraham, US CS; F L Biggs, A Vohwinkel, Mexico; J C Monroe, Charlestown; J Toland, E Lawarence, T S Mosse and family, W W Robinson.

VERANDAH HOTEL....J C Clark, W C Porter, M R Payne, NO; T M Ogelvie, J A Campbell and lady, Miss E E Campbell; Mrs Harris and family, B L Wadlington, La; Miss A Hampton, Miss H Hampton, Ga; Mrs Tutt and family, Miss Tutt, E C Betts, J F Hillyer, B Strickland, Texas; A Newberry, Tenn; L H Jones, and lady, NY, G W Rice and lady, R S Pickett, T Pickett.

CITY HOTEL....A Vance, T R Gary, SC; R Jones, La; Mr Castello, E M Rouslears, Vera Cruz; F M Johnson, E Mastervord, Mobile; M S Williams, W H Meriwether, NO; F W Moodie, Ala; Mr McIlheny, F Scranton, Texas; G W Cullum, Lake House; D M Prior, F Conner, W W Ward, R Parson.

ARCADE HOTEL....L Davis, J H Walker, Ark; M H Nicholson, J Croft, C H Leman, A T Hatch, A E Boker, Texas; R Lawes, L T Mendock, J E Gayden, J D Wortey, W C Riddell, R B Briscoe, D Carr, J Upsher, R Stickney, J W Jamison, T J Toler, A G Pearce, W Iler, La; W M Mulhollan, Tenn; J M Martin, J D Mayes, G W Shields, G Horter, Y T Eggleston, M C Robinson, J B Dench, C E Fenner, R Parrish, D McKnight, L Henrico, NO; W Green Miss; J Kittridge, Mass; A C Mitchell, A K Nesbet, G W Wolf, R Guthrie, Mo; W B Dorkait, D J Galer, NY; S D Ritchil, Cin; H Hart, M Wilkowsky, R S Carles, Min; G Yer brough, Ala; B A Marrero.

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The Daily Picayune.

9 December 1853, 2

HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST CHARLES HOTEL....J P Cassidy, J R Roney, S Wolff and lady, J W Andrews, E Hobart, J T Tucker, NO; J H Bostwick, R B Searing ond lady, W H Tulcott, B Williams and lady, E H Truex, H B Merrell, Mrs W R Jones and daughter, F L Olmstead, Dr Olmsted, Dr E C Franklin, NY; T J Smith, Ga; J A Hall, D Goold, Ill; J S Turk, England; Mrs M W Brown, J M Williams, Tenn; H W Cood, S R Smith, Ky; J Holland, Paris; W Etherington, NY; C Parsons, Boston; Capt Simpson, USA; W H Roid, M Mitchell, Texas; A J Polk, Ark; Mr Bateman and family, Cin; Capt Budd, stmr Crescent City; T Meyer, W M Parks.

ST LOUIS HOTEL....Mr Whaler, W S Johnson, Miss S E Johnson, T A Morrison, E Morrison, A H Adams, Jas Kenedy, A Comstock, Dr Tennison, NY; S Robb, Mrs A G Penn, NO; B Patterson, Va; Dr Turnbull, D Turnbull, A Turnbull, Miss Turnbull, Miss M Turnbull, Miss Graham, London; W J Whiteman, Cin; W B Hosmer, La; J G Gray and family.

VERANDAH HOTEL....D S Hawley, Dr P M Lambreniot, A P Mix, F D Homar, Ark; F B Howard, Phila; J L Rowe, Mrs Blair and family, Miss Andrews, Miss Blair, NY; F Stewart, W Stewart, Miss C Graham, E Deal, R Deal, J L Wade and lady, E Satterfield, G Sheeton, Ala; J Turnbull, La; D C Thompson, Capt Baron, L E Athy, NO; G W Reddick, Tenn; C S Perkins, Mrs E S Sanborn and family, Miss; J J Tanchant, Ky; J E Zunts, Havana; G O Clark and lady.

CITY HOTEL....W Beaufort, NY; A B Carver, T B Grayson, M Sadler, J M Pegues, NO; G H Williams, S Lindsley, S Shannon, Mobile; A J Elias, Ohio; E Cadwell, R E Arrington, Arks; H W Stewart, D Wilson, W T Cuney, E C Aart, La; J P Smith, C B Duncan, Ga; J Bond, Va; B G Forrest, A S Kyle, J B Leary, Texas.

ARCADE HOTEL....J G Hanville, Ala; W H Hardwick, Ga; D Sayers, Texas; W B Vincent, Texas; A W Toftin, Texas; J C White, La; J S Wright, La; Z White, Ky; G G Haughton, Ky; A D Rust, Ky; J G Robbins, Ark; M H Jordan, Ky; Thos Leonard, Miss; J A Anderson, La; W L Newman, Cal; Jno Joulme, Miss.

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New York Herald

10 December 1853, 4

Raising of the Price of the Herald.

Mr. McElrath, of the firm of McElrath & Greeley, publishers, and printers, and editors of the New York *Tribune*, has frequently sent a messenger, inviting us to a consultation with him for the purpose of raising the price of the HERALD and *Tribune* at once to three cents per copy. The gentleman through whom this overture was made stated that McElrath did not care whether any other paper advanced in price or not; he was prepared to take the step if the proprietor of the HERALD would only consent to the proposed arrangement. McElrath further stated that the expense of publishing the *Tribune* had greatly increased, but that an additional charge of one cent per copy would increase the profits some $30,000 per annum, and of course increase the receipts of the HERALD to a far larger and more magnificent amount.

Such is the offer seriously made to us on the part of our cotemporaries of the *Tribune*. Perhaps, if we were to do what they want, of our own accord, they would charge us with an endeavor to impose a levy of black mail on this honest community. Perhaps they would not raise the price if we did. No one can make a calculation on the congregation of saints and socialists, spiritual rappers and infidels, speculators and chiffoniers, philosophers and fools, that make up the staff of the New York *Tribune*. Certainly there is some calculation on which to place the proposition of Mr. McElrath. The price of beef is up, the price of bread and butter is raised, breeches are advanced, as Marcy at Washington well knows, house rent is advancing, the wages of labor advancing. We have recently advanced the wages of almost every person in our establishment. It therefore would seem natural that in the great advances of prices in everything, brought up by the influx of gold from California and the disturbance of the old measure of value, we should advance the price of the HERALD, and that other newspapers should do the same thing. But we would not think of doing such an act—of imposing such a levy of black mail—without their concurrence, secured beforehand. We also think it is right and proper that all the newspaper carriers and agents, and others, who live on the distribution of the HERALD, to the number of nearly 60,000 copies daily, and about the same number of the Weekly and Sunday per week, should ascertain from their various purchasers and subscribers what they think of the matter. If, out of the whole of the vast number who take the HERALD, three-fourths did not object to the raising of the price, certainly we should have no objection. We should like very well to punish the abolitionists by doubling the price of the *Tribune*, if it could be done; for the abolition supporters of that journal are narrow-minded, stingy, mean individuals, and to take a cent per day out of their pockets would have the effect of modifying their abolitionism. Our subscribers, on the contrary, liberal, industrious, and pious, too, (as far as is necessary in these times), and possessing every good and manly quality found in the American character, would cheerfully pay four cents for the HERALD, if we desired it. But we have low views of compassion, and would not think of doing it unless they give their vote. It is a vote that makes the President; and it is only a vote that can advance the price of the HERALD.

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New York Herald

11 December 1853, 4

A SPLIT AMONG THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The newspaper of Fred Douglass, black man, and one of the leaders of abolitionism in this State and all over the North, comes to us with ten mortal columns of an attack upon Garrison, his amiable white brother, who is also a leader of the abolitionists. It seems that Garrison and the anti-slavery white niggers have been assailing Fred Douglas, and charging his paper with being almost as bad as the NEW YORK HERALD and the New York *Observer*. Under such a charge poor Fred winces most terribly, and there is some cause for it; for to be charged with being as bad as the NEW YORK HERALD amounts to a violation of the ten commandments, in the estimation of Garrison and Co. Douglass groans heavily under the charge, but let him take courage and keep up his heart. There is yet some comfort for him. If the white abolitionists, headed by Garrison, want to get rid of him, why should he not abandon Rochester and the abolitionists, and come to New York to set up an oyster saloon—a business suitable to his name, race and color. If he does we will warrant him a large custom from men who are hostile to abolitionism in every shape and form, but particularly favorable to oysters in the shell, or out of the shell.

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New York Herald
12 December 1853, 3

Regatta in Savannah.

(From the Savannah Journal, Dec. 6.)

Between one and two o'clock our wharves were crowded to witness the boat racing which commenced at that hour. We have only time to give the result, which will be found below. The following are the entries:—

ENTRIES OF BOATS—FIRST CLASS.

Randolph Spalding, Esq., entered the Friendless, eight oars. Uniform of crew, white flannel shirts, without sleeves. Color of boat, blue.

James Hamilton Couper, Esq. entered the Sunny South, eight oars. Uniform of crew, scarlet shirts, blue trowsers, and black caps. Color of boat, black, with red bead.

John Screven, Esq entered the Flight, eight oars. Uniform of crew, white and gray. Color of boat, green.

SECOND RACE.

Randolph Spalding Esq. entered the Annie Bryan, two oars. Uniform of the crew, white flannel shirts, without sleeves. Color of boat, brown.

The starting judges were Messrs. E. S. Barstow, H. Dubignon, and Col. Pritchard; and the termination judges, Messrs. R. T. Gibson, C. A. L. Lamar, and H. Williamson.

RESULT OF THE FIRST RACE.

The Friendless, eight oars, came out about a length and a half ahead. The Flight followed a few feet ahead of the Sunny South.

The Annie Bryan having no competitor in the second race, will pass over the course and take the purse

The steamer St. Johns was anchored in the stream, with a band on board, playing at intervals, before and during the race, which added much to the pleasures of the occasion.

We learn that, just at the close of the first race, the bridge across the canal, near the ship yard, on which were standing fifty spectators, more or less, fell in, precipitating most of them into the water. The accident resulted in nothing more than the administering of a cold bath to the majority of those on the bridge.

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New York Herald

13 December 1853, 1

IMPORTANT FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA.

CAPTURE OF THAT TERRITORY.

BATTLE OF LA PAZ.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW REPUBLIC.

AFFAIRS IN SONORA.

&c., &c., &c.

We have received late important news from Lower California. That teritory has become a republic!

The steamship John L. Stephens, Capt. Pearson, from San Francisco at Panama, brings us the intelligence of the overthrow of the Mexican authority, and the establishment of a republic.

We have received the official record of the operations of Col. Walker's party, the details of the battle of La Paz, and the choice of a President of the new republic. It is annexed:—

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LOWER CALIFORNIA, Nov. 7, 1853.

On the morning of the 17th of October, we sailed with the first independent battalion for Lower California. The command consisted of forty five men. Our voyage was a prosperous one to Cape St Lucas; we landed on the 28th October; there we gained some information of importance, and proceeded on our way to La Paz. On the third day of November our vessel cast anchor opposite the town. A party was ordered by Colonel Walker to land, take possession of the town, and receive the person of the Governor, Lieutenant Gillman commanding the party

In less than thirty minutes the town was taken and the Governor secured. We hauled down the Mexican flag in front of the Governor's house, proclaimed the independence of Lower California, and our independent flag floated triumphantly where, but a few moments before, that of Mexico had waved in supposed security. Our men, provisions, and munitions of war were landed, the town fortified, and *Col. Walker entered upon his duties as President of the Republic of Lower California*—issuing such decrees as were most congenial to the citizens, as well as to the security and comfort of his command. Here we remained until Sunday, November 6th, when the President determined to remove the seat of government to St. Lucas. In accordance with his determination, we embarked, taking with us ex-Governor Espinosa and the public documents. Shortly after our embarkation, a vessel came into port, having on board Col. Rebolleio, who was sent by the government of Mexico to supersede ex-Governor Espinosa. A small detachment was despatched to bring Col. Rebolleio on board the vessel. *This order was promptly executed.*

About an hour after this occurrence, a party was sent on shore to procure wood. While in the act of returning to their boats, they were fired upon by a large party of citizens; thus commenced the first action. This party consisted of but six men, who returned to the vessel under a heavy fire of musketry, without losing a man. Meantime a fire was opened upon the town with our ordinance, which was kept up until Colonel Walker landed with thirty men, when the fight became general. From the time of landing until the close of the action, (a signal defeat of the enemy,) was about one and a half hours. The enemy's loss was six or seven killed and several wounded. Our men did not so much as receive a wound, except from the Cactus, while pursuing the enemy through the charparall in the rear of the town.

Thus ended the battle of La Paz, crowning our efforts with success, *releasing Lower California from the tyrannous yoke of Mexico, and the establishment of a new republic.* The commercial resources, the mineral and agricultural wealth of the republic of Lower California, destines her to compare favorably with her sister republics. Our men are all in fine health and spirits, and are as noble and determined a body as were ever collected together.

The officers who compose the government are as follows, viz:—

THE EXECUTIVE.

William Walker.....	President of the republic of Lower California.
Frederick Emory.....	Secretary of State.
John M. Jarnagin.....	Secretary of War.
Howard A. Snow.....	Secretary of Navy.

MILITARY.

John Chapman.....	Major of Battalion
Chas. H. Gilman.....	Capt of do.
John McKibber.....	1st Lieutenant.
Timothy Crocker.....	2d do.
Samuel Rumoed.....	3d do.

NAVAL.

William T. Mann.....	Captain of Navy.
A. Williams.....	First Lieutenant.
John Grandell.....	Second Lieutenant.

Our government has been formed upon a sure and firm basis The civil code and code of practice of Louisiana has been adopted for the rule of decision in our courts, and as the civil law of the land. We arrived at Cape St. Lucas on Thursday, Nov. 8. On the morning of the 9th, the Mexican cutter Geneva cruised off the cape. Our appearance was so formidable she deemed prudence the better part of valor, heeled to and gave us the slip. In the evening our troops again embarked for Magdalena Bay, where the President contemplated establishing the seat of government for the present.

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New York Herald

14 December 1853, 4

THE LOWER CALIFORNIA FILLIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.—The news which we published yesterday of the movements of the fillibustering foray into Lower California will astonish the folks on the other side of the Atlantic. A bark sets out from San Francisco with forty five desperadoes on board, armed to the teeth, and ready for anything. They cruise for five hundred miles along the peninsula of Lower California; they land at its lower extremity, disperse the local authorities, appoint a President and cabinet, adopt a code of laws, a head of the army, and a head of the navy, all from their own number; and then, when they have eaten the provisions of one village, they march in a body to another, disperse the authorities again, and proclaim Lower California an independent republic. A republic, executive, civil officers, army and navy, and all from a body of forty-five men.

Captain Walker puts to the blush, in cool and daring audacity, all the achievements of all the fillibusteros of modern times. Lopez is eclipsed, Caravajal is a small potato, and Count Boulbon is nowhere, in the presence of Capt. Walker. Wildcat himself is outdone by Capt. Walker, and Billy Bowlegs is the only man that can hold a candle to him. In plain English, however, Capt. Walker diminishes from the majesty of a liberator to the contemptible character of a fillibuster—a fillibuster upon the high seas, and on the dry land a fillibuster. In proclaiming himself President of an independent republic, and that republic the province of a power with whom we are at peace, he proclaims himself an outlaw, beyond the pale of our protection while in the Mexican territories, subject to the hazards of piracy upon the high seas, and liable to punishment if he escapes back within the limits of the United States.

Our government will have to answer to Mexico for the escape of this expedition from San Francisco. And whether the administration are, or are not, at the bottom of the plot, they must still answer for it to Santa Anna. No doubt it would be a godsend to Gen. Pierce, about this crisis, to get into another war with the Mexicans. It is, perhaps, his only chance now of salvation. And it is possible that Count Boulbon, just before the receipt of the news from Capt. Walker in the city of Mexico, had mysteriously disappeared with a body of men he was permitted to raise for the defence of Durango against the Indians—it is possible that Count Boulbon may have gone up to co-operate with Capt. Walker, in which event these fillibusteros may spread the fire along the whole frontier, and get us into a regular row with the Mexican Dictator before we expect it. But if Count Boulbon has left Mexico in good faith, to fulfil his contract against the Durango Indians, then we are afraid we shall have too soon to lament the downfall of the new republic, army and navy included, if not the sudden decease of the redoubtable Capt. Walker. What is Marcy doing? Are we at peace with Mexico, or are we not?

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New York Herald

16 December 1853, 4

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The newspapers are beginning to circulate rumors of another projected filibustering expedition into the Island of Cuba, either from this city or New Orleans, though we don't whether anything of the kind is on foot. It is true that we have established here in this city a regularly organized Cuban junta and that a similar revolutionary society exists at New Orleans; but they are not likely again to run the hazards of a premature invasion. The sinews of war must first be raised, for thus far they have not the requisite funds for the adventure.

It would be an easy matter to raise four or five thousand volunteers in this country for the expedition, of that class of men who carried the heights of Monterey and the bristling fortress of Chapultepec, if the revolutionary societies could only furnish the needful supplies of money. But a million of dollars at least must be raised before this thing can be done. It is supposed that the juntas could now command only some one or two hundred thousand dollars—a sum too small for any practical purpose like that of an armed invasion of Cuba. But we understand there is a project on foot of sending agents to London and Paris, for the purpose of raising a loan of two hundred thousand pounds sterling, or a million of dollars, which, it is believed, will be quite sufficient, by contract, to make an independent republic of the brighest jewel in the crown of Spain.

To this end the two expeditions of Lopez, it is believed, have practically proved the entire feasibility of another such enterprise with a larger force, and have furnished the needful information of the points of attack, and the proper plan of operations, when once landed, for an easy conquest of the island, including the defences at Havana. It is very evident, in the meantime, that the authorities of the island have their apprehensions of impending danger; but their arbitrary proceedings in compelling the rich Creoles to contribute large sums for the maintenance of the Spanish sovereignty, and to enroll themselves as soldiers in her Majesty's service, will only tend to inflame the existing spirit of disaffection, and to hasten the final *dénoûment*.

But, from all the reliable information we can obtain, there is nothing to justify these rumors of an intended early descent upon "the ever faithful island." Nothing of that sort, we think, need be apprehended for some time yet to come, though much of the future concerning Cuba will depend upon the negotiations of Mr. Soulé at Madrid and the policy of the administration at Washington. And, we doubt not, so say the Cuban Junta.

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New York Herald
16 December 1853, 4

City Politics.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee, held in the Stuyvesant Institute, on the 6th instant, a primary election was held last night throughout the city. Three delegates were elected from each ward to form a general committee for the ensuing year, besides ward committees, each consisting of fifteen members, and five delegates from each ward to the Democratic Republican Young Men's Committee for 1854. The result will be found in our advertising columns. The election of the soft shells will take place on the 22d instant.

WHIG PRIMARY ELECTION.

The election of delegates to represent the whigs in general committees, was held yesterday morning. The result was as follows, in the wards named.

FIRST WARD.

General Committee.	*Young Men's General Com'te.*
R. S. Collins,	William P. Sell,
Henry Smith,	H. Myerhols,
Benjamin D. Quigg,	Charles Brown,
A. E. Crooker,	J. M. Tyler,
J. McKenna.	B. F. Weymouth.

SECOND WARD.

Gideon Clifton,	James H. Welsh,
John Hooper,	Benjamin J. Chambers,
Joseph Manning,	Solomon King,
Edward McGinnis,	James E. Carter,
John Nelson.	John Downing.

THIRD WARD.

Charles A. Stetson,	George W. Thacher,
Archibald Cochrane,	William H. Beam,
A. H. Taylor,	Charles M. Hoople,
Benjamin G. Clarke,	John S. Seabury,
Royal G. Millard.	A. S. Jones.

FOURTH WARD.

William H. Sparks,	Dennis McLaughlin,
John Edwards,	Henry Hulyet,
Robert P. Simpson,	Philip J. Downey,
Benjamin F. Buck,	Daniel Murphy,
Isaac Rhines.	Augustus P. Greene.

FIFTH WARD.

William Adams,	Alfred R. Booth,
Samuel S. Wyckoff,	John B. Steele,
George J. Cortell,	Charles C. Nott,
Charles J. Howell,	Daniel Bowley,
John M. Fennett.	William H. Cannill.

SIXTH WARD.

O. W. Brennan,	P. C. Van Wyck,
Israel Williams,	George W. Williams,
J. B. Taylor,	William Rose,
N. C. Everett,	George Kellock, Jr.
C. W. Schaffer.	Abraham Florentine, Jr.

SEVENTH WARD.

James W. Barker,	Joseph C. Merton,
Amos Belden,	William Gurney,
John D. Westlake,	Joseph S. Taylor,
James R. Terry,	Joseph Souder,
Edward Merritt.	Jos W. Buckman.

EIGHTH WARD.

Wylis Blackstone,	Joseph R. Fuyatt,
George G. Lake,	John J. Silcox,
James G. Moffet,	John Foshay,
Gamaliel Leayoraft,	W. F. T. Chapman,
George Boyd.	John E. Miller.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

John Cooper,	James Dewey,
David Tappan,	Jacob E. Howard,
Samuel Atkinson,	Lawrence Harney,
James Mahan,	Robert H. Richardson,
David A. Forbes.	Anthony J. Allaire.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

John W. Schenck,	Rueeland S Townsend,
Benedict Lewis, Jr,	William Lyons,
Col. Thomas F. Peers,	Benjamin W. Richards,
John Hoope,	William H. Browne,
Charles A. Stuart.	Horace V. Sigler.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Samuel B. Romaine, Jr.,
Henry Snyder,	John C. Bishop,
Linus W. Stevens,	Thomas C. Acton.
Benj. L. Sivan, Jr.,	Wm. Samuel Johnson,
Norris A. Phelps.	Isaac H. Brown.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Jacob H. Valentine,	James M. Thomson,
John J. Herrick,	William Fairman,
E. Delafield Smith,	Luther G. Carter,
John H. White,	William Laimbeer, Jr.,
Michael C. Hart.	David Perrin.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Jas. S. Couenhoven,	Thomas Childs, Jr.,
William R. Stewart,	William H. Peabody,
Daniel D. Conover,	A. McLean,
John V. Gridley,	E. Harrison Reede,
John Brady.	Robert Smith.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

W. F. Jackson,	Gilbert P. Sharp,
J. H. Pinckney,	James M. Odell,
H. B. Cooke,	William Robinson, Jr.,
Richard Kelly,	A Bartlett,
Alfred North,	Henry R. Conklin,
Gilbert P. Sharp.	Isaac Y. Sharp.

Between Messrs G. P. Sharp and North there was a tie, with no choice. There was also a tie in the votes for Messrs. Conklin and I. P. Sharp, with no choice.

There was but little excitement prevailing during the election.

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

New York Herald

16 December 1853,8

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Dec. 4, 1853.

The United States Consulate—Arrival and Reception of General Pezuela—Appearance and Impressions There from of the New Governors—Recollections of General Concha—The Imprisoned American Seamen—View of the Eastern Question in Cuba—The Isabel and Crescent City.

On the 2d inst. the Hon. Alexander M. Clayton was duly authorized to take charge of the American Consulate, in the capacity of commercial agent, until his *exequatur* is received from Madrid, and he relieved Wm. H. Robertson, Esq., on the morning of the 3d, who will shortly proceed to the United States on business of a private character.

The Spanish steam brig-of-war Condé de Regla arrived here at seven o'clock on the evening of the 2d, having among her passengers Lieut. General Juan de la Pezuela, Marquis of Pezuela, appointed Captain-General and Governor of Cuba, to relieve General Valentin Canedo, who has given satisfaction to the Queen by his highly "meritorious services."

General Pezuela came on shore the same evening, incog., and passed two or three hours in the palace. His reception was formally given on the 3d, at 12 o'clock, when the State barge brought him from the steamer to the Mole in front of the palace—a salute being given from the walls and shipping as he stepped on shore—and at the same moment he was met by Captain General Canedo, suite and *cortege*, composed of all the divine, civil, military, and naval dignitaries of Havana, with a few of the noble sprigs interspersed in the gaping crowd, where were transferred the insignia of his power over Cuba. Troops were displayed on either side of his path from thence to the Palace, and from the Palace to the royal saloons of ... lice—the "royal audiencia"—where he subsequently passed into the State establishment to take the accustomed oath of office. The streets were filled with the cloth and buttons of office, and in all the vacant space upon the sidewalks and galleries, with white, yellow, and black, mixed to Cuban taste, in homage to the Vicegeral Captain General.

The appearance of the new comer is very favorable for justice and our threats. He looks like a man who would not lend himself to the contemptible practice of cutting up and slashing our letters and papers into rags for fear that an "infernal machine" was enveloped, or interdict the ordinary means of receiving intelligence from other countries. Satisfied in the justice of his cause, the friendship of his neighbors, and his own rectitude, he would not seek the Letheian drop for forgetfulness or valor in person tall and erect, slim in form, a composed military step, and a good face to study. Although it is one to conceal the secret thoughts of his heart, it has the manly expression of frankness, and of the best age of healthy man for the most responsible and often perplexing duties that are to devolve on him. He seems to me, at the first going off, the right sort of man for Cuba; and that his forebearance lost a Spanish empire may not be ominous of the future for him.

The reception as to the numbers of the curious, to see the man who holds life and property in his breath, was respectable, but not in any way expressive as to the future. The people here will never be cured of the personal goodness of General Concha and his angel wife, with which they are infested; and they are very apt as the lady with respect to her lost husband, before she has been comforted a second time, to be eternally making comparisons which are not favorable to any body else.

General Pezuela comes with his lady, one child, servitors of his establishment, and his military family; and the change from the vacillating and demoralizing rule of Valentin Canedo must be of advantage, even if the people pay a little more for it. The habits of Canedo, as represented by the people here, have been inconsistent with his elevated position, and not calculated to win their respect, friendship, or confidence—so that joy for his departure is general, while there is a lurking fear to disturb the cup in the vast power which is confided to his successor.

Mr. Robertson was not able to accomplish the deliverance of the American seamen before he was relieved, although he has made representations that may result in that, if pursued with energy by his successor.

General Canedo has done some good to Havana before he left, by rewarding Mr. Llera, the second officer of police, with an office in the country.

In the papers of the 4th you will find the tender and affecting farewell of General Canedo to the army and the inhabitants of Cuba, and the orders for his recal, and the appointment of General Pezuela in his place.

The steamer Isabel arrived this morning at half-past six o'clock at her anchorage, having about forty passengers, and the U. S. mails, for which we were anxious, to find the approximation of the promised peaceable termination of Eastern affairs; and to our sugar folks it is not flattering to their hopes; and business men, who embrace pretty much all the wisdom we have this way, think the best way to secure a peace is to "conquer it"—and the quicker done, the better for England as well as France, aye, and Europe also. We see here only through small light escapements from the flaws in Spanish vigilance to shut out the truth, and may err. Those that will first feel may be the best judges of what they are about.

The Crescent City is just in, at three o'clock, and leaves as soon as she can get her passengers on shore, or into boats, to save detention by a suit to-morrow for assistance rendered last voyage.

OBSERVER.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, 1853.

Adaptation of the People to the New Political System—Slight Discontent of the People—Bearing of the New Governor General—Visit of the Foreign Consuls—Last of Canedo—Theatrical Honors to Royalty—Christmas Fêtes—Personal Recognitions—Markets and Exchange.

We come into our new state of political existence as quietly as an old shoe, without any fuss or powder, except that which was wasted in our exuberance of glorification on the arrival and reception of General Pezuela, as given in my letters of the 4th, via New Orleans, in hopes to get a few hours advantage over the mails per steamer Isabel, which leaves in the morning, at 7 o'clock.

There has been some display of discontent in the *comas* of society, and among the industrial classes of our population, which I do not understand, and presume to be of very little importance—the pressure of so much semi-royal honor upon a very plain, unsophisticated people, might find some disquieted souls ready to take exceptions to it in pure enviousness of the possessor. It was a very great offence committed by General Pezuela that he did not doff his gulpon and beaver, when all the people came out of their dwellings to do him honor on his arrival—black, yellow and white have commented upon it, and said that he kept a major domo to do his bows to plebeian crowds of curiosity.

When I was a boy and hunted squirrels on the hills along the banks of the lovely Susquehanna, I kept a dog and did not bark myself, (which is not original, but classic in Mr. Penn's State,) when I suppose dignity can no more afford to waste its strength in these days. The people are unreasonable creatures—if they are robbed they are not satisfied—when one comes to rule over them who promises in advance not to rob them they take exceptions to his power. So it would appear from the *dicta* I have seen painted on the walls of buildings in various quarters of the city, where my business has called me since the arrival of General Pezuela.

The foreign consuls called upon the Captain General, as customary, on the 4th instant, and were received with a great many bows, which is the tip top of Spanish cultivation and Spanish courtesy. To bow well and to bow often is termed "being well educated" among us Spanish folks, and a man's calibre is estimated in conformity. Judge Clayton, as my last letters will have advised you, was permitted to enter upon duty as commercial agent, before General Canedo gave up, on the evening of the 2d instant and in company with Colonel Robertson and the British Consul General Crawford, they appeared in the vice-regal saloons—our gentleman, "in black"—or, perhaps I should say, your gentleman.

General Canedo has not been seen about town since he retired from the Palace, or the "Quenta," which will charm him no more—and the gone spirit can no more soothe—but let the dead rest. The departed General, representative of Hidalgo pride and honor, will have the arguments that buy golden opinions; and after he has disgorged a few to meet the claims that will be brought against him in due course of the open suit to be instituted in behalf of an aggrieved and oppressed people, he will still have enough left to establish a comfortable snuggery.

At the theatre, on the night of the 4th inst., there was some slight demonstration of disgust by the vulgar people at something in the royal box that did not please them, and a few hisses were uttered, by whom the ... for the purpose of arrest. It was the Count Santovenia that attracted the attention of the stubborn democracy. There is no mistake in the feeling of the people; although they had strong personal objections to General Canedo, on the score of moral conduct (which is singular), his penurious disposition and his niggardly parsimony, they would have preferred some other "log" thrown among them.

General Pezuela, I presume, will disappoint themself, and I have no doubt that he will be the means of reforming many abuses; while in all reasonable freedom they will find no unusual chains to shackle them, and it may be that those to which they have been accustomed by long usage may become more endurable by the removal of the drag weights that have been appended to keep them steady in "ever faithful" devotion to the crown and the Queen that wears it.

To-morrow is the day of conception of Christian hopes, and is to be celebrated with all the pomp and circumstance of Church and State, for which this day has been of preparation.

I had the extreme felicity of shaking hands with the "Ataves" and John Thrasher, Consul Allen F. Owen—ex a day or two since. He looks sleek, fat and round, a good color in his face; not blanched as a sheet, with a quivering chin and an eye glazed with fear, as on that awful morning of the 16th of August, when he could not rouse nerve enough in his animal composition to speak a word for the friends and relatives of his countrymen who were to perish at a given hour.

Since reports which I sent you by way of New Orleans, there has been nothing of moment doing in our sugar market; the quotation figures remain, and but a few sales have been made of lower grades, and not of good qualities of their class, at less prices. Molasses is coming in light; and the deposit dealers want 3½ reals per keg, which no wisdom has been found to offer yet. The first cargoes may bring 3 to 3¼ reals possibly, to be on ship's account. Rum is in request, scarce, and prices bring $1 60 for white. Coffee same, 9¾ to 10½; good, 2 do. and 3 do. Freights to United States, $1 per box; white sugars, 4 to 4¼; and to Europe as last given. Exchange, nothing doing, and very little inquiry for small parcels; sterling, 60 days London, 11¼ to 11¾; New York ... Boston, par to 1 premium.

OBSERVER.

HAVANA, Dec. 8, 1853.

Last Order of Canedo—The American Flag and Anti-Slavery—Illness of the British Consul General.

There have been in this harbor, since my last letter, the British war steamer Argus and frigate Vestal. Neither of them remained above forty-eight hours.

General Canedo, prior to retiring from office, sent directions to the Curate of Guanabacoa that upon the recent anniversary of the birth of its patron saint—when the flags of all nations are customarily displayed—to take especial care that there were a larger number of those of Spain than of any other country displayed, and that the American flag was not to be at all exhibited. It is reported that a secret understanding exists between Spain and England, and that the ships of the latter power are to aid the new Captain General, the Marquis of Pezuela—who arrived here on the 3d instant—in carrying out his views, which are said to be of an anti-slavery character.

The landing of the new Captain General, on Saturday last, was a very sorry affair, not worth the time or trouble requisite to describe it. The old Captain General, Canedo, is gone on a visit to Count Romero, at Guanabacoa, previous to his departure in the same steamship—the Condé de Regla—which brought his successor to this island. What do those parties say now who raised the report respecting the intended attempt of England to Africanise Cuba? Are they convinced of its untruth?

Mr. Crawford, the Consul General of Great Britain, has been confined to his bed for some days by fever, not, I ...eve, of a dangerous character. News is a scarce commodity here; it has been with some difficulty I have gathered the foregoing. This latter has at least one advantage—it is brief.

QUALTERNO.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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New York Herald

18 December 1853, 4

OUR DIRTY STREETS.—For some weeks past the weather has been delightful; but the filthy condition of our streets has made the soft sunshine and the pleasant moonlight a mockery. The watering carts being laid up to dry, the dust, day and night—a perpetual overhanging, drifting, simmering, sifting, blinding, and suffocating cloud of dust, surcharged with ammonia and stale exhalations—has filled the air of our choking streets, and the eyes and noses, and the throats and habiliments of our suffering people. Yesterday there came the relieving visitation of a heavy fog, finally condensing into a hopeful looking spell of wet weather. But, *presto!* change. The dust is laid; but mud succeeds—a black adhesive pulp of diluted garbage repels the passenger at every crossing, and inconveniently lines the sidewalks. Have the scavengers disappeared with the watering carts, or are our City Fathers holding up for a general attack upon the dirt on the eve of our next municipal election? Can anybody tell?

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The Daily Picayune.

18 December 1853, 4

HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....E Cummins, T S R S; Sam Ritchie, Mobile; J P Durand, G B Hartson and lady, E M Greene, Mrs A B Greene, H W Brockleman, NY; J Galloway, M Gillis, Mrs L J Nolan and child, J B Bailey, La; Dr Pynchon, Ga; Chas Belcher, St. Louis; R H Oldham, Tenn; J J Day, H North, L M Day, NO; Capt Daniel and lady, Ga; A G Miller and lady, U S A; E H Summers, Ky; J A Dwyer, Texas; Miss Annie Neavitt, Mo; A Poleman, Ky; W D W Taft, Vt; A B Longstreet, Miss; C M Sterne, Va; H S Parrish, Iowa.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....J Reine, W G McKenzie, Mr McDonald, La; Gen W Barrow, Tenn; J Jeffry; Mrs G Probet, Mo; S L Nichols, Phil; Senorita Soto and sister, G W Smith, NY; R A Barnes, E W Pomeroy, Mrs Heard and family, W C Wallace and lady, Mo; L Whiteman, S A Keys, Mrs Keys, Cin; C Sheeb, Mr Tracy, Mo.

VERANDA HOTEL....Jno T Young, D B Bayless, NO; Dr M H Robinson, L H Norwood, W F Crow and lady, and N Amony, Texas; G Murray; C P Dickinson and Henry Wall, NY; F Dawson, Charleston; J S Arnold and Mrs C L Thomas and child, Mobile; B C Powell, NC; L H Norwood and W Worsham, Va; Wm Ayers; J T Beachbard, Mo; H Boyce, La; J H Haston, U S B C.

CITY HOTEL....R R Forshee, NO; W A Keyser, Ky; C Carroll, Ill; C Neblett, Va; J L Cradle, Va; R W Durpy, Miss; John Webb, La; D S G Bogy, Ark; James Emerson, A Stannard, N Y; L P Jackson, Ky; J D Orleau, Ark; J R Young, Memphis; R Stettens, Ga; R Stevens, Ga; S S Hatch, O; J Desmore, NO; J E Straud, NO.

ARCADE HOTEL....J Graves, Miss; S Dortan, Ala; J T Young, NO; T Gillmer, Miss; P Clegg, Miss; S P Simpson, La; J R Horne, Miss; E S Johnson, NO; S P McCullough, Ark; D Taylor, Tenn; W Spence, Cin; J M North, La; B Well, La; D Tough, Miss; R D Anderson, La; P G Dromgoole, Texas; H M Jackson, N O; J Knowland, Pa; Mr Simpson, Cin; T P Norman, La.

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New York Herald

20 December 1853, 1

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. D. S. Dickinson is in Elmira, engaged as counsel in the defence of Chadwick, indicted for counterfeiting.

Hon. John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, and Hon. M. D. Papy, Attorney General of Florida, have arrived in Washington. They are to argue an important case in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick has arrived in Washington.

Governor Reid, of North Caorlina, visited the Navy Yard at Norfolk, and the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, on the 16th inst., and was received with the naval honors and salute.

ARRIVALS.

From New Orleans and Havana, in steamship Crescent City—Col T O'Hara, Maj S C Reed, Jr, Maj R B Williams, Mr Irving, F Ferrera, J F Portuondo, Miss Caston, J C Ogden, H Osgood, E Fleishman, W L Harris, J A Rodriguiz, A Porter, F Garcia, Mrs Keith and two children, J L Rowe—131 in the steerage.

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New York Herald
20 December 1853, 4

Later From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP CRESCENT CITY.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Budd, arrived last evening, from New Orleans Dec. 11, via Havana Dec. 14.

After leaving Havana, the Crescent City encountered heavy gales and rough weather. On the 16th inst. was telegraphed by an English bark steering to the northward and eastward. Same day passed an American bark, steering same course, showing a blue signal, with a white field, (supposed to be a star.)

The nephew of Judge Clayton, the American Consul at Havana, died of the vomito on the 13th inst.

Judge Clayton was to leave Havana for Mobile in the steamship Black Warrior, which had just arrived previous to the departure of the Crescent City.

The C. C. brings thirty passengers and merchandise.

The following letter appears to embrace about all that was stirring of interest on the Island of Cuba :—

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, 1853.

Death of the Nephew of Consul Clayton—Application in Behalf of the Three Imprisoned American Seamen—Crews Saved of Wrecked Spanish and British Vessels—Boisterous Weather—Departure of Canedo—The New Captain-General, &c.

It is a melancholy task that this morning devolves upon me to announce to the readers of the HERALD the decease of Mr. C. B Rolph, the nephew of Mr. Clayton, the Consul for the United States at this port, on the evening of Saturday last, the 10th inst., of yellow fever, after a brief illness of a few days duration. Hopes were entertained until the previous Thursday that his youth—he being but twenty-one years of age—would have enabled him to successfully combat this fell disease; but, alas! it proved too powerful, and the deceased succumbed to the destroyer, as before related. He had gained many friends during his brief sojourn in this city, where he had resided scarcely two weeks. His uncle, our excellent Consul, will deeply lament the decease of his nephew who, it is understood, was to have filled the post of secretary to the consulate. Peace to his manes!

With a proper anxiety for the cause of justice, our new Consul has not permitted the "grass to grow under the feet" of the newly arrived Captain-General Pezuela, ere he has drawn the attention of the latter to the hardship endured by the three American sailors, who have been so long imprisoned under a flagitious charge of having been engaged in the African slave trade. When I applied at the Consulate recently, I learned that no reply had been received to Judge Clayton's letter to the Captain General.

On Thursday last, the 8th inst., there arrived at this port the American brig Ocean Belle, having on board as passengers the passengers and crew of the Spanish steamer General Armero, which plyed between St. Jago de Cuba and this port, and also the crew of the British brig Oscar, both of which vessels had been wrecked and abandoned. The General Armero, I have with some difficulty ascertained, was first dismasted in a gale of wind, then she lost her rudder and drifted past Rum Key on to Watkins Key where she went ashore and became a perfect wreck. I was informed that, when near Rum Key, the General Armero was boarded by a large canoe, having some sixty or eighty negroes on board, wreckers, living on Rum Key, who tendered their assistance, which was not accepted, from a fear that the negroes would master the officers, crew and passengers of the steamer, and then take possession of the ship. The General Armero was, I understand, a fine vessel, built at or near New York, a few years since, especially for the trade she was employed in. The Oscar, a Nova Scotian brig, is understood to have been wrecked in attempting to cross the Great Bahama Bank in the night, in a gale of wind from the N. N. E. The passengers of the General Armero, and her officers and crew, and those of the Oscar, I learn, barely escaped with their lives. Both the vessels and their cargoes are totally lost.

We have had a strong Norther blowing here the latter part of last week. On Friday last the sea ran so high as to dash over the Moro Castle.

The late Captain-General Canedo took his departure on the 11th instant, in the steamship Conde de Regla, for Spain, where all true Cubans hope he will ever remain, or at least never again visit their island vested with supreme authority.

General Pezuela has as yet done nothing except make the necessary appointments to office. He has began well; but who can speak for the hereafter. "A new broom sweeps clean" says the old adage. Wait until the Captain General has been twelve months in Cuba, and then we shall be able to make a fair "guess" as to his character.

GUALTERIO.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Herald

21 December 1853, 2

ADDITIONAL FROM CUBA.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Dec. 11, 1853.

Another Cargo of Negroes—The Bargain and Bonus for Landing—Departure of Judge Clayton—Death of Mr. Ross—Honors to his Memory—Col. Robertson in Office—Reception of the President's Message—Departure of Canalo—The Africanization Scheme.

The most important item connected with the proverbial faith and honor of the Castillian, we have to report, will be the landing of three hundred and eighty-five negroes at Point Carbas, south side of Cuba, consigned to Antonio Cabel, from a Spanish trader, and a well known cruiser, although a nameless one. The bonus was paid to the local authorities for permission to land and distribution, and the transaction took place under their immediate supervision. It is not to be presumed the new authority of the island can be in any way cognisant of the transaction, as it was supposed to have taken place under his more facile predecessor, by those who were acting in the matter, and they will save, in consequence, the proportion usually transmitted in way of gratification to the capital.

Judge Clayton gives up his consulate and returns to the United States, by the Black Warrior, due to-morrow. He has not health and nerve enough for the place, although one of the best men in the world. Having lived all his life in the region of high bilious diseases and fever and ague, he has an utter horror of yellow fever. His secretary and nephew, Charles B. Ross, died at Mrs. Rowan's Hotel Cubano, on the 10th inst., of disease contracted in New Orleans. The stranger youth received every attention that maternal kindness could give, and the best medical attendance and advice. He was just twenty-one years of age, taking his first step upon the stage of life, and found it his last; born in Montgomery county, Tennessee, where his parents now reside. His remains were placed in a niche in the burying ground, on the 11th inst., being attended by the principal Americans in Havana. The shipping in port wore their flags at half-mast during the day. The loss is not with him in his sleep, but with those who remain to weep. The impression made by this young gentleman in his few days among us, will not soon be forgotten, and regret is with every mind, that an intelligence has passed from us that promised great usefulness to his kind. In consequence of this loss Mr. Clayton has determined to leave us, and he has evidently broken under the infliction.

Col. Wm. H. Robertson, at the earnest request of Judge Clayton, assumes again the charge of the American consulate; and we are happy to know, that if you ransacked all the intelligence that is occupied in the patriotic pursuit of the spoils, such a man and such a mind could not be found for the duty; and that he is competent has been proved, although it is not a necessary condition for the appointing power to rest upon in these days, when the beer pots must be paid for. We hope, however, this may be an exception to the rule, and that Col. Robertson will be permitted to remain. If this cannot be, for reason of the country-loving claimers, there is a man in Alabama whose name has been mentioned in connection with this consulate—Mr Terry—that we would compound for; he has nerve, good judgment, good democracy, does not go to Washington when he can help it, is not afraid, and loves his country more than money.

The editor of the *Diario de la Marina* has been for some time, like the sea, dancing among eggs, but has at last broken the shell of his troubles and is giving us powerful arguments in favor of immense emigration to supply us with additional "arms of labor" to color our population, &c., as has been duly expressed in previous communications in obeyance of the British policy, which has been agreed upon, precisely as reported—substituting secret convention for treaty.

The arguments are good with the cupidity of the few who are interested in the speculation; but not so with the large proprietors and the cottagers of the country, who till the soil and herd the cattle, dependent upon their personal labor in this way for their subsistence;—and the reason why the proposition is not received with favor is, that the introduction will be excessive, and the labor material will become a burthen beyond the possible wants of the agricultural and mechanical industry of the country. They are aware of the reckless and sordid power that will control the introduction for the most selfish and base purposes, and they are afraid of it.

The new Captain General has issued the following official notice, published in the *Gaceta*, upon the tendency of which you may make your own comments:—

By the Saloon 1st of Justice of this Royal Pretorial Court, and in conformity with the representation of the Fiscal of the same, the suspension of the trial against Col. D. Pantaleon Lopez Aillon, as Lieutenant Governor of Nueva Filipena, resulting from the landing of 2-0 negroes in the Bay of Bailen, in the said jurisdiction, is decreed—there being no cause to continue the trial—the Royal Court further judging that there is no reason why the said chief should not return to his post.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor and Captain General to be published in "The Gaceta" for the complete satisfaction of said gentleman interested, that his good opinion and fame should remain in its proper place.

Havana, 12th Dec., 1853. JOSE DE LA PEZUELA.

The Crescent City is in, and to leave immediately. The message we have, but—but—those that read say they do not comprehend some parts of it, and others that they do not like it. Some say it is too long, others too short—but the reader of our authority says it is favorable to Cuba. And, taking the buzz of all I hear, I presume it must be a pretty fair sort of a document, and in its doctrinal spread consistent with the national integrity, faith and honor.

General Concha cut from this on the 11th instant, on board of the H. C. M. war and mail steamer *Conde de Reyla*. The attention was slight at his departure; a band of music went out of the harbor, on board of a ferry boat, to escort him, played the R. R. March, which, being interpreted, I am informed, means—but that is no matter; he has consolation in his pocket.

The Black Warrior is signalled, and I am compelled to close as the hour is up for departure. Valdez, the murderer of La Dominguez, I am informed is to be garrotted, not pardoned. We have some political prisoners arrived from Cardenas yesterday—some five or six—offence: inducing desertion of our "faithful troops."

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New York Herald

24 December 1853, 1

Personal Intelligence.

Ex Governor Thomas H. Seymour, U. S. Minister to Russia; Hon. J. Y. Mason, U. S. Minister to France, and Capt. Willoughby, bearer of despatches, leave in the steamship Atlantic to day for Liverpool.

The following names were registered among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel:—Hon. Thomas M. Foote, of Buffalo, late Charge d'Affaires to Austria; Hon. W. H. Morrell, London, en route to Canada West; S. R. Franklin, U. S. Navy; Don Mareino Regera, Cuba; G. Mirch, Germany; and General Peyncha, of Mexico, Minister of War under the administration of Arista, and recently banished by Santa Anna.

ARRIVALS.

From Bremen and Southampton, in the steamship Hermann—Mr Brehme, Mr Anderson, lady and child, B Ulrich, Miss A. Young, Thumeler, H Afelder, Mr Forster, Rev C Christ, Miss S Burkhards, B Kogel, H Uhl, A Heetmer, Mr Ehrleck and lady, Mr Herklo and lady, L Bohn, W Wesselhoff, Mr Depp, Dr Keller, J Kiera, Geo Reeves, F Horman, M De Kiego, Mrs Ripley, J B Stouvenel, J D Blains and lady, A Rebdanz, H Freger, D Depken and two ladies, C H Rumroth, A Himbert, three Misses Celditz, Mrs Bulaman, C Wehendorfer, Mr De Weddig, Mrs C Orspruch, A Hieger, C Riemann, J D Donels, C F Lochtig, Mrs E Sobrell and two sons, Miss E Oppel C Kheims, C Deomper, W Dorst J Seemans, H Dorn, Theo Dorn, H Dorn, R Wanderlick, H Seemans, lady and two sons, Miss L Pertereon, H Behrend, E Voes, A Mack, L Etehiran, lady and son, A Bergman, Mrs S Gottsch, Emilie Kinkle, C Vlukes, A Fosbiger and lady, G Berger, Mr Murchausen, I Iseen and family, Mr Notzohmann, G S Felgner, A Barry, G Barry, W Barry, Mr Kleim, Mr Wemer, H Rohshasse, S Rezenheim, A Koppe and lady, C Dodge and lady, F Myrtle, lady and child, Mrs Dr Schroeder, W A Schroeder, Madame W Crondle Otto, H Meyer, Mr Mason, C Smith, A Stuckney, L Vamrod, C Frus, C Anderson, lady and six children, Mrs Mills, V Pile, Mr Delmanatery, Miss Gibbons, Mr Nelson, Mr Offenback, lady and child, Mr Taufernot, Mr Le Roy Cerf, H Gratfauche, S Delfersa, Mr Gibertson, Mr Beble, lady and child, Mr Ollerberg and lady.

From Carthagena, in brig Winthrop—J C Law, H P Adams.

From Elsineur, in ship Sea Lark—Mr Dohna.

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New York Herald

24 December 1853, 7

Death of an American in Cuba.

To JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq —

DEAR SIR—Will you be so kind as to announce in your paper, immediately after the receipt of this, the death of James Warren Reed, of typhus fever, at this place, on the 2d inst., and request the Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., papers to copy the same. You may also say that Mr. Reed was an engineer, 24 years of age, only one month in the Island, from the city of Boston. By so doing you will confer a favor on the relatives, and oblige your humble servant, V. T. ROGERS.

MATANZAS, Cuba, Dec. 12, 1853

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The Daily Picayune.

24 December 1853, 2

HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....E L Cox, Ill; J F Cook, Cal; W S Parham, A S S Newton, J A McWaters and lady, Miss Flint, G Schlater, La; R Geddes, J B Toulmin, Jos Hoy, J W Barber, NO; A B Darling, D T Hardon, Mobile; G Read, SC; W Harris, R T Frothingham, J Wells, J A Sprague, C B Andrews, NY; T Duggan, J S Keyser, W Reynolds, D Luther and lady, Phil; Dr Bodenhamer and family, B G Caulfield, J Reynolds, Ky; W R Webster, Buffalo; E E McLean, U S A; Mrs McLean; J Reynolds, A B Bement, R A Curd, Ky; W Reynolds, W Fellowes, Misses Fellowes; Master B Fellowes, Mr and Mrs Millekan, Mrs Ottinger and daughters, Mrs Lady, Pa; J C Marsh, R M Boone, W H Featherston, G D Shadburn, La; W M Lamlent, J D Beed, Phil; R E Stratton, T F Euster, Miss; E W Dean, R H Johnson, NY; J A Leddon, J M Morton, Va.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....J A Morrison, Mrs Jones, P H Ryan, T L Bayne and lady, NO; W McArdle, A J Murray, Miss Murray, Miss Thornton, W Etherington, NY; J Flaut, Miss Emanuel, Miss Murrell, Mobile; J Q Masters, Mr and Mrs Hood, Miss; S W Downs, Miss M Cobb, Miss Pont, Mrs J Osgood, La; J H Stuart, R Sayers, Va; A J Green, SC; Dr J F Hustis, U S N.

VERANDA HOTEL....G Mather, W A Grice, NO; A Turem, H P Jauvier, W H Featherstone, G D Shadburn, La; T A Edwards, S W Beasley and lady, Texas; W T Wilkinson, Ga; E A R Cocke, M Murray, R M Knap, Miss; Capt Marshall, Boston; W Trowbridge, NY; H W Poindexter, Phil; Dr P W Martin, Mr Spencer and lady, Tenn.

CITY HOTEL....Wm Y Childs, N O; Otis Brannan, J P McLaurin, H W Stanton, S C; C Gregg, H M Mattison, Maine; L Blake, Ala; J W Betton, Md; R H Charlton, Ga; J C Tomlinson, Texas; E G Sheppard, N Y; L H Pratt, N Y; S M Peiser, F A Moffitt and family, Texas; H Davis, Montreal; J A Quitman, Wm Robertson, Miss; J E Haynes, F Upham, Ills; G P Fisher, Con; W McArdle, N Y; John Kemp, Jr, N O; G B Parsell, La; Compton Jones, Cal; P L Malone, Ohio; F R Sweeney, J A Carey, Ky; Thos Mintzer, Phil; J G Breahwood, N O; E N Hill, Ark.

ARCADE HOTEL....J Ragin, J R Hudson, Texas; T P Anderson, B Blood, J J Joyner, C J Cryer, NO; C Black, S Ruboton, Mo; S C Cole, Pa; G W Ingram, Ky; A Pine, Miss; A Bishop, Ala.

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New York Herald

25 December, 1853, 7

FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS.—We published last evening a despatch from our telegraphic correspondent at Baltimore, stating that it was reported that advices had been received at Washington that a powerful expedition was fitting out here for Cuba. We have made inquiries in quarters likely to possess information in regard to such advices and expeditions, and cannot find that there is any truth in the statement. We are inclined to believe that the expedition "four thousand strong," exists only in the imaginative brain of some gossiping man of leisure in Washington.—*N. O. Picayune, Dec. 16.*

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New York Herald
26 December 1853, 1

VERY EXCITING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

RUMORED FILIBUSTERO EXPEDITIONS FITTING OUT IN NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.

ORDERS TO ARREST THE LEADERS.

Prospect of Difficulty with England, and Perhaps France.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER BUCHANAN, &c., &c., &c.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—8 P. M.

We are enabled to state that the government has received information which they deem of a reliable character, that a formidable expedition has been organized, and is about sailing from New York and New Orleans, for the purpose of landing in Cuba, with a view to the independence of that island. The expedition is represented as being in such a state of forwardness as to render it probable it will sail within a few days.

Orders have been despatched from here for the immediate apprehension of the parties said to be implicated in the movement. It is believed by well informed persons, however, that the efforts of the government in this respect may be a little too late, and that a portion of the expedition will, at all events, get away.

Should this be the case, although we doubt it, a very serious difficulty may arise, involving the question of peace and war with England and perhaps France. Mr. Marcy, by direction of the President, addressed a letter of instructions to Mr. Buchanan some months ago—probably before Mr. Buchanan left here—upon the subject of British interference in the affairs of Cuba, the joint proposition of England and France to the United States to guarantee the continuance of that island in the hands of Spain, and, more especially, the views laid down in the insolent letter of Lord John Russell to Mr. Crampton, and which letter was at the time published exclusively in the New York Herald. The peculiar character of Lord John Russell's letter precluded the government of the United States from noticing it in any other way than in general instructions to our Minister in England; Mr. Buchanan. I telegraphed you when Mr. Marcy's letter of instruction was written, and the principal points he made. With that Mr. Marcy has instructed Mr. Buchanan to inform the British government, upon the first opportunity, that the President is determined to maintain the Monroe doctrine in its most ample meaning, and is prepared, upon any violation of that doctrine, to see that it is practically carried out. That this government will regard as a violation of that American principle any interference upon the part of any European nation other than Spain in the affairs of Cuba, and that the President does not acknowledge the right of any European power to thrust itself into any controversy or negotiation which may arise between the United States and Spain.

It is but justice to the President to state that his views are expressed in a manner fully in keeping with the sentiments of the inaugural, and such as will be responded to by every citizen who properly appreciates the dignity, power, and interest of his country. There is no equivocation, nor is there any bravado. The principles of the Monroe doctrine are endorsed and set forth as the recognized principles which will govern the American people, as necessary for their honor as their safety.

England has threatened that she will adopt the most active measures to protect Cuba, and to destroy any expedition which may sail from the United States, with a view of effecting a landing on its shores. The American government contend that England has nothing to do with such an expedition, but that it will be wholly and entirely a question for the consideration and action of the United States on the one hand, and Spain on the other. If the expedition, of which our government has just received intelligence, should succeed in getting away, and England puts her threats in execution, then we may expect a practical solution of these at present abstract questions.

We confess we doubt, exceedingly, the probability of the expedition getting away, although we have no doubt whatever of the fact of an expedition being organized. So long as the people of Cuba themselves show so little spirit as to quietly submit to the tyranny and exactions of themselves, no very formidable expedition can be organized here, and none which the government of the United States cannot suppress if they feel disposed. But we will see.

It is not intended at present to issue any proclamation against the sailing of the expedition, such a course not being deemed necessary.

Hon. Stephen R. Mallory, United States Senator from Florida, has arrived here.

X. Y. Z.

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New York Herald

27 December 1853,4

THE CONTEMPLATED INVASION OF CUBA—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FILIBUSTEROS.—Considerable excitement has been created among all classes of our community, by the publication in yesterday's HERALD of a telegraphic despatch from Washington, announcing that the government had been made cognizant of the fact of extensive arrangements having been completed for the immediate departure of invading expeditions from New York and New Orleans for the island of Cuba. It was also stated that orders had been despatched to the proper authorities of those cities for the arrest of some of the prominent parties in the enterprise, and that it was probable such orders would have arrived too late to prevent the departure of a portion of the expedition. It is not surprising that the publication of such important intelligence, emanating from the Executive department at Washington, should have excited popular interest to an intense degree, nor that the inquiry as to the accuracy of the report should be general on all sides.

We were ourselves among the most sceptical of the community as to the correctness and veraciousness of the information received by the government. We have been so long accustomed to hear this filibustero movement spoken of as being on the very eve of execution, while we were well aware of the insuperable difficulties with which it is invested, that we felt perfectly confident that the government must have been duped by some alarmist pretending to an intimate acquaintance with the plans of the Cuban revolutionists. However, as the matter was one of such signal importance to the country, we determined to find out, if possible, how true the story was; and for this purpose we commissioned one of our reporters to make inquries from sources likely to be best informed on such subjects.

The report of our *attaché* confirms our first impressions. Such of the authorities as he could see yesterday—it being a holiday in most of the public offices—were utterly ignorant of the existence of a band of Cuban invaders in this city, or of the projected departure of any armed expedition from this port. All they knew was—what our readers are already well aware of—that a number of Cuban exiles in this city, have been for a year or two past formed into an association known as "The Order of the Lone Star," and that the objects proposed by this society are to revolutionize, by some means or other, their native land, and to put an end to Spanish domination there forever. The existence of this society, and the objects it proposed to accomplish, have been long patent to the world, and have only afforded a subject for just ridicule, by the petty means with they would accomplish so difficult an undertaking. Our reporter, not deriving much enlightenment from his investigations in this quarter, visited the house of one of the wealthiest and most influential of the Cuban residents, who, from his well known sentiments in favor of his country's independence, and from the active part he takes in the proceedings of the Junta, must have known better than any other person whether the information of the government was well founded. In fact, if the principal men involved in the enterprise were to have been arrested, as our correspondent states, the person visited by our reporter would have been, most likely, the first to whom the United States Marshal would have paid his respects. However, the gentleman from our office, who called on him last evening, had the pleasure of seeing that he was in the enjoyment of his personal liberty, and had also the gratification of learning that neither he nor any of his compatriots felt the slightest apprehension of being arrested for a violation of the laws of this country. He assured our reporter that no portion of an expedition, so far as he was aware, had recently sailed or was about to sail from New York or New Orleans to invade Cuba, and that the information received by the government to that effect was grossly erroneous. He did not attempt to conceal the fact that some of the principal men of the Cuban Junta were endeavoring to raise funds and procure sympathy and support from the American people in favor of revolutionizing the island of Cuba; and he entertains the pleasing hope that their efforts will one day be crowned with success.

The only symptom that we could discern yesterday of the projected invasion was the appearance in Broadway of a fine looking military company, about one hundred and fifty strong, marching to the Jacobite air of the White Cockade, and under the banner of the Lone Star—the revolutionary emblem of Cuba. This really splendid looking company is enrolled under the title of "the Rynders' Grenadiers," from which we would infer that they have been raised by or in honor of the redoubtable captain who figures so conspicuously betimes in Tammany Hall. But as they were to have been reviewed by our worthy Mayor in front of the City Hall—and only missed that honor by their own want of punctuality; and the unwillingness of our sensible chief magistrate to remain waiting for them too long on such a cold day—we may safely set it down that they have not rendered themselves liable to penalties for such an infraction of the constitution as an illegal invasion of Cuba. To be sure there was something suspicious in the fact that they were accompanied by some thirty or forty Creoles as guests; but this simple circumstance is too slight to implicate them in the serious offence respecting which the government has received the information in question.

On the whole, therefore, we think we may safely assume the responsibility of stating that this information was, at all events, premature. The Cabinet may rest quiet for awhile on that head, and devote all their care to the kitchen politics at Washington, the popular mind may resume its ordinary serenity, and Captain General Pezuela need not be violently alarmed as to any immediate estoppal being put upon his honors and profits from this quarter. When the Cuban Junta has been able to raise funds for the prosecution of the enterprise we shall give due notice thereof to all concerned; but until that remote time we would advise all parties to keep cool.

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The Daily Picayune.
27 December 1853, 1

EMANCIPATION IN CUBA.

We translate the following article from the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana. In connection with the former ones to which our correspondent refers in the letters we published yesterday, and with the asserted and oft denied story of "Africanization" at the instigation of the British Cabinet, it presents some remarkable indications. The great social changes referred to in the present and former articles are openly avowed to affect the condition of the laborer and to be in accordance with the tone of thought in Europe on this subject. The question is one worthy of the mature consideration of every Southern interest, and we shall attentively watch the development of the idea in Cuba. Our private sources of information assure us that great alarm is felt there by the people as to the intentions of the Government in thus giving form and expression to such doctrines:

Among the characteristic signs that distinguish the organization of labor among us, there is one which, from its prominence and economical importance, is worthy of particular attention. This fact, which cannot pass unperceived in any plan of vast and fruitful immigration, consists in the difficulties which the existing institution creates to the profitable employment of a different class of labor organized upon other principles. The causes from which this influence emanates, and the manner of its operation, are of a double nature, and it is proper that we should consider them under each form that we may discuss the most opportune medium of arresting their pernicious tendency.

The first and perhaps the most important of the obstacles to which we allude, emanates exclusively from the innate passions of man which accompany him at all times and in every position; Instincts which it were permissable to condemn as absurd and unjust, but whose existence and power we cannot ignore. We will not say that labor becomes absolutely dishonorable, but what we do affirm, without fear of its being disputed, is, that its dignity is lowered, and that for certain employments repugnance becomes almost invincible. Exemption from them is an evident proof of superiority, an instinctive aristocracy, if we may so say, written in characters so plain as to be at once manifest, and which cannot be abdicated without a profound sentiment of humiliation. Whoever has contemplated how great and firmly rooted is the dominion that pride exercises over us, will see at once how ungrateful is the task of amalgamating elements, so heterogeneous, in such a way that they shall unite for the increase of the common production and wealth.

That this resisting element is not a creation of our fancy, is easily proved by a contemporaneous and well known fact. Whoever has descended the Ohio river in the neighboring republic, having on his right hand the State of that name, with those of Indiana and Illinois, and on his left those of Virginia and Kentucky, must have become convinced of the irresistible influence of the cause which we have under consideration. A single glance at the aspect of the streets of Cincinnati and Louisville reveals the different, and even opposing genius and tendencies of their economical organization. But if the reader has not had the good fortune to make that trip, or even if having made it, he has wanted leisure or disposition to make such observations, there is an abundance of books that will most completely convince him thereof.

By these do we become aware that the action of moral instinct subdues every thing, and subjects all things to its imperious sway, destroying or modifying at will every thing that might resist it. Under equal conditions of latitude, climate, and soil, and under identical political institutions put in practice by the same race, the industrial results attained, are entirely diverse. There is no essential absence of that spirit of enterprise, and even of [illegible] which they evince every where, but as labor rests upon an organizations essentially distinct, the simple width of a river is sufficient to establish a profound abyss in the economical sense. The qualities to which we have referred do not disappear, but they become neutralized and deadened in the struggle with time honored ideas, deep rooted in the habits of the people, and whose prestige nothing can destroy. We have called them ideas, but we will accede to their being called prejudices, if the reader desires it, for the concession is of little moment. Prejudices or ideas are always sacred when unanimously admitted, and whoever struggles front to front against them undertakes an absurd impossibility, and must begin the strife with a full certainty of defeat.

Visionaries there may be whose fervid heaven shall not grow cold with such a prospect. But whoever aspires to employ profitably his labors, must be terrified with, and appreciate at its true value this obstacle, insuperable to every ill-combined project which shall not take into due consideration the necessities of the case. Radical and unforeseen changes are always sterile and direful, not only in economical phenomena, but also when made by the political fanaticism of revolutionary parties. That we should soften necessary transitions is our doctrine, and is what we have wished to enforce in laying bare in all its plenitude the obstacles which are presented by the moral sense of the actual organization of labor among us. Of its exigencies and economical results, there will be time to speak on a future occasion.

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

New York Herald
28 December 1853,4

THE CABINET AND THEIR ORGAN ON CUBAN AFFAIRS.—The administration organ at Washington has been for several months past diligently laboring to attract public attention to its existence, and to create popular excitement on the subject of Cuba. In both of these objects, however, it has, we apprehend, signally failed. Still, we must attest the persevering and stupid obstinacy it has evinced, now getting up one story in relation to the Queen of the Antilles, and anon abandoning that and taking to another. In fact, for some time past the government organ would seem to have devoted most of its disposable talent and attention to the affairs of Cuba, about which it affects to be excessively wise, indeed, and to be perfectly cognizant of all that is going on in both continents in relation to it. The Cabinet conductors or directors of that sheet have pretended to know all the secret movements which were being carried on between the English and Spanish governments for the Africanization of Cuba; and after that terrible revelation was proved to have been all moonshine, they have resorted to the expedient of receiving important and startling intelligence from New York and New Orleans concerning stupendous filibustering expeditions which are being fitted out and ready to sail from these ports, with the design of revolutionizing the island.

On looking over the whole ground, it seems to us perfectly obvious that the Cabinet and the Cabinet organ at Washington have been, in all these matters, either duping the country for some purpose of their own, or have been duped themselves by their informants and secret agents in Havana, New Orleans and New York.

The last intelligence that emanated from the government on the subject of Cuba, has still less basis to commend it to belief than even had the report of the project of the Africanization of the island. The only foundation for it, we believe, is the existence of the Order of the Lone Star. There can be no doubt of the general purposes and objects proposed to be accomplished by the association of Cuban exiles in this city and New Orleans. Their avowed design is to get up an expedition to revolutionize their native island as soon as possible. But, as far as the circumstances can be ascertained, the Juntas which represent the revolutionary interests in Cuba, here and in New Orleans, are entirely destitute of the funds requisite to accomplish their objects; and the probabilities of their ever being able to raise the sinews of war are very slight indeed. In this city there are about four or five hundred exiles from Cuba; and although there can be no doubt but that the New York Junta possesses a certain amount of money to be devoted to revolutionary purposes, still it is certain that they are far more deficient in funds than the general public supposes. It is also well known that most of the exiles here live in no other style than that of modest simplicity and frugality, and have not the means, if they would, to indulge in social extravagance. We have reason to believe that the same phase of Cuban life is exemplified in New Orleans. This lack of means presents, and will continue to present, an insuperable barrier to their despatching an adequate expedition to the shores of their native island; and so long as this state of things is not changed by some fortuitous occurrence, our government need feel no alarm about a violation—on the part of Cuban filibusteros—of the neutrality laws. Some excited members of these associations may enlarge mightily on the plans and projects, and funds, and forces, and generals, and staff officers, and rank and file, and steam vessels and munitions of war, engaged and in readiness to effect a revolution in Cuba; but there seems to be no real or positive basis, either in money or other materials, on which to construct an expedition at all comparable in efficiency to either of those conducted by Lopez. So much for one branch of our proposition—that the Executive has been duped. Let us see now about the other.

The government and government organs at Washington, in the melancholy trash they have put forth during the last few months relative to the Africanization and revolutionizing of Cuba, may have cunningly adopted that mode of employing public attention, and thereby diverting it from noticing the consummation of some other Cabinet measures connected with the distribution of the spoils, which they may entertain and wish to carry into effect behind the smoke of such a delusion. There is just now a great deal to be done at Washington by the government and by other parties, in the way of legislation for contracts, spoils, plunder, and public lands, and it might be as well to have popular attention engaged on Cuba or somewhere else, while these little matters are being managed to the satisfaction of all concerned.

It is calculated that the plunder to be divided by the executive and legislative branches of the government during the present session, or during the present Congress, will amount, in money, in lands, and other valuable considerations, to a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions of dollars. There are fifty millions of expenses every year; there are about thirty millions of surplus revenue, and there are at least a hundred millions in the way of public lands, which may be divided in various ways, and to various railroad and other projects. The cutting and carving by the executive and legislative departments at Washington, of the immense amount of public plunder, in the shape of public lands, public money, public revenue, and other valuable matters, will occupy the attention of the great men at the capital, for some time to come, to a much higher extent than anything beyond the limits of the United States in the way of revolution or conquest. But if the attention of the public outside of Washington were to be concentrated on the mode of distribution of these various moneys, and funds, and lands, it is justly apprehended that a vast deal of corrupt legislation would be interfered with, and, perhaps prevented, by the disagreeable action of public opinion. The best mode, therefore, by which parties at Washington can be enabled to divide the public plunder quietly and undisturbedly, would be to get up false issues before the country, through the means of newspaper organs—such false issues as the famous Koszta controversy, the Africanization of Cuba, another expedition to revolutionize that island, and the dangers with which the democratic party is invested. All these matters might, it is calculated, engage popular attention to such an extent as to permit the spoilsmen at Washington quietly and luxuriously to manage the public plunder, both in funds and public lands, in such a manner as may best suit their interests. On that move we will try to checkmate them.

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Union Democratic.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

29 December 1853, 2

Interesting from Cuba.

The steamer *Isabel* reached Charleston, from Havana, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 11th. The *Courier*, of the former city, expresses its indebtedness to Mr. Mahony, Purser of the steamer, for files and other sources of interesting intelligence, among which we find the following letter in the *Courier*. The incident of the arrival of the new Captain General is of more than ordinary interest:

HAVANA, Dec. 7th, 1853.

The Marquis de Pezuela, the new Captain-General, arrived on Friday night, the 2nd inst., and disembarked the following day at noon. He was received at the landing place by Gen. Canedo and all the principal authorities, corporations, officers, &c., and conducted from the boat by the former, through files of soldiers, to the Palace, where, in the Sala Capitular, the command was made over to him. After this ceremony was gone through, Canedo made his bow and took his departure, and, would you believe it? not a person accompanied him as he was retiring. He looked round, as if he expected that some friend of his sunshine days would do so, but in vain; he departed alone, and, it is said, in no good humor, as he sought refuge in a room, the door of which he slammed to with all that ceremony one is wont to do when rage has mastery over reason. Canedo is accused of accepting bribes to admit negros; he had the poor, unfortunate printer who printed the *Voice of the People* executed; and he banished the conspirators of 1852 to Spain; and it has been reported that he liked his glass; but I suppose that many a member of Congress, and Senator too, would not upbraid him for a partiality to nectar, when the gods are so fond of it themselves. More I am unable to state in regard to him. His *reign* he has passed with little contact with the inhabitants, except with *some* at a late hour, and unattended by useless followers.

A new chapter now begins with the Marquis de Pezuela, whom it is said comes but to open the new mode of Government for General Concha. The Diario de la Marina says of the new General, that he was born in Lima, in 1809, his father being then sub-inspector of artillery, and afterwards became Viceroy of Peru. He was educated in Spain, and in 1829 became Captain of Cavalry—in 1837 he commanded a regiment of light horse, but retired from active service having disobeyed the orders of the Government in not executing his prisoners, made in a brilliant charge, in which some 600 Carlists fell and as many were taken prisoners. In 1841 he had to fly from Madrid and Spain, for taking part in the conspiracy to carry off the Queen—in which the unfortunate Diego Leon played the principal part. He remained abroad until the fall of Espartero. Subsequently he became Captain General of Puerto Rico.

He, in appearance, is a gentleman. There is nothing of the rough soldier bully to be seen in his countenance; at the same time, one is not struck upon beholding him, as if a man of great mind were in his presence. His face is not full, but rather dry, and his complexion, as he stood by Canedo, appeared pallid. In fact, a stranger, upon seeing both together, without of course, knowing either, would have supposed that Canedo was the party just from Europe, and Pezuela the retiring governor, after many years passed under the hot sun of the torrid zone. On Sunday he was out on foot taking a tour, viewing the place at his ease, saluting politely, all who recognized him, paying their respects.

General Canedo takes up his abode with a Cuban noble at Guanabacoa until the departure of the steamer for Cadiz, in about a week from this date. He directed the following addresses officially to the army and to the inhabitants of the Island:

GENERAL ORDER TO THE ARMY.

"*Havana, Dec* 3, 1853.—Soldiers, my command has terminated in this island. My place is taken by a worthy successor, who will appreciate, like myself, your military qualifications, your discipline, and your loyalty. In announcing it to you, I fulfil a duty which is grateful to me, making evident the high opinion I entertain in regard to you, and the confidence I have ever had in your valor.

"When I put myself at the head of you, I thought some glorious occasion near, and I desired ardently to share with you the perils and hardship necessary to win it; but a few weeks were sufficient to rectify my opinion. I comprehended very soon that the security of this important possession was guaranteed by the fidelity of its faithful inhabitants—and with certainty—and with that which I had in what you would do to protect them in case of necessity, nothing from abroad could disturb me.

"Tranquil in this respect, I occupied myself carefully in regard to your wants. I knew the merit of your services in this burning climate, and did my best to lengthen their effects upon you. If I did not succeed to the utmost, I feel much satisfaction in having in one way done so.

"Soldiers! Upon leaving this country, I am distant from forgetting you; in the Peninsula as here, I shall call you, and with pride, my companions in arms, and my interest for your good name will follow you everywhere. Continue then in the honorable path that guides your steps, continue as you have to the present, faithful to your Queen and country, obedient to your chiefs, and constant defenders of this beautiful country. Finally, continue to merit from the Spanish Cubans, the same confidence and affection that your comportment has already gained and have always for your friend, Gen. Canedo."

Any one comprehending the state of public opinion in this island, at least amongst the Cubans, can see how insulting this address is to the Cubans. It laughs at them. It says plainly, when I came to this island, I thought I should have some fighting, but in a few weeks I found I had but a flock of sheep to drive whither I would. The Cubans only look upon the soldiers as upon instruments of oppression, and would wish to see all their Spanish Governors far away from the Island. Therefore, the above address, like the one that follows, is all fudge and derision.

Here follows the words addressed to the Cubans:

"Inhabitants of the ever faithful Island of Cuba:—When, in April of the year before last, Her Majesty the Queen, intrusted to me the command of this important Island, I had just motives for want of confidence in my abilities to discharge worthily, a commission as honorable as difficult. Thus I declared my opinion opportunely and repeatedly, but as my argument was not listened to, I found myself bound to put my acts and capacities in harmony. My offer had to be [illegible] as they were; and you may remember [illegible]

"I only then promised to be just and seek out for your welfare, and remove all the obstacles opposed to your security, which [illegible] the [illegible] I promised my greatest [illegible] the power of my will and [illegible] in Cuba [illegible] thought it premature to emit them. It appeared preferable to give through my acts the knowledge of my principles of government.

"The time that has elapsed since then, and the knowledge of *men* and *things* that I have obtained, have justified in my eyes my circumspection, and *calmed not a little my fears.* Agitated, as men's minds were at that period, I found that they *might* be *calmed* without greater efforts than a *firm* and *vigilant* attitude. Administering justice, I observed with lively pleasure that I could unite clemency with the power of the law. Studying necessities to apply remedies, also, it was easy for me to comprehend practically that with the co-operation of corporations and illustrious persons of loyalty, not scarce in this country, it was possible to undertake improvements and commence those of great transcendency, without having recourse to great administrative reforms, nor other means than perseverance in the desire to do good. *In short, with arduous observation upon elements and persons,* who, from a foreign land, insisted in the numerical idea of attempting to disturb the security and repose of the island, I acquired the *certainty* of their *impotency*, without harboring toward them other ideas than compassion to use it opportunely (at the Punta.)

"In the great questions of improvement, and particularly in those referring to agriculture, I have endeavored to make myself well acquainted. The fascinating prism of private interests did not blind me. You well know it, however, much it may be said to the contrary. Between national honor and passionate exigencies, a Spanish General never hesitates. It was necessary to discern well between the true necessities of the country and specious pretexts. The first were worthy of all my solicitude, and will always have it. The other could not nor should not enervate my action. The worthy and energetic attitude which I had, and which supported me in my capacity as the representative of a grand nation, did not decline under my command.

"You have here, Cubans, traced out, although lightly, some of the particulars of my short administration, that cannot be unknown to you, and on which account I cannot omit, in ceasing this honorable command I deliver it up with much pleasure to the hands of my worthy successor; and in doing so, it is grateful to me to say to you that I am satisfied with you and myself! If I did little, if I could not do all the good that I desired, you are aware that my will was indefinite, and that the time and elements I had were employed daily.

"The repose and tranquility in which I leave you, the vigorous repression operated upon some vices pernicious to your welfare, the animation that I observe in your agriculture, commerce and business in general, and even in your diversions, reveal to me a growing prosperity and future, in which nothing is to be desired. In private life, as in public, at home, as well as in the camps to which my profession shall conduct me anew, you shall have my most ardent prayers for your felicity.

"Continue, then, firm in the love you profess toward your august Queen and to mother country; continue obedient to the supreme government and the authorities, and never forget that in being Spanish, the name and existence of the Cuban soil is sustained for ever."

In addition to these translations I have little to add. Since my last, we have had

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two more British man-of-war in our harbor. They remain but a short time and go, Heaven knows where! It is said by a certain Spaniard, who is much interested, that a large fleet is coming out, to assist the new Captain General in his task. Time will show what is now in store for us. I pretend not to know much, but it appears that the United States takes more interest in the Japan islands than in this poor place, which the British are so careful of. We shall see where wisdom is some day, perhaps not very distant. It is a pity that Jackson and Webster are dead, men different in many respects but alike in both having been men of energy and decision.

I committed a mistake in my last letter, naming Matilde Deaz, as the person murdered by her husband, when I should have said Matilde Dominguez. The husband in one of his letters says that after death he wishes to be an honorable man, and make arrangements so that his debts shall be paid, and requests that the portrait of his wife shall be placed in the grave with him, as he loves her too well. The trial is going on against him and he will recover from his wounds to go to execution.

The Captain General has not published any address yet. Clayton, the new Consul, has been received.

In regard to the apprenticeship plan, it is too true—and if the British Government denies it, the British Minister who was at Madrid at the time, cannot with a clear conscience say that he did not propose such a thing, which will be baulked. M. M.

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The Africanization of Cuba.

We have before mentioned that Mr. Corbin, a Virginia gentleman, and a private friend of Lord Howden, wrote to that nobleman, asking informing as to the rumor of an English design on Cuba. Lord Howden answered:

"PARIS, Nov., 14.

My dear Corbin: I have this morning received your letter of yesterday, and I assure you that it has not in the least embarrassed me. Our long friendship gives you a perfect right to ask me any questions that in a public situation I can answer with propriety, and your tact will have told you that in the present case I must be full as anxious to impart the truth as you to know it. I have read the strange statements you have sent me about England wishing to 'Africanize' Cuba, and about the arrangements which I have been making at Madrid to that effect. I give you, in the most solemn manner such laughable (though wicked) fabrications allow my unqualified contradiction of the whole matter. I have not the slightest hesitation in telling you what have been, during the last three years, my negotiations with the Spanish Government respecting Cuba, you will see whether there is even the slightest foundation for rumors which seem to have been most sedulously spread abroad in the United States. Firstly, I have been making unceasing representations at the number of slaves annually imported into the island, and complaints of the almost open manner in which the traffic was carried on under the very noses of the Captains General, always excepting the excellent Gen. Concha. Secondly, I have been making fruitless attempts to get the Spanish Government to declare the abominable traffic in men piracy—that is to say, to follow the example of the United States in this particular. Thirdly, I passed my time in anxious solicitation to obtain the ultimate and complete freedom of those negroes called 'Emancipados,' who have been illegally detained in bondage since the year 1818 in disregard of treaties. I rejoice to say that the Spanish Government has listened to the dictates of justice and humanity, and has granted me this boon. Fourthly, I have been endeavoring to procure an abrogation of that intolerant and immoral law by which foreigners, wishing to settle in Cuba, are obliged to change their religion, on the somewhat stultifying principle (not understood elsewhere) that becoming bad men is a satisfactory preliminary to becoming good subjects. To these official negotiations I have added, at various times, friendly and officious exhortations to improve the internal system of the island, by facilitating the administration of justice, and by liberalizing the commissions to office employment among the natives of the island. You will see what I really have done, or rather attempted to do, is very different from what I am said to have done in your papers.—When the true state of the case is known, and ignorance or malevolence dispelled, I even reckon upon the good wishes of your countrymen in the success of the measures I ask, so consonant with your own laws and institutions. In all that I have here told you with entire candor, the United States can only see the natural working of England's declared and unchanging policy in a cause which is dear to her; and Spain herself must feel that in days like these, unless she executes her engagements, and modifies her intolerance, she can never hope to enter again, and as she ought to do, into the hierarchy of nations.

'Believe me, my dear Corbin, with great regard yours sincerely HOWDEN.

F. Corbin, Esq., Paris."

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FLORIDA REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE:

Thursday, December 29, 1853.

Our Next Issue

Will commence with some enlargement of our sheet as we before announced. With this it is hardly necessary to say we shall make every improvement in our power, without making large promises or expressing great intentions. The *Republican* is now the only paper in the East professing Whig principles or devotion to the Whig party. This feature shall not be presented to the exclusion of subjects bearing upon the material interests of our section or to the current news of the day. We shall not hesitate to expend in the improvement of our sheet the profits we may make upon it—having in view, what we have no doubt equally actuates other of our brethren of the press—the ultimate establishment of a good Florida newspaper, creditable to the State as such, without reference to any preferences it may manifest upon political or other subjects.

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The second trial of Dr. John A. Gardiner commenced in Washington, on Monday the 12th. The jurors were empanneled, and the case opened by the counsel for the United States.

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LOCAL BUSINESS CARDS.

LEGAL.

J. P. Sanderson,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Jacksonville.
Jacksonville, Jan. 17, 1850. tf

James W. Bryant,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
Jacksonville.

GEORGE W. CALL,
Attorney at Law.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
mr 31

B. M. PEARSON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, EAST FLA.,
Will attend to the transaction of Business in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, for the Eastern and Southern Districts of Florida.
je9

JAMES M. BAKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Alligator, Columbia Co., East Florida.

M. WHIT SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Alligator, Columbia Co., East Florida.

OSSIAN B. HART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KEY WEST, FLA.,
Practices in the United States and State Courts of the Southern District of Florida.
July 10-tf

HOPKINS & BRAHAM,
Attorneys at Law,
OFFICE at PALATKA, E. Fla.,
WILL practice in the Eastern Circuit. Business entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to. February 19, 1852.-tf.

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New York Herald

29 December 1853,8

Intelligence from Cuba.

We have received our Cuba correspondence and files of the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana extending up to the 22d December.

The *Diario* of this latter date has an editorial article on the subject of Mexico and the invasion of Sonora. It says:—

Mexico, rather than have confirmed the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, should have continued the war to the utmost extremity, and prepared desperately to suffer all the consequences of it. Perhaps the fate of arms might have changed, and perhaps, (which is most probable,) the attention of Europe might have been awakened in time, so as not to permit a conquest which could only be equalled by the hostile dismemberment of Poland. In the last extremity, if the Mexican nation had perished, it would at least have fallen with glory, and would have had the satisfaction of a posthumous vengeance, the result of the influence of its fall. The absorption of California and New Mexico presented obstacles sufficient to shake the American confederation to its centre; and the greater the prize should be greater also the difficulties to be encountered. The apparent moderation evinced by the conquerors in signing that treaty and in dictating its conditions, are enough to demonstrate its slight advantage to Mexican interests. The idea often expressed by us should be inculcated with the greatest care, not only as a record, but also as a lesson for the future. But already the evil is committed, and a population foreign to Mexico has seized upon her mine-neighboring towns on the coasts of the Pacific. Hence the new loss—not certain, but possible—of Sonora, and its invasion by a horde of bandits. Resistance is just, and—more than just—prudent and proper, and we sincerely applaud the resolution of the present Mexican government. Nevertheless, we would not desire to see Mexico exhaust her strength in a thankless war, on account of circumstances which we have before explained. The conservation of the Mexican territory, to its least portion, is of much consequence; but this same conservation has its degrees of importance, and to protect a remote angle, other more important points should not be neglected, to strengthen more than ever the line of the Rio Bravo, to encourage the public spirit of Chihuahua, and the other frontier departments and to economise its material strength. Such is the line of conduct which we would judge to be most advisable and beneficial. This does not mean the abandonment of Sonora, but the proportioning of the repelling force to the temper of the attack, and giving time to the fullest development of the power assisting Mexico and which is alone figured out in a political organization, more and more conforming every day to the antecedents, customs, and necessities of its inhabitants.

The birthday of the eldest daughter of the Queen of Spain was celebrated on the 21st by a grand military review, at which the Marquesa de la Pezuela, wife of the Captain General, and her pretty daughters, were present. In honor of the day, an ordinance was issued for the manumission of the eldest emancipados in the government depot.

The agents of two companies are making arrangements for the production of Italian opera in Havana. M. Roncall, the agent of Madame Steffanone, has engaged the theatre of Villanueva, while the grand theatre has been taken for Madame Sontag. Among the members of the former company are named Signore Steffanone, Bertucca, Pozelli, and Zanini; Signori Salvi, Arnoldi, Quinto, Zannini, Beneventano, Rovere, Marini, Rosa, and Barilli.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Dec. 21, 1853.

The "Emancipado" Release—Policy of Pezuela—Freedom and its Effects in Cuba—Celebration of the Birthday of the Daughter of the Queen here—The Spectators of the Fete—Markets.

General Pezuela did not astonish us with the "royal order" for the release of the "Emancipados," but he gave us his version of it on the Queen's child's birthday, as a sort of triumphal song of Lord Howden's—not confessed, of course. There are some curious folks here, who would like to see the original text; but in this they will probably not be gratified, unless it should suddenly appear in the columns of the HERALD. I shall put on the way a package, but not be answerable for its delivery, containing the editorials of the *Diario de la Marina*, the vice regal mandate, and the finale thereof—but the beginning of what we shall see.

The "Emancipados" from 1835 are to be at once set at liberty, if they can be found alive; they are to work for whom they please, and receive six dollars per month for the males and four for females—one third of which is to be stopped as a sinking fund, to be used for any purpose that may consist with the government benevolence, or the particular wants of the commissioner of negro "affairs." It is a good while to wait for freedom that they have carried for some years. And such freedom—a compound of slavery, starvation and stripes, according to law.

Had it not been for the publication in the United States of the secret movements, we should have had the adjusted treaty or convention, embracing other relevant subjects, not so directly interesting to the United States. When the trumpet of Gabriel calls atom to meet its fellow atom, we shall see the "Emancipados" being brought up to the bar by their masters, and their descendants following in the shadowy line of humanity; and not till then will this boon of freedom be found by the Christianized Africans. But yet it will help in the ulterior plan of "emigration," for the wanting "arms" of labor.

This policy has been acknowledged by General Pezuela to persons who waited on his Excellency, having large interests dependent upon the administrative action. In this respect, if they are to be honest, and give up, as called for, the Emancipados who have been registered, but who will be found dead, and their children and grandchildren that have no registry, and Philadelphia lawyer could not find redemption for them this side of perpetual bondage. In relation to the termination of slavery in 1897, of which Lord Howden never heard a word, it is understood that it is to be kept out of sight until progress is made to some extent in the voluntary emigration to labor in Cuban chains, which is going to flow in from Africa, as soon as the "tidings of great joy" can tingle in their ears. The Asiatics prove incapable of endurance of the toil put upon them, and they are not docile, while they have no regard for their own lives, when under excitement, and handle their cane knives with a dangerous ease, not so effective upon the cane as it might be in other ways for freedom from hard task-masters.

This order was published on the birthday of the heir of the Spanish crown, in direct descent and may be the precursor of that which is to change fatally the complexion of Cuba, as well as its political and social condition. The big guns were let off three times in the course of the day—the very heavens wept over us, and it was chilly cold—that is, we had a slight norther to remind us that Christmas was near. The "vice regal" hands were kissed—without court—instead of which we had a grand parade and review, with all the bizcuny of the military staff of the Captain General, which proved a very tolerable affair, especially the thousand of militia cavalry, upon the Campo Marz, which looked rather filibusterish. They got out from the cockhouse and hospital, somewhere about half between three and four thousand men, and perhaps twice as many of the mixed blood population were spectators of the royal scene. It being the first parade day of General Pezuela, there was great curiosity to see him, which attracted more people than I have seen together for such occasions since the days of Concha. The evening was filled with the usual festivities. In preparation for the holidays, we have no leisure for business, which suits very well, as we have but little to do. In local crime, without borrowing from you of the "neighbor land," we are getting on first rate—no night passes that we have not a death or so by stabbers, and the roads in the vicinity of Havana, Matanzas, and Cardenas, have their cheraliers of industry, who stop and tie without apprehension—but we have promises that they will be Santa Annanized—but whether that means to pay tribute to the government out of their plunder to or taste the garrote, we are yet to learn; for the last they have to be caught, and for the first, payments are made with great facility—in Mexico—without that inconvenience.

There is no change to give in our markets since my advices by the Empire City, for New Orleans; but with less activity in our products, and large arrivals of yours, in the past few days, more than we want for the holidays, and they will come down.

OBSERVER.

HAVANA, Dec 22, 1853.

Progress of the Africanization Scheme—Loyal Rejoicing—A Royal Decree of Liberation—The American Sailors—Another Slave Case—Love and Suicide—Curious Law Decision—Gagging of the Press—The Italian Opera.

What say the quidnuncs at Washington and New York now, respecting the treaty to "Africanize Cuba?" Have they perused Lord Howden's letter to Mr. Cowdin? And is not that sufficient to satisfy them that no such treaty has been entered upon? If it be not, then what would satisfy them upon the subject?

Last Tuesday, 20th instant, was a great day here, being the birthday of the Princess of Asturias, the daughter of Isabel the Second, of Spain. There was a grand review of nearly all the soldiers in the garrison, and some militia from the country, I believe, by the Captain General, Pezuela. As a review, it was farcical, the men, who were well attired, were drawn up along the Passo de Isabel Segunda, in a crooked line, and the Captain General and his staff galloped at the top speed of their horses down the front of the line; the soldiers then marched off, very badly, to their barracks. There were salutes fired at daybreak, midday, and at sunset; flags were displayed from all the public buildings, and the church bells were rung nearly all day long. By some few unfortunate slaves, the day will be kept in happy remembrance, for upon it there was a proclamation issued, of which I will not trouble you with a translation, which decreed that all slaves imported between the years 1817 and 1835 should be set at liberty—declared to be emancipados. There are said to be some five or six thousand of these poor wretches; but if a tythe of that number are set at liberty, it will be a wonder.

The three American sailors have not been set at liberty, as had been hoped. These poor men await the declaration of their innocence or guilt. The appearance of the home squadron in this harbor must have the effect, I doubt not, of hastening at least the proceedings of these slow judges. This delay is unwarrantable, and as Judge Clayton has been compelled to return to the United States by the bad state of his health, and we have only an acting Consul (Mr. Robertson) now here, there is, I fear, small hopes of the release of these men for some time, although no doubt is entertained of their innocence.

A cargo of africans was landed on the south side of this island about the 15th instant, and the brig that brought them was burned. The Captain General, upon being made aware of this circumstance, is reported to have said "that if the slaves had reached a plantation he could not interfere." As there are many seaside estates, all the slavers have to do is to land the Africans upon one of them, let them remain there a short time, and then remove them openly to the properties of their purchasers. The transfer will be legal, and thus the African slave trade will flourish to an extent never before heard of.

The English frigate Vestal has paid another visit to this harbor, this week. She hoisted the Spanish flag at her masthead on the Princess of Asturia's birth-day, and saluted it with twenty one guns at noon.

A singular decision has recently been given here by the highest civil court in the island, in the case of Drake & Co., vs. Zangroniz. The decision amounts to a declaration that the holder of a bill of exchange or acceptance is bound to present it for payment at any place where the acceptor chooses to deposit his money when he has already presented it at the place of business of the acceptor, where it was made payable. This case has been two years in litigation.

A poor fellow named Antonio Martinez, put an end to his existence a few days since, with a pistol, because the "lady of his affections" treated him with less attention than she did some other swain; whilst another, also named Martinez, murdered an unfortunate woman named Dolores Isteriani, who had refused to marry him. She had had $15,000 left her by a former *chere ami*, named White. This amount was the cause of Martinez desiring to become her husband. He had been an old lover of poor Dolores, who, persisting in retaining her liberty and her dollars, had her throat cut by this monster.

A well known resident is, I hear, not to be found; he has gone. It is stated, to Charleston. He obtained a prize of $75,000 a few months ago since which he has engaged in sundry speculations, which have not proved profitable. I am told he is deeply in debt, and is not now to be found.

We are promised an Italian Opera Company next month, the Max Maretzek company, with Steffanone and Bertucca as prima donne, and Arnoldi as tenor. They are not to have the Tacon theatre. Mercy knows, some rational and edifying amusement is required in this city. We had a Mr. Lavater Lee, his wife, and three children, celebrated equilibrists, at the Tacon theatre, a few nights since; and the ordinary company that has been performing there, with one or two exceptions, are miserable sticks.

Captain General Pezuela is determined to carry matters with a high hand. He, I understand, has declared he will suppress all the journals in the island except the *Gaceta Oficial*, after 1st January ensuing; for all the public information these papers contain, he is welcome to do so, as far, at least, as I am concerned. I suppose the next step will be the banishing of all the correspondents of the New York press, and that of other cities in the United States—that is, if he can find us out. He may try his spy system as much as he pleases. The steamer Isabel is off with in an hour, so I must conclude.

GUALTERIO.