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

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

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

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The Charleston Courier.

15 September 1851, 2

OFFICE REPUBLICAN,
SAVANNAH, Sept. 13, 1.10 P. M.

The steamer *Pampero* has been quietly surrendered to the Collector at Jacksonville by Mr. SIGUA. She was overhauled at sea by the cutter *Jackson*, but ran up the river about Pulatka. The *Jackson* having been reinforced by Lieut. MERCHANT and 20 regulars from St. Augustine was stationed at the mouth of the river with loaded guns at the time she surrendered.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
15 September 1851, 2.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.--"Letters state that Gen. Gonzales is preparing an Expedition, consisting of two thousand men, for another demonstration in favor of Cuban independence. The head-quarters of the expedition is stated to be at Savannah." The above is a telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore.

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Louisville Courier

15 September 1851, 2

The End may not be Yet.

For some days past detached statements have reached us through our exchanges to the effect that Concha, the Captain General of the Island of Cuba, was privy to the sailing of Lopez, with his force, from the United States, and that through the instrumentality of this Spanish hireling and his minions, our citizens were betrayed into his hands, that he might glut his vengeance by the shedding of their blood. In one of the late New Orleans papers that we received on Saturday, we see an assertion that when Lopez and his command sailed from New Orleans, their destination was Porto Principe, but receiving letters from some Spanish subjects, that the inhabitants in the vicinity of Bahia Honda were ripe for a revolt, and not suspecting treachery, he changed his course and landed there, where the army of her Catholic Majesty were ready to surprise them. In confirmation of this infamous plot, we take from the letter of "Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 9th inst., who was violently opposed to the whole Cuban movement for independence, the following extract:

We have received further information from private and Spanish sources which goes to confirm the impression, produced by other facts, that the Captain General of Cuba was made well acquainted with the Lopez expedition, and the names of those persons in Cuba who were in the plot, some time before the Pampero left for New Orleans, and that he was well prepared and desirous to receive the invaders. It is certain that he knew at what point Lopez was advised by his Cuban compatriots to land. There can be no doubt, in fact, that while Lopez was going on to execute his part in the plot, and acting his part in perfectly good faith to all whom he enlisted with him, his co-plotters in Cuba had no design but to betray him and his force. They and the Captain General of Cuba encouraged him to come to Cuba, and some of our own public officers took care to throw no impediment in his way.

If this above be true, which the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun asserts with so much confidence, it gives a new and more serious aspect to this Cuban massacre of American citizens than it has at any time previously assumed. For if the highest civil and military authority in the Island really *plotted* with those who were corresponding with Lopez, and urging him to fit out an expedition from among our citizens, and who, in good faith and from the most disinterested motives, went to aid what they supposed and believed was a Cuban revolution for liberty, and were then murdered like dogs, it is one of the most damnable acts of atrocity and perfidy that the annals of history can furnish. This matter *must* and *will be* probed to the bottom during the next Congress. And if it turns out as asserted in the above extract, we envy not the American who will not demand that the most ample reparation be made, for the foul and cruel imposition practiced through the agency of the officers of the Spanish Crown upon those of our citizens whose blood has been mercilessly shed, as was done in the case of the gallant, true-hearted Crittenden and his compatriots.

The idea that while our own Government had adopted the most stringent measures for the observance of our neutrality, and to suppress everything like a military expedition against Cuba emanating from among us, the Captain General of the Island should be privy to the falsehoods written by spies in his service to Lopez, with a view of inducing him to get up the very expedition that our own Government was in good faith trying to keep down, is so revolting to every feeling of humanity, and constitutes so base an act of treachery as to give the whole matter the semblance of fiction. The Spaniard is as proverbial for his treachery, as notorious for his cruelty and revengeful disposition, and this is the only thing that forces upon us the conviction that probably it may be true as stated by the correspondent of the Sun. Dreadful will be the retribution upon Spain, if future and authentic accounts confirm what we publish in the above extract.

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Louisville Courier

15 September 1851, 2

[From the New York Herald.]

Statement of Lieut. Van Vechten.

On Board Steamship Winfield Scott, September 11, 1851.

James G. Bennett, Esq:

Dear Sir—Having been connected with the late unfortunate expedition against Cuba, under the command of Gen. Narciso Lopez, and allowed to return in safety to my home and friends, I feel it to be a duty which I owe to the friends of my unfortunate comrades, and to the public at large, to publish, through the columns of your valuable and widely circulating paper, a true account of the proceedings of that expedition, correcting, as far as possible, the false reports which for the last month have been in circulation throughout the United States, and endeavoring to do justice to all.

I became connected with the expedition at New Orleans, receiving, on the 30th day of July last, an appointment as First Lieutenant of Company B, of Col. W. L. Crittenden's regiment, (1st Artillery,) commanded by Capt. James Sanders. The expedition, as you are already aware, left New Orleans at daybreak, the morning of Sunday, the 3d of August, in the steamer Pampero. We were towed to the mouth of the river, our engine being out of order. We remained in the river until Wednesday, the 6th, and left through the Northeast Pass, at 5 o'clock P. M., of that day, for Key West. The intention at that time was to go to Key West, and there take on board a pilot for the river St. Johns, at which place we were to embark a light battery of artillery, with caissons, ammunition, and harness complete, together with a number of cavalry saddles, and from thence were to run to the south side of Cuba, and land as near as possible to Puerto Principe.

We reached Key West, and anchored some distance from the city, at about three P. M. of Sunday, the 10th instant.—While at Key West, a quantity of brandy and champagne was received on board, which was imbibed tolerably freely by Lopez and his staff. About dusk of that day, no pilot appearing, Lopez called a council, composed entirely of the Cubans and Hungarians attached to his staff, (no Americans being called) who decided to give up going to the St. John's River, and run immediately for the coast of Cuba, which was done at about 10 P. M. The next morning, owing to the variation of the compass from muskets being stacked near it, we found ourselves in plain sight of the Moro Castle, and about twelve miles distant; the vessel was immediately headed to the northward and westward, and run out of sight of land. About 3 P. M. of that day, Lopez took the captain and mate out of a Spanish schooner, to act as pilots, giving them to understand that they would be shot if they showed any disposition to escape or deceive. At 1 P. M. we again stood in for the land, and soon after dusk sent a boat in to reconnoitre, which was hailed by a sentry on the walls of the fort, situated near Bahia Honda, the ship not being more than a mile from it. As soon as the boat reported, lights were extinguished and a press of steam put on, the ship running to the westward along the land. About 10 o'clock, while running under the charge of a pilot, under a press of steam, the ship suddenly struck and before the engines could be stopped had run more than her length upon a coral reef. After examining her situation, it was found that she was lying in about eight feet water, while her draft was over nine feet; and that it was necessary that the force should be immediately landed, which was done; and about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of August, the last of us disembarked upon the shore of what we had been taught to consider would soon be the free Island of Cuba.—The first boats which landed were fired upon by a party of twenty men, who fled on their fire being returned from the boat which contained Capt. Gouti, (a Cuban commanding an American company) Lieutenant Laningham, and about thirty privates of his company. One of Gouti's men was wounded in the arm, and returned in the ship, and the cap of the Lieutenant was cut into halves on his head.

At daylight Lopez sent a *pronunciamento* to Los Posas, a small village ten miles distant, in which he informed the inhabitants that he was about to march to that place, and would give no quarter to any whom he found there, who did not join him. There being no means of transporting baggage at Cabanos, where we landed, Lopez ordered Colonel Crittenden to remain there and protect our stores, consisting of 100,000 musket cartridges, three thousand muskets and seven hundred pounds of powder, in kegs, together with the personal baggage of all the officers, saying that he would march on to Los Posas, with the regiment of infantry commanded by Colonel Downman, and send from thence transportation, and that he would remain there until joined by Crittenden.—Accordingly, Lopez marched at 8 o'clock, with three hundred and twenty-three men, leaving Crittenden at Cabanos, with one hundred and thirty men. At 11 o'clock that night, Crittenden received two carts, and started immediately after, to join Lopez at Los Posas.

The carts being heavily loaded and the roads bad, our progress was of necessity slow, not advancing more than a mile an hour. About two hours after daylight, on the morning of the 13th, we reached a house containing a store and grog shop, about four miles from Los Posas. The advance guard and main body only had reached the house, (the rear guard with the carts being still quarter of a mile behind,) and were engaged in eating breakfast, their arms being laid aside, when they were surprised by the report of musketry and the whistling of bullets, which proceeded from the advance guard of a body of the enemy, five hundred strong. We immediately seized our guns and killed nine of the enemy, and made one prisoner, none of our party having been injured.—Not seeing any more of the enemy, the Colonel concluded it was but a foraging party that had attacked us, and our rear guard having come up with the carts, ordered us to resume our breakfasts, which we did. About ten minutes after, we were again attacked by the whole force of the enemy, they having the advantage of position, being posted on the brow of a hill overlooking our position, with a belt of chapparal some three hundred yards wide, intervening, over which we could not fire. Crittenden immediately gave the order to charge, leading himself, and forced the enemy to retreat to a large body of chapparal, some seventy-five or eighty yards in the rear of their first position, from which they opened a heavy fire upon our force as soon as it appeared in sight on

sition. Crittenden gave an order to retreat to the house, which was done, while the enemy resumed his position on the hill, and again opened his fire; upon which Crittenden ordered a second charge, at the same time saying that he wished a small party to attain a right flank of the enemy, to charge from that side at the same moment he charged from the front. Second Lieutenant, W. H. Crafts, (also of Company B,) and myself volunteered, and succeeded in attaining the position with twenty men. After remaining in it for about half an hour, and hearing nothing of Crittenden, we returned to the house, where we found Capt Kelly, of Company A, with ten men, guarding the carts, but could hear nor see nothing of Crittenden. The enemy, soon after advancing towards the house, we were compelled to retreat, leaving our baggage and stores; and that night or rather the next morning, we succeeded in forming a junction with Lopez at Los Posas, half an hour before his march from that place. At the same hour that Crittenden was attacked at the hacienda, a body of the enemy, eight hundred strong, under Gen. Enna, attacked Lopez at Los Posas. After a hard fight of over two hours, the enemy retreated, leaving the Americans masters of the field, and over two hundred of their number (among whom were several of their highest officers) dead and wounded—the American loss being, in killed, wounded and missing, only about thirty men, among whom Colonel Downman and Lieutenant Labuzan were killed, and General Pragay and Captains Brigham and Gouti were mortally wounded. After the action, the Spanish wounded were brought in, and as well taken care of as circumstances would admit. Lopez rode entirely unarmed over the field, through the hottest of the fire, occasionally applying a red raw hide, with a great deal of vigor, to the shoulders of such men as he thought could be hurried into firing a little faster. On the morning of the 14th, at 2 o'clock, Lopez marched from Los Posas into the mountains, leaving there seventeen wounded Spaniards and thirteen of our side, all of whom were bayoneted by the Spaniards, and their bodies piled in a heap, cross-ways, at the foot of a hill.

Two days after, (on the 16th,) Lopez was again attacked by three hundred lancers and six hundred infantry while encamped at the hacienda which formerly belonged to himself but was confiscated some three years since. Here the action lasted from 11 to 2 o'clock, on one of the hottest days I ever experienced. The enemy were again compelled to retreat, with a loss of three hundred and twenty men; and at the same moment that the retreat of the Spaniards in one direction was reported to Lopez, he issued an order to his own force to retreat in the opposite, and actually, that day, made a forced march of eighteen miles in five hours, over a mountain road. On the 19th, being still on the mountains, we were overtaken by a severe rain storm, which destroyed the greater portion of our ammunition, and rendered our guns entirely useless. We encamped on the evening of that day, at a rancho at the foot of the mountains about two leagues from Bahia Honda. We remained undisturbed that night; and were attacked, just at breakfast time on the morning of the 20th, being taken by surprise, the sentry on the outpost having left his post to wash himself in a creek, where he was killed. Owing to the unserviceable condition of their arms, the force under Lopez was completely routed, flying to the mountains in all directions—Lopez himself barely escaping on horseback, with the loss of his saddle, pistols, and spy-glass—of everything, in fact, but what he wore. That night we encamped on the top of one of the highest mountains on the island of Cuba, exposed to all the violence of a terrible norther, without either shelter, fire or food.

It is impossible for me to describe the sufferings of that night. Heaven forbid that I should ever pass such another. The rain fell in torrents, while ever and anon a terrific crash would announce that some massive tree had fallen, either before the force of the wind, or the still mightier lightning.—That night equalled an ordinary life time. On the evening of the 21st, having been forty-eight hours without eating, we killed a horse, which was divided among one hundred and twenty-five men, who were all that now remained with Lopez. We wandered through mountains, unable to extricate ourselves, subsisting on such leaves and roots as we could find, until midday of Sunday, the 24th, when we succeeded in reaching a road, running from Bahia Honda to San Cristobal, along which we advanced until nearly night, when two Spanish lancers were discovered advancing, but fled on seeing us. A halt was immediately ordered, and an examination made of the state of our forces, which showed a total of one hundred and twenty-five men, eighty muskets, about twenty of which were serviceable, and about forty dry cartridges. Under this state of affairs, it was deemed advisable to retreat, which was ordered, and a pursuit commenced by the enemy, who lay in ambush some few hundred yards in advance, with a force of nine hundred men. On the approach of the enemy, the whole force of Lopez separated into small bodies, and dispersed through the mountains, throwing away their guns and everything which could encumber them in their flight—seven men only remaining with the General. A large number were overtaken and immediately killed. I, myself, was one of a party of eight who had previously determined on leaving Lopez, and attempting to escape from the Island.

We remained in the mountains until the morning of Tuesday, the twenty-sixth, when, having had but one meal in six days, and feeling that we could bear it no longer, we determined to go into the plains, considering that it would be better to be killed outright than die a lingering death from starvation, which we certainly would do in the mountains.

We accordingly advanced to a house, where we were treated with a great deal of kindness, and *received* a most excellent breakfast. An arrangement was made to procure a guide to the south shore, with provisions, &c., and we were about to leave and conceal *ourselves until night, when, in the* winkling of an eye, we were surrounded by two hundred armed countrymen who immediately bound us securely, and inverting our *pockets*, considering the contents lawful plunder. That day we reached San Cristobal. Until we reached San Cristobal, we were under the impression that we were to be *immediately shot*, our only consolation being that we were to die with full stomachs.

On our arrival there, we were informed that a proclamation had been issued ten hours before our arrest, sparing the lives of all *filibusteros* who were made prisoners, or gave

after which an order, dated, I think, the 24th of April, 1850, (by which all foreigners found in the Island were ordered to be put to death,) was to continue in full force. On the 28th, there being then forty-seven prisoners, we left San Cristobal for Havana; and on Friday night reached Guanajay, the terminus of a railroad from Havana. There an order was received from the Captain General to proceed to Mariel, and embark, he being fearful that the prisoners would be torn to pieces by the rabble of Havana. We reached Mariel on the evening of the 30th, and were embarked upon the steamer Almendares, to proceed to Havana, when an express arrived, bringing information of the capture of Lopez, and the steamer was delayed to await his arrival, which took place at two o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, the 31st, when we immediately left for Havana. Lopez was entirely at liberty, and smoked his cigaretto with apparently as much unconcern as he ever did in his life. Outside the harbor of Mariel, Lopez was transferred to the steam frigate Pizarro, which conveyed him to Havana, and which he did not leave until he left next morning, for the place of execution.

The remainder of us were confined that night in the City Prison, in the rear of the fort called the Punta. The prisoners passed through a regular process, their hair being first cut close to their heads. They then passed into the hands of another barber, who deprived them of their whiskers; then, another provided them with a prison uniform, and the exercises were terminated by a big negro, who securely fastened them in pairs by a chain, similar in size and weight to a log chain, firmly secured to the ancle.

At the time of my release from prison, which was at 10 o'clock in the night of the 4th inst., there were 160 of our force prisoners. They were all chained, and confined in one large room, hardly large enough, however, for all to lie down at once. They were treated very kindly, and allowed all the privileges that could be expected. As a matter of course, where so many men are confined in a limited space, and not allowed to leave it under any circumstances, it naturally follows that it must be very unpleasant.—Their sentence is ten years' hard labor in Spain, probably in the construction of a canal. They all appeared to be in good spirits at the time I left, being under the impression that they would soon be released after their arrival in Spain.

Lopez was brought from the Pizarro, and publicly garoted in the square adjoining the prison, at 7 o'clock in the morning of Monday, the 1st of September. With him ended not only this expedition, but I sincerely trust all expeditions to Cuba.

Up to the time I left, the Spaniards could account for two hundred and seventy-one Americans—including Crittenden's command—whom they had killed, that is, in action; wounded men who were left on the field, and sick and fatigued men who gave out on the march, and were left behind, and men whom they hunted down in the mountains with dogs.—Those, with the one hundred and sixty taken prisoners, make a total of four hundred and thirty-one men accounted for—leaving a balance of twenty-two men whose fate is yet unknown—the total force landed being four hundred and fifty-three men. Of these twenty two, probably the greater portion are yet alive and in the mountains; and as the troops have all been recalled to Havana, it is probable some of them may yet succeed in getting home. Out of the whole number made prisoners, but two others beside myself have been pardoned. These are Col. Haynes and Capt. Kelley, whom the Captain-General pardoned, and sent home, unsolicited.—They were to leave Havana for this port in the packet ship Norma, on Friday. My own release was granted as a special favor to Capt. Chas. T. Platt, of the United States ship Albany, on board of which I was conveyed by an aid of the Captain General, until Wednesday night the ship proceeding to sea immediately. His Excellency sent a government tow boat and pilot to take her out.

Lopez was caught with bloodhounds, in the mountains, on the morning of Friday, the 29th inst. The dogs, being some distance in advance of the men, bit him badly in the left leg. There were seventeen countrymen in the party who captured him, each of whom was publicly presented with $1,000 and a cross of honor, immediately after his execution.

Let us now review the causes and results of this expedition. At the time I received my appointment from Mr. Sigur, one of the editors of the New Orleans *Delta*, I was told by him that a revolt was regularly organized among the creoles throughout the island of Cuba; that they had elected General Lopez as their leader, and their object was to free Cuba from the tyranny of Spain, and either form a republic of their own, or annex the Island to the United States. He told me that Lopez was about to leave New Orleans for Cuba, with about five hundred Americans, and that his landing was the signal for a general rising, and that within ten days after landing he would be at the head of an army of ten thousand men; that there were also two whole regiments of Spanish troops to come over to him with their equipments. The same story was told to all. Was it so? As I have already stated, our first salutation was a volley of musketry, instead of, as the *Delta* asserts, a large body of friends, with horses, stores, &c., for our use. Instead of finding the creoles our friends, we found them our most bitter enemies, far more so than the troops—keeping the troops constantly informed of our movements, and hanging on our skirts, putting to death, without mercy, all those who straggled on the march. Of the troops I cannot but speak in praise, without a single exception.—They treated the prisoners with the utmost kindness, giving them wine, cigars, bread, tobacco, and aguadiente, freely, and from their own small means. I imagine no one will say that we had any right to expect such treatment. Our conduct forced and demanded their respect, but certainly we had no claim either on their sympathy or generosity.

It has been reported that Crittenden wrote home that he had been abandoned by Lopez, without arms or ammunition. I do not believe that Crittenden *ever wrote anything of the* kind. Attached to his command—in hourly contact with him—I knew him, and do not hesitate in saying that a braver, nobler, more honorable man than William L. Crittenden, never lived. Instead of having no ammunition, he had all, and was particularly selected to guard it—that being a most difficult and yet most honorable service. Lopez did not desert him, but in leaving him, in dividing his command, committed one of those errors which eventually cost him his life; but had Crittenden, on the morning of the 13th, gone on and joined Lopez, at Los Posas, instead of retreating to the sea,

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stores; as it was he lost all. Why he did so, is inexplicable, and must ever remain involved in mystery. Had Lopez carried out his original intention of landing near Puerto Principe, the result might, perhaps, have been different—he might there, perhaps, have found friends, and raised a force sufficient to sustain itself until reinforcements were sent out from the States. In landing where he did, Lopez without doubt acted as he thought for the best; but there, as in many other instances he erred. Of his personal courage there is no doubt; but when we speak of military knowledge, of judgment, of his ability to lead an expedition, I say at once he had neither. Lopez was probably as much or more deceived than any man in the expedition. His ambition led him to be the tool and victim of heartless speculators. Avarice, not philanthropy, was the main spring of this expedition.

I distinctly, openly assert that all those letters purporting to be from Cuba, which were published during the month of July last, and copied throughout the Union, were base forgeries, for the express purpose of deceiving citizens of the United States, and advancing the sale of Cuban bonds.—Knowing the ambition of Lopez and that strong disposition to extend the glorious boon of freedom which fills the breast of every American citizen, these speculators in human blood took advantage of their knowledge to further their own end. They well knew how little effort was required to start and keep alive this excitement. They thought, or at least fondly hoped, that more men would go out to join this little band, and that eventually the island would be free. Cuban bonds were worth, or were selling at from 10 to 20 cents on a dollar, when this expedition left. Naturally they would increase in value, as the prospect of liberating Cuba became more certain; and if this expedition succeeded, as they pretended to think it would, Cuba when liberated from what they denominated the tyranny of Spain, would have been burdened with a debt of from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, at least fifty per cent of which would have been in the pockets of these would be philanthropists who, active as they wished to be thought in the holy cause of liberty, took the best of good care to peril neither life nor their own precious liberty in their behalf. At the expiration of the war, and after Cuba should have become free, then it was to be annexed to the United States, and as a matter of course, the payment of these Cuban bonds was to be assumed by that Government. What do they care for the mothers, wives, and sisters of the gallant men who formed this ill-fated expedition, who have been rendered utterly wretched and miserable forever! They do not feel the chains, the anguish, borne by those one hundred and sixty noble fellows, doomed to spend the best ten years of their lives in a Spanish prison. No; they feel the blood money in their pockets, and laugh over the result of their speculations. They are men to be punished. It is on them the shades of our murdered countrymen call for vengeance. Heavy indeed, must be their punishment when, at the last day, an offended and just Judge shall demand of them retribution for their deeds.

This is, I believe, a correct account of the causes, proceedings, and results of the unfortunate expedition. I have endeavored to give an impartial account, and if any man, either North or South, considers himself aggrieved by any remark contained herein, I will endeavor to afford him such satisfaction as the nature of the case may demand. There have also been, I understand, some reflections made on the conduct of our consul at Havana, Mr. Owens, and also on the officers of the Albany, at the time of that execution. At that time, Mr. Owens not only was unable to do anything to assist them; but, as I am informed, and believe, was actually in danger himself, from the rabble of Havana, a guard of Spanish soldiers having been placed over his property and person by order of the Captain General. As for the Albany, she was powerless, on that occasion. Her officers and crew, to a man, sympathized with and deeply regretted the melancholy fate of their unfortunate countrymen; but they could do no more. My word for it, if ever an opportunity should occur, the officers and crew of that ship will not only uphold the honor of the American flag, but add new laurels to its wreath.

And now, in conclusion, let me, through the medium of your columns, return my sincere thanks to his Honor the Mayor, to Colonel O'Hara, Captain Cary, and other citizens of Key West, for the many kindnesses and attentions shown to me, assuring them that I shall ever remember them with gratitude.

I annex, for the benefit of their friends, a list of the officers who left New Orleans, in Crittenden's regiment.

I remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
PHILLIP S. VAN VECHTEN
Late 1st Lieutenant Cuba Expedition.

OFFICERS OF CRITTENDEN'S COMMAND.

Col. W. L. Crittenden;	2d Lt —— Stevens, Co. A.
Com Gen. —— Cook;	Capt. Jas. Sanders, Co B.
Q M Gen. —— Veasey;	1st Lt. P. S. Van Vechten;
Reg Q M Felix Huston Jr;	2d Lt S. E. Hunter, Co. B.
" Adj't —— Stamford;	2d Lt. Wm. H. Crafts. do.
" Com —— Bell;	Capt Victor Kerr, Co. C.
Capt. J. A. Kelly, Co A.	1st Lt. James Brandt, do.
1st Lt. T. C Jame do;	2d Lt. —— Robinson, do.
2d Lt. John Brice, do;	Serj. M-j. Vean.

Of the above, Capt. Kelly, Lt. Craft, and myself now only survive. Yours, &c. P. S. V. V.

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

Louisville Courier
15 September, 1851, 2

Why send them to Spain?

The despatches we published yesterday contained the intell gence that arrivals from Havana up to the 7th inst., announced that one hundred and sixty Americans, engaged in the late Cuban Revolution, had been sent to Spain by the Captain General of Cuba, to be there dealt with as Her Catholic Majesty might deem best. This additional act of cruelty does not augur any good for the unfortunate captives, nor will it tend to quell the indignation and excitement of our own citizens. If it is the *intention* of Spain to spare them from death, or to save them from a more ignominious end, *working in the chain-gang of Madrid, associated with the vilest felons with which that nation abounds*, then they might have been retained in Cuba until their fate was known, and been permitted to meet it there, as did their fifty companions, who were put to death without the form of a trial. But if, as is not unlikely the case, the authorities of the crown in Cuba believed that these one hundred and sixty American victims to the conspiracy and treachery of Concha, and his abettors, could be better tortured in Madrid than in Cuba, without subjecting Spain to the resentment, or exposure to resentment, that would otherwise spring up, if their cruelties were practised where intelligence thereof could be as readily obtained as at Cuba, they will find in the end they have been deceived; and instead of prolonging the day of retribution, Cuba has but quickened it, *in the course her authorities* have seen fit to take with the American prisoners, whose lives have only been spared that they might be tortured the longer.

☞ In a correspondence that ensued between Captain Platt, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, and the Captain General of Cuba, in which the former was endeavoring to secure the liberation of the hundred and sixty Americans sent to Spain, the latter, in refusing the request, says at the conclusion of his last communication to Captain Platt, that "THE LIVES OF THE PRISONERS ARE GUARANTEED BY THE AMNESTY CONTAINED IN MY CIRCULAR OF THE 24TH OF AUGUST."

This will at least relieve the anxiety of the friends of the prisoners, whose fate, after reaching Spain, was uncertain until the publication of this correspondence.

It also appears from this same correspondence, that the Captain General, as a mark of personal respect to Captain Platt, of our Navy, permitted him to name another prisoner whom he would release, in addition to the three previously pardoned, and that Captain Platt named Lieut. Van Vechten, of Albany, N. Y., who was accordingly released.

CRITTENDEN'S VALOR.—From an Havana letter, in the Providence *Journal*, we quote the following in reference to the execution of Crittenden:

"One fellow went up to Crittenden and stroked his beard at which, the latter, with perfect coolness, spat in the aggressor's face, and a Spanish officer who guarded him being incensed with the cruel conduct of the people, struck the insulting Cuban in the face with the butt of his gun. Finding the difficulty of keeping the mob in prudent limits, the General ordered that no more prisoners should be brought to Havana. Crittenden asked, as an only favor, that he might be shot as corresponded with the honor of an American officer, one who had distinguished himself in the Mexican war, as his scars would show; he said he was resigned to meet the justice of the law, for he did not fear death, but he feared the disgrace of being shot like a pirate; the favor was refused, and he with the other fifty-one were shot in the back; they were all made to kneel except the hero, Crittenden, who would not, and received his death standing."

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Courier

15 September 1851, 2

☞Doctor Gardner, it seems, has after all voluntarily returned from Europe and proceeded to Washington and surrendered himself for trial upon the indictments found against him, growing out of his Mexican claim allowed by the Commissioners. Dr. Miller, one of the most eminent physicians in Washington, and Mr. Riggs, of the firm of Corcoran & Riggs, the great bankers, went his security for his appearance at court. This certainly does not look very much like guilt on the part of the accused, and we doubt not the claim will turn out to be as just as any other that was adjudicated upon and allowed.

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Louisville Democrat

15 September, 1851, 3

☞ A number of young men of this city who started for Cuba, and got as far as New Orleans, reached here yesterday, on the steamer Fanny Smith.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Journal of Commerce
15 September 1851, 1

THE CUBA EXPEDITION—STATEMENT OF LIEUT. VAN VECHTEN.

Lieut. Van Vechten's account of the Expedition occupies nearly three columns of the Herald. We compile from it a connected narrative of the events which transpired after the landing at Bahia Honda, on the 12th of last month.

The first boats which landed were fired upon by a party of twenty men, who fled on their fire being returned from the boat which contained Capt. Gouti, (a Cuban commanding an American company,) Lieutenant Laningham, and about thirty privates of his company. One of Gouti's men was wounded in the arm, and returned in the ship, and the cap of the Lieutenant was cut into halves on his head.

At daylight Lopez sent a *pronunciamento* to Los Posas, a small village ten miles distant, in which he informed the inhabitants that he was about to march to that place, and would give no quarter to any whom he found there who did not join him. There being no means of transporting baggage at Cabanos, where we landed, Lopez ordered Colonel Crittenden to remain there and protect our stores, consisting of 100,-000 musket cartridges, three thousand muskets and seven hundred pounds of powder, in kegs, together with the personal baggage of all the officers, saying that he would march on to Los Posas, with the regiment of infantry commanded by Col. Downman, and send from thence transportation, and that he would remain there until joined by Crittenden. Accordingly Lopez marched at eight o'clock, with three hundred and twenty-three men, leaving Crittenden at Cabanos, with one hundred and thirty men. At eleven o'clock that night, Crittenden received two carts, and started immediately after, to join Lopez at Los Posas.

The carts being heavily loaded and the roads bad, our progress was of necessity slow, not advancing more than a mile an hour. About two hours after daylight, on the morning of the 13th, we reached a house containing a store and grog shop, about four miles from Los Posas. The advance guard and main body only had reached the house, (the rear guard with the carts being still some quarter of a mile behind,) and were engaged in eating breakfast, their arms being laid aside, when they were surprised by the report of musketry and the whistling of bullets, which proceeded from the advance guard of a body of the enemy, five hundred strong. We immediately seized our guns and killed nine of the enemy, and made one prisoner, none of our party having been injured. Not seeing any more of the enemy, the Colonel concluded it was but a foraging party that had attacked us, and our rear guard having come up with the carts, ordered us to resume our breakfasts, which we did. About ten minutes after, we were again attacked by the whole force of the enemy, they having the advantage of position, being posted on the brow of a hill overlooking our position, with a belt of chapparal some three hundred yards wide, intervening, over which we could not fire. Crittenden immediately gave the order to charge, leading himself, and forced the enemy to retreat to a large body of chapparal some seventy-five or eighty yards in the rear of their first position, from which they opened a heavy fire upon our force as soon as it appeared in sight on the brow of the hill. Finding he could not maintain that position, Crittenden gave an order to retreat to the house, which was done, while the enemy resumed his position on the hill, and again opened his fire, upon which Crittenden ordered a second charge, at the same time saying that he wished a small party to attain a position at the right flank of the enemy, to charge from that side at the same moment he charged from the front. Second Lieutenant W. H. Crafts, (also of Company B.) and myself volunteered, and succeeded in attaining the position with twenty men. After remaining in it for about half an hour, and hearing nothing of Crittenden, we returned to the house, where we found Capt. Kelly, of Company A., with ten men guarding the carts, but could hear or see nothing of Crittenden. The enemy soon after advancing towards the house, we were compelled to retreat, leaving our baggage and stores; and that night or rather the next morning, we succeeded in forming a junction with Lopez at Los Posas, half an hour before his march from that place. At the same hour that Crittenden was attacked at the hacienda, a body of the enemy, eight hundred strong, under General Enna, attacked Lopez at Los Posas. After a hard fight of over two hours, the enemy retreated, leaving the Americans masters of the field, and over two hundred of their number (among whom were several of their highest officers) dead and wounded—the American loss being, in killed, wounded, and missing, only about thirty men, among whom Colonel Downman and Lieutenant Labisan were killed, and General Pragay, and Captains Brigham and Gouti were mortally wounded. After the action, the Spanish wounded were brought in, and as well taken care of as circumstances would admit. Lopez rode entirely unarmed over the field, through the hottest of the fire, occasionally applying a red raw hide, with a great deal of vigor, to the shoulders of such men as he thought could be hurried into firing a little faster. On the morning of the 14th, at 2 o'clock, Lopez marched from Los Posas into the mountains, leaving there seventeen wounded Spaniards and thirteen of our side, all of whom were bayoneted by the Spaniards, and their bodies piled in a heap, cross-ways, at the foot of a hill.

Two days after, (on the 16th,) Lopez was again attacked by three hundred lancers and six hundred infantry, while encamped at a hacienda which formerly belonged to himself, but was confiscated some three years since. Here the action lasted from 11 to 2 o'clock, on one of the hottest days I ever experienced. The enemy were again compelled to retreat, with a loss of three hundred and twenty men; and at the same moment that the retreat of the Spaniards in one direction was reported to Lopez, he issued an order to his own force to retreat in the opposite, and actually that day made a forced march of eighteen miles in five hours, over a mountain road. On the 19th, being still on the mountains, we were overtaken by a severe rain storm, which destroyed the greater portion of our ammunition, and rendered our guns entirely useless. We encamped, on the evening of that day, at a rancho at the foot of the mountains, about two leagues from Bahia Honda. We remained undisturbed that night; and were attacked, just at breakfast time on the morning of the 29th, being taken by surprise, the sentry on the outpost having left his post to wash himself in a creek where he was killed. Owing to the unserviceable condition of their arms, the force under Lopez was completely routed, flying to the mountains in all directions—Lopez himself barely escaping on horseback, with the loss of his saddle, pistols, and spyglass—of every thing, in fact, but what he wore. That night he encamped on the top of one of the highest mountains on the Island of Cuba, exposed to all the violence of a terrific norther, without either shelter, fire or food.

On the evening of the 21st, having been forty-eight hours without eating, we killed a horse, which was divided among one hundred and twenty-five men, who were all that now remained with Lopez. We wandered through mountains, unable to extricate ourselves, subsisting on such leaves and roots as we could find, until mid-day of Sunday, the 24th, when we succeeded in reaching a road running from Bahia Honda to San Cristobal, along which we advanced, until nearly night, when two Spanish lancers were discovered advancing, but fled on seeing us. A halt was immediately ordered, and an examination made of the state of our forces, which showed a total of one hundred and twenty-five men, eighty muskets, about twenty of which were serviceable, and about forty dry cartridges. Under this state of affairs, it was deemed advisable to retreat, which was ordered, and a pursuit commenced by the enemy, who lay in ambush some few hundred yards in advance, with a force of nine hundred men. On the approach of the enemy, the whole force of Lopez separated into small bodies, and dispersed through the mountains, throwing away their guns and everything which could encumber them in their flight—seven men only remaining with the General. A large number were overtaken and immediately killed. I, myself, was one of a party of eight who had previously determined on leaving Lopez, and attempting to escape from the island.

We remained in the mountains until the morning of Tuesday, the twenty-sixth, when, having had but one meal in six days, and feeling that we could bear it no longer, we determined to go into the plains, considering that it would be better to be killed outright than die a lingering death from starvation, which we certainly would do in the mountains.

We accordingly advanced to a house where we were treated with a great deal of kindness, and received a most excellent breakfast. An arrangement was made to procure a guide to the south shore with provisions, &c., and we were about to leave and conceal ourselves until night, when, in the twinkling of an eye, we were surrounded by two hundred armed countrymen, who immediately bound us securely, and inverted our pockets, considering the contents lawful plunder. That day we reached San Cristobal. Until we reached San Cristobal, we were under the impression that we were to be immediately shot, our only consolation being that we were to die with full stomachs.

On our arrival there, we were informed that a proclamation had been issued ten hours before our arrest, sparing the lives of all *filibusteros* who were made prisoners or gave themselves up within four days, except the traitor Lopez, after which, an order, dated, I think, the 24th of April, 1850, (by which all foreigners found in the island were ordered to be put to death,) was to continue in full force. On the 28th, there being then forty-seven prisoners, we left San Cristobal for Havana; and on Friday night reached Guayamas, the terminus of a railroad from Havana. There an order was received from the Captain General to proceed to Mariel and embark, he being fearful that the prisoners would be torn to pieces by the rabble of Havana. We reached Mariel on the evening of the 30th, and were embarked upon the steamer Almendares, to proceed to Havana, when an express arrived, bringing information of the capture of Lopez, and the steamer was delayed to await his arrival, which took place at two o'clock, P.M., on Sunday, the 31st, when we immediately left for Havana. Lopez was entirely at liberty, and smoked his cigarrette with apparently as much unconcern as he ever did in his life. Outside the harbor of Mariel, Lopez was transferred to the steam frigate Pizarro, which conveyed him to Havana, and which he did not leave until he left next morning, for the place of execution.

The remainder of us were confined, that night, in the city prison, in the rear of the fort called the Punta. The prisoners passed through a regular process, their hair being first cut close to their heads. They then passed into the hands of another barber, who deprived them of their whiskers; then, another provided them with a prison uniform, and the exercises were terminated by a big negro, who securely fastened them in pairs by a chain, similar in size and weight to a log chain, firmly secured to the ancle.

At the time of my release from prison, which was at 10 o'clock on the night of the 4th instant, there were 160 of our force prisoners. They were all chained and confined in one large room, hardly large enough, however, for all to lie down at once. Their sentence is ten years' hard labor in Spain, probably in the construction of a canal. They all appeared to be in good spirits at the time I left, being under the impression that they would soon be released after their arrival in Spain.

Lopez was brought from the Pizarro, and publicly garroted in the square adjoining the prison, at seven o'clock in the morning of Monday, the 1st of September. With him ended not only this expedition, but I sincerely trust all expeditions to Cuba.

Up to the time I left, the Spaniards could account for two hundred and seventy-one Americans—including Crittenden's command—whom they had killed, that is, in action; wounded men who were left on the field, and sick and fatigued men who gave out on the march, and were left behind, and men whom they hunted down in the mountains with dogs. Those, with the one hundred and sixty taken prisoners, make a total of four hundred and thirty-one men accounted for—leaving a balance of twenty-two men whose fate is yet unknown—the total force landed being four hundred and fifty-three men. Of these twenty-two probably the greater portion are yet alive and in the mountains; and as the troops have all been recalled to Havana, it is probable some of them may yet succeed in getting home. Out of the whole number made prisoners, but two others besides myself have been pardoned. Those are Col. Haynes and Capt. Kelly, whom the Captain-General pardoned, and sent home, unsolicited. They were to leave Havana for this port in the packet ship Norma, on Friday. My own release was granted as a special favor to Capt. Charles T. Platt, of the United States ship Albany, on board of which I was conveyed by an aid of the Captain General, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, the ship proceeding to sea immediately. His Excellency sent a government tow boat and pilot to take her out.

Lopez was caught with bloodhounds in the mountains on the morning of Friday the 29th ult. The dogs being some distance in advance of the men, bit him badly in the left leg. There were seventeen countrymen in the party who captured him, each of whom was publicly presented with $1,000 and a cross of honor, immediately after his execution.

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The Evening Picayune.

15 September 1851

A Cuban Expedition Postponed.— The N. Y. Tribune of the 6th inst. learns that two steamers were nearly bargained for to sail for Cuba, when the disastrous news indefinitely postponed the enterprise. One of the ships was the El Dorado, for which $90,000 had been offered, and $70,000 had been offered for another. Both vessels were to have sailed within a few days with as many "passengers" as they could carry, in a condition to prevent any probability of seizure.

Within a few days two brigs, according to the Tribune, had sailed for Cuba, but ostensibly cleared for ports in the Gulf. Both these vessels were laden with arms, ammunition and provisions for the use of the Lopez party in Cuba.

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The Charleston Courier.

16 September 1851, 2

THE EXECUTION OF LOPEZ—*Described by an Eye Witness.*—The Newburyport Herald contains the following account of the execution of Lopez, written by an eye witness:

Havana, Sept. 1st, 10 o'clock.—This morning Gen. Lopez was executed as a criminal. The scene was imposing, although awful. All the military in the city were formed in a large hollow square; in the middle was the machine of death, on a platform raised ten feet from the ground on posts, with a railing round, and wide steps from the ground in front. On the platform was the garrotte, an iron seat or chair, with the back in one piece, extending higher than the person sitting on the seat. On this back, even with the head, is the apparatus of death, consisting of iron clasps which are fit to the sides of the head, and a clasp to pass round the throat. From behind is a long iron bar attached to a screw, which put in motion by the hangman giving one turn, draws the side and throat pieces tight, and at the same instant sends an iron into the spinal marrow of the neck, from behind, which causes instantaneous death. Such was the machine for Gen. Lopez. He behaved like a brave man throughout the awful moments. He walked, surrounded by a guard, from the Punta fort to the steps of the garrotte, as cool apparently, as if he was at the head of an army.

He was dressed in a long white gown, and a white cap; his wrists were tied in front and above his elbows behind, with the cords held by soldiers. He ascended the steps, with two civilians, friends, no priest, as is common in such cases. He faced round and seemed to take a *good look on the soldiers*, and the *immense throng* of people outside the square, and then turned round and knelt in prayer for about one minute. He then rose and turned towards the front, and in a clear, manly voice, and in tones loud enough to be heard by the thousands present, (for it was still as night,) spoke as follows: "Countrymen, I most solemnly, in this last awful moment of my life, ask your pardon for any injury I have caused you. It was not my wish to injure any one, my object was your freedom and happiness;" here he was interrupted by the commanding officer in front [on horseback.] He concluded by saying, "*my intention* was good, and my hope is in God." He then bowed and turned round and took his seat apparently with as much coolness as if he had taken a chair in a room with friends.

He placed his head back, between the iron grasps; the negro hangman then adjusted the iron throat clasp, and tied his feet to bolts on each side of the seat. During this preparation Lopez was in conversation with his friend. The tall negro hangman who is kept as public executioner, then took his place at the iron bar behind. Lopez kissed the cross handed to him by his friend; the negro then gave one turn of the wrench, and Lopez died instantly without the least struggle. This was precisely as the clock struck seven.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
16 September 1851, 1.

A Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, says that the bodies of Crittenden and Kerr were buried with all the others, and as it is impossible to recognize them, it is not likely an attempt will be made to take them to New Orleans.

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The Columbus Times.

16 September 1851, 3

THE CUBAN VICTIMS.—We learn that Alexander M Colchett, one of the victims of Cuban vengeance, was the son of a wealthy and highly respectable merchant of Charleston, South Carolina, and a brother of John M. Colchett, of the firm of John M. Colchett & Co., of New Orleans. He was between 20 and 21 years of age, and a respectable member of one of the most wealthy and respected families of South Carolina. He had resided for some time in New Orleans, and was a member of the Washington Artillery, of that city.—*Southern Press.*

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The Daily Delta

16 September 1851, 1

☞ The Bulletin, in several articles,—the sly malice of which is duly understood and appreciated,—dwells upon the arts and deceptions practiced upon young men to entice them to this city, with a view of proceeding to Cuba. The edition of to-day says:

"It seems that, previously to disbanding the two or three regiments that were here waiting for the means of transportation to the seat of war, several of the men left for their homes in disgust, dissatisfied with the treatment they had received. We must expect from all parts of the country 'curses loud and deep' from the hundreds of young men who were induced to come to New Orleans, inspired with the hope and encouraged by delusive promises, that all arrangements would be made for their speedy departure to the land of promise, the ideal of their most fanciful imaginings. How far they were deceived or betrayed, we have no knowledge,—but we do know that many of them, if not all, left the city for their homes, with anything but favorable impressions, carrying with them the convictions that they had been badly treated somehow."

The obvious purport of this, (though not expressed,—the Bulletin prefers innuendoes to direct charges,) is to throw upon our city the responsibility for the disgust and dissatisfaction of the young men who rushed to the city on the receipt of the news published in all the papers, respecting the Cuban revolution. Now, we know, and we doubt not the editor of the Bulletin knows, that these young men came here of their own accord, prompted by their own feelings, or by the persuasions of others not resident here. The blame of their disappointment cannot fall upon this city, or on any of its citizens. Before any number of them had arrived here, we anticipated this very outcry, by publishing in both editions, daily and weekly, of our paper, a caution to the young men of the country to stay at home—that there were no means here to equip and transport them, and that they had better bide events.

Did any of the other papers, which now seek, from mere considerations of personal malice, to throw the responsibility upon some person or persons in this city,—who now, that disaster has overtaken the enterprise, hope to gratify some selfish end, or injure some object of their hate or jealousy,—did any of them employ their position to warn, to caution young men out of this city not to come here, and prevent the results which they now pretend to mourn over, and which, in order to create a prejudice against others, they seek to lay at the doors of our city? We understand the game perfectly, and shall be ready to expose and denounce it throughout. Let those young men, who go home and complain of deception, or their organs here, give the names of any persons in this city who ever invited them here.

(For the Delta.)

Kossuth and Lopez.

Kossuth, a Hungarian noble, raised the standard of revolt in Hungary, was defeated and forced to fly into Turkey, and found sympathy for his sufferings even in Turkish breasts.

Lopez a Spanish General, raised the standard of revolt nobly and gallantly in Cuba, was defeated, taken prisoner, and ignominiously executed, amidst the jeers of those who, had he been victorious, would have groveled in his presence.

Every true heart is moved equally at the recital of Kossuth's misfortunes and of Lopez's sad fate, and every false heart—false to Liberty and to God, will rejoice in the destruction of both of these devoted patriots.

This is the true issue between the worshippers of despotism and the lovers of freedom. Those who condemn Lopez, must condemn Fitzgerald, and Emmett, and O'Brien, and Wm. Tell, and Hancock, and Adams—and those who consider these as the benefactors of their race, must give their sympathy to Lopez dead and Kossuth living.

Both were missionaries in the same good cause of Liberty and Justice. The former, of the earth, is perishable, but the latter is of heaven, and must, in time, universally prevail.

The good time will surely arrive when despots and their mongrel worshippers shall cease to vex God's creatures, perhaps "*non vi, sed sæpe cadendo.*"

So may it be!

CEPHALUS.

Pensacola, September 6, 1851.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Delta
16 September 1851, 2

The Delta.

In reference to various reports in circulation respecting changes in the management and proprietorship of this paper, we deem it proper to state that the only important change which has occurred, or is likely to occur in this establishment, is the purchase of Maj. L. J. Sigur's interest by Major John P. Heiss, which took place in June last.

In the absence of our late and our new colleague, our friends and readers will excuse us for referring to them in such terms of friendship and knowledge of their characters and histories prompt.

In parting with Mr. Sigur, to whose energy and ability we owe so much of the success and popularity of the Delta, during the two last years, we cannot refrain from giving expression to our high opinion of his sterling integrity, his lofty honor, and noble and patriotic devotion to the convictions of a vigorous and powerful intellect, and the impulses of a pure and generous heart.

The selfish and petty-minded may not appreciate the enthusiasm and ardor which stamp all the views and acts of our friend and late co laborer, but we feel confident that among those who view mankind from a higher eminence, he will ever be regarded as a true patriot, an accomplished gentleman,—an honest man, whose virtues and talents would adorn any station or position.

In his future career, we feel satisfied our readers will echo the fervent hope expressed by us, that success and happiness may attend him.

Of Major Heiss, who succeeds Mr. Sigur, we need say but little. He is well known throughout the Union, as a gentleman of large experience in the newspaper business,—of great energy of character, who, in all his enterprises, has enjoyed a uniform success, indicative of sagacity, tact, and industry.

Major Heiss will bring all his resources to bear in forwarding the usefulness and prosperity of the Delta, and we feel satisfied the establishment will profit largely by his accession and management. He is now engaged at the North, procuring an entire new dress and machinery, and making arrangements to secure the earliest news and commercial correspondence, &c. for the paper. He will be at his post, in this city, by the 1st November.

There will be no other important changes, though many improvements, we trust, in the Delta. Enjoying the largest circulation in the South, and a degree of favor and popularity which are not often achieved by a newspaper in so short a career, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance and increase of this liberal patronage and approval, by striving to improve and develop those qualities of our journal that have enlisted, in so great a degree, the public favor and confidence. We shall endeavor, indeed, to render the Delta more independent and impartial,—avoiding, with greater care and caution, all party bias, intrigues, and involvements. Our views, devoid of partizanship, will be freely expressed upon all questions of public interest. We shall, however, steer our way evenly and cautiously between the two great political parties into which our citizens are divided, endeavoring to do them both justice in the publication of news.

In fine, we shall make the Delta more than it has been, *the* People's Paper,—where all parties, classes and conditions of men may find the news of the day faithfully recorded, and the honor, the glory, and interests of our country, of Truth, Liberty, and Justice upheld and sustained with firmness, fidelity, and independence.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE DELTA.

LATE FROM HAVANA.

Departure of the Prisoners!

Great Excitement at Key West.

SPANISH SPY ATTACKED!

By the William and John, from Havana, with dates to the 8th instant, we have news of the departure of a Spanish transport, with one hundred and sixty American prisoners. Four had been released.

A difficulty had occurred at Key West, from the discovery of a Spanish spy cruising in the neighborhood. The citizens tried to take and burn the smack in which the spy was, but she escaped.

Some Spanish shops were broken up.

THE LIBELLER OF GEN. LOPEZ AND MR. DE GOURNAY.—In my communication of the 9th inst., I stated that those who accused the memory of Gen. Lopez, committed a cowardly act. I now repeat it; and I add that whoever pretends that the General had ever deceived the Americans, and that he did not go to Cuba in consequence of reiterated appeals of the patriots, and relying in good faith on their support, has foolishly and basely lied. P. F. DE GOURNAY,

Corner of Custombouse and Bourbon sts., No. 96, up stairs.

New Orleans, Sept 15, 1851.

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Louisville Courier
16 September 1851, 2

From a Kentuckian who started for Cuba.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

A lucky Disappointment—Abandonment of the Cuban Expedition and Disbanding of the Liberators—Sickness of Kentuckians—Health of New Orleans, &c. &c.

DEAR HALDEMAN:—I am still in this city, having arrived too late to embark on the Pampero, as I had expected to do. I may be considered a tolerably fortunate individual, in having thus been disappointed. You will probably have learned long ere this reach you, of the fate of Lopez and the expedition. Those here, who have been engaged in the same cause, though not actual participants, look on the matter as at an end. Here, where the general sentiment has altogether been in favor of it, the result has caused the profoundest sorrow and regret. And, indeed, it will every where else, even among those who most bitterly opposed it. Who would not lament over the sad fate of that gallant little band of soldiers! Who would not lament over the death of Lopez, since, with his life, he has proved his sincerity and unselfishness in a cause, which he at least deemed just, righteous and patriotic. He was deceived in the cowardly Creoles of the Island. They were large in their promises, but meagre in their assistance. A base deception has been practired, either by those on the Island, or by parties concerned, in New Orleans. May justice be meeted out to those who have been instrumental in the sacrifice of 486 gallant soldiers and gentlemen.

I notice an article in the Delta of this morning, stating that the Cuban committee would still continue their efforts to raise funds for the cause of Cuba, but it won't do. In my opinion, as well as others who are better informed, doubts may be well entertained, whether the Cubans, themselves, desire this liberty certain interested parties in this city, seek to achieve for them. You will have seen by the news brought by the *Cherokee*, that I am supported in this by undoubted *facts*. Intelligent and reliable Americans in Havana say that the Creoles were the first to inform the Spanish Government of the landing of the expedition, and were the most fierce and energetic in the pursuit of the unfortunate men. Is this not widely at variance with the reported state of affairs? If ever the whole truth of this affair is revealed, you will see that there has been more anxiety in this country, particularly about New Orleans, for the freedom of Cuba, than has ever been felt in the bosoms of the Creole population of Cuba.

It has been a matter of speculation from beginning to end. I would not charge this on all concerned in it, least of all on Lopez, for as I before remarked, he proved how truthful and sincere he thought she desired her liberty. But there are others who thought more of what *they* would *gain* by it, than they cared for Cuba obtaining her independence. I have heard from good authority there is more than one, who will not probably withstand the shock this failure of the expedition will give them.

My impression is, that the Kentuckians will be disbanded. Since the reception of the news, it has been my advice as well as that of others higher in command.

The Kentuckians have suffered greatly from sickness; bilious fever principally, and some little yellow fever; but fortunately as yet, not one death. This sickness has generally originated in their own imprudence. Col. Breckenridge, Young Rawlings, Barton, Capt. Williams, Burgess, Major Jack Allen, of Shelby and myself, have all been ill; with the exception of Allen and Rawling, all are well. They are much better, and will doubtless recover in a few days.

News has been received to day, that the Pampero with men and artillery for the Cuban cause, is now blockaded in St. Johns' River, Fa., by the United States authorities. No news has yet been received of those she took over on her second trip. I will advise you further in a few days. New Orleans is very healthy. In that respect she will compare with any city in the Union, though in some others I could name, she would not prove a "shining light."

KENTUCKIAN IN NEW ORLEANS.

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

Louisville Democrat
16 September 1851, 2

☞ The anti-American presses, that have no sympathy for anything but themselves, seem now to gloat over the result of the ill-fated expedition to Cuba. Had Lopez been successful, their tone would be the very reverse of what it is. The worst, however, that can be said, is, that the expedition was not well contrived or executed. The main purpose and design was noble and praiseworthy. Mistakes and errors are not crimes, nor do they alter the moral character of an action. The most virtuous actions are not all virtuous, nor need we justify every motive of the expedition; but those engaged in it are vilely libeled when they are called pirates or robbers. They have perished in the effort to give liberty to Cuba, and when the people of that island shall be wise enough to appreciate the blessings of free institutions, they will build a monument to the memory of the fifty butchered by Hayuau Concha. A sketch of Lopez is given, disparaging him as a man and a patriot. Facts don't warrant this. He suffered a hard fortune in his early life, and his history is almost a romance. That he was a man of sordid purposes, or one that harbored a desire for mean revenge, is not apparent from any part of his conduct.

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

Louisville Journal
16 September 1851, 2

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I write in the last gasp of the Cuban excitement. The fillibusters are "busted" up completely. But stop—I've a word to say before we come to that. The Philadelphians, with their usual moderation, have not taken sides either for or against the expedition, but have awaited its result with the keenest interest. A meeting was held two weeks ago in Independence square, but, being called merely for political purposes, it was attended only by a few office-seekers and the curious. Until recently, little has been known positively. Strange rumors have been afloat, the most of which have proved false. We heard at one time, on what was believed to be good authority, that Lopez was completely victorious, and, at the head of five thousand insurgents and others, was preparing for a descent on Havana. It is the popular belief here now that all the stories of his success and the revolt, together with the pronunciamento, were mere fabrications of the sympathizers, whose zeal, as the event has shown, o'erran discretion. We received, however, by the Empire City, which arrived in New York day before yesterday from New Orleans via Havana, an account of the closing scenes of this tragical affair. The invaders were joined by no insurgents. On the contrary, the greatest indignation at their movements prevailed among the populace. Although the little band was victorious in every engagement, having defeated and killed some of the best officers, yet they were worn out by repeated attacks, their numbers thinned off, and finally the remaining few, as is reported, were hunted down by blood-hounds and taken. One hundred and fifty prisoners are to be sent to the quicksilver mines in Spain for life; the remainder with Lopez were executed. Lopez suffered death by the *garote*, a barbarous thing. It was erected in the Plaza, and the execution was witnessed by thousands. His bearing was lofty and fearless. His last words were "Adieu, my beloved Cuba; adieu, my brethren." So endeth the second act. Is the curtain again to rise? There is a rumor that the fillibusters were allured to Bahia Honda by certain high authorities in Cuba in order to get hold of Lopez & Co., and that the cabinet at Washington have taken the matter in hand.

This may or may not be true; as for myself, I doubt it. But it is certain that, if our authorities can interfere, they will, so universal is the sympathy. The impression here is that the *finale* has not yet been reached.

The cause of the foolish rumors that have been afloat about the New Orleans riot, &c., were caused by the wretched management of the telegraph between here and there. Whaugh! what a fuss there was. Such a running to and fro. Such a stir among the printers. The editors grabbed at the dispatch, and, inserting big words, issued an extra instanter. The Ledger puffed its cheeks and blew a blast as is a blast. "I told you so," said it. Whereupon the telegraph, with thumb on nose and fingers spread, cried aloud, "sold!"

"Well done, cutty sark,
And in an instant all was dark."

The question as to the right or wrong of the expedition seems to rest on one yet undecided point. Was there or not a revolt against the existing Government by the citizens of Cuba sufficiently strong to be properly called an attempted revolution? If there was, the feeling here is that, in one sense, the expedition was just. Nobody calls Lafayette a pirate. We fear, however, that no such revolt took place, and hence those that went, knowing as much, deserve their fate; but there were doubtless many who went urged by the purest motives, and the fate of these is deeply to be regretted.

The Cuban news has drowned all other. The season has opened with vigor. Nearly everybody and wife has come back to town, and Chestnut street looks quite lively in the afternoon. The theatres are all open. Mr. Murdoch is playing at the Walnut street and Miss Davenport at the Chestnut street theatres. These two are now regarded as the first male and female actors on the American stage. Max Maretzeck is soon coming with the opera; so fun's afloat already. Versus Grace church, N. Y., I see, is advertised to begin service next Sabbath. You are not aware, perhaps, that our churches open and close for the season with the theatres. This is a great improvement on the old fashioned plan of having church every Sunday. It gives the pastor and flock an opportunity to go to grass every summer at fashionable retreats, where they may attend charity balls, and roll innocent tenpins. Glorious! ain't it? Sins in summer slip off like water from a goose's back. Whip up old blackey—go ahead's the word.

We have had to-day, a visit from the New York ancient order of Odd Fellows. They made a splendid turn out indeed. Leutze, the artist, who has just arrived from abroad, fared sumptuously here the other day at the expense of his brother artists, and is quite a lion. The night-signals I believe to be yet done out, though they say she's toning up. If Lola Montez comes over "on her own hook," as they say she is about to do, what a row there'll be. Everybody will cry out against her, yet everybody will go to see her dance. Diagrams will be in demand. We have had a fugitive slave case in New-York, but no excitement—he has been bought for $2,000, some of which was subscribed by abolitionists, their consciences not allowing them to traffic in human flesh. Yours, &c. G. Q.

☞ The London Morning Chronicle of the 12th ult. says there is for Spain one single way to preserve Cuba—not forever, but during all the time that slavery will last in the United States. It is to pronounce the emancipation of the negroes in that colony. This emancipation is not easy. Cuba has 436,000 slaves, 205,000 free colored, and 50,000 whites, without counting the army and the foreigners. With such elements, although in no state to make a sacrifice of three or four hundred millions of francs, Spain could only give freedom to slaves by relying upon the free colored.

☞ Speaking of the Maynard system of priming, the New York Spirit of the Times, very high authority, says: "We are convinced that *percussion caps have had their day*. Think, oh ye lovers of the sport, of the luxury of having a gun that *primes itself* with perfect certainty and safety under all circumstances. No more good shooting lost on account of stiff fingers, damp powder, or bad caps; no more putting out of eyes by flying copper; in fine, we are disposed to say, no more difficulty at all with the very thing hitherto the most difficult."

☞ The organs of the late Cuba invaders now pretend to think that the failure of the Lopez expedition is wholly attributable to the fact that the Pampero was forced, by the want of coal, to land at the wrong place. They contend, that if an expedition land at exactly the right point, it will certainly be successful. We apprehend that any expedition, which may be set on foot, will experience two very serious difficulties—to find exactly the right spot in Cuba to land at and to find exactly the right spot in the United States to start from.

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

Louisville Journal

16 September, 1851, 2

The Washington Southern Press [illegible] refuses to believe that Gen. Quitman has backed out from the contest in Mississippi. There's no accounting for the notions of some newspapers. The Washington paper believes that Quitman is still running at the top of his speed for Governor, and we have a paper here in Louisville which is firmly convinced that Gen. Lopez is at this moment marching at the head of his victorious troops into Havana with only 700 Spanish soldiers there to oppose him.

The Charleston Mercury reproaches the President of the United States for the late meetings of Cuban sympathizers in some of our large cities. It denounces him because Capt. Rynders and others held a Cuban meeting in New York. Thus, while some of the enemies of the Administration abuse him for interfering at all to prevent the sailing of expeditions for Cuba, others abuse him no less furiously for not dispersing at the point of the bayonet all popular meetings got up to take Cuban affairs into consideration.

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

Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
16 September 1851, 1

General Lopez.

The former history of Gen. LOPEZ will be a matter of curiosity to the people of the United States. The Philadelphia *U. S. Gazette*, in the course of an article on the Cuban invasion, gives the following sketch of his previous career. It is not so flattering as could be wished by his ardent admirers. Whatever may have been his motives we think he has shown by his course that he sincerely thought the inhabitants of Cuba desired the assistance of other nations to help them cast off the Spanish yoke, and that they would rush to his standard as soon as he should appear in a hostile attitude on their shores. He was wolfully deceived in this, and finally died the victim of the delusion under which he labored.

The *U. S. Gazette* says:

The 'patriot' Lopez, as every body knows, is a native Venezuelan, who commenced the world, during the war of liberty, by fighting under the Spanish flag, against Bolivar and his own country; and when the Spaniards were finally expelled from Venezuela, he went with them to Spain, a 'tory' and 'refugee,' as we should have called him in the United States, fought there with the Christinos against the Carlists, and, finally, coming over to Cuba, upon some miff or other, turned false to his friends and government, and endeavored to win fame, wealth, and power by revolutionizing this rich and important island. The 'hero' Lopez is best known to the American public by his two invasions of Cuba, that of 1850, and that of the present year, in both of which he figures as the violator of our laws, and the seducer and deceiver of our fellow citizens. His heroism at Cardenas was of a cheap character, his early retreat having rendered it safe; while that at Bahia Honda is presented to us in the blood of fifty Americans, betrayed by him to caitiff deaths in the streets of Havana.

Is it possible, in fact, that any American can praise this man, by whom so much shame has been done to the American character, and so much blood has been foully and fruitlessly shed? The circumstances of both his invasions prove him to be a poor soldier and still worse politician. Twice has he landed on the Island, expecting the Islanders to flock to his standard; while not a man of them has risen, except to take part against him and the miserably deluded men who follow him to their deaths. That is a proof of political incompetency and unworthiness utterly overwhelming; while the extraordinary circumstance of his parting from Crittenden's battalion and his artillery and baggage—all his supplies and strength—leaving them to be cut off on the shore, while he was, at the same time, as it seems clear he was, with the remainder of his force, surrounded in some defenceless village in the interior, is an evidence of military incapacity so inconceivable that one is at a loss to understand how he could have been guilty of it.

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

Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
16 September 1851, 1

The Heroism of General Lopez.

During the celebrated Carlist war in Spain, General Lopez and about seven hundred others were taken prisoners and carried to Cantavieja, a fortification among the mountains of Arragon. The governor of the castle was said to have been a heartless wretch, revelling in bloody massacres and delighting in acts of torture. During the dreadful confinement of these prisoners, the royal army, commanded by General San Miguel, marched to Cantavieja, for the purpose of raising the siege. The place was defended admirably by nature in a narrow defile of the mountains; but the Spanish general, undismayed by the apparent impregnability of the fortress, continued to besiege it, until evidences of his success were soon discovered by his enemies. The governor, thereupon, resolved upon a scheme which could only have entered the mind of a tyrant in whose eyes the sight of blood was a gratification. He determined to put all the prisoners to death, from General Lopez down, and requested the general to notify San Miguel of his intention, hoping, by this threat, to stop the siege. Lopez announced this bloody resolution in his letter, but requested General San Miguel not to allow this threat to interfere with the prosecution of the siege. The governor, finding that the letter produced no effect, and that the works were rapidly advancing to consummation, announced to his prisoners that he had ordered their execution; but that he would allow Lopez to go to San Miguel in person, and explain the circumstances in which they were placed, first receiving his word of honor to return after delivering the message. Lopez was soon in the midst of San Miguel's troops, who hailed his appearance with great demonstrations of joy. He explained the threat of the governor, discussed the plans of the siege, gave all the information he possessed as to the weakest points of the fortification, and then rose up to return to his fate. San Miguel objected; the army loudly opposed his going from their midst to be put to death by the brutal governor; but the noble Lopez overcame all their entreaties, and surrounded by his sorrowing but admiring friends, he bade them all a kind farewell, wishing them success, even though he himself might be the sacrifice! The siege proceeded vigorously, for San Miguel knew that he could only save Lopez and the other prisoners by accomplishing his purpose, with as much speed as his means would allow. The governor, and those defending the castle, had no time left to put their prisoners to death, as they were kept in constant occupation with the work of resistance and defence. The town was soon taken. The governor and the garrison were dismayed; but Lopez, the patriot and hero, with his gallant band, were saved.

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

Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio

16 September 1851, 2

More of the Cuban Expedition.

The public mind has been so much agitated with the Cuban excitement, for some weeks past, that any details in relation to the terrible and fatal termination thereof will be read with interest. We copy from the *New York Tribune* some matters that will be new and interesting. It embraces substantially all we shall know for some time of this ill-fated and ill-judged enterprise. The *Tribune* says:

Of the mode in which Lopez was captured, we have nothing more precise than we have above given, tho' we have seen some details of the pursuit. Col. de Lago reports, on the 28th, that he had learned from prisoners that on the night of the 24th Lopez disappeared from the mass of the band, with a few Cubans, and that previous to that he had endeavored to make his way to the South. Lieut. Gov. Zequira reports, on the 28th, that Lopez, with only six followers, was seeking to escape by all possible means. Col. Morales de Rada, on the same day, reports that a young mountaineer had come into his camp and informed him that two hours before he had seen Lopez, with six unarmed followers, and that he had offered him $200, beside a draft for $2000, payable at sight at Havana, if he would guide him to the plantation of Diego de Tapin, but that suddenly, a few moments after, as if doubting his fidelity, Lopez ordered him to go away, and separated from his followers and alone, with a mulatto boy, disappeared in the woods. The officer into whose hands Lopez was surrendered by his captors, was Capt. Luis Jacequemanda of the staff. The official report says that he was taken with six of his men in the *Pinos de Rangel*; his captors were Jose Antonio Castaneda, guide of a pursuing force, and fifteen peasants of the country. The capture took place on the 29th, just seventeen days from his landing. The news of it spread at once through the country and people began to flock into the camp to see the prisoners; to avoid inconvenience Col. Ramon de Lago, who commanded the column, conveyed them to Havana by a night watch.

The peasants appear everywhere to have opposed the invaders with the utmost hostility. At Agmeato they took and delivered twelve prisoners; Col. de Lago reports, on the 26th, that the hills about San Cristobal were full of peasants, with dogs in pursuit of the 'pirates,' and guiding the troops in the work of extermination; Commandant Felix Sanchez reports that they offered him every aid, and manifested a truly loyal enthusiasm; at Bahia Honda two of the invaders were captured at one time by the peasants; sixteen at another; and at another seven by the negroes of Don Manuel Quinones; and on the 22d ult, the population of Pozas shot ten who had fallen into their hands. Whatever may have been the wish of the wealthier Creoles for Cuban independence, provided others would achieve it for them, the small cultivators of the district where Lopez landed adhered to the royal cause as loyally as did the peasantry of Spain itself in the contest with Napoleon.

We find among the official documents published by the government, the statements of two prisoners. The first, Juan Antonio Rosales, tobacconist of New Orleans, aged 32 and married to a native of Germany, declares that he is a native of the province of Bayamo, that he was a private in the expedition, that he was wounded at Pozas in the right hand and arm; that he followed the march of the invaders till August 17, when they fled from the coffee plantation of Frias to the hills, defeated and pursued, and he was taken captive; that he knew by name in the expedition, besides Lopez, Joaquin Cabrera, whom he believes to be of Guanajuato, Antonio Falcon, of Havana, Antonio Zoyas, of Puerto Principe, Anselmo Torres, of Havana, Diego Hernandez, 1st Lieut., of Santiago, and Jose Planos, Lieut., of Havana, and know many others by sight, but could not recall their names; that the expedition at first consisted of 540 men, but when he was taken (Aug. 17,) there were not more than 300 remaining; that on sailing from New Orleans there were 35 Cubans, 4 Spaniards, 50 Germans and Hungarians, and all the rest Americans. Being asked if they had been joined by any persons since landing, he declares that, on the fifth, two young men joined them in the mountains; further, that he had been induced to enter into the expedition by the representations of Desiderio Manresa, a native of the island, who took him to the house of Lopez, by whom he was assured that they had received letters promising to revolutionize the island, and to bring over the regiment of Cantabria. Thus Lopez induced him to join, promising him a recompense in the lands of the island; and, finally, he declares that none of the peasants had joined Lopez, or held any conference with him. [illegible] and that from him without distinction, abandoning their homes; and that so great was the disappointment and rage of some of the men at Lopez, that they determined to kill him, but they had not done it, thinking that without him they would perish the more speedily.

The other prisoner, Francisco A. Laino, a native of the island, aged 26, declares that when Lopez returned from Cardenas, in 1850, he had some conversation with him about certain Cubans, whose names he did not remember, but that he had no employment with Lopez, or connection with him, except in the course of friendly correspondence.

With regard to the designs of Lopez in this expedition, he stated that the force which embarked in the steamer Pampero amounted 600 men, exclusive of several who joined it in the Mississippi River; but the Captain having announced that he could not carry them all, a portion returned, leaving on board 480 men, they being all who disembarked at Morillo. The first object was to go to the River St. John, and effect a junction with an artillery force that was waiting there, and then land at some point in the central department; but on touching at Key West for stores, they were informed of the revolt of the Vuelta de Abajo: Lopez then resolved to land in that district; but by a mistake of the pilot, they were taken before Matanzas, and were obliged to return before Havana, in order to land at the port of Ortiagosa; but were prevented from this by the frigate Esperanza. The officers of the expedition were Narciso Lopez, Col. Pragay, the Hungarian, Col. Crittenden and two others, named Linds and Clinton. The Captain of the company to which the deponent belonged was Ildefenso Oporto; he was killed at Las Pozas. It was the intention of Lopez to establish a Cuban Republic, relying on the insurrection of the Creoles and the good will of his troops.

The events which took place after the landing were as follows: They disembarked on the shore of Morillo at 11 o'clock at night on the 11th inst., with but slight opposition; the shore was deserted, and the store open and forsaken. Having left about 200 men under Col. Crittenden in charge of the unnecessary arms and provisions, the remainder of the expedition under Lopez advanced to Las Pozas; the few countrymen fled as they came up, and on arriving at Las Pozas they found the town abandoned; nor would the inhabitants be persuaded to return. The next day they were attacked by the Spanish troops, who were repulsed; Lopez was left in possession of the place, with the loss of Col. Pragay, another Colonel whose name he had forgotten, Capt. Oberto, and some fifty men killed and wounded. Finding they did not meet with the expected sympathy from the people, and were attaked by the troops on whose co-operation they had relied, they determined to take to the mountains. With this intention, they started for Pinar del Rio, but by the blunder or treachery of the guide were conducted to the coffee estate of Frias, where they had another rencounter with the troops. This resulted in the loss of four or five men, which reduced the force at Frias to 220 men, 12 or 14 being wounded; with these they passed to Bajo, where they spent the night, and the next morning went to Martitoroun, where they were surprised, as they were breakfasting, by the Spanish troops, and completely dispersed. Over a hundred secreted themselves in the forest, one-third without arms, where they remained for four days with no food but a horse, some corn, and wild plantains. Coming to a road, the deponent left the rest in order to write to his mother. He went to a hacienda for that purpose, and found there some officers of Galicia, who told him that he need not write as they were ordered to give quarter; that he was delivered to Gen. Rozales, sent to Bahia Honda, and thence to this city.

In reply to the question as to what resources the expedition relied on both in the United States and Cuba, he stated that all the resources were from Mr. Sigur, who had given $75,000 to purchase the Pampero; that sundry pieces of cannon and other arms were purchased at a government sale; that the cartridges were purchased through New Orleans merchants; that money and jewels had been sent from the island; that they received nothing after their landing; that the only agents in the United States were Sigur, Cuchins & Co.; that they were advised by Lopez that no money could be expected in the island without the consent of the New York junta, which had disagreed with Betancourt and Aguero in regard to the plan of organizing the expedition.

The Diario de la Marina denies that the bodies of the fifty who were shot at Havana suffered any mutilation or outrage at the hands of the rabble. It says that from their capture to their execution they were treated with the utmost consideration possible in their situation; that they were allowed to see their friends and wrote to their families; that after their execution the bodies were removed in hearses used by people in good circumstances, not in those appropriated to criminals; and even that the Government permitted some of the bodies to be removed, and allowed the opened letters they had upon them to be sent home; and that the population of the city on this occasion as on others exhibited perfect respect for the authorities and for the bodies of those who had suffered by the law. Such is the statement of *The Diario*, made, of course, under the direction of the Government.

Kossuth is expected to arrive at New York the latter part of the month of October.

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

Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio

16 September 1851, Z

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—We refer the reader to the official report of Capt. PLATT, of the U. S. Sloop of War Albany, of his interview with the American prisoners at Havana. It is the nearest to an authentic sketch of the expedition that has yet appeared. It seems the prisoners were unanimous in their denunciation of LOPEZ, and Mr. SIOUR, of New Orleans, as the persons who by false representations had induced them to join the expedition.

We must be permitted to say that the Spanish Governor manifested the proper feeling in his letter to Capt. PLATT. Will our American people learn a little practical wisdom by this unfortunate affair? When the Cubans desire independence it will be time enough to go to their help.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
16 September 1851 2

Distinguished Arrivals.

The Hon. Mr. Yulee has arrived in the city, and has taken lodgings at the National Hotel.

We also notice the arrival of Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, who has taken private lodgings near the War Department.

Cuba Guarantied to Spain.

We notice in some of the newspapers a statement attributing to General Jackson's administration a secret treaty for securing Cuba to Spain. Nothing can be more absurd. General Jackson could not make a treaty binding the United States without the concurrence and advice of two-thirds of the Senate; and he was the last man in the world who would have assented to any guarantee which would militate against the right of the people of Cuba to shake off the yoke of despotism, or who would admit the right of England or any other foreign power to interfere against such an effort of the people of Cuba.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
16 September 1851, 3

The Rights of our Citizens under the Treaty with Spain Neglected by the Administration.

Our readers will bear us witness that we have not been remiss in holding the administration to its just and heavy responsibility in regard to the recent mournful and humiliating transactions in Cuba. We are gratified to perceive that the press of the country is speaking out loudly and boldly upon this subject, and that many able pens are employed in its elucidation. As an instance, among many others, of the manner in which the matter is treated, we submit the following communication to our readers:

To the Editor of the Union:

The Republic, in its anxiety to "exclude the conclusion" that it is "an organ of anybody," takes it for granted that the public have forgotten the remarkable fact that that paper has twice changed its editor at the bidding of those holding the reins of power. This is the first instance of the kind in the history of the political press in this country, or probably of any free country since the invention of printing. No one can doubt that if the proprietors of the Republic had the slightest reason to believe, or received the most delicate hint, that its editor did not reflect the views and sentiments of the administration, he would not hold his seat forty-eight hours, but would be superseded, with all imaginable promptitude, by some one ready to advocate Galphinism, Conchaism, or any other ism that promised to pay well.

This "dodge," by which it is attempted to avert from the administration the odium of anti-national sentiments, and at the same time secure the support of that class who are unfortunately always obliged, by a delicate sense of justice, to take part against their own countrymen, will not answer.

The people are in a bad way when their own government becomes denationalized and alien to them. A party in opposition, and having no control of the national means, may espouse the cause of a foreign government without effecting much harm, because the party in power are still ready, and have the means, though more or less embarrassed, to maintain the rights and honor of the country. Thus the Mexican war was prosecuted to a successful issue, although the opposition in this country was more Mexican than the Mexicans themselves. But when a government not only abandons its duty to protect its citizens, but takes part against them, and is eager and zealous in its attempts to prove them unworthy of any care or sympathy, to whom are they to look for protection? The opposition in their own country is powerless, and cannot extend them any help. They must trust, therefore, to Providence, or the kind offices of some foreign government.

The plain duty of a government is to protect its citizens, as far as it reasonably can, against a foreign government, even when it believes them to be in the wrong. It is the business of foreign governments to protect themselves; and they generally calculate their means of protecting themselves before they commit an aggression. The last of their calculations, probably, would be that of receiving any encouragement or countenance, whatever from the government upon whose citizens the aggression was meditated or committed. When Governor Concha put American citizens to death in cold blood, without trial, he may have calculated that his government would be backed by that of France and England; but until he saw the proclamation of the President, he had no *right* to expect that the act would be defended by any one speaking by authority, in behalf of the government of the United States.

The Republic labors to prove that the citizens of the United States engaged in the recent Cuban expedition violated the 14th article of the treaty of 1795 with Spain, and therefore, according to the terms of the article, became liable to be punished as pirates. Now, in the first place, the words of the article certainly do not comprise the case of those engaged in the Cuban expedition, for they did not "apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the subjects" of her Catholic Majesty. The vessels in which they embarked were not intended to act as privateers, nor had the men on board of them any intention of seizing the private property of the subjects of the Queen of Spain. Their object was purely a political one—to effect a revolution in the island of Cuba. The object of those who fit out privateers is personal gain, and privateering is allowed or tolerated in war because it is a means by which the cupidity of individuals is made subservient to the purposes of government.

But it is intimated that the spirit of the article comprises the case, if the words do not. This assertion would show ignorance of the object of the article, and of the history of privateering.

The distinction between pirates and privateers is of comparatively recent origin. The word pirate, in its origin, signified merely a cruiser; and that is the literal meaning of the word *corsair* now. Formerly, when maritime nations were at war, cruisers were fitted out by individuals, and took part in the war without any special authority from government. This led to depredations upon friends and neutrals, and what we now call piracy. In consequence of these depredations by private armed ships, Queen Elizabeth, in 1602, issued a proclamation directing "that no man-of-warre be furnished or set oute to sea withoute licence under the greate seale of the admiralty, upon sufficient bonds and suretles." Being thus licensed, private armed ships became in fact a part of the public force of the nation, and invested with a national character. But the practice was still demoralizing, and as such is denounced by some eminent writers on the laws of nations, including Vattel, though not forbidden by public law. About the time of the origin of our government, and when we were making our first treaties with foreign powers, public attention throughout Europe was strongly drawn to the practice of privateering. Frederick the Great, "that crowned philosopher," proposed to the United States that in case of war between the two powers no letters of marque should be granted by either. The efforts of Dr. Franklin to obtain a general repudiation of the practice are well known.

The 14th article of the treaty of 1795 was not the result of any peculiar feelings of amity between the United States and Spain. Its object was to discourage, as far as practicable, a demoralizing mode of warfare. It was not perhaps considered at the time that the article was incompatible with the rights of other nations not parties to the treaty, and that a treaty between the United States and Spain could not make that piracy which was not piracy by the laws of nations. And perhaps our government, in agreeing to such a stipulation, did not sufficiently consider that its powers over the liberties of its own citizens were limited.

Notwithstanding this 14th article of the treaty of 1795, a private armed ship, bearing a letter of marque from a foreign government at war with Spain, and commanded by an American citizen, is not necessarily a pirate, and could not, without further proof of piracy, be lawfully condemned as a pirate in any court of the United States.

During the war between Spain and her colonies, the Spanish minister in the United States repeatedly remonstrated with our government against the frequent and open violation of this article of the treaty of 1795. The proofs which he adduced of its infraction were numerous and incontestable; yet he could obtain no redress, nor even an answer to his complaints: the courts and authorities of the United States would lend him no assistance. The administration of that day dared not attempt to give redress in cases which came clearly within the terms of the treaty; while the administration of this day would, by a forced construction of the terms of the article, volunteer redress in a case where even the Spanish government would not have the face to ask it.

When Spain made the treaty of 1795, she knew that she was making it with a free and republican people, who had just released themselves from a state of colonial bondage, and who, during their revolutionary struggle, had profited by the assistance of individuals of other nations. Could she suppose that such a people intended to enter into a compact with her, under the pretence of putting an end to privateering, to stigmatize and punish as pirates those who assisted other people to follow our own example?

Privateers are so called because they are owned and fitted out by private individuals. But a letter of marque is, in fact, so far as public law is concerned, as much a national vessel as a ship of the line. Her captures are equally as valid. During the war between Spain and her colonies, we had no more right to arrest the captain of a Buenos Ayrean privateer and punish him as a pirate, because he had been an American citizen, than we would have had to arrest and punish the captain of a Buenos Ayrean frigate for the same reason.

When Commodore Porter resigned his commission in our navy, he entered into the service of Mexico in the capacity of commander of her fleet during her war with Spain. According to the doctrine of the Republic, he came within the spirit of the 14th article of the treaty of 1795; and when he returned to this country he ought to have been tried and hung as a pirate. Yet Spain never made so preposterous a demand; and General Jackson, instead of hanging Commodore Porter, sent him, with the advice and consent of the Senate, as minister to Constantinople, without dreaming that he and the Senate were thereby violating the treaty of 1795 with Spain.

Spain herself was conscious of the untenable character of her complaints of the violation of the article in question. She did not persist in them, and, upon the final settlement of claims, nothing was asked or allowed on the ground of the alleged violation.

ARUNDEL.

WHIG DOCTRINE AS IT NOW IS.—The National Intelligencer, which has been for a whole generation the metropolitan organ of the whiggery of this country, says, in reference to Cuba, "that it is contrary to the policy of the United States that she (Cuba) should conquer her own independence." The dogma of this organ, then, is, that, however oppressed Cuba may be by the intolerable yoke of Spanish tyranny, she has no right to be free; and that, did she even succeed in establishing her independence, that independence would be bad luck to the United States! Can honest whigs take such a dose of abominable toryism as that? Can they swallow this principle of the despot and tyrant?

[*Covington (Ky.) Democratic Union.*

We most heartily subscribe to the resolution adopted by the passengers on board the Cherokee, at a meeting over which the gallant General Lane presided, that "Mr. Owen, the American consul at Havana, has forfeited every right to be regarded an American citizen; that he has outraged every sentiment of humanity, and deserves the execration of every friend of liberty." Such a man ought to be disowned and denounced by every freeman in our country, and should not be permitted to longer disgrace our government by being continued in his present office. He may have got the idea that he was sent to Havana to protect the interests of old Spain, and wreak vengeance on "filibusters," as the Spanish call those who have labored to make Cuba free. Perhaps he got this idea from instructions sent him by Mr. Fillmore. But the American people should teach him a different lesson, and should teach their government that it may not outrage every sentiment of humanity in its efforts to bolster up a rotten monarchy. They should drive their government, by the force of a healthy but earnest and indignant public sentiment, to remove such a man from the office he has disgraced.

The collector of New Orleans, probably because he could not prevent it, permitted Gen. Lopez and about five hundred followers to embark for Cuba. He is almost instantly removed. The American consul at Havana permits fifty of these men, taken upon the high seas, without arms, to be dragged through the public streets, insulted, murdered, and mutilated, and offers not a word of protest or objection. He even refuses to visit them, and receive any communication for their friends, when requested to do so. And not only is he permitted to continue in office, but not a single prominent organ of the administration party utters a word of censure upon his conduct. Will the people sanction such outrageous favoritism for monarchy?—*Providence Post, Sept. 9.*

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

16 September 1851, 3

Surrender of the Steamer Pampero, &c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 13.—A despatch from the Savannah Republican, dated Sept. 13, says: The steamer Pampero has been quietly surrendered by Mr Sigur to the collector at Jacksonville. She was overhauled at sea by a cutter, but ran up the river about Palatka The cutter Jackson, reinforced by Lieutenant Merchant and twenty regulars from St. Augustine, was stationed at the mouth of the river with loaded guns, which were to be used in case of a refusal.

Arrival of Another Released American, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—The brig Tehuantepec brings Havana dates of the 6th, and a fourth released member of the Cuban expedition. Capt. Kelly says that Lopez ordered Crittenden to join him, but the latter refused to do so. Lopez's ammunition was rendered useless by a severe storm. His guide proved false, and led his company among the Spanish troops.

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
17 September, 1851, 2

SPANIARDS LEAVING.—Two hundred Spanish residents of New Orleans have left, or are on the point of leaving, in consequence of the recent riot in that city creating apprehensions for their personal safety. They are represented to be among the most industrious and meritorious of the citizens of New Orleans, and the press there advise them to stay, as they now need fear no further manifestations of violence.

Spaniards in New Orleans ought to be protected by the strong arm of the law, which will certainly be the case hereafter. The Cuban Creoles, however, have shown themselves to be the veriest cowards under the sun. Long may they have the despotism they are too craven to throw off.

THE PAMPERO, HER OWNER, AND THE GOVERNMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, remarks:

"The Pampero, engaged in the unlawful proceedings, is, I believe, mostly owned by a man named Heiss, (formerly a partner of Thomas Ritchie, editor of the Union,) who makes no secret of the matter."

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
17 September 1851, 4

Late and Important from Havana.

End of the Cuban Expedition—Confirmation of the Capture and Execution of Lopez.

New York, Sept. 6.

The steamer Empire City from Havana, arrived here at 3, o'clock this afternoon, bringing Havana dates to the 1st inst.

The steamer Crescent City has also arrived.

The city of Havana has been the scene of much festivity, great jubilees, and rejoicings for the last three days in consequence of the capture of General Lopez and his forces.

The news of the capture of Lopez reached Havana on the night of the 30th ult. On that evening all the principal buildings of the city were illuminated, and a grand torchlight procession was formed.

The city was full of rejoicings. Gen. Lopez was taken in the interior, wandering alone, and nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger. He asked for something to eat at a farm house, and permission to lie down, which was accorded to him, and while asleep he was made prisoner.

Of the followers of General Lopez, one hundred are now in prison at Havana, and are to be sent to Spain for ten years' confinement in the dungeons.

They represent that their sufferings, before being taken, were intense. For several days they lived upon the leaves of trees. The last meal they ate was the horse of Gen. Lopez. They had no arms when taken. The remainder of the expedition have either been shot or have perished from hunger.

Captain Platt, of the Sloop-of-war Albany, visited the prisoners in prison and gained interesting accounts from them which will be forwarded to the United States.

The loss of the Spanish troops had been over two thousand. They were defeated in every engagement.

General Enna was killed at the head of his advancing column. General Lopez was garroted at Havana on the 1st of September, at 7 o'clock, A. M. He ascended the platform with much firmness and made a short speech to the populace. His last words were; "I DIE FOR MY BELOVED CUBA." He then took his seat, the machine was adjusted and in two minutes he was dead.

The prisoners say that in no instance have the Cubanos manifested a disposition to join them.

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Whig State Journal
Harrisburg, Penn.
16 September 1851, 2

DIRECT FROM HAVANA.

Death Scene of Lopez—End of the Invasion.

The mail steamship Empire City, arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, she left Havana on the morning of the 1st inst. The news by the Cherokee is fully confirmed. Havana, for the last three days of August, had been a theatre of the most intense excitement ever witnessed in the Island of Cuba. On Saturday, 30th ult., news reached Havana of the capture of Gen. Lopez and his forces; and never was news received with more joy and apparent satisfaction. It was a day of jubilee and rejoicing; in the evening the principal buildings in the city were illuminated, torchlight processions formed, &c.

The next day, (Sunday) which is generally a holiday there, was doubtedly selected, in honor as they said, of the victory of the Spanish troops. Guns were fired from morning to night. Shouts and vivas for Concha and the Queen were continually offered. Lopez was shot in effigy in different parts of the town. He was dressed in the full uniform of a General, and under his left arm was a game cock, in his right hand a pack of cards. The rabble amused themselves by shooting at the effigy all day.—At half past 6 o'clock on the 1st of September, the troops were assembled at the place of execution, which was at the "Ponta" at the entrance of the harbor, directly opposite the Moro.—There were on the ground at the time 5000 troops, (3000 infantry and 200 cavalry,) and about 8000 citizens. A few minutes after seven Lopez was brought forward, and ascended a platform, (about fifteen feet high,) on which was the chair of execution. He turned, and, facing the multitude assembled, addressed them with a short speech; the conclusion of which (and his last words,) was, "I die for my beloved Cuba!" The General then stepped back, and seated himself on the stool. A priest with the crucifix and taper stood by the side of him, the executioner on the other. The collar was then placed around the prisoner's neck. The priest now placed the crucifix between the General's hands, and just as he was in the act of inclining his head to kiss it, the executioner swung the fatal screw, and the head of the unfortunate man at the same instant dropped forward, touching the crucifix. He never moved again. Immediately after the execution, General Lopez's body was taken down and privately buried. There were in Havana over one hundred prisoners, (Lopez's men,) who are to be sent to Spain for ten years' confinement in a dungeon. The remainder of the forces are supposed to have perished from hunger and fatigue. From the report of the prisoners themselves, their sufferings before were intense—they say they lived several days on the leaves of trees, and *the last meal they had was from the horse of General Lopez, which they killed and divided among themselves.* There are now no fears of an invasion. The annihilation of Lopez and his forces has restored, in a measure, peace and quiet in the city, and the excitement is fast subsiding.

The tragedy is ended. The complication of faithlessness, lawlessness, and recklessness has reach its denoument. The hero has been bayed by bloodhounds, and strangled like a dog. Of the other actors, the nobler are sleeping abroad in bloody graves, the objects of melancholy pity; the baser are cowering at home, living indeed but lost, beneath the overwhelming indignation of an undeceived people. The drama no longer exists but as a lesson and a memorial. The occupation of these Cuban agitators, we believe, has gone forever. Cuba has unmistakeably shown, that degraded as Spanish oppression made her, she still has the spirit to spurn foreign invasion, though not the spirit to strike for her freedom. Americans of every party and class, we doubt not, will now be satisfied to leave her as she is.

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The Charleston Courier.
17 September 1851, 2

[From the New-York Herald, Sept. 13.]

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. VAN VECHTEN IN THE WINFIELD SCOTT.

Highly Interesting Narrative of the Cuba Expedition, by Lieut. Van Vechten, &c., &c., &c.

The steam ship Winfield Scott, Capt. Couillard, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She left New-Orleans at nine o'clock, A. M., on the 6th instant, and stopped off Key West on the 8th. She was six days and five hours in making the passage.

The Winfield Scott took on board, off Key West, Mr. Philip S. Van Vetchen, who was a Lieutenant in the Cuban expedition, under Gen. Lopez. Mr. Van Vechten was released from prison, and pardoned through the intercession of Captain Platt, of the United States sloop Albany. He was one of those who went from New-Orleans, in the steamer Pampero. There are one hundred and sixty in prison at Havana, who will be sent to Spain. The United States sloop Albany brought Mr. Van Vechten over to Key West. We have received a complete history of the expedition from Mr. Van V., which we publish.

We are indebted to the kindness of a gentleman of this city, for the following letter from on board of the Albany :—

U. S. SHIP ALBANY,
KEY WEST, Fla., Sept 8, 1851.

The Winfield Scott passes here to-day, and by her I send you intelligence of the release of Col. Haynes and Capt. Kelly, who were captured in the late Cuban expedition. They were released by the Captain General, Concha, upon their promise to proceed to New-York, and tell the truth in regard to the landing of Lopez, their capture, and treatment. It was the Captain General's intention that they should have gone on in the Empire City, on September 1st, but by some accident, they did not get on board. They were to have sailed on Saturday, in the ship Norma, for New York, and I presume did so. Mr. Van Vechten, of Albany, was also released, at the request of Captain Platt, and he was assured by the Captain General, that the lives of the other prisoners were safe. They are in number 160; all that survive of the 430 that landed on the 11th, under Lopez. Com. Parker, in the flag ship Saranac, went into Havana on the morning of the 4th. We sail for there tomorrow at daylight. ****

Annexed is the narrative of Lieut. Van Vechten; it is highly interesting :—

THE STATEMENT OF LIEUT. VAN VECHTEN.

ON BOARD STEAM SHIP WINFIELD SCOTT,
September 11, 1851.

JAMES G. BENNETT, Esq :—

Dear Sir :—Having been connected with the late unfortunate expedition against Cuba, under the command of General Narciso Lopez, and allowed to return in safety to my home and friends, I feel it to be a duty which I owe to the friends of my unfortunate comrades, and the public at large, to publish, through the columns of your valuable and widely circulating paper, a true account of the proceedings of that expedition, correcting, as far as possible, the false reports which, for the last month, have been in circulation throughout the United States, and endeavoring to do justice to all.

I became connected with the expedition at New Orleans, receiving, on the 30th day of July last, an appointment as First Lieutenant of Company B of Colonel W. L. Crittenden's regiment, (1st Artillery,) commanded by Captain James Sanders. The expedition, as you are already aware, left New-Orleans at daybreak, on the morning of Sunday, the 3d of August, in the steamer Pampero. We were towed to the mouth of the river, our engine being out of order. We remained in the river until Wednesday, the 6th, and left through the North-east Pass, at five o'clock, P. M. of that day, for Key West. The intention at the time was to go to Key West, and there take on board a pilot for the river St. Johns—at which place we were to embark a light battery of artillery, with caissons, ammunition and harness complete, together with a number of cavalry saddles—and from thence were to run to the south side of Cuba, and land as near as possible to Puerto Principe.

We reached Key West, and anchored some distance from the city, at about three P. M. of Sunday, the 10th instant. While at Key West a quantity of brandy and champagne was received on board, which was imbibed tolerably freely by Lopez and his staff. About dusk of that day, no pilot appearing, Lopez called a council, composed entirely of the Cubans and Hungarians attached to his staff, (no Americans being called,) who decided to give up going to the St. John's river, and run immediately for the coast of Cuba, which was done at 10, P. M. The next morning, owing to the variation of the compass from muskets being stocked near it, we found ourselves in plain sight of the Moro Castle, and about twelve miles distant. The vessel was immediately headed to the northward and westward, and run out of sight of land. About 3 P. M. of that day, Lopez took the captain and mate out of a Spanish schooner to act as pilots, giving them to understand that they would be shot if they showed any disposition to escape or deceive. At 4 P. M. we again stood in for land, and soon after dusk sent in a boat to reconnoitre, which was hailed by a sentry on the walls of the fort, situated near Bahia Honda, the ship not being more than a mile from it. As soon as the boat reported, lights were extinguished and a press of steam put on, the ship running to the westward along the land. About 10 o'clock, while running under charge of a pilot, under a *press of steam*, the ship suddenly struck, and before the engines could be stopped, had run more than her length upon a coral reef. After examining her situation, it was found that she was lying in about eight feet of water, while her draft was over nine feet; and that it was necessary that the force should be immediately landed, which was done; and about two o'clock on the morning of the 12th of August, the last of us disembarked upon the shore of what we had been taught to consider would soon be the free Island of Cuba. The first boats which landed were fired upon by a party of twenty men, who fled on their fire being returned from the boat which contained Capt. Gouti, (a Cuban commanding an American company.) Lieutenant Laningham, and about thirty privates of his company. One of Gouti's men was wounded in the arm, and returned in the ship, and the cap of the Lieutenant was cut into halves on his head.

At daylight Lopez sent a *pronunciamento* to Los Posas, a small village ten miles distant, in which he informed the inhabitants that he was about to march to that place, and would give no quarter to any whom he found there who did not join him. There being no means of transporting baggage at Cabanos, where we landed, Lopez ordered Colonel Crittenden to remain there and protect our stores, consisting of 100,000 musket cartridges, three thousand muskets and seven hundred pounds of powder, in bags, together with the personal baggage of all the officers, saying that he would march on to Los Posas, with the regiment of Infantry, commanded by Colonel Downman, and send from thence transportation, and that he would remain there until joined by Crittenden. Accordingly Lopez marched at 8 o'clock, with three hundred and twenty-three men, leaving Crittenden at Cabanos with one hundred and thirty men. At 11 o'clock that night Crittenden received two carts, and started immediately after, to join Lopez at Los Posas.

The carts being heavily loaded, and the roads bad our progress was of necessity slow, not advancing more than a mile an hour. About two hours after daylight, on the morning of the 13th, we reached a house containing a store and grog shop, about four miles from Los Posas. The advance guard and main body only had reached the house, (the rear guard with the carts being still some quarter of a mile behind,) and were engaged in eating breakfast, their arms being laid aside, when they were surprised by the report of musketry, and the whistling of bullets, which proceeded from the advance guard of a body of the enemy, five hundred strong. We immediately seized our guns and killed nine of the enemy, and made one prisoner, none of our party having been injured. Not seeing any more of the enemy, the Colonel concluded it was but a foraging party that had attacked us, and our rear guard having come up with the carts, ordered us to resume our breakfasts, which we did. About ten minutes after, we were again attacked by the whole force of the enemy, they having the advantage of position, being posted on the brow of a hill overlooking our position, with a belt of chapparal, some three hundred yards wide intervening, over which we could not fire. Crittenden immediately gave the order to charge, leading himself, and forced the enemy to retreat to a large body of chapparal, some seventy-five or eighty yards in the rear of their first position, from which they opened a heavy fire upon our force as soon as it appeared in sight on the brow of the hill. Finding he could not maintain that position, Crittenden gave an order to retreat to the house, which was done, while the enemy resumed his position on the hill, and again opened his fire; upon which Crittenden ordered a second charge, at the same time saying that he wished a small party to attain a position at the right flank of the enemy, to charge from that side at the same moment he charged from the front, second Lieutenant W. H. Crafts, (also of company B) and myself volunteered, and succeeded in attaining the position with twenty men. After remaining in it for about half an hour, and hearing nothing of Crittenden, we returned to the house, where we found Captain Kelly, of Company A, with ten men, guarding the carts, but could hear or see nothing of Crittenden. The enemy soon after advancing towards the house, we were compelled to retreat, leaving our baggage and stores; and that night or rather the next morning, we succeeded in forming a junction with Lopez at Los Posas, half an hour before his march from that place. At the same hour that Crittenden was attacked at the hacienda, a body of the enemy, eight hundred strong, under General Enna, attacked Lopez at Los Posas. After a hard fight of over two hours the enemy retreated, leaving the Americans masters of the field, and over two hundred of their number (among whom were several of their highest officers) dead and wounded—the American loss being, in killed, wounded, and missing, only about thirty men, among whom Colonel Downman and Lieutenant Labizan were killed, and General Pragay and Captain Brigham and Gouti were mortally wounded. After the action, the Spanish wounded were brought in, and as well taken care of as circumstances would admit. Lopez rode entirely unarmed over the field, through the hottest of the fire, occasionally applying a red raw hide, with a great deal of vigor, to the shoulders of such men as he thought could be hurried into firing a little faster. On the morning of the 14th, at 2 o'clock, Lopez marched from Los Posas into the mountains, leaving there seventeen wounded Spaniards and thirteen of our side, all of whom were bayoneted by the Spaniards, and their bodies piled in a heap, cross-ways, at the foot of a hill.

Two days after, (on the 10th,) Lopez was again attacked by three hundred lancers and six hundred infantry, while encamped at a hacienda which formerly belonged to himself, but was confiscated some three years since. Here the action lasted from 11 to 2 o'clock, on one of the hottest days I ever experienced. The enemy were again compelled to retreat, with a loss of three hundred and twenty men; and at the same moment that the retreat of the Spaniards in one direction was reported to Lopez, he issued an order to his own force to retreat in the opposite, and actually, that day, made a forced march of eighteen miles in five hours, over a mountain road. On the 19th, being still on the mountains, we were overtaken by a severe rain storm, which destroyed the greater portion of our ammunition, and rendered our guns entirely useless. We encamped, on the evening of that day, at a rancho at the foot of the mountains, about two leagues from Bahia Honda. We remained undisturbed that night; and were attacked, just at breakfast time on the morning of the 20th, being taken by surprise, the sentry on the outpost having left his post to wash himself in a creek, where he was killed. Owing to the unserviceable condition of their arms, the force under Lopez was completely routed, flying to the mountains in all directions—Lopez himself barely escaping on horseback, with the loss of his saddle, pistols, and spyglass—of every thing, in fact, but what he wore. That night he encamped on the top of one of the highest mountains on the island of Cuba, exposed to all the violence of a terrific norther, without neither shelter, fire, or food.

It is impossible for me to describe the sufferings of that night. Heaven forbid that I ever pass such another. The rain fell in torrents, while ever and anon a terrific crash would announce that some massive tree had fallen either before the force of the wind, or the still mightier lightning. That night equalled an ordinary life-time. On the evening of the 21st, having been 48 hours without eating, we killed a horse, which was divided among one hundred and twenty-five men, who were all that now remained with Lopez. We wandered through mountains, unable to extricate ourselves, subsisting on such leaves and roots as we could find, until mid-day of Sunday, the 24th, when we succeeded in reaching a road running from Bahia Honda to San Cristobal, along which we advanced until nearly night, when two Spanish lancers were discovered advancing, but fled on seeing us. A halt was immediately ordered, and an examination made of the state of our forces, which showed a total of one hundred and twenty-five men, eighty muskets, about twenty of which were serviceable, and about forty dry cartridges. Under this state of affairs, it was deemed advisable to retreat, which was ordered, and a pursuit commenced by the enemy, who lay in ambush some few hundred yards in advance, with a force of nine hundred men. On the approach of the enemy, the whole force of Lopez separated into small bodies, and dispersed through the mountains, throwing away their guns and every thing which could encumber them in their flight—seven men only remaining with the General. A large number were overtaken and immediately killed. I myself, was one of a party of eight who had previously determined on leaving Lopez, and attempting to escape from the island.

We remained in the mountains until the morning of Tuesday, the twenty-sixth, when, having had but one meal in six days, and feeling that we could bear it no longer, we determined to go into the plains, considering that it would be better to be killed outright than die a lingering death from starvation, which we certainly would do in the mountains.

We accordingly advanced to a house where we were treated with a great deal of kindness, and received a most excellent breakfast. An arrangement was made to procure a guide to the south shore, with provisions, &c., and we were about to leave and conceal ourselves until night, when, in the twinkling of an eye, we were surrounded by two hundred armed countrymen, who immediately bound us securely, and inverted our pockets; considering the contents lawful plunder. That day we reached San Cristobal. Until we reached San Cristobal, we were under the impression that we were to be immediately shot, our only consolation being that we were to die with full stomachs.

On our arrival there, we were informed that a proclamation had been issued ten hours before our arrest, sparing the lives of all *fillebusteros* who were made prisoners, or give themselves up, within four days, except the traitor Lopez, after which, an order, dated, I think, the 24th of April, 1850, (by which all foreigners found in the island were ordered to be put to death,) was to continue in full force. On the 28th, there being then forty-seven prisoners, we left San Cristobal for Havana; and on Friday night reached Guayanias, the terminus of a rail road from Havana. There an order was received from the Captain General to proceed to Mariel, and embark, he being fearful that the prisoners would be torn to pieces by the rabble at Havana. We reached Mariel on the evening of the 30th, and were embarked upon the steamer Almendares, to proceed to Havana, when an express arrived, bringing information of the capture of Lopez, and the steamer was delayed to await his arrival, which took place at two o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, the 31st., when we immediately left for Havana. Lopez was entirely at liberty, and smoked his cigaretto with as much unconcern as he ever did in his life. Outside of the harbor of Mariel, Lopez was transferred to the steam frigate Pizarro, which conveyed him to Havana, and which he did not leave until he left next morning for the place of execution.

The remainder of us were confined that night, in the City Prison, in the rear of the fort called the Punta. The prisoners passed through a regular process, their hair being first cut close to their heads. They then passed into the hands of another barber, who deprived them of

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The Charleston Courier.

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their whiskers; then, another provided them with a prison uniform, and the exercises were terminated by a big negro, who securely fastened them in pairs by a chain, similar in size and weight to a long chain, firmly secured to the ancle.

At the time of my release from prison, which was at 10 o'clock on the night of the 4th inst., there were 160 of our force prisoners. They were all chained, and confined in one large room hardly large enough, however, for all to lie down at once. They were treated very kindly, and allowed all the privileges that could be expected. As a matter of course, where so many men are confined in a limited space, and not allowed to leave it under any circumstances, it naturally follows that it must be very unpleasant. Their sentence is ten years' hard labor in Spain, probably in the construction of a canal. They all appeared to be in good spirits at the time I left, being under the impression that they would soon be released after their arrival in Spain.

Lopez was brought from the Pizarro, and publicly garrotted in the square adjoining the prison, at seven o'clock in the morning of Monday, the 1st of Sept. With him ended not only this expedition, but I sincerely trust all expeditions to Cuba.

Up to the time I left, the Spaniards could account for two hundred and seventy-one Americans—including Crittenden's command—whom they had killed, that is, in action; wounded men who were left on the field, and sick and fatigued men who gave out on the march, and were left behind and men whom they hunted down in the mountains with dogs. Those, with the one hundred and sixty taken prisoners, make a total of four hundred and thirty one men accounted for—leaving a balance of twenty-two men whose fate is yet unknown—the total forces landed being four hundred and fifty-three men. Of these twenty-two, probably the greater portion are yet alive and in the mountains; and as the troops have all been recalled to Havana, it is probable some of them may yet succeed in getting home. Out of the whole number made prisoners, but two others besides myself have been pardoned. Those are Col. Haynes and Capt. Kelly, whom the Captain General pardoned, and sent home, unsolicited. They were to leave Havana for this port in the packet ship Norma, on Friday. My own release was granted as a special favor to Capt. Chas. T. Platt, of the United States ship Albany, on board of which I was conveyed by an aid of the Captain General, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night the ship proceeding to sea immediately. His Excellency sent a government tow boat and pilot to take her out.

Lopez was caught with bloodhounds, in the mountains, on the morning of Friday, the 29th inst. The dogs being some distance in advance of the men, bit him badly in the left leg. There were seventeen countrymen in the party who captured him, each of whom was publicly presented with $1,000 and a cross of honor, immediately after his execution.

Let us now review the causes and results of this expedition. At the time I received my appointment from Mr. Sigur, one of the editors of the New-Orleans Delta, I was told by him that a revolt was regularly organized among the creoles throughout the island of Cuba; that they had elected General Lopez as their leader, and their object was to free Cuba from the tyranny of Spain, and either form a republic of their own, or annex the island to the United States. He told me that Lopez was about to leave New Orleans for Cuba, with about five hundred Americans; and that his landing was the signal for a general rising, and that within ten days after landing he would be at the head of an army of ten thousand men; that there were also two whole regiments of Spanish troops to come over to him with their equipments. The same story was told to all. Was it so? As I have already stated, our first salutation was a volley of musketry, instead of, as the Delta asserts, a large body of friends, with horses, stores, &c., for our use. Instead finding the creoles our friends, we found them our most bitter enemies, far more so than the troops—keeping the troops constantly informed of our movements, and hanging on our skirts; plotting to death, without mercy, all those who straggled on the march. Of the troops I cannot but speak in praise, without a single exception. They treated the prisoners with the utmost kindness, giving them wine, segars, bread, tobacco, and aguadente, freely, and from their own small means. I imagine no one will say that we had any right to expect such treatment. Our conduct forced and demanded their respect, but certainly we had no claim either on their sympathy or generosity.

Much has been said relative to the execution of Crittenden and his men. Among all the prisoners now in Havana much as they admired Crittenden there is but one opinion, and that is, that that execution was justifiable—was merited. That they were deceived all know; but that was no business of the Spanish authorities.—Surely the provocation received was sufficient to justify not only the execution of those men, but of every man connected with the expedition. Why, look at this affair in its proper light! Where even in history, in the annals of the world, do you find a similar occurrence? Here four hundred and fifty men, without having received the least provocation, leave their homes, and invade the shores of a perfectly peaceful island, expressing a determination to take that island from its lawful owners by force. Self preservation is one of the first laws of nature; and if the law will uphold and protect that American citizen, who, without hesitation, shoots down the midnight robber in defence of his property, certainly that law will uphold the officers of the crown of Spain in exterminating a band of men who attempt to wrest its brightest jewel from that crown. I consider that every man connected with that expedition deserved death. At the time I was made prisoner, I fully expected it, and, although the reflection was anything but pleasant, my own conscience told me that it was just. Crittenden with his force not only committed a crime in landing on the island, but actually committed an act of open piracy in taking those vessels in which he was caught, the punishment for which is, by the laws of all nations, death.

Much has been said relative to the mutilation of the bodies. Certainly I was not present at the time, and *cannot speak positively, but I cannot learn from a reliable source* that such was the case. I have conversed with the officers of the United States ship Albany on the subject. They are men of high standing in society, and they assure me that such was not the case—that they were shot in accordance with military usages on such occasions, and all that occurred that could be condemned was the way in which they were dragged to and thrown into carts by the negroes ordered to bury them.

It has been reported that Crittenden wrote home that he had been abandoned by Lopez, without arms or ammunition. I do not believe that Crittenden wrote any thing of the kind. Attached to his command—in hourly contact with him—I knew him, and do not hesitate in saying that a braver, nobler, more honorable man than William L. Crittenden, never lived. Instead of having no ammunition, he had all, and was particularly selected to guard it—that being the most difficult and yet most honorable service. Lopez did not desert him, but in leaving him, in dividing his command, committed one of those errors which eventually cost him his life; but had Crittenden, on the morning of the 13th, gone on and joined Lopez at Los Posas, instead of retreating to the sea, all would have been well—then he would have lost only the stores; as it was he lost all. Why he did so is inexplicable, and must ever remain involved in mystery. Had Lopez carried out his original intention of landing near Puerto Principe, the result might perhaps have been different—he might there, perhaps have found friends, and raised a force sufficient to sustain itself until reinforcements were sent out from the States. In landing where he did, Lopez without doubt acted as he thought for the best; but there, as in many other instances he erred. Of his personal courage there is no doubt; but when we speak of military knowledge, of judgment, of his ability to lead an expedition, I say he *had neither*. Lopez *was probably as much or more* deceived than any man in the expedition. His ambition led him to be the tool and victim of heartless speculators. Avarice, not philanthropy, was the main spring of this expedition.

I now distinctly, openly assert that all those letters purporting to be from Cuba, which were published during the month of July last, and copied throughout the Union, were base forgeries, for the express purpose of deceiving the citizens of the United States, and advancing the sale of Cuban bonds. Knowing the ambition of Lopez and that strong disposition to extend the glorious boon of freedom which fills the breast of every American citizen, these speculators in human blood took advantage of their knowledge to further their own end. They well knew how little effort was required to start and keep alive this excitement. They thought, or at least they fondly hoped, that more men would go out to join this little band, and that eventually the island would be free. Cuban bonds were worth, or were selling at from 10 to 20 cents on a dollar, when this expedition left. Naturally they would increase in value, as the prospect of liberating Cuba became more certain; and if this expedition succeeded, as they pretended to think it would, Cuba, when liberated from what they denominated the tyranny of Spain, would have been burdened with a debt of from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, at least fifty per cent of which would have been in the pockets of these would be philanthropists, who, active as they wished to be thought in the holy cause of liberty, took the best of good care to peril neither life nor their own precious liberty in its behalf. At the expiration of the war, and after Cuba should have become free, then it was to be annexed to the United States, and as a matter of course the payment of these Cuban bonds was to be assumed by that government. What *do they care for the mothers*, wives, and sisters of the gallant men who formed this ill-fated expedition, who have been rendered utterly wretched and miserable forever? They do not feel the chains, the anguish, borne by those one hundred and sixty noble fellows, doomed to spend the best ten years of their lives in a Spanish prison. No; they feel the blood money in their pockets, and laugh over the result of their speculation. They are the men to be punished. It is on them the shades of our murdered countrymen call for vengeance. Heavy, indeed, must be their punishment, when, at the last day, an offended and just Judge shall demand of them retribution for their deeds.

This is, I believe, a correct account of the causes, proceedings, and results of the unfortunate expedition. I have endeavored to give an impartial account, and if any man, either North or South, considers himself agrieved by any remark contained herein, I will endeavor to afford him such satisfaction as the nature of the case may demand. There have also been, I understand some reflections made on the conduct of our Consul at Havana, Mr. Owen, and also on the officers of the Albany, at the time of that execution. At that time Mr. Owens not only was unable to do any thing to assist them, but, as I am informed and believe, was actually in danger himself, from the rabble of Havana, a guard of Spanish soldiers having been placed over his property and person, by order of the Captain General. As for the Albany she was powerless, on that occasion. Her officers and crew, to a man, sympathised with and deeply regretted the melancholy fate of their unfortunate countrymen; but they could do no more. My word for it, if ever an opportunity should occur, the officers and crew of that ship will not only uphold the honor of the American flag, but add new laurels to its wreath.

And now, in conclusion, let me, through the medium of your columns, return my sincere thanks to his Honor the Mayor, to Col. O'Hara, Captain Cary, and other citizens of Key West, for the many kindnesses and attentions shown to me, assuring them that I shall ever remember them with gratitude.

I annex for the benefit of their friends, a list of the officers who left New-Orleans, in Crittenden's regiment.

I remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
PHILIP S. VAN VECHTEN,
Late 1st Lieut. Cuba Expedition.

OFFICERS OF CRITTENDEN'S COMMAND.

Col. W. L. Crittenden.	2d Lt. —— Stevens, Co. A.
Com. Gen. —— Cook.	Capt. Jas. Landers, Co. B.
Q. M. Gen. —— Vesey.	1st Lt. P. S. Van Vechten.
Reg. Q.M. Felix Houston, Jr.	2d do. B. E. Hunter, Co. B.
" Adjt. —— Stannilord.	2d do. Wm. H. Crafts, do.
" Com. —— Bell.	Capt. Victor Kerr, Co. C.
Capt. J. A. Kelly, Co. A.	1st Lt. James Brandt, do.
1st Lt. T. C. James. do.	2d do. —— Robinson, do.
2d. do. John Brice, do.	Serjt. Major Vean.

Of the above Captain Kelly, Lieut. Crafts, and myself now only survive. Yours, &c., P. S. V. V.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
17 September 1851, 2.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 12th ult., says there is for Spain but one way to preserve Cuba--not forever, but during all the time that slavery will last in the United States. It is to pronounce the emancipation of negroes in that colony.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
17 September 1851, 2.

The New York Sun states that the wife of Lopez is in Paris, and that he has a son 18 years of age, studying in Switzerland.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
17 September 1851, 3.

RIOT AT KEY WEST.

Phil. Sep. 16--A despatch from Savannah, receeived to day, says a riot had occurred at Key West on last Friday. A Spanish vessel arrived at that place, and the citizens tried to take possession of her and burn her; but she escaped--they then made an attack upon and broke up all the Spanish stores and shops.

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The Daily Delta
17 September 1851, 1

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

WASHINGTON, Sep. 8.

The President, it is said, is more decided in favor of enforcing the neutrality law of 1818, than any one of his cabinet. That being the case, it is remarkable that he did not enforce it in regard to expeditions when within our limits. Perhaps his absence from the seat of Government was the only reason. In attempting now to intercept vessels on the high seas, he assumes at least a doubtful power. I do not think Mr. Crittenden, the Attorney-General, has yet given an opinion on that point. He will of course be called upon for one.

When Congress meet, the law of 1818 will be considered by that body, in regard to our relations with Cuba, and it will be repealed or modified.

The Administration have no fear that there will be any necessity for the execution of their orders, believing that the fate of Lopez and his party will deter further expeditions. But, still, we have a rumor that the Pampero has actually taken some troops from Florida to Cuba.

The opinion prevails that Lopez was deceived, and led into a trap by some of his correspondents in Cuba. Some Spanish gentlemen, now here, say that the Captain General was in the secret of the whole movement. If the enterprise was invited, there was less occasion for the severity which was exercised in its punishment.

Mr. Webster will return to the State Department next week. He has not determined, it is said, that he will remain in the department. It is very probable, too, that some other member of the Cabinet will resign, —or, at least, one of them—before the meeting of Congress.

The whigs have not had an opportunity to appoint a single member of the Supreme Court till now. Every present member of the court was appointed by a democratic administration. Mr. McLean is now a whig, but he was appointed by Gen. Jackson. I presume the rumor is true that the vacancy occasioned by the death of Justice Woodbury will be offered to Mr. Choate, of Boston; but I have no idea that he will accept it.

Mr. Taney, the Chief Justice, is in a very precarious condition of health. There is no doubt that if a vacancy should occur in the place of Chief Justice, Mr. Fillmore would appoint Mr. Crittenden.

The first experiment of Phillips's Fire Annihilator will be made in New York this week. The President of the American Company, Hon. E. Whittlesey, has the utmost confidence in the efficiency of the annihilator to subdue any fire. He thinks that its introduction will do away with the necessity of employing fire engines and fire companies, which, in some of the cities, have proved nuisances, in several respects. But I presume that, for some time to come, the City Councils will supply the companies with annihilators, as auxiliary means for extinguishing fires. W.

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The Daily Delta

17 September, 1851, 2

The Prisoners.

[redacted], by their denunciations of the [redacted] like the wish to [redacted] people against [redacted] island to achieve [redacted], as pirates and [redacted] wear, [redacted] desire [redacted] be [redacted], in [redacted] would, to such an object, we do not believe it can be done by humble petitions to a Government like that of Spain. It is folly,—an insult to the understandings of these prisoners, and an outrage on truth, to pretend that they were deluded and enticed. The Government of Cuba knows that such pretexts are false. It knows the disaffection of the Creole population, and how strong their disaffection and desire for a change of government are. It knows well the assurances that were held out to Lopez. When, therefore, our people approach the Spaniard with any such declarations as that the deception commenced here, they will discredit the whole statement, and give but little credit to the sincerity of those making it.

If applications are to be made by our Government and people, for the release of these prisoners, let the facts be stated,—let a truthful and manly representation be made. Let it be stated that they went to Cuba, believing that the people of that island were oppressed, and ought to be free,—believing that they desired independence,—and if aided and encouraged by the presence of their brethren from the United States, would strike the blow,—believing that a rising had taken place, and the revolution was commenced,—believing the cause a just and honorable one,—which our own history had taught, would confer glory and renown upon all associated with it;—thus influenced, despising, from the bottom of their soul, all such motives as the desire of plunder, of piracy, and wrong, against a peaceful people, they had gone to Cuba,—had fought valiantly like men engaged in a cause they believed to be just, respecting all the rules of honorable warfare and the obligations of humanity, protecting the people of the island from all oppression Fortune had turned against them, but that could not affect the merit of their conduct, or the purity of their motives. The turpitude of all crimes consists in the intention—and of a bad intention, these prisoners are free.

On such ground let the appeal be made to the Spanish Government, and our whole population will unite in it. Let the Government see that these facts are duly laid before the Government of Spain, and we believe that the release of the captives will be effected.

United States District Court, N. Y.—The September term of this Court was to be opened on the 8th inst. Indicted persons who have entered into recognizances for their appearance to be tried at the term, were expected to attend. Among them were Major Sleminger and Captain Lewis, co-defendants with Mr. John O'Sullivan, under indictment for fitting out the steamer Cleopatra and enlisting men to engage in hostilities against the island of Cuba. The Tribune says that Major Sleminger is probably either dead or condemned to the chains in Cuba, and Capt. Lewis is said to have been in command of the Pampero. Chas. O'Conner, Esq., is the surety for these defendants in recognizances for $5000 each. If the death of a party is known, his bail is discharged.

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

17 September 1851, 2
(Wednesday)

Capture of the Pampero.

We learn from the Savannah *Republican* of Saturday evening last, that the steamship *Pampero* was, on the 10th inst., captured at *Dunn's Lake*, near Palatka, on the St. Johns River. She was pursued into the river by the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Jackson*, Lieut. MORRISON. The *Jackson* remained at the mouth of the river, and despatched Lieut. DAVENPORT to confer with the Collector at Jacksonville. The result was, that a despatch was forwarded to St. Augustine for Lieutedant Merchant, who repaired at once to Jacksonville, with artillery and a detachment of regulars. The Inspector of the port was then ordered to make a formal demand for the surrender of the vessel, Capt. Lewis promptly gave her up, and repaired at once with her to Jacksonville, where she will probably be condemned and sold. The name of the steamer had been changed from the *Pampero* to the *Liberator*.

THE HAVANA CONSUL.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Washington, makes the following remarks about this gentleman:

"No judgement will be passed upon the course of Mr. Consul Owen until dispatches are received from Com. Parker, who has gone out to investigate the matter. The confidence in him has been somewhat shaken by the reports, with the Administration itself, and unless a clear case is made of his using his official and personal influence in procuring a fair trial and delay of punishment for those unfortunate men, he will be recalled at once."

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Louisville Journal

17 September 1851, 2

☞ Some of the newspapers seem to feel an extraordinary tenderness for the reputation of Lopez. It is certain that the most monstrous fabrications were for many months circulated throughout the United States to induce our countrymen to think that the people of Cuba were ready to rush by thousands to the standard of any expedition that might land from this country, and we fully believe that Lopez not only understood the character of these fabrications but had more to do than any one else in originating them and putting them in circulation. He may have really believed, and probably he did believe, that many of the Cubans would promptly join an expedition from the United States, but he was guilty of a most criminal fraud in getting up and publishing spurious letters for the purpose of imposing his belief upon others.

If Lopez had good qualities, let him be honored for them, but we cannot feel regret that he is no longer living to plague the world with his lawless projects and his fraudulent expedients for executing them.

The anti-American presses, that have no sympathy for anything but themselves, seem now to gloat over the result of the ill-fated expedition to Cuba.—*Democrat*.

We have not been so unfortunate as to meet with any paper that has "gloated over the result of the ill-fated expedition to Cuba." Is our neighbor of the Democrat quite sure that *he* has met with such papers?

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Louisville Journal

17 September 1851, 3

☞The Florida Republican, published at Jacksonville, notices the departure, on the Pampero, of 100 Cuba volunteers, among whom was Col. Theodore O'Hara, of this State.

☞There seem to have been several disturbances at New Orleans, connected with the Cuba expedition. An attempt was made to rob the True Delta office on the night of the 4th, but it proved nnsuccessful and a good many of the ringleaders were arrested.

On the 6th the Fillihusters manifested a riotous disposition. The cause of their dissatisfaction and their demonstration was the impression that the Cuban Committee had means but were unwilling to dispense them.

A card is published by the committee in which they state that they have no funds on hand at all, but would endeavor to raise some.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.

A dispatch received from Savannah to-day reports that a difficulty had occurred at Key West on Friday last, in consequence of the arrival of a Spanish vessel. The citizens endeavored to take and burn her, but she escaped. They then made an attack upon and broke up all the Spanish shops, stores, &c.

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17 September 1851, 2

From Florida.

The steampacket *Welaka*, Capt. BLANKENSHIP, arrived yesterday forenoon, from Palatka, Florida. By this arrival we learn that the steamer *Pampero*, is still lying at Jacksonville, in charge of the Collector of the port.

The *Welaka*, on her outward passage, took a number of U. S. troops from Jacksonville, (who went there to assist in arresting the *Pampero*,) back to their quarters at Picolata. She also took, as passengers, the Ocala company who had gone to Jacksonville to embark on the *Pampero* for Cuba, back to the neighborhood of their homes.

The *Welaka* brought as passengers to this city, Capt. LEWIS, late of the *Pampero*, and a large number of passengers, [illegible] whom I long here, and who constituted a portion of the troops lately assembled at Jacksonville, waiting transportation to Cuba. The crew of the *Pampero* has also arrived in this city, by the above vessel.

All the troops who had assembled in the neighborhood of Jacksonville, have been disbanded and are proceeding to their homes.

Later from Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF BRIG PATO ALTO, FROM MARIEL.

The brig *Pato Alto*, Capt. WOOD, from Mariel, (Cuba,) bound to Baltimore, put into this port yesterday morning, in distress. She left Mariel on the 9th inst. On the 12th, in lat. 20, N. long. 71, 50, during a heavy squall, was struck by lightning, which injured the mainmast. The Captain reports the wind N. E. in the gulf stream, which has been blowing a hurricane for the last 48 hours.

Capt. WOOD reports that a few days before he left Mariel, some 20 or 25 more prisoners, connected with the Cuba expedition, had been captured in that neighborhood, whom he saw in charge of the Spanish officers. They were chiefly Americans and Englishmen — four of them being Spaniards, one of whom was a Sergeant, and formerly belonged to the Spanish army, and had joined Gen. LOPEZ during the Cardenas attack, and came to the United States with him. He returned with Gen. L. to Bahia Honda, and has now been captured, and sent to Havana.

Mariel is quiet, but the Spanish officers are insolent to Americans, and extort money from them whenever an opportunity occurs.

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HAVANA MORNING NEWS.

17 September 1850, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steam-ship Florida, from New York—Wm Tarrall, D C Spalding, F C Barber, Benjamin Griffith, J Goodyear, D Shaller, J H Sheldon, P Cohen, G R Barber, T D Bertody, S H Fleisman and servant, H J Neely, R H Sims, B P Shannon, W J Lowe, Jos Rodgers, J B Hilliard, T W Waring, W G Foote, E J [illegible] and lady, J Whittemore, C Hollest, J M Huggins, A Jones, N L Thompson and lady, Miss Bellamy, Miss Wright, Mrs Gregory, Mrs B E Carr, 3 children and servant, C J Shepherd, lady and 2 children, Miss H B Adair, Mrs John Sharron, Miss Ribns, W T Betton, C C Bird, A G Johnson, S M Pond, A N Gunnison, H S Garfield, T Little, F M Richardson, J E Wercott, L Lethman, H T Carr, A Hart, T Mulaney, G A McClasky, lady, child and servant, Wm Budd, jr, John Shannon, J B Cobb, J W Horton, Jno W Kelly and lady, D L Allen, T L Winn, S T Bailey and son, W C Allen, N Wolf, E McKay, Mrs Henry, D Heery, M J Conley, D B Bamp and lady, Rev J A Pendingn, lady and child, R A Coldough, Mrs Tickner and daughter, Miss J Stone, E Swift and lady, N Lyons, J E Cady, lady, child and servant, John Smith and lady, Miss Bloch, Elias Day, lady and child, T P Kennedy, lady, child and servant, G M Willett and niece, Miss Englinder, W G Poole, Mrs Swanton, Rev Jno L Gay, lady, 2 children and servant, J W Saunders, N M Hyatt, A G Owen and friend, J H Daniel, Dr Lockett, M French, J T Doane, B Merrill, J L Solomon, G G Child, J Pollard, W Fairbanks, M H Berinyer, E Kuhn, Chas Elsworth, Mrs Merrill, Mrs Ricker, H Schaffn, B Round, J G Balcum, Miss S J Brighton, F Adams, Simon Stem, J H Flournoy, Capt Herbert, and 98 in steerage.

Per steamer Melamora, from Charleston—Mr Slappey and lady, Mr W S Lloyd and lady, Mr R S Lebler, lady and two children, Mr A W Cunningham and lady, Miss Powell, Miss Slappey, Messrs E Autos, Nathans, A H Burch, Cuthbert, N Papert, J D Adeir, J Adeir, T Murphy, F Murphy, J L Sadath, H Hardon, J F Lewis, R Austun, and 2 deck.

Per steamer Welaka, from Palatka, &c.—Mrs F V Dell, Miss C Weeks, G L Brown, W Dell, J L O'Sullivan, T M Maclin, F Hurst, T Weeks, Mr Reaves, W Smith, A C Davenport, J Bleach, F Bleach, Mr Livingston, Capt Lewis, Payssoux, Johnson, Westcott, Bush, C D C Rhins, and 31 deck.

Per ship Marion, from New York—Col Chalmers, Miss Short, and Mr John Clagg.

Per schr, Woodbridge, from Baltimore—Mrs Jacoby, and Mrs Lodge.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
17 September 1851, 2

From the New York Herald.

The Statement of Lieut. Van Vechten.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP WINFIELD SCOTT,
September 11, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Having been connected with the late unfortunate expedition against Cuba, under the command of Gen. Narciso Lopez, and allowed to return in safety to my home and friends, I feel it to be a duty which I owe to the friends of my unfortunate comrades, and to the public at large, to publish, through the columns of your valuable and widely-circulating paper, a true account of the proceedings of that expedition, correcting, as far as possible, the false reports which, for the last month, have been in circulation throughout the United States, and endeavoring to do justice to all.

I became connected with the expedition at New Orleans, receiving, on the 30th day of July last, an appointment as first lieutenant of company B, of Colonel W. L. Crittenden's regiment, (1st artillery,) commanded by Captain James Sanders. The expedition, as you are already aware, left New Orleans at daybreak on the morning of Sunday, the 3d of August, in the steamer Pampero. We were towed to the mouth of the river—our engine being out of order. We remained in the river until Wednesday, the 6th, and left through the Northeast Pass, at 5 o'clock, p. m., of that day, for Key West. The intention at that time was to go to Key West, and there take on board a pilot for the river St. John's, at which place we were to embark a light battery of artillery, with caissons, ammunition, and harness complete, together with a number of cavalry saddles—and from thence were to run to the south side of Cuba, and land as near as possible to Puerto Principe.

We reached Key West, and anchored some distance from the city at about 3, p. m., of Sunday, the 10th instant. While at Key West a quantity of brandy and champagne was received on board, which was imbibed tolerably freely by Lopez and his staff. About dusk of that day, no pilot appearing, Lopez called a council, composed entirely of the Cubans and Hungarians attached to his staff, (no Americans being called,) who decided to give up going to the St. John's river, and run immediately for the coast of Cuba, which was done about 10, p. m. The next morning, owing to the variation of the compass, from muskets being stacked near it, we found ourselves in plain sight of the Moro Castle, and about twelve miles distant. The vessel was immediately headed to the northward and westward, and run out of sight of land. About 3, p. m., of that day Lopez took the captain and mate out of a Spanish schooner to act as pilots, giving them to understand that they would be shot if they showed any disposition to escape or deceive. At 1, p. m., we again stood in for land, and soon after dusk sent a boat in to reconnoitre, which was hailed by a sentry on the walls of the fort, situated near Bahia Honda, the ship not being more than a mile from it. As soon as the boat reported, lights were extinguished, and a press of steam put on, the ship running to the westward along the land. At 10 o'clock, while running under the charge of a pilot, under a press of steam, the ship suddenly struck, and before the engines could be stopped had run more than her length upon a coral reef. After examining her situation it was found that she was lying in about eight feet of water, while her draught was over nine feet, and that it was necessary that the force should be immediately landed, which was done; and about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of August, the last of us disembarked upon the shore of what we had been taught to consider would soon be the free Island of Cuba. The first boats which landed were fired upon by a party of twenty men, who fled on their fire being returned from the boat which contained Captain Gouti, (a Cuban commanding an American company,) Lieutenant Leningham, and about thirty privates of his company. One of Gouti's men was wounded in the arm, and returned to the ship, and the cap of the lieutenant was cut into halves on his head.

At daylight Lopez sent a *pronunciamiento* to Los Posas, a small village ten miles distant, in which he informed the inhabitants that he was about to march to that place, and would give no quarter to any whom he found there who did not join him. There being no means of transporting baggage at Cabanos, where we landed, Lopez ordered Colonel Crittenden to remain there and protect our stores, consisting of one hundred thousand musket cartridges, three thousand muskets, and seven hundred pounds of powder in kegs, together with the personal baggage of all the officers, saying that he would march on to Los Posas with the regiment of infantry, commanded by Colonel Downman, and send from thence transportation, and that he would remain there until joined by Crittenden. Accordingly Lopez marched, at eight o'clock, with three hundred and twenty-three men, leaving Crittenden at Cabanos with one hundred and thirty men. At eleven o'clock that night Crittenden received two carts, and started immediately after to join Lopez at Los Posas.

The carts being heavily loaded, and the roads bad, our progress was of necessity slow, not advancing more than a mile an hour. About two hours after daylight, on the morning of the 13th, we reached a house containing a store and a grog-shop, about ten miles from Los Posas. The advance guard and main body only had reached the house, (the rear guard with the carts being still some quarter of a mile behind,) and were engaged in eating breakfast, their arms being laid aside, when they were surprised by the report of musketry, and the whistling of bullets, which proceeded from the advance guard of a body of the enemy five hundred strong. We immediately seized our guns and killed nine of the enemy, and made one prisoner, none of our party having been injured. Not seeing any more of the enemy, the colonel concluded it was but a foraging party that had attacked us, and, our rear guard having come up with the carts, ordered us to resume our breakfasts, which we did. About ten minutes after, we were again attacked by the whole force of the enemy, they having the advantage of position, being posted on the brow of a hill overlooking our position, with a belt of chapparal some three hundred yards wide intervening, over which we could not fire. Crittenden immediately gave the order to charge, leading himself, and forced the enemy to retreat to a large body of chapparal some seventy-five or eighty yards in the rear of their first position, from which they opened a heavy fire upon our force as soon as it appeared in sight on the brow of the hill. Finding he could not maintain that position, Crittenden gave an order to retreat to the house, which was done, while the enemy resumed his position on the hill, and again opened his fire; upon which Crittenden ordered a second charge, at the same time saying that he wished a small party to attain a position at the right flank of the enemy, to charge from that side at the same moment he charged from the front. Second Lieutenant W. H. Crafts (also of company B) and myself volunteered, and succeeded in attaining the position with twenty men. After remaining in it for about half an hour, and hearing nothing of Crittenden, we returned to the house, where we found Captain Kelly, of company A, with ten men, guarding the carts, but could hear or see nothing of Crittenden. The enemy soon after advancing towards the house, we were compelled to retreat, leaving our baggage and stores; and that night—or rather the next morning—we succeeded in forming a junction with Lopez at Los Posas half an hour before his march from that place. At the same hour that Crittenden was attacked at the hacienda, a body of the enemy eight hundred strong, under General Enna, attacked Lopez at Los Posas. After a hard fight of over two hours the enemy retreated, leaving the Americans masters of the field, and over two hundred of their number—among whom were several of the highest officers—dead and wounded; the American loss being, in killed, wounded, and missing, only about thirty men, among whom Colonel Downman and Lieutenant Labizan were killed, and General Pragay and Captains Brigham and Gouti were mortally wounded. After the action the Spanish wounded were brought in, and as well taken care of as circumstances would admit. Lopez rode entirely unarmed over the field through the hottest of the fire, occasionally applying a red raw-hide with a great deal of vigor to the shoulders of such men as he thought could be hurried into firing a little faster. On the morning of the 14th, at 2 o'clock, Lopez marched from Los Posas into the mountains, leaving there seventeen wounded Spaniards and thirteen of our side, all of whom were bayoneted by the Spaniards, and their bodies piled in a heap crossways at the foot of a hill.

Two days after (on the 16th) Lopez was again attacked by three hundred lancers and six hundred infantry, while encamped at a hacienda which formerly belonged to himself, but was confiscated some three years since. Here the action lasted from 11 till 2 o'clock, on one of the hottest days I ever experienced. The enemy were again compelled to retreat, with a loss of three hundred and twenty men; and at the same moment that the retreat of the Spaniards in one direction was reported to Lopez, he issued an order to his own force to retreat in the opposite, and actually that day made a forced march of eighteen miles in five hours over a mountain road. On the 19th, being still on the mountains, we were overtaken by a severe rain-storm, which destroyed the greater portion of our ammunition, and rendered our guns entirely useless. We encamped, on the evening of that day, at a rancho at the foot of the mountains, about two leagues from Bahia Honda. We remained undisturbed that night, and were attacked just at breakfast time on the morning of the 20th—being taken by surprise, the sentry on the outpost having left his post to wash himself in a creek, where he was killed. Owing to the unserviceable condition of their arms, the force under Lopez was completely routed, flying to the mountains in all directions—Lopez himself barely escaping on horseback, with the loss of his saddle, pistols, and spy-glass—of everything, in fact, but what he wore. That night he encamped on the top of one of the highest mountains on the island of Cuba, exposed to all the violence of a terrific norther, without either shelter, fire, or food.

It is impossible for me to describe the sufferings of that night. Heaven forbid that I ever pass such another! The rain fell in torrents, while ever and anon a terrific crash would announce that some massive tree had fallen, either before the force of the wind or the still mightier lightning. That night equalled an ordinary lifetime. On the evening of the 21st, having been forty-eight hours without eating, we killed a horse, which was divided among one hundred and twenty-five men, who were all that now remained with Lopez. We wandered through mountains, unable to extricate ourselves, subsisting on such leaves and roots as we could find until midday of Sunday the 24th, when we succeeded in reaching a road running from Bahia Honda to San Cristobal, along which we advanced until nearly night, when two Spanish lancers were discovered advancing, but fled on seeing us. A halt was immediately ordered, and an examination made of the state of our forces, which showed a total of one hundred and twenty-five men, eighty muskets, about twenty of which were serviceable, and about forty dry cartridges. Under this state of affairs, it was deemed advisable to retreat, which was ordered, and a pursuit commenced by the enemy, who lay in ambush some four hundred yards in advance, with a force of nine hundred men. On the approach of the enemy, the whole force of Lopez separated into small bodies, and dispersed through the mountains, throwing away their guns and everything which could encumber them in their flight—seven only remaining with the general. A large number were overtaken and immediately killed. I myself was one of a party of eight who had previously determined on leaving Lopez, and attempting to escape from the island.

We remained in the mountains until the morning of Tuesday, the 26th, when, having had but one meal in six days, and feeling that we could bear it no longer, we determined to go into the plains, considering that it would be better to be killed outright than die a lingering death from starvation, which we certainly would do in the mountains.

We accordingly advanced to a house where we were treated with a great deal of kindness, and received a most excellent breakfast. An arrangement was made to procure a guide to the south shore, with provisions, &c., and we were about to leave and conceal ourselves until night, when, in the twinkling of an eye, we were surrounded by two hundred armed country-men, who immediately bound us securely, and inverted our pockets, considering the contents lawful plunder. That day we reached San Cristobal. Until we reached San Cristobal we were under the impression that we were to be immediately shot, our only consolation being that we were to die with full stomachs.

On our arrival there we were informed that a proclamation had been issued ten hours before our arrest, sparing the lives of all *filibusteros* who were made prisoners or gave themselves up within four days, except the traitor Lopez; after which an order, dated, I think, the 24th of April, 1850, (by which all foreigners found on the island were ordered to be put to death,) was to continue in full force. On the 29th, there being then forty-seven prisoners, we left San Cristobal for Havana; and on Friday night reached Guayamas, the terminus of a railroad from Havana. There an order was received from the captain-general to proceed to Mariel and embark, he being fearful that the prisoners would be torn to pieces by the rabble of Havana. We reached Mariel on the evening of the 30th, and were embarked upon the steamer Almendares to proceed to Havana, when an express arrived bringing information of the capture of Lopez, and the steamer was delayed to await his arrival, which took place at two o'clock, p. m., on Sunday, the 31st, when we immediately left for Havana. Lopez was entirely at liberty, and smoked his cigarretto with apparently as much unconcern as he ever did in his life. Outside the harbor of Mariel, Lopez was transferred to the steam frigate Pizarro, which conveyed him to Havana, and which he did not leave until he left next morning for the place of execution.

The remainder of us were confined that night in the city prison, in the rear of the fort called the Ponta. The prisoners passed through a regular process, their hair being first cut close to their heads. They then passed into the hands of another barber, who deprived them of their whiskers; then another provided them with a prison uniform; and the exercises were terminated by a big negro, who securely fastened them in pairs, by a chain similar in size and weight to a log chain, firmly secured to the ankle.

At the time of my release from prison, which was at ten o'clock on the night of the 4th instant, there were one hundred and sixty of our force prisoners. They were all chained and confined in one large room—hardly large enough, however, for all to lie down at once. They were treated very kindly, and allowed all the privileges that could be expected. As a matter of course, where so many men are confined in a limited space, and not allowed to leave it under any circumstances, it naturally followed that it must be very unpleasant. Their sentence is ten years' hard labor in Spain, probably in the construction of a canal. They all appeared to be in good spirits at the time I left, being under the impression that they would soon be released after their arrival in Spain.

Lopez was brought from the Pizarro and publicly garroted in the square adjoining the prison at 7 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 1st of September. With him ended not only this expedition, but I sincerely trust all expeditions to Cuba.

Up to the time I left, the Spaniards could account for two hundred and seventy-one Americans, including Crittenden's command, whom they had killed—that is, in action, wounded men who were left on the field, and sick and fatigued men who gave out on the march, and were left behind, and men whom they hunted down in the mountains with dogs. Those, with the one hundred and sixty taken prisoners, make a total of four hundred and thirty-one men accounted for—leaving a balance of twenty-two men whose fate is yet unknown, the total force landed being four hundred and fifty-three men. Of these twenty-two, probably the greater portion are yet alive, and in the mountains; and, as the troops have all been recalled to Havana, it is probable some of them may yet succeed in getting home. Out of the whole number made prisoners, but two others besides myself have been pardoned. Those are Colonel Haynes and Capt. Kelly, whom the captain-general pardoned and sent home unsolicited. They were to leave Havana for this port in the packet-ship Norma on Friday. My own release was granted as a special favor to Captain Charles T. Platt, of the United States ship Albany, on board of which I was

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conveyed by an aid of the captain-general at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, the ship proceeding to sea immediately. His excellency sent a government tow-boat and pilot to take her out.

Lopez was caught with bloodhounds, in the mountains, on the morning of Friday, the 29th instant. The dogs, being some distance in advance of the men, bit him badly in the left leg. There were seventeen country men in the party who captured him, each of whom was publicly presented with one thousand dollars and a cross of honor immediately after his execution.

Let us now review the causes and results of this expedition. At the time I received my appointment from Mr. Sigur, one of the editors of the New Orleans Delta, I was told by him that a revolt was regularly organized among the Creoles throughout the island of Cuba; that they had elected General Lopez as their leader, and their object was to free Cuba from the tyranny of Spain, and either form a republic of their own, or annex the island to the United States. He told me that Lopez was about to leave New Orleans for Cuba, with about five hundred Americans, and that his landing was the signal for a general rising, and that within ten days after landing he would be at the head of an army of ten thousand men; that there were also two whole regiments of Spanish troops to come over to him with their equipments. The same story was told to all. Was it so? As I have already stated, our first salutation was a volley of musketry, instead of, as the Delta asserts, a large body of friends, with horses, stores, &c., for our use. Instead of finding the Creoles our friends, we found them our most bitter enemies—far more so than the troops—keeping the troops constantly informed of our movements, and hanging on our skirts, putting to death, without mercy, all those who straggled on the march. Of the troops I cannot but speak in praise, without a single exception. They treated the prisoners with the utmost kindness, giving them wine, cigars, bread, tobacco, and aguadente freely, and from their own small means. I imagine no one will say that we had any right to expect such treatment. Our conduct forced and demanded their respect; but certainly we had no claim either on their sympathy or generosity.

Much has been said relative to the execution of Crittenden and his men. Among all the prisoners now in Havana, much as they admired Crittenden, there is but one opinion; and that is, that that execution was justifiable—was merited. That they were deceived all know; but that was no business of the Spanish authorities. Surely the provocation received was sufficient to justify not only the execution of these men, but of every man connected with the expedition. Why, look at this affair in its proper light. Where, even in history, in the annals of the world, do you find a similar occurrence? Here four hundred and fifty men, without having received the least provocation, leave their homes, and invade the shores of a perfectly peaceful island, expressing a determination to take that island from its lawful owners by force. Self-preservation is one of the first laws of Nature; and if the law will uphold and protect that American citizen who, without hesitation, shoots down the midnight robber in defence of his property, certainly that law will uphold the officers of the Crown of Spain in exterminating a band of men who attempt to wrest its brightest jewel from that Crown. I consider that every man connected with that expedition deserved death. At the time I was made prisoner I fully expected it, and, although the reflection was anything but pleasant, my own conscience told me that it was just. Crittenden with his force not only committed a crime in landing on the island, but actually committed an act of open piracy in taking those vessels in which he was caught, the punishment for which is, by the laws of all nations, death.

Much has been said relative to the mutilation of their bodies. Certainly I was not present at the time, and cannot speak positively, but I cannot learn from a reliable source that such was the case. I have conversed with the officers of the United States ship Albany on the subject. They are men of high standing in society, and they assure me that such was not the case—that they were shot in accordance with military usage on such occasions, and that the only thing that occurred that could be condemned was the way in which they were dragged to and thrown into the carts by the negroes ordered to bury them.

It has been reported that Crittenden wrote home that he had been abandoned by Lopez, without arms or ammunition. I do not believe that Crittenden ever wrote anything of the kind. Attached to his command—in hourly contact with him—I knew him, and I do not hesitate in saying that a braver, nobler, more honorable man than William L. Crittenden never lived. Instead of having no ammunition, he had all, and was particularly selected to guard it—that being a most difficult and yet most honorable service. Lopez did not desert him, but in leaving him, in dividing his command, committed one of those errors which eventually cost him his life; but had Crittenden, on the morning of the 13th, gone on and joined Lopez at Los Posas, instead of retreating to the sea, all would have been well; then he would have lost only the stores; as it was he lost all. Why he did so is inexplicable, and must ever remain involved in mystery. Had Lopez carried out his original intention of landing near Puerto Principe, the result might, perhaps, have been different—he might there, perhaps, have found friends, and raised a force sufficient to sustain itself until reinforcements were sent out from the States. In landing where he did, Lopez without doubt acted as he thought for the best; but there, as in many other instances, he erred. Of his personal courage there is no doubt; but when we speak of military knowledge, of judgment, of his ability to lead an expedition, I say at once he had neither. Lopez was probably as much or more deceived than any man in the expedition. His ambition led him to be the tool and victim of heartless speculators. Avarice, not philanthropy, was the main spring of this expedition.

I now distinctly, openly assert that all those letters purporting to be from Cuba, which were published during the month of July last, and copied throughout the Union, were base forgeries, for the express purpose of deceiving the citizens of the United States, and advancing the sale of Cuban bonds. Knowing the ambition of Lopez, and that strong disposition to extend the glorious boon of freedom which fills the breast of every American citizen, these speculators in human blood took advantage of their knowledge to further their own end. They well knew how little effort was required to start and keep alive this excitement. They thought, or at least they fondly hoped, that more men would go out to join this little band, and that eventually the island would be free. Cuban bonds were worth, or were selling at, from ten to twenty cents on a dollar when this expedition left. Naturally they would increase in value as the prospect of liberating Cuba became more certain; and if this expedition succeeded, as they pretended to think it would, Cuba, when liberated from what they denominated the tyranny of Spain, would have been burdened with a debt of from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, at least fifty per cent. of which would have been in the pockets of those would-be philanthropists who, active as they wished to be thought in the holy cause of liberty, took the best of good care to peril neither life nor their own precious liberty in its behalf. At the expiration of the war, and after Cuba should have become free, then it was to be annexed to the United States, and as a matter of course the payment of these Cuban bonds was to be assumed by that government. What do they care for the mothers, wives, and sisters of the gallant men who formed this ill-fated expedition, who have been rendered utterly miserable and wretched forever? They do not feel the chains, the anguish borne by those one hundred and sixty noble fellows, doomed to spend the best ten years of their lives in a Spanish prison. No; they feel the blood-money in their pockets, and laugh over the result of their speculation. They are the men to be punished. It is on them the shades of our murdered countrymen call for vengeance. Heavy indeed must be their punishment, when at the last day an offended and just Judge shall demand of them retribution for their deeds.

This is, I believe, a correct account of the causes, proceedings, and results of the unfortunate expedition. I have endeavored to give an impartial account; and if any man, either North or South, considers himself aggrieved by any remark contained herein, I will endeavor to afford him such satisfaction as the nature of the case may demand. There have also been, I understand, some reflections made on the conduct of our consul at Havana, Mr Owens, and also on the officers of the Albany, at the time of the execution. At that time Mr Owens not only was unable to do anything to assist them, but, as I am informed and believe, was actually in danger himself from the rabble of Havana—a guard of Spanish soldiers having been placed over his property and person by order of the captain general. As for the Albany, she was powerless on that occasion. Her officers and crew, to a man, sympathized with and deeply regretted the melancholy fate of their unfortunate countrymen; but they could do no more. My word for it, if ever an opportunity should occur, the officers and crew of that ship will not only uphold the honor of the American flag, but add new laurels to its wreath.

And now, in conclusion, let me, through the medium of your columns, return my sincere thanks to his honor the Mayor, to Colonel O'Hara, Captain Cary, and other citizens of Key West, for the many kindnesses and attentions shown to me, assuring them that I shall ever remember them with gratitude.

I annex, for the benefit of their friends, a list of the officers who left New Orleans in Crittenden's regiment.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILIP S. VAN VECHTEN,
Late First Lieutenant Cuba Expedition.

Officers of Crittenden's Command.

Colonel W. L. Crittenden; Commissary General —— Cook; Quartermaster General —— Vesey; Regimental Quartermaster Felix Huston, jr.; Regimental Adjutant —— Stamiford; Reginental Commissary —— Bell; Captain J. A. Kelly, company A; First Lieutenant T. C. Jume, company A; Second Lieutenant John Brise, company A; Second Lieutenant —— Stevens, company A; Captain James Sanders, company B; First Lieutenant P. S. Van Vechten, Second Lieutenant B. E. Hunter, company E; Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Craft, company E; Captain Victor Kerr, company C; First Lieutenant James Brandt, company C; Second Lieutenant —— Robinson, company C; Sergeant Major Vean.

Of the above Captain Kelly, Lieutenant Craft, and myself now only survive. Yours, &c.,

P. S. V. V.

JAMES G. BENNETT, ESQ.

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General Pragay and the Hungarian Exiles

We learn from Mr. L. R. Breisach, a Hungarian gentleman, a resident of New York, but now in this city, that General Pragay, and the Hungarians who with him joined the expedition of Lopez, had left New York with the intention of making a settlement in Texas. They had all in due form of law declared their intentions to become citizens *of the United States*. Mr. Breisach states that to his knowledge General Pragay was solicited in New York to join the Cuban enterprise, but *declined* on the ground that he was not then satisfied of the existence of a general revolutionary movement in Cuba. There seems no doubt that he and his companions were finally induced to take part with Lopez from a generous desire to aid a struggling people to gain their independence. Such a course was in harmony with the previous career of General Pragay, who had taken part in the shortlived revolution in Vienna before that of Hungary broke out. It is to be hoped that in the tardy, and we fear ineffectual, intercessions of our government for mercy to the American citizens who joined Lopez, these brave Hungarian exiles, who came here to make our country their home, will not be overlooked or forgotten.

Lieut. Van Vechten's Narrative.

In another column we publish this paper as a part of the record of the late transactions in Cuba. It seems to us that many of its statements and most of its opinions should be received with many grains of allowance; and this, we observe, is a general sentiment of the press.

Should the correspondence which led to Mr. Van Vechten's liberation be made public, we shall lay it before our readers. Meantime, with the above *caveat*, we republish the narrative as we find it.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE UNION.

Later from Havana.—Departure of the American Prisoners for Spain.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 15.—The William & John has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 8th instant. The captain reports that on the day he sailed a Spanish transport left for Spain, with 160 American prisoners.

A difficulty had occurred at Key West in consequence of the arrival of a Spanish government vessel. The citizens attempted to seize and burn her, but she escaped. A mob then broke up all the Spanish stores in the place.

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The Charleston Courier.

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Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel, Sept. 17.

D. MIXER, Proprietor.

A. G. Goodwin,	S. C.	W. B. W. Dent,	Ga.
Mrs. DeBruhl,	do.	J. E. Dent,	do.
W. Anderson & lady,	S. C.	D. Miller,	do.
J. L. Jones,	N. C.	J. W. Smith,	do.
R. Fleming & daughter,	Ala.	E. A. Kennedy,	Miss.
J. Wylie,	S. C.	J. H. Murrell,	Ga.
D. C. Riddey,	Fairfield.	J. Usher,	S. C.
D. J. Sanders,	Ga.	P. A. Bacot,	do.
J. Daflin,	Fla.	W. L. Williamson,	do.
Miss Daflin,	do.	A. McKinstry,	Ala.
W. C. Harrell,	N. C.	J. A. Black,	Columbia.
Mrs. Wilck,	do.	J. Purcell,	S. C.
Miss Hare,	do.	H. L. Machen,	Miss.
F. W. Hoadley,	N. Y.	F. Hall,	Ala.
A. G. Campbell,	S. C.	F. W. Dillard,	do.
J. M. Pease & lady,	Ga.	J. B. Padgett,	Ga.
J. E. Clark,	do.	J. W. Moore,	do.
T. Tate,	N. C.	C. R. Foote,	Ala.
J. Tate,	do.	C. Phifer,	N. C.
J. W. Day,	do.	J. A. Gibson,	do.
J. W. Nicholson,	Ga.	B. H. Leeke,	Ga.
J. Manasse,	Columbia.	S. Danforth,	do.
L. B. Cauks,	S. C.	C. H. Jarrett,	do.
J. H. Simple,	—	D. W. McCants,	S. C.

Passengers.

Per C. L. barque Edisto, from Boston—Messrs. R. F. Adams, and O. Garrison.

Per U. L. brig Tybee, from New-York—Mr. P. Brady.

Per steamer Gov. Dudley, from Wilmington—Miss Daffin, Mrs. DeBurhl, Mr. Goodwin and lady, Miss Pagel, Mr. Marcus and lady, Mr. Henry and lady, Mr. Anderson and lady, Mrs. Welch, Miss Hall, Miss Fleming, Mr. Pease and lady, J. Lee and family, Messrs. Clark, Bowman, D. J. Sanders, J. W. Nicholson, Minn, Tate, Wiley, Hanks, Pope, D. C. Roddy, Daflin, Hendley, R. A. Duke, J. Johnson, Campbell, D. Wasdin and 4 servants, A. J. Helth, A. D. Ingraham, W. J. Smith, Jones, Sample, J. M. Smith, S. Mairs, Manasse, Harper, Taylor, Martin, Wallace, R. F. Fleming J. Tate, and Freeman.

Per steamer Metamora, from Savannah—F. Zogbaum and lady, Miss E. Taylor, Mrs. L. Freeland, Capt. A. J. Lewis, of steamer Pampero, Bishop Barron, Messrs. Livingston, Herbest, J. M. Solomons and servant, M. de Aguero, W. Ashley, C. Guilmartin, J. M. Morrison, H. Poselyer, T. H. Lee, and 2 on deck.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
18 September 1851, 2.

About eighteen of the Cuban rioters were tried in New Orleans on the 5th instant. Some were fined in the sum of thirty dollars, others held to bail to keep the peace, and others remanded to the District Courts.

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The Daily Delta

18 September 1851

Withdrawing Subscription. — "Filibusters" in 1810.

It was Byron, we believe, who said, that of all other follies, he had never at least been guilty of that of stopping his newspaper because he did not agree with the editor. We fear there are many good people in our country who do not appreciate this wisdom. There are not many of this sort among the patrons of the Delta, for we have accustomed our readers to an independent way of thinking, which has brought them to the true principles of newspaper patronage, and best mode of having good papers, and that is, to allow the editor the largest freedom of speech and opinion, provided he violates no rule of good morals.

So that the paper is fair and faithful in giving news, the editor is honest and sincere in his convictions, and his paper is a good one, do'nt make a Mrs. Judy Fitzsimmons of yourself, by cutting it off whenever the sentiments do'nt square with your own!

We regret to find that these views, however, are not entertained by at least one of the readers of our worthy cotemporary, the Louisiana State Republican, of Lafayette. We refer to Colonel J. M. Elam, of Baton Rouge, dubbed by the Republican, for what reason it is impossible to imagine, "the Solitary Mourner," who, indignant at some extravagant sentiments in favor of Cuban liberty, expressed by our friend of the Republican, withdrew his subscription and left the Republican overwhelmed with grief and despair. Thereupon, the Republican mustered up some spirit, assumed the aspect of a martyr, and pitched into the "Solitary Mourner" with much ferocity. The latter, however, quietly bided his time until the Cuban expedition had failed, and then he published a card in the Baton Rouge Gazette, commencing in the following diplomatic style:

"Mr. Elam, of Baton Rouge, tenders to Mr. Johnson, of the Louisiana State Republican, this token of his kind regard," etc.

He then proceeds to designate Mr. Johnson the "Solitary Mourner," quite an inappropriate designation, we can assure the Colonel, and indulges in the following inimitable though cruel irony:

"In order to make known more effectually to the people of the State of Louisiana and the world, Mr. Johnson's profound sagacity in knowing when and what people are oppressed and striving to be free (?) to publish his devotion to the laws of nations and his respect for his own country (?) to reveal his true American heart, filled with great national sentiments, such, for instance, as the '*vindication of the insulted honor of our country*' (?) and lastly to show that in consequence of these things he is a devoted advocate for transplanting what he terms, the blessings of civil liberty, without the consent of the inhabitants, on the rich and fertile soil of Cuba, and as a pretext to excuse the nefarious design, pretends a *feigned sympathy for the people of Cuba, in their struggle to relieve themselves of the despotism of Spain*" (!?!?)

This is all very keen, indeed, and Johnson evidently writhes under it. To comfort and console him, however, and revive our own spirits, as well as to refresh the recollections of our anti-Filibuster friend, we will give him a brief history of events which occurred in his own town, some forty years ago.

It was in 1810 that a number of young Americans, who resided in the Spanish Colony of East Florida, now the Florida Parishes, as they are called, of this State, aided by others, who lived across the river in Louisiana, or across the line in Mississippi, came to the conclusion that the existence of a despotic and corrupt Government like that of Spain, in the vicinity of the United States, was a reproach to our free citizens, as well as a nuisance, and an impediment to the spread of our institutions throughout the South-west. They therefore determined to overthrow the Government, drive out the Spaniards, and annex the Florida parishes to the United States. Prominent among these conspirators, were some gentlemen who have since figured largely in the history of our State, enjoying a great degree of popular confidence. These were Dr. Shipwith, so long known as a leading politician; the late Judge Joseph Johnson, father of our late Governor; Colonel Collins, of Bayou Sara, and Colonel Hickey, of Baton Rouge, who still live, universally respected for their many virtues; and General Philemon Thomas, a patriarch of the revolution, who, during his life, was regarded with the deepest veneration throughout the State, whose portrait was hung in our Legislative Hall, by the side of those of George Washington and Andrew Jackson, as a special mark of admiration and esteem.

These gentlemen were the leading "Filibusters" of their age. They collected together the American population in the neighborhood, wrote a Declaration of Independence, the original of which is now in the possession of our friend Judge Carregan, Private Secretary of the Governor, armed themselves, and, dividing into two parties, marched towards Baton Rouge, which was then the seat of the Spanish Government, and was strongly fortified. One company of horse marched from Bayou Sara along the coast, whilst General Thomas, with a force of Rush-Heels, came down from the plains and took the town in the rear. The Spaniards were surprised,—the Americans galloped in the gates and called on them to surrender. The officer in command refusing, was shot down. The soldiers rallied, and were about to resist, when the yell of the Rush-Heels, led by General Thomas, was heard, and they were seen clambering over the walls with their long guns and knives. "Down with your arms," bellowed General Thomas, "or we'll blow you to ——, ye minions of despotism—we come to give you freedom and Republicanism, and if you dont like it, we will shove it down your throats with the bayonet."

This appeal was irresistible. The Spaniards surrendered, evacuated the place, and retired to Havana, and the flag of Republican freedom has ever since waved over the very place whence Colonel Elam discharges his missiles against every similar effort to extend Free Institutions on this continent. Thus did Louisiana acquire that rich and beautiful region, now inhabited by a hundred thousand souls, and producing a vast amount of wealth. The men who were engaged in this gallant movement were ever afterwards revered as patriots and heroes. But even in that age, there were people in the Republic (they were, however, confined to the region north of Mason and Dixon's line,) who denounced Thomas, Johnson, Shipwith, and their gallant compeers, as outlaws and freebooters. But they lived to disprove these calumnies, and having secured, for the United States, this valuable country, most of them died in comparative poverty, or still live, in narrow circumstances, honored for their virtues, their patriotism, and their heroism in the cause of Republican Liberty.

Let Colonel Elam refresh his well stored memory on this subject, and when he again enlightens the world on "Filibusterism," let him explain the difference between the Florida expedition, in 1810, and that of Cuba, in 1851,—save, of course, the difference in result.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Anecdote of Col. Crittenden.—A letter received in this city relates an anecdote of the gallant Crittenden, which confirms everything that has been said of his chivalrous disposition. Shortly after landing, Crittenden's party, being in search of refreshments, knocked at the door of a cottage. No one answering, and the door being locked, they forced it open, when the first thing presented to their view was a female on her knees, with her three children and her husband around her. Crittenden immediately took her by the hand, and told them in tolerable Spanish not to fear—that a hair of their heads would not be injured, as they came not to kill, burn or destroy, but for refreshments. These were speedily furnished, but it was with much difficulty that the husband, a Catalan, could be prevailed upon to accept payment for them. So much, indeed, was he impressed with the generous spirit evinced by Crittenden, that, on hearing of his capture and sentence, he went to the Captain General, related to him the incident we have recorded, and and on his knees, begged the life of one who had saved him and his family. His request, however, was sternly refused, and the grateful Catalan had to retire. He himself related these circumstances, shortly after the execution, to some of his fellow-countrymen, and wept at the fate that had befallen "his friend Col. Crittenden." The writer of the letter referred to confirms the accounts of the indignities offered to the prisoners executed, and describes some of them as having been of such a nature as it is almost impossible to conceive that even the most depraved could have been guilty of perpetrating.—*Charleston Mercury.*

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General Lopez's Last Moments.

The New York Sun has the following account of the last moments of Gen. Narciso Lopez:

At the final hour Gen. Lopez was brought out, and ascended the platform with a firm step. His person was enveloped in a white shroud. The executioner then removed the shroud, and there stood the General in his full military uniform before the assembled multitude.

His appearance was calm, dignified and heroic. Not a muscle quivered. He looked upon the preparations for death unmoved; his countenance changed not, and his whole bearing was firm and manly.

The executioner now removed his embroidered coat, his sash, cravat, and all the insignia of his military rank, in token of disgrace.

General Lopez, with his hands tightly bound together in front, stepped forward, and in a strong, clear voice, slowly spoke to those around as follows:

"I PRAY THE PERSONS WHO HAVE COMPROMISED ME TO PARDON ME AS I PARDON THEM."

"MY DEATH WILL NOT CHANGE THE DESTINIES OF CUBA." [The executioner, standing a little behind, here interrupted him in an insulting tone, with "*come, be quick, be quick.*"

General Lopez, turning his head partly around, fixed his eyes on the man, and said sternly, gritting his teeth, "WAIT, SIR." He then continued:

"ADIEU, MY BELOVED CUBA! ADIEU, MY DESTINIES!"

The General then stepped back, seated himself on the stool. A priest with the crucifix and taper stood on one side of him, the executioner on the other. The collar was then placed around the prisoner's neck. The priest now placed the crucifix between the General's hands, and just as he was in the act of inclining his head to kiss it, the executioner swung the fatal screw, and the head of the unfortunate man at the same instant dropped forward, touching the crucifix. He never moved again. There sat the body of one of the bravest men that ever drew breath, but a moment ago alive, now a ghastly corpse.

The execution was conducted in the most orderly manner and in perfect silence. No shouting or any other exhibition of applause was manifest. Whether this was the result of the news from New Orleans, or the express orders of the Captain-General, is not known.

Immediately after the execution, General Lopez's body was taken down, and privately buried.

The Sun also adds the following facts relative to the family of General Lopez:

Among the relatives of General Lopez in Cuba, are his brother in-law, the Count of Pozoculoro, a nobleman of great wealth and high character, Madam Frias, widow of a nobleman of wealth, his sister-in-law. He had other near relatives. They all left town previous to the execution, unwilling to be near on such an occasion. General Lopez was 55 years of age. He has a son 18 years of age, studying in Switzerland. His wife is in Paris. The General was very wealthy, but spent his income as fast as he received it. In this, and the previous unfortunate expeditions, he lost very large sums.

The Monument Square Cuban Meeting—The Speech of Capt. Marriott.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

BALTIMORE, Sept 8, 1851.

Messrs. Editors; Your report of the late meeting of the friends of "Cuban Independence," in this morning's Sun, states that I was with Gen. Lopez at Cardenas, which is a mistake. I stated, in my humble speech last Friday evening, that "I was attached to the *first* expedition"—*not* that which landed at Cardenas. I referred to the latter—to the plans and the expectations which Gen. Lopez had formed—in vindication of his honor, intelligence, gallantry and magnanimity; and hence, I presume the discrepancy.

The expedition to which I referred as "*the first*," was that which would have sailed from New York, (500 strong,) in the autumn of 1849, but for the means which were employed by the Spanish spies and the officials of our own government—acting in harmonious concert!—to frustrate the determination of the friends of Cuba.

The "*first* [illegible] expedition," of which so much has been said and written, was merely a *branch*, or wing, of the New York movement; and to the many errors which were committed in that quarter may be attributed the defeat, or failure, of the plans of Gen. Lopez and the "*Patriotic Junta*." The history of the continuous effort in behalf of Cuban liberty, has not yet been presented to the country; the extent of the organization has never been *published*; and the distinction, and the official and social position of a large number of the "*filibusteros*" have never been understood by the uninitiated. "Conservative" newspaper editors and political bigots are ignorant, that gentlemen whom they "delight to honor," and are, at all times, happy *to serve*, stand in the *front rank* of those *very* "pirates, outlaws, plunderers and robbers" (!) whom they have so often and so *furiously* branded and execrated.

The high character which the members of Lopez's command have ever borne at home; the heroic manner in which they met and repulsed the Spanish troops; and their noble bearing at the scene which was their last, attest the purity of their motives and the honor of the cause in which they placed their lives. Gen. Lopez took the lead in every movement; he placed his all upon the issue—a price having been set upon his head—which affords abundant proof of his disinterestedness and devotion to his country. The seeds of martyrdom have been sown—we shall see if they bring forth fruit.

Very respectfully, JAMES C. MARRIOTT.

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Cuban Revolution.

It has been [illegible] that the [illegible] population of the island, that [illegible] have been published in this country respecting the movements for independence, were fictions, manufactured in the United States. That numerous exaggerated stories were published in many of our journals is not more correct in regard to the Cuban Revolution, than in reference to affairs in Mexico during the war, nor in regard to the movements of the Irish in the rebellion of 1848. The truth is, that in matters of this sort, when secrecy is generally observed by the Government, and communications are cut off, there will always be a great deal of this sort of exaggeration. The imaginations of men, left to themselves, will create very large stories out of very scant material. People, too, are easy of faith in regard to subjects in which their feelings are strongly interested.

The Cuban revolution is no exception to the general fact here stated. While, however, there has been undoubtedly a vast quantity of exaggeration and fiction in the Cuban accounts sent from the island, the wholesale disbelievers commit the opposite fault, in discrediting every fact tending to show that there had been a revolutionary movement in the island. In proof of this, we need only quote the partial account, prepared and published under direction of the Government of Cuba, in the official journal, Diario de la Marina, of 30th August. This publication purports to be a *resume* of all the facts of the "rebellion," as it styles it, to be sent to Europe by the French war steamer Asmodea. Of course the obvious interest and desire of the writer was to render the movement as contemptible as possible; but that there was an effort—a struggle for liberty, in which the most prominent and influential Creoles of the island embarked their lives and fortunes, is distinctly admitted by them.

After referring to the Cardenas expedition, this narration proceeds as follows:

"The Fourth of July was the day set apart for the formation of a party but, under the command of D. Joaquin Aguero y Aguero, a native and neighbor of Puerto Principe, was to raise the cry in this territory. In the night of the same day were to have started from the city many youths, to go and join the chief, hidden, since a few days before, in the adjoining mountains, with a few more insurgents; but as the general commander, D. Jose Lemery, had notice of the project, he dispatched a party of lancers to apprehend them. Reaching them with a force of twenty men, in the plains of Guanamaquilla, they took flight, leaving in the power of the troops D. Joaquin Aguero y Sanchez and a portion of arms and ammunition. The fugitives, among whom were the two youths, D. Ubaldo and D. J. Arteaga, recently arrived from the United States, succeeded in joining the chief, Aguero, and, frightened by the active opposition made to them, they went to the Oriental department, to which line they were near, with the purpose, without doubt, of surprising the unarmed village of Las Tunas, a few leagues distant. On the evening of the 8th they entered that village, in force of about forty or sixty men. Divided in two parties, they entered the same streets, for the purpose of overpowering the Lieut. Governor; but suddenly meeting each other, each thought the other the enemy, and the greatest consternation ensued. They fired volleys of shots, with which they did much harm to each other, and the neighbors having come, at the sound of firing, with a small party of troops from the garrison, they took to flight with such speed that they left arms, baggage, horses, and also two men, one with a broken wrist.

"The report of this event was soon communicated to Bayamo and Cuba, and soon attracted to Las Tunas, the General Commander of the Department, D. Joaquin Manzano, and a part of the force of the regiment of Isabel II, under the command of the commanding major of that body, D. Joaquin Gil, who, with instructions from said General Commander, immediately perceived the rebels, and disregarding all the rigors of the climate, and the unevenness of the soil, he succeeded in reaching them, after 16 hours of constant march, on the farm of San Carlos, where he completely destroyed them, killing five and taking fourteen horses and many arms and effects. From that moment the party of the chief, Aguero, somewhat diminished already, as it appears, was reduced to a nullity, for it was dispersed so completely, that only six accompanied the chief. With them he took the direction to the sea shore by the side of Neuvitas; but, as some parties were also sent there by the General Commander of Puerto Principe, and more especially the riflemen of Cantabria, commanded by their brave captain, D. Carlos Comus, who had notice that the rebels intended to embark, after five days of constant effort, during which time the troops hardly took any rest, he succeeded in discovering, on the 23d, at day light, the chief, D. Joaquin Aguero y Aguero, with D. José Tomas Betancourt, D. Fernando Zayas, D. Miguel Benavides, D. Miguel Castellanos, and D. Adolf Pierra y Aguero, in the house called Punta de Ganado, near the shore, where, after some firing, they delivered themselves up; one, however, had thrown himself into the sea, but was taken out by the lancer, Venancio Diez.

"In this manner was routed the first party of rebels raised in the island. The inhabitants were indignant, and everywhere hastened to present themselves to the authorities to offer their aid; some had the good fortune to give it on the theatre of those scenes, either by giving or offering the troops the resources they happened to be in need of. We will here leave the party of the chief, Aguero, he waiting the punishment of the law, in the same manner as his followers. Three more were apprehended on the 21st, on the farm Victoria, in Bayamo, and four more presented themselves to the Chief of Police, de Haga, in the jurisdiction of Neuvitas, requesting pardon.

"Since that time, no other event of that kind occurred until the 13th, the day of the destruction of the farm San Carlos. On that day, a party of armed men appeared on the plains situated between the Punta and the pasture of Santa Isabel, in the jurisdiction of San Juan, south of Puerto Principe. They had collected some people—compelling some individuals to join them, and deluding others by plots. They were soon dispersed, however, like smoke, and those engaged in it took refuge in the magnanimity of our august sovereign, so worthily represented by the first authority of the island. The terror inspired by the conviction of the crime, operated on them as a sure sign of the rapid extermination which awaited them.

"Thus terminated this episode. On the following day to that on which the active Capt. Comus captured the chief, Aguero, at Punta de Ganado, which ended that rebel party, the Lieutenant Colonel, captain of militia, D. José Isidoro Armenteros presented himself in La Guinia de Miranda, in the jurisdiction of Trinidad, commanding another party, which scarcely had a longer duration than the first. Some troops, commanded by the Lieutenant-Governors of Trinidad, Villa Clara, and Cienfuegos, were sent in pursuit; at the same time forces of countrymen were organized. Armenteros was met in la Siguanea, where he was attacked by a few infantry and horsemen, and the party dispersed, those engaged in it being obliged to hide themselves in the woods, whence they will not long delay coming out to seek for pardon, and where Armenteros, with others, was captured by the Lieutenant of Farragona, D. José Maria Espinosa.

"It is impossible for us to give details, and this compels us to omit several facts. We cannot stop to enumerate the individuals apprehended, and who presented themselves, nor the great services rendered by the troops, whose movements and sufferings were the admiration of the people, as well as of the authorities of Trinidad, Villa Clara, and Cienfuegos. Notwithstanding, we will not omit to state that a great part of the people collected by Armenteros in Guinia de Miranda, were enticed to this point by deception, for which the chief took advantage of his position as captain of militia."

Here we have an admission of the main facts of a revolutionary movement, as set forth in the papers of this country. The writer, however, confesses that it is impossible to give details,—or to enumerate the individuals apprehended. This narrative also states, that on hearing of the movements of Aguero, "many youths were to have started from Havana to join the rebels." The publication of this fact by the journals here, has been pronounced a New Orleans fabrication. We beg our readers to read carefully this narrative, prepared under the eye of Concha, and then say what truth there is in the wholesale charge of the National Intelligencer and kindred prints, that the Revolution had no existence but in the journals of the United States.

☞ Concha's official gazette, the Diario de la Marina, in concluding an article on the late Expedition, indulges in the following ferocious threat:

"All these facts clearly show the spirit of the population, and they are in consonance with the conduct of all the other inhabitants of this department, and with those of the Central and Oriental departments. This is the best security that we can offer for repeating, once more, that '*Cuba will always belong to Spain*,' and that, happy and fortunate under its government, the island will blot out their existence from among civilized people, sooner than renounce the glorious flag under the shade of which she has lived, till now, prosperous and happy."

"Blot out her existence from among civilized people," sooner than renounce the most depraved Government on the globe! This means that they will give over the island to the reign of the negroes. We think they may save themselves all this trouble. They have already blotted out their existence among civilized people, by their barbarian brutality and inhumanity, in shooting wounded and sick prisoners, and assassinating surgeons who attended their own wounded.

General Lopez.

The following article, which we copy from the New York Evening Post, administers a withering rebuke to those scurvy, snarling curs, who, in the presence of the gallant Lopez, would skulk tremblingly into their filthy kennels,—but now, that he is dead, bark their impotent malice over his grave:

"It will probably be the fashion of the press, now grown wise by the events which have passed, to denounce Lopez as worthy of the fate which has befallen him. The world is apt to make the distinction between a rebellion and a revolution to depend upon the success of the revolters, who, in the one case, are recorded in history as traitors, in the other as patriots. Lopez will probably be known, therefore, at least so long as the Spanish rule prevails in Cuba, as a rebel and a traitor. In such injustice towards this brave and high spirited man, we will not be implicated. Lopez was no hireling, no military adventurer in quest of employment and plunder, regardless of the rights of his fellows. He was engaged in the deliverance of his own country from the most tyrannical and oppressive government that now exists, so far as we know, on the face of the earth. Though a native of Spain, he was the husband of a Cuban lady, had resided on the island for many years and had made it his country. He had held high positions in the Spanish army, and at one time represented the island, we believe, in the Spanish Cortes. He was certainly a member of that body, either as a delegate from Cuba or from old Spain. He had ample opportunities of acquainting himself with the puerile and tyrannical policy of that Government, especially towards the country of his adoption, and when he returned he resolved to devote himself to the cause of Cuban Independence, as the only mode of securing any fair share of political freedom to the Cuban people.

"He then had the entire confidence of all classes of people on the island, and was very near effecting a revolution in 1849. His plans were discovered, he was obliged to flee, while many of his less fortunate associates were caught and garroted. He then came to the United States, where he was obliged to mature his future plans.

"Lopez was no common man; much less was he a man of sordid motives and mean ambitions. He was over sanguine, like most of his countrymen. He did not anticipate and provide for all the contingencies which were indispensable to the success of such an enterprise in the nineteenth century, and he may be chargeable with a criminal indifference to the value of human life, in taking such terrible risks as every one but himself felt and saw that he was taking. But he risked more himself than any one else did. He knew that the Spanish Government had set a higher price upon his head than they would pay for that of any other man's in their whole empire, and that he had no security for the future but in success. He died as he lived, like a hero and a gentleman. Whether the cause of liberty in his unhappy island died with him, remains to be seen. The blood of the patriot is the seed of freedom, and we feel that we should dishonor our American ancestry, and the country whose independence their heroism achieved, if we did not deeply sympathize with the Creoles of Cuba in the death of Lopez, their champion and martyr, and if we did not continue to hope that from his grave would rise, at no distant day, the Washington by whom the cause of freedom in Cuba may be conducted to a more auspicious issue."

Fate of the Patriot Lopez.—There no longer remains any hope of the safety of Gen. Lopez. The fuller details of the news received last evening, give us the sad assurance of his fate. He has fallen a martyr in the holy cause of liberty, and the craven minions of Spanish despotism are now exulting over his downfall and ignominious death.

If anything can add to the fearful regrets, which the friends of Cuban liberty feel at the disastrous results of Gen. Lopez's expedition, it is the cold and heartless manner in which a portion of the Northern papers exults over the defeat and execution of the heroic Lopez and his brave followers. How American editors can gloat over the revolting details of the Havana executions, is what we cannot understand. It is some satisfaction to know, that some of the papers alluded to, are edited by *foreigners*,—men in whose veins American blood does not flow, in whose hearts American sentiments and emotions have never throbbed.—*Savannah News.*

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[illegible] New Collector.

[illegible] valued [illegible] [illegible] been the [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. George C. Lawrason, Secretary of the [illegible] Guaranty Fund [illegible] Insurance Company, when, on yesterday morning, just after taking his cup of coffee, he called for the morning's paper, and there read the following unexpected and surprising intelligence:

"APPOINTMENT.

"Collector of New Orleans, Geo. C. Lawrason, vice William Freret, removed."

"Bless me!" exclaimed the astonished Secretary, "what does this mean? I was no applicant—I am content with my $2500, and the custody of the 'Guaranty Fund.' Still it becomes me, as a good republican, to submit to my destiny; so I'll pocket the indignity, and the commission when it comes."

Innocent and unsuspecting young man! he little knew the influence exerted in his favor at Washington City. He little knew the strong sympathy and fellow-feeling entertained towards his worthy Mentor in Politics and Finance, the astute President of the Guaranty Fund Insurance Company, by the Oliver le Dain,—the great Warwick of the Treasury Department, whose intense admiration was excited by the deep financial skill displayed in that admirable Guaranty Fund alchemy, discovered by the President and Secretary of this world-renowned assurance association. Nor were these things known to the ignorant public, who, when they read in the morning the same announcement which had so astounded Mr. Lawrason, gaped and stretched their eyes and mouths, with wonder unspeakable. Most of the good party-men contented themselves with the remark of the sailor, who was thrown forty feet into the air, by the premature explosion of the "fire-works," and, landing on the ground, singed, bruised, and confounded, cried out, "What comes next?"

Surprising, however, as it was to every body, it was nevertheless a fact. It would be premature, at present, to inquire the direction of public opinion on this subject. Suffice it for the present to say, that Mr. Lawrason, yesterday, was a very different man, in public regard, from Mr. Lawrason on Tuesday, Monday, or any previous day. On the days last mentioned, we have frequently met him pursuing his business, or leisure, in a quiet, unobtrusive, and unobserved way, along Camp street, or sitting in the deserted halls of the Insurance Office, discussing abstruse questions of Guaranty Funds and open policies with the astute ex-Recorder, without attracting any special notice, or fawning attentions from his fellow-men. But the scene shifts,—and behold Collector Lawrason yesterday on Camp street,—with two friends on each side of him, pulling him in opposite directions, with an ardor of affection and devotion quite unparalleled in these degenerate days. When we witnessed this scene, we involuntarily exclaimed with Goldsmith—

"And here is still an emptier sound—
The haughty fair one's jest;
Unknown on earth, or only found
Beneath the Fireman's vest."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

Washington, Sept. 9.

After writing to you yesterday, I heard a fact that may be of some interest to you. The Government has received one or more letters from Americans who were engaged in the expedition of Lopez, and who are now prisoners in Cuba. They give the history of the ill-fated expedition, from the landing of Lopez till the dispersion and capture of his force. When these shall be published, we shall know whether any Creoles or Spanish troops, joined or attempted to join them. We shall also have an account of the actions and skirmishes that took place, and the loss of their assailants.

The letters, as I learn, declare that the Americans who were in the party, were grossly deceived as to the disposition of the Creoles to engage in a revolt.

This representation is considered as affording sufficient ground for the intercession, on the part of the Government of the United States, in behalf of the Americans who are now prisoners.

Nothing has yet been heard of Commodore Parker, and of the result of his mission. I presume he will make a full report on all the subjects committed to his inquiry. The Captain General will not, I suppose, consent to give any explanations of his reasons for ordering the execution of some of the prisoners. He will, no doubt, refer Commodore Parker to the Home Government for any information as to the instructions and powers under which he has acted.

If those now imprisoned are to be released through the interposition of the Government, it must be by the assent of the Government of Spain.

The proposition for the purchase of Cuba by the United States has become popular, at least in some quarters. Some influential business men and politicians, have taken up the subject. It has been mentioned to, and urged upon, some of the members of the present Cabinet, who have treated it favorably.

Congress will probably open the matter by adopting a resolution requesting and authorising the Executive to open a negotiation with Spain for the purchase of Cuba; also appropriating a suitable amount to defray the regular and contingent expenses of a special agency or mission for that purpose.

W.

Vainglory.—Considering that the total force of Lopez's expedition, as shown by the army roll officially published by the Cuban authorities, was but three hundred and ninety-one officers and men, all told, the world will be somewhat surprised at the inordinate exultation betrayed by the former at its destruction, and especially the grand expressions of the Captain General in his proclamation praising the valor and loyalty of the Cubans who assisted his six or eight thousand troops to win the victory. "History," says General Concha, "does not present, perhaps, in its pages, a single example of an invasion so promptly and completely suppressed." Here the Captain General does not speak with the exact historical precision that might have been expected. There have been some equally remarkable examples of invasion, to say the least of them—perhaps a great deal more remarkable—and of invasions promptly and completely suppressed,—the places and periods of which were not so far removed that they might have been heard of at Havana. Some persons will remember the last invasion of Mexico made by Spain,—that of Barradas, who, in 1829, landed four thousand troops (they all came from Havana) at Tampico; when Santa Anna, attacking them immediately with seven hundred men—Mexicans, too—destroyed and captured one-fourth of them at a blow, and compelled the remainder to capitulate in six weeks, only about one-half of them living to get back to Havana. Seven years later—in 1836—the conqueror of Barradas, the same Santa Anna, led an invasion of ten thousand men into Texas,—an invasion which, in a short time, was "completely suppressed," in what has always been deemed a somewhat remarkable manner, by twelve hundred Texans, who captured "the butcher of Goliad and the Alamo," with some six hundred of his followers, all red-handed from the slaughter of their countrymen, and yet spared him and them—did not put a single one of them to death in cold blood. The suppression of the Lopez invasion will undoubtedly figure in history hereafter; and so will General Concha; but neither of them, possibly, in a manner calculated to excite much admiration.—*Phil. North American.*

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General Lopez.

The following article, which we copy from the New York Evening Post, administers a withering rebuke to those scurvy, snarling curs, who, in the presence of the gallant Lopez, would skulk tremblingly into their filthy kennels,—but now, that he is dead, bark their impotent malice over his grave:

"It will probably be the fashion of the press, now grown wise by the events which have passed, to denounce Lopez as worthy of the fate which has befallen him. The world is apt to make the distinction between a rebellion and a revolution to depend upon the success of the revolters, who, in the one case, are recorded in history as traitors, in the other as patriots. Lopez will probably be known, therefore, at least so long as the Spanish rule prevails in Cuba, as a rebel and a traitor. In such injustice towards this brave and high spirited man, we will not be implicated. Lopez was no hireling, no military adventurer in quest of employment and plunder, regardless of the rights of his fellows. He was engaged in the deliverance of his own country from the most tyrannical and oppressive government that now exists, so far as we know, on the face of the earth. Though a native of Spain, he was the husband of a Cuban lady, had resided on the island for many years and had made it his country. He had held high positions in the Spanish army, and at one time represented the island, we believe, in the Spanish Cortes. He was certainly a member of that body, either as a delegate from Cuba or from old Spain. He had ample opportunities of acquainting himself with the puerile and tyrannical policy of that Government, especially towards the country of his adoption, and when he returned he resolved to devote himself to the cause of Cuban independence, as the only mode of securing any fair share of political freedom to the Cuban people.

"He then had the entire confidence of all classes of people on the island, and was very near effecting a revolution in 1848. His plans were discovered, he was obliged to flee, while many of his less fortunate associates were caught and garroted. He then came to the United States, where he was obliged to mature his future plans.

"Lopez was no common man; much less was he a man of sordid motives and mean ambitions. He was over sanguine, like most of his countrymen. He did not anticipate and provide for all the contingencies which were indispensable to the success of such an enterprise in the nineteenth century, and he may be chargeable with a criminal indifference to the value of human life, in taking such terrible risks as every one but himself felt and saw that he was taking. But he risked more himself than any one else did. He knew that the Spanish Government had set a higher price upon his head than they would pay for that of any other man's in their whole empire, and that he had no security for the future but in success. He died as he lived, like a hero and a gentleman. Whether the cause of liberty in his unhappy island died with him, remains to be seen. The blood of the patriot is the seed of freedom, and we feel that we should dishonor our American ancestry, and the country whose independence their heroism achieved, if we did not deeply sympathize with the Creoles of Cuba in the death of Lopez, their champion and martyr, and if we did not continue to hope that from his grave would rise, at no distant day, the Washington by whom the cause of freedom in Cuba may be conducted to a more auspicious issue."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP UNION.—That splendid sea steamer the Union, T. R. Budd, commander, arrived at her wharf, Lafayette, yesterday afternoon, in seven days and twenty-two hours from New York. We are indebted to the gentlemanly officers for files of New York papers.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Union:

A B Simmons, A D Newton, W H Litchfield, E Marqueza, A Lamarre, E Bisset, D B Young, C W Huntington, C Bonner, L F Hinton, S S Cable, E Ogden, C Chevalier, Thomas Hill, J Parish, F C Payen and nephew, Mrs T Mines and servant, H Reeves, L D Whipple, A Goldsmith, F S Maguire, E W Briggs, [illegible], P M Pendergast, J Ayres, G S Parsons, Peter Conroy, [illegible] McGee, J S Harris, Miss Mary Reggio, Mrs C Patterson and three children, W A Gould, C C Wainwright, B A Dyer, Louis Laisne, Charles Newman, Mrs Rencerreta and daughter, A Cooper, wife and two children; Mrs. Skipper, four children and servant; in steerage, 30.

FATE OF THE PATRIOT LOPEZ.—There no longer remains any hope of the safety of Gen. Lopez. The fuller details of the news received last evening, give us the sad assurance of his fate. He has fallen a martyr in the holy cause of liberty, and the craven minions of Spanish despotism, are now exulting over his downfall and ignominious death.

If anything can add to the fearful regrets, which the friends of Cuban liberty feel at the disastrous results of Gen. Lopez's expedition, it is the cold and heartless manner in which a portion of the Northern papers exults over the defeat and execution of the heroic Lopez and his brave followers. How American editors can gloat over the revolting details of the Havana executions, is what we cannot understand. It is some satisfaction to know, that some of the papers alluded to, are edited by foreigners,—men in whose veins American blood does not flow, in whose hearts American sentiments and emotions have never throbbed.—*Savannah News.*

☞ Concha's official gazette, the Diario de la Marina, in concluding an article on the late Expedition, indulges in the following ferocious threat:

"All these facts clearly show the spirit of the population, and they are in consonance with the conduct of all the other inhabitants of this department, and with those of the Central and Oriental departments. This is the best security that we can offer for repeating, once more, that '*Cuba will always belong to Spain*,' and that, happy and fortunate under its government, the island will blot out their existence from among civilized people, sooner than renounce the glorious flag under the shade of which she has lived, till now, prosperous and happy."

"Blot out her existence from among civilized people," sooner than renounce the most depraved Government on the globe! This means that they will give over the island to the reign of the negroes. We think they may save themselves all this trouble. They have already blotted out their existence among civilized people, by their barbarian brutality and inhumanity, in shooting wounded and sick prisoners, and assassinating surgeons who attended their own wounded.

Death of the Lady of Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

FRANKFORT, (Ky.) Sep. 9.

The wife of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, U. S. Attorney-General, died at her residence, yesterday, near this place.

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TESTIMONY OF RESPECT TO A CUBAN PATRIOT.

At the regular meeting of the Louisiana Grays, held at the Armory, on Tuesday evening last, the following preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the company on the death of Captain F. N. Gotay, of the liberating army of Cuba, were passed;

Whereas, this Company have learned with deep regret that Capt. F. N. Gotay (a late member of the Louisiana Grays) was killed on the 13th ult., on the battle field, in front of the village of Las Pozas, island of Cuba, while gallantly fighting at the head of his company for the liberty of his country;

And whereas, the members of this Company, from their long and intimate acquaintance and association with the deceased, during his residence in this city, and their high appreciation of his qualities as a gentleman, a soldier, and a patriot, take this occasion to pay a tribute to one, whose unpretending and noble qualities endeared him to all who knew him, of whom it might be said, "to know him was to love him." Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as a token of respect to the memory of their late fellow-soldier, F. N Gotay.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the Delta and Picayune of this city.

F. LEECH, Captain.

Geo. Wheerman, Secretary pro tem. sep18 1t

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Democratic Meeting was held this day, the 17th inst. in the Coffee-house "Stadt Hamburgh," which formed itself into a Club, to be called the Manderille Marigny Club No. 1, of Municipality No. 1. Said meeting was called to order by Mr. A. Perrepain, and the following officers were elected:

President, Mr. JOHN ANDERSON.

First Vice President, Mr. HENRY CLASEN

Second Vice President, Mr. C. HEIDINGSFELDER.

Secretary, Mr. J. Th. DOERR.

A motion was made and adopted that a list be opened for signatures, to which the following gentlemen affixed their names:

Jno Anderson	J T Melcher	Joseph Lash
Henry Clasen	G K Sherman	James King
C Heidenfelder	Geo Huffman	Chas Louis
J H Duerr	J Charle	F J Whitney
W C Lyal	Michael Noullet	John Watkins
J Fields	—— Dubocera	Jacob Olff
H K Graudmens	Alfred Boudin	James Sangs
Bernard Philips	Auguste Schoering	Wm Fisher
John Zango	R Maxwell	Emile Lovero
—— Glamoral	G W Smith	F Richert
—— Greef	W W Wilson	I. R Roccile
C Leimbubler	Conrad Schaum	F Fenerty
Jas O'Brien	John Zango	Henry Hoba
J C Trusare	Sampson Pleasman	C Fo, er
W Lordbee	P M Kolb	Isaac Rathbone
A Pourpain	J C Smith	Albert [illegible]ly
D N Nath	C Krabow	T Dennis
J Bachmiller	Z Hemley	Augustus White
F McIvenna	A Choping	Chas Rock

On motion, made and carried, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Delta, the L'union and Courier, and the German Courier.

On motion, it was resolved, that the next regular meeting be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at the Mint Exchange, at 7 o'clock.

Several gentlemen will address the meeting on the occasion.

On motion, it was resolved, that the meeting adjourn to meet again on SATURDAY EVENING next, the 20th inst., at half past 6 o'clock, at the Mint Exchange, corner of Old Levee and Barracks streets, to form a procession and thence to proceed to join their fellow Democrats of the Second Municipality.

JOHN ANDERSON, President.

J. TH. DOERR, Secretary.

New Orleans, Sept. 17, 1851. Sep 18

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The Pampero.

The Steamer *Pampero* is in the hands of the government officers, having been seized by the Inspector on Thursday morning, the 10th, at Dunn's Lake, above Palatka. As we announced in our last, the cutter *Jackson* arrived off the Bar on Monday the 8th, in pursuit of the steamer, which was fired at and took her course up the river. She passed here on the same night, and on Tuesday the Inspector went up in a small boat with instructions to seize her wherever found. In the meantime the cutter took position at the mouth of the river, with guns double shotted, to prevent the steamer getting out should she endeavor to do so. Capt. MERCHANT, of the Army, also arrived, in pursuance of orders from St. Augustine, with a detachment of twenty men to reinforce the cutter in case of resistance to the execution of the law. Several field p eces were also brought over. These military arrangements were, however, rendered unnecessary by the prompt delivery of the vessel to the Inspector, on his demand. Previous to her reaching Dunn's Lake it is said her armament and stores were taken out and deposited at some point up the river, but the Inspector has been unable to ascertain where. The *Pampero*, on her arrival here, was safely moored at the wharf, and is now anchored in the stream.

On the Mail-boat from Savannah, on Wednesday the 10th, came Mr. Seguir of New Orleans, the reputed owner of the *Pampero*, and his friend Mr. Livingston of New York; also Mr. J. L. O'Sullivan of the latter city, who it will be remembered owns the Cleopatra. We were informed that their purpose was to take the boat out of the hands of Messrs. Lewis, Titus, and others who controlled her when she ran into the river. Some misunderstanding seems to have occurred between these parties as to the property of the expedition. The boat, however, being taken by Government, put the dispute temporarily at rest so far as regards her.

Dist. Attorney G. W. Call has arrived here, and will file a libel on the vessel on the admiralty side of the Court, and the fate of the Pampero will be decided on trial, the important incidents in which it has been so conspicuous perhaps revived, and the results of the Cuba expedition at home, in its relation to our laws, exemplified.

What may be the ramifications of the trial it is impossible to foretell. The *Pampero* with its shifting and adventurous tenantry, and the events of which this is a theatre and they the actors, now and will for some weeks to come form an all-engrossing theme.

The *National Intelligencer* confirms the report of the removal of the Collector of New Orleans.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 16, 1851.

C. DREW, Esq., *Editor of the Republican:*

DEAR SIR: As many vague and conflicting statements have been made in reference to the surrender or seizure of the steamer *Pampero*, it is but proper that those interested, viz., Mr. Seguire, the owner of the vessel, and the Government officers, should be placed in their true position.

On the evening of the 10th inst. Mr. Seguir, accompanied by his friends, Mr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Livingston, arrived here in the mail steamer *St. Matthews*. Mr. Seguire requested me to accompany him up the river as his legal adviser, and after some consultation Mr. Seguire informed me that his purpose was to find the steamer and place her in the possession of the Government officers. Arriving at Picolata, we learned that Dr. H. D. Holland, Inspector, and whom we knew to be a Government officer in search of the vessel, was sleeping at the tavern, and accompanied by Mr. Livingston, I sought his room and awakened him, and informed him that Mr. Seguire desired to see him and aid him in finding his vessel. At the first interview between these gentlemen, viz. Dr. Holland and Mr. Seguir, Mr. S. expressed his readiness to accompany Dr. H., and surrender the vessel. At Palatka we learned where the vessel was, and the following morning we went on board Mr. Seguir, in presence of Mr. Livingston, Mr. O'Sullivan, and myself, on the deck of the *Pampero*, said, as nearly as I can recollect, to Dr. Holland, "Here is the *Pampero*, and I surrender her to you," adding something to this effect, that Dr. H. should take notice that the *Pampero* had sailed from New Orleans with a coasting license, which he supposed could be produced. Dr. H. replied he could receive no conditional surrender of the ship, and I then remarked to him I thought he misunderstood Mr. Seguire, whose language did not contemplate a conditional surrender, but was simply intended as a request that Dr. H. should bear in mind that he (Mr. S.) had made this statement to him as an officer of the Customs.

The vessel was subsequently brought to this place, and I heard afterward that Dr. H. had made a formal seizure of her; which statement I denied at the time to be correct, for I was under the impression that I was cognizant to all that transpired. Dr. H. has since said to me that so soon as he went on board, preceded by Mr. Seguir, he proclaimed a seizure in behalf of the United States, in the presence of witnesses. This I did not know, nor did I hear; and my purpose in making this statement is to give a correct version of the transaction as it was known to me.

In justice to the parties you will please publish the above.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

McQUEEN McINTOSH.

From the N. O. True Delta.

The late Colonel Crittenden.

In the midst of the lamentations of fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, for the death of their dearly beloved, by the Havana butchery, we have abstained from the obtrusion of our humble grief into the presence of the august sorrows of those who have to mourn the loss of their own blood, but we can no longer defer a poor tribute to the memory of a bosom friend.

That friend was William S. Crittenden.—Long and well did we know him. We knew him first in the Mexican war, and in many a bivouac shared his blanket. Educated at West Point he graduated with honor. At the opening of that war he occupied the position of Adjutant of the First Infantry, and for several months discharged the highly responsible duties of Post Adjutant at Vera Cruz, with merited honor. He was the son of a brother of the distinguished gentleman who now fills the office of Attorney General of the United States. His father emigrated to Arkansas, when that State was in its infancy, and died in early life, filling a community with universal regret for the loss of a man as highly endowed with the loftiest virtues as he was gifted with the rarest genius.

Will Crittenden, as he was familiarly named by his friends, was worthy of the stock whence he sprung. A nobler specimen of the Kentucky gentleman; a worthier servant or citizen of the Rpublic we have never met. A lion heart, a love of truth, of honor and of liberty were his. An accomplished soldier, a votary of letters, he was gentle as he was brave. At the close of the Mexican war he resigned his military office and became a citizen of New Orleans, where he resided until he embarked with Lopez.

Our blood has boiled to hear the base inuendos of the agued lip-lovers of Cuban freedom against him, as well as his companions for permitting themselves to be captured. The dying missives of his compatriots reveal the causes that compelled his heroic soul to yield. If ever a man fell a victim to atrocious deception it was he. A few days before he left we met him, and a wish that we would accompany him was expressed. We earnestly advised him against embarking in such an enterprize; we spoke our incredulity of the reports that the Cubans had risen He answered that he was no freebooter; that he could not be induced to join the expedition were not the people of Cuba in arms against their rulers. That a revolution had actually commenced; that the Cubans were in the field, he assured us he knew from the statements of parties, who had given him their confidence.—Against this faith we had nothing but our incredulity to present, and we parted never to meet again. We have felt it a solemn duty to state this to dispel an impression that he, from his position in the expedition, was a party to the cruel artifices practised by the unseen heads of the scheme.

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From the National Intelligencer.

Official Despatches from Cuba.

We have been favored with the subjoined extract from a despatch to the Navy Department from Commander Charles T. Platt, commanding the United States ship Albany, now at Havana.—The despatch is dated

HAVANA, September 1.

"The followers of Lopez having been entirely dispersed, and a number of prisoners reported as brought to this place on the 27th ultimo, I addressed a letter to the Captain General requesting permission to hold an interview with any Americans who might be among them. This permission was readily accorded in a reply, which is enclosed." The interview was postponed until the morning of the 30th, the prisoners having in the mean time been transferred to the Castle of the 'Punta,' and some accessions having been made to their number. The Commandant of the Castle informed me that the whole number of prisoners was fifty-seven, of whom about thirty or thirty-five were Americans, as we learned from themselves. This officer was present throughout the interview. Another gentleman, who was introduced as Inspector of Prisons, came in during its continuance, and remained until its close. The prisoners were heavily ironed, were clad in a prison uniform, and had their hair closely cut. They were confined in an arched gallery, to which access was had through two grated doors, the inner one being entirely of iron.

"In the little ante-room between these two doors lay the garments worn by the prisoners at the time of their confinement.

"On our entrance the Americans were ordered to advance to the front, and all foreigners were sent to the other end of the cell. Inquiry being made for the officers, the following presented themselves, viz:

"James A Kelly, of New Orleans, formerly of Bayou Sara, who held the rank of captain in the expedition; Robert M. Grider, of New Orleans, a native of Kentucky, a lieutenant in the same; J. D. Baker, of ——, also lieutenant.

"No other officer of the expedition presented himself. They were informed that I had obtained permission to visit them, and that my object was to obtain from them any information they might choose to give, which would be forwarded to the Government of the United States, and perhaps might be the means of deterring others of our countrymen from placing themselves in the same deplorable situation. They were told distinctly that they were in the power of the Spanish Government, and that nothing could be done for them as Americans, inasmuch as the President's proclamation had declared that any person joining an invading force would thereby forfeit the protection of the Government of the United States. This was said to prevent their forming any false hopes from my visit.

"The information obtained was given in the presence of the entire party by the aforesaid officers, and, being uncontradicted by any of them, may be regarded as the testimony of the whole.

"They stated that the expedition sailed from New Orleans in the steamer 'Pampero.' They were not sure of the exact number comprising it, but thought it was 487; that it certainly did not amount to five hundred. Before landing in Cuba they anchored near Key West, where they remained several hours, and were visited by some citizens of that place. They landed in Cuba about two o'clock of the morning of the 12th August. Their first fight took place on the 13th. From that period they had lost all recollection of dates. They had five engagements, but could not tell how many of their number had been killed. They were armed with condemned muskets; had no rifles; but many individuals had revolvers and knives. They brought with them 80,000 cartridges, and captured many more after landing. They had no artilery. Soon after landing they found they had been deceived, and became anxious to return home. They had been informed before sailing that fourteen towns were in possession of the 'Patriots,' (to use their own language,) and that the whole island was in a state of revolution. They suppose that the fifty men captured with Col. Crittenden were endeavoring to make their escape. They so infer, from the fact that they were all dispirited by the reception they met with, and disgusted, as they said, with the 'lies and deception' practised towards them.

"The country people generally fled at their approach, and none joined them. Worn out with hunger and fatigue, the men composing this body threw away their arms, a week or ten days previously—they could not distinctly remember when. They had not, at that time, heard of the offer of life to such as would give themselves up, but their intention was to throw themselves upon the mercy of the Spanish Government. They did not come in all together, but in small parties, and at different times. They had subsisted chiefly upon fruit, and the last meat that some of them had eaten was a portion of their General's horse. There was no lack of ammunition when they threw away their arms, though much of what they brought had been damaged by rain. Lieut. Grider stated that he carried a musket, though an officer, and that he had twenty-eight rounds of cartridges in his box when he threw it away.

"Capt. Kelly stated that the Editor of the New Orleans Delta, Mr. Sigur, was instrumental in persuading him to join the expedition, having addressed him personally upon the subject. He has reason to believe that he persuaded many others also. The whole party manifested much indignation towards Gen. Lopez and Mr. Sigur; and many of them asserted that it would be worse for the latter if they should live to return home. On being told that Gen. Lopez was taken prisoner, a cry of joy and exultation ran through the crowd.

"They stated that Lopez was chief of the expedition. Col. Dowseman was second in command, and was killed on the thirteenth. Col. Wm. Scott Haynes, of Tennessee, was another leader. According to their best belief he was still in the mountains. Col. Crittenden had been an officer in the U. S. Army during the war with Mexico. An Hungarian named Pragny, who acted as Adjutant General, was mortally wounded on the 13th.

"It is matter of regret that so imperfect a narrative has been obtained from these unfortunate men. In the excitement of the moment many would speak at once, and to some questions it was difficult to get a satisfactory answer, on account of the eagerness of all to give it.

"At the request of the Commandant of the Castle, the prisoners were asked if they had the benefit of medical attendance since their confinement. They replied that they had. They were also asked if they had been provided with two meals a day, and whether they had bread and coffee for breakfast? Some said they had; but others replied that they had no coffee. The commandant immediately inquired the reason of his subordinate, who stated that those who had been confined there on the previous evening came too late to be provided for on that morning, but that they would have their allowance of coffee at dinner. He stated that the others had been provided for according to the order.

"It may be proper to add that the prisoners appeared to be in good health, and by no means so much reduced as their exposure and hardships would seem to warrant. They even appeared to be cheerful, which may have been the effect of their relief from a condition of far greater anxiety and suffering, experienced during their wanderings upon the Island.

"I should have stated that my first lieutenant Mr. Taylor, was with me during this interview.

"The whole number of prisoners, including those not yet brought to Havana, is officially stated to be about one hundred and thirty.

"I have just learned that Lopez, who was captured on Friday last, (August 29th,) was brought in last night, and publicly garroted at seven o'clock this morning."

Orders from the President in regard to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

There have been one or two Cabinet meetings since the return of the President, at which the same unanimity of sentiment prevailed in regard to the purposes of the administration respecting the Cuba Invaders, as upon all other subjects which have been brought before the Cabinet under the Administration of Mr. Fillmore.

All high in office here feel that the honor of the Government, its head at home and dignity abroad, is committed to the administration. The Executive is a sworn officer, and as such is required to see all the laws executed,—one of which requires him to employ the army, the navy, if need be, the militia, in suppressing just such expeditions as those fitted out at New Orleans. As I wrote you on Saturday, the President has authorized the employment of the army and navy to suppress any expedition which may be fitting out at New York. Such an order has gone to the city, and a like order will be sent to the South to-day. These are, indeed, but a repetition of the orders of last spring, and they have never been suspended, but to give them the more force, the officers of Government have been reminded that these orders are still in force and to be obeyed.

The conduct of the New Orleans Collector against whom complaints have been made, will be investigated to-day by the President. It is said the Secretary of the Treasury complains of the misconduct of this collector. Should the President find him deserving censure, I am sure he will be dismissed,—and there is no doubt that in all respects, and towards all persons, the law will be executed by the President with the greatest firmness and the most unquestionable promptness. The President, I have occasion to know, also desires to be thus understood by all lawless persons, and the Cabinet are unanimous as to Executive duty in this respect.—*N. Y. Express.*

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

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The complacency and forbearance exhibited in the last *News*, in feigning to be solaced with an *amende*—as though the wrong-doer could presume to *expect* the application of the golden precept of "good for evil,"—affects us more deeply than reading the play of Dr. Polidori. The "*lamb*-like" meekness of our neighbor's expression of satisfaction

"Purges the eyes and moves the bowels,
And drenches handkerchiefs like towels."

After *travestying* a speaker at the Cuba meeting, charging us grossly with an offence which is itself committed in indicting the charge, graciously interpreting the satyre of "fools and knaves" into "panegyric," and giving us license to "distort our *proboscis* into as many deformities as we have our understanding,"—our disclaimer of ill-feeling is *accepted as an apology*! Truly *somebody's* "understanding" must be surpassingly moulded. Our proboscis almost impedes our vision to contemplate it. Limner of our phiz, but for the obstruction 'twixt our eye and your "fine full moon."

"If you could melt ten thousand pimples
Into half a dozen dimples
Then your face we might behold,
Looking doubtless much more snugly
Yet even then 'twould be d—— ugly."

We do not know that we ought to connect such an ugly face with the fair fame of the administration, but we suppose decorum demands a solution of the doubts in which our remarks respecting the administration and Cuba have involved our cotemporary of the *News*. Our remarks when made were founded upon the fact of the absence from Washington of the members of the Cabinet during the Cuban excitement. We inferred that they were not keeping so close an eye upon the points of rendezvous as justified the charge of espionage or even extreme vigilance; and we pointedly instanced the departure of the *Pumpero* from New Orleans, and its cruise along our coast, without molestation by a government vessel. *There was no vessel of war in the Gulf*, except two near the harbor of Havana—the *Vixen* and *Albany*—and they were there legitimately to protect the rights of American citizens in the perilous state of the Island, instead of "guarding the Spanish power in Cuba."—The presence of our war vessels there is no new thing. One or more of those called the gulf squadron has been always ordered near Cuba to protect American interests. Of this we are ready to adduce proof. Can proof be furnished that the two vessels named were there for the purpose charged? You may offer newspaper proof. You may quote from some filibuster press, which may perhaps for the same object re-quote the *News*. But something better is needed than newspaper charges that our government has despatched vessels to Cuba for the purpose of "guarding the Spanish power." This is the allegation, and the whole ground of complaint of our cotemporary; for he says the administration "was bound to prevent organized parties from leaving the country with the intention of invading a country with which we were at peace." Why then are *sneers and aspersions* cast upon the government officers here for doing their duty?—Why is their conduct contrasted with their former passiveness, when that should entitle them to praise instead of censure at the hands of those who profess to be the peculiar friends of Cuba?

We have said the administration was not obnoxious to the charge of over-vigilance in regard to Cuban expeditions. What they have since done or ordered does not invalidate our assertions. In the early stages of the excitement they neither sought information of Cuban movements, nor even remained within reach of convenient communication. As time elapsed, and intelligence of organizations, of loitering vessels on our coast, and of the sad reverses to our young and fated countrymen in Cuba was borne to Washington on the four winds, what could be expected but that such palpable facts would prompt to official action, both to enforce law and stay the wholesale slaughter which befel our countrymen?

We are happy to find our neigbbor affirming the duty of the government to "prevent organized parties from leaving the country." This it has now done, whether civilly or by combined military and civil action is of little consequence; and the nervousness displayed at the sight of a few guns to guard the property, and a handful of men, all of which were returned to St. Augustine after the vessel was secured, is hardly excusable in those who have so often of late looked unmoved upon like novelties destined for another purpose. They are precluded from finding fault with the enforcement of law respecting organized expeditions, however captious they may seem as to the mode. As for helping Spain in Cuba, we again respectfully request proof of the allegation.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

18 September 1851,3

[*Translated.*]

HAVANA, Aug. 27, 1851.

Sir: I have received the letter which you addressed to me this day, soliciting my permission to hold an interview with the prisoners who have been brought to this port, and who formed a part of the invading expedition which attacked this Island. I inform you in reply, that I order the Commander of her Majesty's frigate "Esperanza," on board of which the prisoners are, to admit you at any hour at which you may present yourself, to hold the desired interview, with permission to remain with the prisoners so long as you may find it convenient. And I avail myself of this occasion to assure you of the esteem which your noble conduct and frank and honorable character entitle you to from me.

I am, therefore, with all respect, your obedient servant, &c.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

CHARLES T. PLATT. Esq., Commanding U. sloop-of-war Albany, and senior officer of the naval forces of the United States in this port.

The Washington *Republic* adds:

"We learn that upon the receipt of these despatches, the President directed copies to be sent to the Spanish Minister, the further to enforce an appeal already made to that Government, now since the leader of the expedition has been cut off, to deal mercifully with his deluded followers, who were enticed into the expedition under the belief that the people of the Island were already in a state of revolution, and desired assistance to establish a republican government—a state of facts which had it existed, could not have justified their conduct, either, in the view of our own statues, or of the law of nations, but the expectation of which gives them a strong claim to pardon.

The Rumored Removal of the Collector at New Orleans.

"We are able to state, (says the New Orleans *Crescent*,) upon the best authority, that Mr. Ferret has not received any official notice, whatever, of his removal from the post of Collector of the Port of New Orleans. As he would naturally, if not necessarily, be the first person advised of such a step, we are not disposed to credit the reports which have been put into circulation.

The Administration could not take a more ill-advised and (in this section) more unpopular step. The rumored removal of our gentlemanly and popular Collector elicited yesterday an amount of public feeling and sympathy, which plainly shows what effect the removal would have. It would cripple and embarrass the warmest frends of the Administration, drive some into inaction or opposition, and give its opponents an advantage on which they would only too eagerly and thankfully seize.

"We shall not believe that the Administration has taken so injudicious a course, until facts are before us. None of its warmest friends here pretend that facts, no matter how strictly construed by a sense of moral responsibility, would warrant the removal, and they look upon its prospect with blank wonder. It would be a very liberal gratuity to the democratic party, a very serious stumbling-block in the way of the Administration's friends."

THE ALABAMA.—It is rumored that the Alabama has been purchased by the Fillibusters, and that she will be fitted up in man-of-war style, with "barkers" and a loug tom or two. If so, and that there are some good gunners placed on board of her, the Pizarro and Habanero may be obliged to haul down their colors and knock under, and then their armaments, if not turned on themselves, may be turned on their friends with vengeance. If a Spanish steamer or two were thus captured, the Espagnols might tender their *adios* to the "gem of the Antilles" forever! As all that is needed now is the means of conveyance with their own steamers, and Cuba would soon witness a vast host on her soil, and the defeat of Concha.

A rumor, which we regard as greatly exaggerated, was current some days ago. It was that over a hundred thousand dollars had been subscribed for Cuban purposes. If that were so, and with the efforts that have since been made, the committee would now have double the sum stated. But this is not the season for successful collections, and it may be pronounced "that the city is not in funds."—*Orleanian.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2d.—The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday received a dispatch from the Collector at New Orleans, stating that 2,000 men were waiting there ready to embark for Cuba. The Collector was informed in reply that should these men debark in Cuba, certain officers of the United States would be held responsible.

The "Republic" states that upon the American Consul calling upon the Captain General of Cuba, and complaining of the firing upon the "Falcon," the latter expressed his regret, and said it should not occur again; and that it probably happened because the steamer Habanero had a new commander, recently come to Havana, who did not know the Falcon.

The Cuban meeting here last night was largely attended. General McCalla presided. The Resolutions adopted were moderate in tone, and the speakers were temperate.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—The United States Government have ordered the attachment of the steamship Alabama, on suspicion of being engaged against Cuba.

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Arrivals at the Jacksonville Hotel.

[Col. S. Buffington, Proprietor.]

Sept. 9, Rev E Barron, Tallahassee; J H Tyler, Fla; R L Tobit, S C; Thos Brown, Ga.

10, Henry Verder, Sav; Mrs. S C Wilkins, Fla; Geo Bryan, T E Buckman, M Zylstra, St Augustine.

11, Lieut Merchant, U S A, Judge Bronson, St Augustine; Thomas Tumlin, Ga; Capt Lewis, Str Pampero; Mr Livingston, N Y; Col H T Titus, Fla; Gen Hopkins, Palatka; J L O'Sullivan, N Y; S B Thompson, Black Creek; W H Davidson, Va; T J Segur, N O.

12, M W Smith, Fla; J R Washburn, W P Prescot, M Fayson, J Johnson, Str Pampero; R D Kelly, M Freely, Fla; J Rutherford, Sav; H H Phillips, May Port; St Geo Rogers, Fla; Wm A Heerman, S E Miles, Pensacola; J N Reeves, Palatka; James Stewart, Va; A J Johnson, N C.

13, Capt D Province, Ocala, J M Macias, Cuba; James Bullock, J O Brown, Fla, C D C Rhind, Mr Young, Sav; Mr Worley, Mr Daniel, Capt Williamson, Calvin Bryan, S F Roux, Fla.

14, Capt Saddler and son, Fla; Col T O'Hara, Kentucky; James Harrison, Fla; Judge Bethune, Fla.

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TRI-WEEKLY
KENTUCKY YEOMAN
FRANKFORT, KY.

18 September 1851, Z

CUBA MEETING!

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Anderson county, held at the Court House in Lawrenceburg on the 13th day of Sept., relative to Cuban affairs, J. G. JORDAN, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. K. GAINES appointed Secretary.—Mr. R. W. O'Conner, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have a strong brotherly feeling for those who were and are engaged in the Cuban struggle for freedom, and that we can express ourselves but by adopting the language of Washington on the reception of the flag of the French republic:

"Born, sir, in a land of liberty; having early learned its value; having engaged in a perilous conflict to defend it; having in a word devoted the best years of my life to secure its permanent establishment in my own country, my anxious recollection, my sympathetic feeling, and my best wishes are irresistably attracted whensoever in any country I see an oppressed nation unfurl the banner of freedom."

Resolved, In the language of our cherished and venerated chart of State and liberty, the declaration of Independence, that all men were created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with anaienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these governments are established among men, deriving their great power from the consent of the governed only; imbibing these principles from our forefathers, our hearts are made to swell with patriotic sympathy for the oppressed of any land: and that patriotic individuals are of right free to depart from this country to aid with their cunning, phisical, mental, and pecuniary means in the establishment of liberty in any country; and there is no power expressed or implied in the constitution given to any department of government to prevent citizens from so doing.

Resolved, That the people have been greatly concerned and pained from time to time since the foundation of this government at the assumption by Congress, the executive and the judiciary, of powers never delegated to them by the constitution.

Resolved, That we approve the proclamation of the President, seting forth to the world the neutral position of this government as to the Cuba revolution, and that we also approve his declaration for warning any citizens of the United States who should engage in the same, that the responsibility would rest upon themselves, and that this government would not interfere for or against them with the Spanish nation. And whilst we would not attribute any want of patriotism to the President or judiciary, we are sorry so see them in the face of these declarations, so interfere by the Navy and prisons of the United States, as to have a tendency to suppress those principles for which our forefathers fought, and prevent those of our fellow-citizens now incarcerated or mouldering in a foreign land from having strength to establish a new republic, or return safe to the bosom of their families and country.

Resolved, That the law of 1818 was municipal in its conception, growing out of the trouble with Burr and those persons of Amelia island and Galveston who assumed to themselves the right to rob the bank at New Orleans, carry on a contraband commerce, and despoil this government of a portion of its territory; and whilst we admit that Spain may assume with some propriety that the revolution in Cuba is a parallel case, yet we doubt the propriety of its late application by this government. The jurisdiction of this government does not extend beyond one league from our shore; besides, the constitution sets forth that no citizen shall be arrested unless good cause be first shown by oath or affirmation, and it is not possible that either of these could be administered by telegraph.

Resolved, That the constitution is the parent of all wholesome, just and equal laws, charitable in their conception, an ornament to the statute-book, correct and prosperous in their bearing, commanding respect, and diffusing intelligence, benevolence and patriotism throughout the land.

Resolved, That liberty and [illegible] are co-laborers, extensive as the world, deep, commanded by God himself to flow and cleanse every land, and that every law or action of man tending to counteract [illegible]

[illegible] Lopez and all [illegible] countrymen who fell with him are not dead, but sleep, as the martyrs of the Alamo and of Mier, and will ever live in the hearts of a free people, and, like Lazarus, will rise again, and as a pillar of fire, guide thousands of the avengers of outraged liberty to a new San Jacinto.

[illegible] Consul at Havana, who, when the command of Crittenden was executed, wrapped himself in cold diplomacy in the presence of the blood of his countrymen. He is unworthy of public trust or confidence.

The adoption of the resolutions was urged by a patriotic speech from Mr. O'Connor, and seconded by a forcible and appropriate address from Major K. C. Gaines.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretary, and copies of the same be forwarded to the Frankfort Yeoman, Louisville Democrat, and Harrodsburg Ploughboy, for publication.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN G. JORDAN, *Pres't.*
J. K. GAINES, *Sec'ry.*

☞ The letter which we publish below from Col. CRITTENDEN, just before he was shot, is a most extraordinary production to be written at such a time. We never [illegible] face death, and with hands swollen by manacles, write such a letter, must have the courage of Napoleon and the philosophy of Cato. He seems to have forgotten nothing it was proper to say; and the allusion to his debts—which we are assured by friends were very trifling in amount,—is an extraordinary instance of coolness and honor. Col. Crittenden was the son of the late Henry Crittenden, of Shelby county, where he was born—is a nephew of Attorney General Crittenden, was a graduate at West Point, and served in Mexico. Dr. Hensley, to whom the letter is addressed, is a native of Frankfort, and the young men were Kentucky friends.

SHIP-OF-WAR ESPERANZA,
August 16, 1851.

Dear Lucien: In half an hour I, with fifty others, am to be shot. We were taken prisoners yesterday. We were in a small boat. Gen. Lopez separated the balance of the command from me. I had with me about one hundred—was attacked by two battalions of infantry and one company of horse. The odds were too great, and strange to tell, I was not furnished with a single musket cartridge. Lopez did not get any artillery. I have not the heart to write to any of my family. If the truth ever comes out you will find that I did my duty, and have the perfect confidence of every man with me. We had retired from the field, were going to sea, and were overtaken by the Spanish steamer Habanero and captured. Tell Gen. Huston that his nephew got separated from me on the 13th—day of the fight—and that I have not seen him since. He may have straggled off and joined Lopez, who advanced rapidly to the interior. My people, however, were entirely surrounded on every side. We saw that we had been deceived grossly, and were making for the United States when taken. During my short sojourn in this island I have not met a single patriot. We landed some forty or fifty miles to the eastward of this, and I am sure that in that part of the Island Lopez has no friends. When I was attacked Lopez was only three miles off. If he had not been deceiving us as to the state of things, he would have fallen back with his force and made fight, instead of which he marched on immediately to the interior.

I am requested to get you to tell Mr Green of the Custom House, that his brother shares my fate. Victor Kerr is also with me, also Stanford. I recollect no others of your acquaintance at present. I will die like a man. My heart has not failed me yet, nor do I believe it will. Communicate with my family.

This is an incoherent letter, but the circumstances must excuse it. My hands are swollen to double their thickness, resulting from having them too tightly corded for the last eighteen hours. Write to John and let him write to my mother. I am afraid that the news will break her heart. My heart beats warmly for her now.

Farewell, my love to all my friends. I am sorry I die owing a cent, but it is inevitable.

Yours, strong in heart,
W. L. CRITTENDEN.

To DR. LUCIEN HENSLEY.

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Louisville Democrat

18 September 1851, 3

[illegible] Vera Vecchee,
On Board [illegible] Winfield Scott,
September 11, 1851.
James G. Bennett, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Having been connected with the late unfortunate expedition against Cuba, under the command of General Narciso López, and allowed to return in safety to my home and friends, I feel it to be a duty which I owe to the friends of my unfortunate comrades, and to the public at large, to publish, through the columns of your valuable and widely circulating paper, a true account of the proceedings of that expedition, correcting, as far as possible, the false reports which, for the last month, have been in circulation throughout the United States, and endeavoring to do justice to all.

I became connected with the expedition at New Orleans, receiving, on the 30th day of July last, an appointment as 1st Lieutenant of company B, of Colonel W. L. Crittenden's regiment, (1st Artillery,) commanded by Captain James Sanders. The expedition, as you are already aware, left New Orleans at daybreak, on the morning of Sunday, the 3d of August, in the steamer Pampero. We were towed to the mouth of the river, our engine being out of order. We remained in the river until Wednesday, the 6th, and left through the Northeast Pass, at five o'clock, P. M., of that day, for Key West. The intention at that time was to go to Key West, and there take on board a pilot for the river St. Johns—at which place we were to embark a light battery of artillery, with caissons, ammunition and harness complete, together with a number of cavalry saddles—and from thence were to run to the south side of Cuba and land as near as possible to Puerto Principe.

We reached Key West, and anchored some distance from the city, at about three, P. M., of Sunday, the 10th instant. While at Key West, a quantity of brandy and champagne was received on board, which was imbibed tolerably freely by Lopez and his staff. About dusk of that day, no pilot appearing, Lopez called a council, composed entirely of the Cubans and Hungarians attached to his staff, (no Americans being called,) who decided to give up going to the St. John's river, and run immediately for the coast of Cuba, which was done at about 10, P. M. The next morning, owing to the variation of the compass from muskets being stacked near it, we found ourselves in plain sight of the Moro Castle, and about twelve miles distant; the vessel was immediately headed to the northward and westward and run out of sight of land. About 8, P. M., of that day, Lopez took the captain and mate out of a Spanish schooner, to act as pilots, giving them to understand that they would be shot if they showed any disposition to escape or deceive. At 1, P. M., we again stood in for the land, and soon after dusk sent a boat in to reconnoitre, which was hailed by a sentry on the walls of the fort, situated near Bahia Honda, the ship not being more than a mile from it. As soon as the boat reported, lights were extinguished and a press of steam put on, the ship running to the westward along the land. About 10 o'clock, while running under the charge of a pilot, under a press of steam, the ship suddenly struck, and before the engines could be stopped, had run more than her length upon a coral reef. After examining her situation, it was found that she was lying in about eight feet of water, while her draft was over nine feet; and that it was necessary that the force should be immediately landed, which was done; and about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of August, the last of us disembarked upon the shore of what we had been taught to consider would soon be the free Island of Cuba. The first boats which landed were fired upon by a party of twenty men, who fled on their fire being returned from the boat which contained Capt. Gouti, (a Cuban commanding an American company,) Lieut. Leningham, and about thirty privates of his company. One of Gouti's men was wounded in the arm, and returned in the ship, and the cap of the Lieutenant was cut into halves on his head.

At daylight Lopez sent a *pronunciamento* to Las Posas, a small village ten miles distant, in which he informed the inhabitants that he was about to march to that place, and would give no quarter to any whom he found there who did not join him. There being no means of transporting baggage at Cabanos, where we landed, Lopez ordered Col. Crittenden to remain there and protect our stores, consisting of 100,000 musket cartridges, three thousand muskets and seven hundred pounds of powder, in kegs, together with the personal baggage of all the officers, saying that he would march on to Las Posas, with the regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Downan, and send from thence transportation, and that he would remain there until joined by Crittenden. Accordingly, Lopez marched at 7 o'clock, with three hundred and twenty-three men, leaving Crittenden at Cabanos, with one hundred and thirty men. At 11 o'clock that night, Crittenden received two carts, and started immediately after to join Lopez at Las Posas.

The carts being heavily loaded and the roads bad, our progress was of necessity slow, not advancing more than a mile an hour. About two hours after daylight, on the morning of the 13th, we reached a house containing a store and grog shop, about four miles from Las Posas. The advanced guard and main body had only reached the house, (the rear guard with the carts being still some quarter of a mile behind,) and were engaged in eating breakfast, their arms being laid aside, when they were surprised by the report of musketry and the whistling of bullets, which proceeded from the advance guard of a body of the enemy five hundred strong. We immediately seized our guns and killed nine of the enemy, and made one prisoner, none of our party having been injured. Not seeing any more of the enemy, the Col. concluded it was but a foraging party that had attacked us, and our rear guard having come up with the carts, ordered us to resume our breakfasts, which we did. About ten minutes after we were again attacked by the whole force of the enemy, they having the advantage of position, being posted on the brow of a hill overlooking our position, with a belt of chapparal some three hundred yards wide intervening, over which we could not fire. Crittenden immediately gave the order to charge, leading himself, and forced the enemy to retreat to a large body of chapparal, some seventy-five or eighty yards in the rear of their first position, from which they opened a heavy fire upon our force as soon as it appeared in sight on the brow of the hill. Finding he could not maintain that position, Crittenden gave an order to retreat to the house, which was done, while the enemy resumed his position on the hill, and again opened his fire; upon which Crittenden ordered a second charge, at the same time saying that he wished a small party to attain a position at the right flank of the enemy, to charge from that side at the same moment that he charged from the front. Second Lieutenant W. H. Crafts, (also of Company B) and myself volunteered, and succeeded in attaining the position with twenty men. After remaining in it for about half an hour and hearing nothing of Crittenden, we returned to the house, where we found Captain Kelly, of company A, with ten men guarding the carts, but could hear or see nothing of Crittenden. The enemy soon after advancing towards the house we were compelled to retreat, leaving our baggage and stores; and that night, or rather the next morning, we succeeded in forming a junction with Lopez at Las Posas, half an hour before his march from that place. At the same hour that Crittenden was attacked at the hacienda, a body of the enemy, eight hundred strong, under General Enna, attacked Lopez at Las Posas. After a hard fight of over two hours the enemy retreated, leaving the Americans masters of the field, and over two hundred of their number (among whom were several of their highest officers) dead and wounded—the American loss being, in killed, wounded, and missing, only about thirty men, among whom Colonel Downan and Lieutenant Labzan were killed, and General Pragay and Captains Ungham and Gouti were mortally wounded. After the action, the Spanish wounded were brought in, and as well taken care of as circumstances would admit. Lopez rode entirely unarmed over the field, through the hottest of the fire, occasionally applying a red raw hide with a great deal of vigor, to the shoulders of such men as he thought could be hurried into firing a little faster. On the morning of the 14th, at 2 o'clock Lopez marched from Las Posas into the mountains leaving there seventeen wounded Spaniards and thirteen of our side, all of whom were bayonetted by the Spaniards, and their bodies piled in a heap, cross-ways at the foot of a hill.

Two days after, (on the 16th,) Lopez was again attacked by three hundred lancers and six hundred infantry, while encamped at a hacienda which formerly belonged to himself, but was confiscated some three years since.—Here the action lasted from 11 to 2 o'clock, and one of the hottest days I ever experienced. The enemy were again compelled to retreat, with a loss of three hundred and twenty men; and at the same moment that the retreat of the Spaniards in one direction was reported to Lopez, he issued an order to his own force to retreat in the opposite, and actually, that day, made a forced march of eighteen miles in five hours, over a mountain road. On the 19th, being still on the mountains, we were overtaken by a severe rain storm, which destroyed the greater portion of our ammunition, and rendered our guns entirely useless. We encamped, on the evening of that day, at a rancho at the foot of the mountains, about two leagues from Bahia Honda. We remained undisturbed that night, and were attacked, just at breakfast time on the morning of the 20th, being taken by surprise, the sentry on the outpost having left his post to wash himself in a creek, where he was killed. Owing to the unserviceable condition of their arms, the force under Lopez was completely routed, flying to the mountains in all directions—Lopez himself barely escaping on horseback, with the loss of his saddle, pistols, and spy-glass—of every thing in fact, but what he wore. That night he encamped on the top of one of the highest mountains on the Island of Cuba, exposed to all the violence of a terrific norther, without neither shelter, fire, or food.

It is impossible for me to describe the sufferings of that night. Heaven forbid that I ever pass such another. The rain fell in torrents, while ever and anon a terrific crash would announce that some massive tree had fallen, either before the force of the wind, or the still mightier lightning. That night equalled an ordinary life time. On the evening of the 21st having been forty-eight hours without eating, we killed a horse, which was divided among one hundred and twenty-five men, who were all that now remained with Lopez. We wandered through mountains, unable to extricate ourselves, subsisting on such leaves and roots as we could find, until mid-day of Sunday, the 24th, when we succeeded in reaching a road running from Bahia Honda to San Cristobal, along which we advanced until nearly night, when two Spanish lancers were discovered advancing, but fled on seeing us. A halt was immediately ordered, and an examination made of the state of our forces, which showed a total of one hundred and twenty-five men, eighty muskets, about twenty of which were serviceable, and about forty dry cartridges. Under this state of affairs, it was deemed advisable to retreat, which was ordered, and a pursuit commenced by the enemy, who lay in ambush some few hundred yards in advance, with a force of nine hundred men.—On the approach of the enemy, the whole force of Lopez separated into small bodies, and dispersed through the mountains, throwing away their guns and every thing which could encumber them in their flight—seven men only remaining with the General. A large number were overtaken and immediately killed. I, myself, was of a party of eight who had previously determined on leaving Lopez, and attempting to escape from the island.

We remained in the mountains until the morning of Tuesday, the twenty sixth, when, having had but one meal in six days, and feeling that we could bear it no longer, we determined to go into the plains, considering that it would be better to be killed outright than die a lingering death from starvation, which we certainly would do in the mountains.

We accordingly advanced to a house where we were treated with a great deal of kindness, and received a most excellent breakfast. An arrangement was made to procure a guide to the south shore, with provisions, &c., and we were about to leave and conceal ourselves until night, when, in the twinkling of an eye, we were surrounded by two hundred armed countrymen, who immediately bound us securely, and inverted our pockets, considering the contents lawful plunder. That day we reached San Cristobal. Until we reached San Cristobal, we were under the impression that we were to be immediately shot, our only consolation being that we were to die with full stomachs.

On our arrival there, we were informed that a proclamation had been issued ten hours before our arrest, sparing the lives of all *fillibusteros* who were made prisoners, or gave themselves up, within four days, except the traitor Lopez, after which an order, dated, I think, the 24th of April, 1850, (by which all foreigners found in the island were ordered to be put to death,) was to continue in full force. On the 28th, there being then forty seven prisoners, we left San Cristobal for Havana; and on Friday night reached Guayamas, the terminus of a railroad from Havana. There an order was received from the Captain General to proceed to Mariel, and embark, he being fearful that the prisoners would be torn to pieces by the rabble of Havana. We reached Mariel on the evening of the 30th, and were embarked upon the steamer Almendares, to proceed to Havana, when an express arrived, bringing information of the capture of Lopez, and the steamer was delayed to await his arrival, which took place at two o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, the 31st, when we immediately left for Havana. Lopez was entirely at liberty, and smoked his cigarette with apparently as much unconcern as he ever did in his life. Outside the harbor of Mariel, Lopez was transferred to the steam frigate Pizarro, which conveyed him to Havana, and which he did not leave until he left, next morning, for the place of execution.

The remainder of us were confined that night, in the City Prison, in the rear of the fort called the Punta. The prisoners passed through a regular process, their hair being first cut close to their heads. They then passed into the hands of another barber, who deprived them of their whiskers; then, another provided them with a prison uniform, and the exercises were terminated by a big negro, who securely fastened them in pairs by a chain, similar in size and weight to a log chain, firmly secured to the ancle.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Democrat
18 September 1851, 3

At the time of my release from prison, which was at 10 o'clock on the night of the 4th inst., there were 160 of our force prisoners. They were all chained, and confined in one large room hardly large enough, however, for all to lie down at once. They were treated very kindly, and allowed all the privileges that could be expected. As a matter of course, where so many men are confined in a limited space, and not allowed to leave it under any circumstances, it naturally follows that it must be very unpleasant. Their sentence is ten years' hard labor in Spain, probably in the construction of a canal. They all appeared to be in good spirits at the time I left, being under the impression that they would soon be released after their arrival in Spain.

Lopez was brought from the Pizarro, and publicly garroted in the square adjoining the prison, at seven o'clock in the morning of Monday, the 1st of September. With him ended not only this expedition, but I sincerely trust all expeditions to Cuba.

Up to the time I left, the Spaniards could account for two hundred and seventy-one Americans—including Crittenden's command—whom they had killed, that is, in action; wounded men who were left on the field, and sick and fatigued men who gave out on the march, and were left behind, and men whom they hunted down in the mountains with dogs.—Those, with the one hundred and sixty taken prisoners make a total of four hundred and thirty one men accounted for—leaving a balance of twenty two men whose fate is yet unknown—the total force landed being four hundred and fifty three men. Of these twenty two, probably the greater portion are yet alive and in the mountains; and as the troops have all been recalled to Havana, it is probable some of them may yet succeed in getting home. Out of the whole number made prisoners, but two others beside myself have been pardoned. Those are Col. Hayons and Capt. Kelly, whom the Captain General pardoned, and sent home, unconditional. They were to leave Havana for this port in the packet ship Norma, on Friday. My own release was granted as a special favor to Capt. Chas. T. Platt, of the United States ship Albany, on board of which I was conveyed by an aid of the Captain General, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, the ship proceeding to sea immediately. His Excellency sent a government row boat and pilot to take her out.

Lopez was caught with bloodhounds, in the mountains, on the morning of Friday, the 29th inst. The dogs being some distance in advance of the men, bit him badly in the left leg. There were seventeen countrymen in the party who captured him, each of whom was publicly presented with $1,000 and a cross of honor, immediately after his execution.

Let us now review the causes and results of this expedition. At the time I received my appointment from Mr. Sigur, one of the editors of the New Orleans Delta, I was told by him that a revolt was regularly organized among the creoles throughout the Island of Cuba; that they had elected General Lopez as their leader, and their object was to free Cuba from the tyranny of Spain, and either form a republic of their own, or annex the island to the United States. He told me that Lopez was about to leave New Orleans for Cuba, with about five hundred Americans; and that his landing was the signal for a general rising, and that within ten days after landing he would be at the head of an army of ten thousand men; that there were also two whole regiments of Spanish troops to come over to him with their equipments. The same story was told to all. Was it so? As I have already stated, our first salutation was a volley of musketry, instead of, as the *Delta* asserts, a large body of friends, with horses, stores, &c., for our use. Instead of finding the creoles our friends, we found them our most bitter enemies, far more so than the troops—keeping the troops constantly informed of our movements, and hanging on our skirts, putting to death, without mercy, all those who straggled on the march.—Of the troops I cannot but speak in praise, without a single exception. They treated the prisoners with the utmost kindness, giving them wine, segars, bread, tobacco, and ingredients, freely, and from their own small means. I imagine no one will say that we had any right to expect such treatment. Our conduct forced and demanded their respect, but certainly we had no claim either on their sympathy or generosity.

Much has been said relative to the execution of Crittenden and his men. Among all the prisoners now in Havana, much as they admired Crittenden, there is but one opinion, and that is that that execution was justifiable—was merited. That they were deceived all know; but that was no business of the Spanish authorities. Surely the provocation received was sufficient to justify not only the execution of those men, but of every man connected with the expedition. Why, look at this affair in its proper light—Where, even in history, in the annals of the world, do you find a similar occurrence? Here four hundred and fifty men, without having received the least provocation, leave their homes, and invade the shores of a perfectly peaceful island, expressing a determination to take that island from its lawful owners, by force. Self preservation is one of the first laws of nature; and if the law will uphold and protect that American citizen, who, without hesitation, shoots down the midnight robber in defence of his property, certainly that law will uphold the officers of the crown of Spain in exterminating a band of men who attempt to wrest its brightest jewel from that crown. I consider that every man connected with that expedition deserved death. At the time I was made prisoner, I fully expected it, and, although the reflection was anything but pleasant, my own conscience told me that it was just. Crittenden with his force not only committed a crime in landing on the island, but actually committed an act of open piracy in taking those vessels in which he was caught, the punishment for which is, by the laws of all nations, death.

Much has been said relative to the mutilation of their bodies. Certainly I was not present at the time, and cannot speak positively, but I cannot learn from any reliable source that such was the case. I have conversed with the officers of the United States ship Albany on the subject. They are men of high standing in society, and they assure me that such was not the case—that they were shot in accordance with military usages on such occasions, and that the only thing that occurred that could be condemned was the way in which they were dragged to and thrown into carts by the negroes ordered to bury them.

It has been reported that Crittenden wrote home that he had been abandoned by Lopez, without arms or ammunition. I do not believe that Crittenden ever wrote anything of the kind. Attached to his command—in hourly contact with him—I know him, and do not hesitate in saying that a braver, nobler, more honorable man than William L. Crittenden, never lived. Instead of having no ammunition, he had all, and was particularly selected to guard it—that being a most difficult and yet most honorable service. Lopez did not desert him, but in leaving him, in dividing his command, committed one of those errors which eventually cost him his life; but had Crittenden on the morning of the 13th, gone on and joined Lopez, at Las Pozas, instead of retreating to the sea, all would have been well—then he would have lost only the stores; as it was, he lost all. Why he did so, is inexplicable, and must ever remain involved in mystery. Had Lopez carried out his original intention of landing near Puerto Principe, the result might, perhaps, have been different—he might there, perhaps, have found friends, and raised a force sufficient to sustain itself until reinforcements were sent out from the States. In landing where he did, Lopez, without doubt, acted as he thought for the best; but there, as in many other instances, he erred. Of his personal courage there is no doubt; but when we speak of military knowledge, of judgment, of his ability to lead an expedition, I say at once he had neither. Lopez was probably as much or more deceived than any man in the expedition. His ambition led him to be the tool and victim of heartless speculators. Avarice, not philanthropy, was the main spring of this expedition.

I now distinctly, openly assert, that all those letters purporting to be from Cuba, which were published during the month of July last, and copied throughout the Union, were base forgeries, for the express purpose of deceiving the citizens of the United States, and advancing the sale of Cuban bonds. Knowing the ambition of Lopez, and that strong disposition to extend the glorious boon of freedom which fills the breast of every American citizen, these speculators in human blood took advantage of their knowledge to further their own end. They well knew how little effort was required to start and keep alive this excitement. They thought, or at least they fondly hoped, that more men would go out to join this little band, and that eventually the island would be free. Cuban bonds were worth, or were selling at from 10 to 20 cents on a dollar, when this expedition left. Naturally they would increase in value, as the prospect of liberating Cuba became more certain; and if this expedition succeeded, as they pretended to think it would, Cuba, when liberated from what they denominated the tyranny of Spain, would have been burdened with a debt of from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, at least fifty per cent. of which would have been in the pockets of these would-be philanthropists, who, active as they wished to be thought in the holy cause of liberty, took the best of good care to peril neither life nor their own precious liberty in its behalf. At the expiration of the war and after Cuba should have become free, then it was to be annexed to the United States, and as a matter of course the payment of these Cuban bonds was to be assumed by that government. What do they care for the mothers, wives, and sisters of the gallant men who formed this ill-fated expedition, who have been rendered utterly wretched and miserable forever? They do not feel the chains, the anguish, borne by those one hundred and sixty noble fellows, doomed to spend the best ten years of their lives in a Spanish prison.—No; they feel the blood money in their pockets, and laugh over the result of their speculation. They are the men to be punished. It is on them the shades of our murdered countrymen call for vengeance. Heavy, indeed, must be their punishment when, at the last day, an offended and just Judge shall demand of them retribution for their deeds.

This is, I believe, a correct account of the causes, proceedings, and results of the unfortunate expedition. I have endeavored to give an impartial account, and if any man, either North or South, considers himself aggrieved by any remark contained herein, I will endeavor to afford him such satisfaction as the nature of the case may demand. There have also been, I understand, some reflections made on the conduct of our Consul at Havana, Mr. Owens, and also on the officers of the Albany, at the time of that execution. At that time, Mr. Owens not only was unable to do anything to assist them, but, as I am informed and believe, was actually in danger himself, from the rabble of Havana, a guard of Spanish soldiers having been placed over his property and person by order of the Captain General. As for the Albany, she was powerless, on that occasion. Her officers and crew, to a man, sympathized with and deeply regretted the melancholy fate of their unfortunate countrymen; but they could do no more. My word for it, if ever an opportunity should occur, the officers and crew of that ship will not only uphold the honor of the American flag, but add new lustre to its wreath.

And now, in conclusion, let me, through the medium of your columns, return my sincere thanks to his Honor the Mayor, to Colonel O'Hara, Captain Cary, and other citizens of Key West, for the many kindnesses and attentions shown me, assuring them that I shall ever remember them with gratitude.

I annex, for the benefit of their friends, a list of the officers who left New Orleans, in Crittenden's regiment.

I remain very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
PHILIP S. VAN VECHTEN,
Late 1st Lieutenant Cuba Expedition.

OFFICERS OF CRITTENDEN'S COMMAND.

Col. W. L. Crittenden,
Com. Gen. —— Cook,
Q. M. Gen. —— Vesey,
Reg. Q. M. Felix Huston, Jr.,
" Adj't. —— Stanniford,
" Com. —— Bell,
Captain J. A. Kelly, Company A,
1st Lieut. T. C. Jame, do,
2d Lieut. John Brice, do,
2d Lieut. —— Stevens, do,
Captain James Sanders, Company B,
1st Lieut. P. S. Van Vechten,
2d Lieut. B. E. Hunter, Company B,
2d Lieut. Wm H. Crafts, do,
Captain Victor Kerr, Company C,
1st Lieut. James Brandt, do,
2d Lieut. —— Robinson, do,
Sergeant Major Veen.

Of the above, Captain Kelly, Lieut. Crafts, and myself now only survive.

Yours, &c., P. S. V. V.

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The Nashville True Whig
18 September 1851, 2

NEUTRALITY LAWS—JUDGE CATRON

On Monday last Hon. John Catron, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, now in session in this city, for the Middle District of Tennessee, addressed the Grand Jury as follows:

We will take occasion to remark, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, that the law is held out through a portion of the public press that the act of 1818 was a new provision of that date, and intended to suppress hordes of men congregated at Amelia Island, in East Florida, and at Galveston Bay, on our then western border, for the purpose of committing depredations on commerce, &c. But, as the present object was to aid an oppressed party, against the oppressor, in an open war, the act did not apply; nor was it intended to apply to cases of revolt against oppressive Governments, as the genius of our institutions, our early history, and the character of our people, cancelled the idea that assistance might be rendered to the party in revolt, by individual exertions. This is altogether a mistake. Ours is a government of the majority—and of that majority neutrality and peace has been the uniform policy, throughout our national existence, as is most apparent by our neutrality acts under consideration. In 1793, President Washington, in his annual message to Congress, represented that he had issued a proclamation forbidding our citizens, and foreigners residing among us, from committing hostile acts against foreign nations, contrary to the laws of nations and our treaty stipulations; that is to say, from entering into the contest then existing between European nations consequent on the French revolutionary wars. He recommended that Congress should provide "prompt and decisive remedies" for the punishment of those who might, within the United States, array themselves in hostility against any of the powers at war or who should enter upon military expeditions, or enterprises against any foreign power at peace with the United States. On this recommendation, the act of 1794, ch. 50, was passed. Its fifth section, is copied into the act of 1818—and is the same as the 6th section of the latter act given you in charge last Tuesday. The act was vigorously enforced by General Washington, during his remaining administration, and so it was through that of his successor, Mr Adams. Mr Jefferson experienced some difficulty in maintaining our neutral relations. In his message to Congress of October, 1803, he recommended that there should be established in our harbors "such a police as may maintain law and order; to restrain our citizens from embarking *individually* in war, in which our country takes no part."

In 1806, Mr Jefferson issued a [illegible] indicted and tried under [illegible] for fitting out a military enterprise against Mexico; then a dependency of Spain—quite as ripe for revolt as Cuba now is, judging from recent demonstrations in that Island. Although Burr escaped punishment, because it could not be proved that he had done any thing in violation of the act of 1794, within the district of Virginia, where he was tried; yet his celebrated trial brought the act of Congress to general notice; and public opinion gave a sanction to the policy commenced by President Washington, and continued by Mr Jefferson, that bore down all opposition to the law for many years. Burr's character was crushed by a weight of odium almost exceeding belief, at this day. Many of his deluded followers had to skulk like outlaws; and many more, (from New York to New Orleans,) were compelled to compromit their integrity and honor by denying all knowledge, who were generally supposed to be guilty of participation in the enterprise.—The history of Burr and his confederates, and deluded followers, would be a useful study to those now seeking to set at [illegible] one of the Gulf States. No citizen of [illegible] power is involved; and nothing to [illegible] but the laws, their justice and efficacy, [illegible] a strict adherence to their duty.

CUBA INVESTIGATION.

A question of a general character having been propounded to a witness in connection with the late Cuba movements, which he refused to answer—[illegible] offered by the Court, Judge Catron, on the same day, further charged the jury as follows.

The Grand Jury is bound to present on the information of one of its members. He states to his fellow jurors, the facts that have come to his knowledge by seeing, or hearing them confessed by the guilty party. The juror makes his statement as witness, under his oath taken as a Grand Juror. He does state, and is bound by his oath to state, the *person* who did the criminal act—*and all the facts* that are evidence tending to prove that a crime had been committed.

The Grand Jury have the undoubted right to send for witnesses and have them sworn to give evidence generally; and to found presentments on the evidence of such witnesses. And, the question here is, whether a witness thus introduced, is legally bound to disclose whether a crime has been committed; and also to be criminated the crime. If a Grand Juror was the witness, he would be bound to give the information to his fellow jurors voluntarily, as their oath requires him to do so. And so also, the material oath taken in court by a witness, who comes before the Grand Jury, imposes upon him the obligation to answer such legal questions as are propounded by the jury, to the end of ascertaining crimes and offenders, (and their perpetrators,) that the jurors suppose have been committed. If general enquiries could not be made by the Grand Jury, neither the offence or offender, could be reached in many instances where common law jurisdiction is exercised. In the federal courts such instances rarely occur—still they have happened in this circuit, in cases where gangs of counterfeiters were sought to be detected; but especially in cases where spirituous liquors had been introduced among the Indians residing west of the Missouri river. That drunkenness, riots and occasionally murder had been committed by Indians, who were intoxicated, was notorious. But who had introduced the intoxicating spirits into the Indian country was unknown. The fact of introduction was the crime, punishable by act of Congress. In the Missouri District many such cases have arisen. There the Grand Jury is instructed as of course, to ascertain who did the criminal act. The fact, and the offender, it is their duty to ascertain; and these they do ascertain, constantly, by general enquiries of witnesses, whether they know that spirituous liquors have been introduced into the Indian country; and secondly, who introduced them?

It is part of the oath of the Grand Jury, to inquire of matters given them in charge by the court; and to present as criminal, such acts as the court charges them to be crimes, or offences, established by the laws of the United States. And in executing the charge, it is lawful for the Grand Jury—and it is their duty—to search out the crime by questions to witnesses of a general character. The questions propounded by the jury in this instance, and presented to the court for our opinion, are in substance—Please to state what you may know of any person or persons in the city of Nashville, who have *begun*, or have set on foot, or who have provided the means for a military expedition from hence against the Island of Cuba? 2d. Or of any person who has subscribed any amount of money to fit out such an expedition to be carried on from hence against the Islands of Cuba? 3. Or, of any person taking subscription for, or enlisting as soldiers, in a military expedition to be carried on from hence, against the Island of Cuba?

As all these questions tend fairly and directly to establish some one of the offences made indictable by the act of 1818; and are pertinent to the charge delivered to the Grand Jury, they may be properly propounded to the witness under examination, and he is bound to answer any or all of them, unless the answer would tend to establish that the witness was himself guilty according to the act of Congress.

This doctrine is believed to be in conformity to the forms or practice of the State Circuit courts of Tennessee; and is assuredly so according to the practice in other States, as will be seen by the opinions of Supreme Courts and Circuit Judges, found in Wheaton's Criminal law, ch 6.

[illegible] Lopez, Cuba. Your Country [illegible] the [illegible] Augusta, Ga., from one of [illegible] treat the following paragraph. [illegible] says of the letter that it was written [illegible] and so situated as to know what [illegible] the highest official quarters. Lopez [illegible] tion, Lopez begged him and offered [illegible] force against certain Spaniards; and to give additional importance to his promised [illegible] cations, intimated that he could reveal facts in relation to this government which are of great importance to Spain!

"Comments on such craven treachery, would be out of place; and the Captain General of Cuba consulted his own honor, and their interest and honor of his Government, by refusing to countenance his promised treachery. [illegible] the traitor, Col. Natalio Lopez, will be executed to morrow, suffering death by the *garrote*. This infamous chief, spurned of our country, [illegible] betrayed the trust reposed in him, and in a manner that you can imagine. Hooted by dogs like a wild beast, he fell into the hands he aimed to [illegible] termined country people, who followed him step by step, [illegible] he ascended the hill, [illegible] tain, he cried out for orders to [illegible] which will [illegible] the Island of Cuba. [illegible] proof of the intention of giving [illegible] continued, the [illegible] two pistols and the dagger which he had preserved until then! [illegible] ashamed of every honorable sentiment is one who has worn the [illegible] Spanish Democrat—but such is the case [illegible]

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Rome Courier

ROME, GA.

18 September 1851, 2

THE CUBAN TRAGEDY.—The mind turns away sickened and sad at the recital of the fearful fate of the infatuated men who, under deceptive views, were seduced into this desperate enterprise. We publish to-day such incidents connected with the tragedy as may interest our readers.

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18 September, 1851 3

Correspondence between Commander Platt and the Cuban Authorities.

We copy from the Philadelphia Ledger the following correspondence, which resulted in the liberation of Lieut. Van Vechten, whose narrative we published yesterday.

UNITED STATES SHIP ALBANY,
Havana, Sept. 2, 1851.

EXCELLENT SIR: Without presuming to interfere with affairs exclusively belonging to your excellency's jurisdiction, I take the liberty of addressing this note, for the purpose of expressing the deep anxiety that I feel respecting the decision of your excellency with regard to the prisoners recently belonging to the band which so lawlessly invaded this island.

Now that the forces at your excellency's disposal have so signally succeeded in crushing that attempt, permit me to beg that you will at least take into consideration the expediency of releasing these miserable, deluded, misguided men, and sending them to their homes, to bear testimony to the generosity as well as the stability of your excellency's government.

I trust that your excellency will understand, without further demands upon your patience, the motives and feelings that prompt me in making this request, and have the honor to remain your excellency's most respectful and obedient servant,

CHARLES T. PLATT,
Commanding the Albany, and senior officer of the United States navy, present.

His Excellency Senor DON JOSE DE LA CONCHA, governor and captain-general of the island of Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 3, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: I very well understand the propriety of the causes and feelings which have impelled you to address me the request that you make in your letter of yesterday, in regard to the expediency of liberating and sending to their homes the prisoners who have formed a part of the unlawful expedition that has so perfidiously invaded this island.

I am very sorry, however, that I cannot accede to your solicitations, since, on giving to her Majesty's government an account of the events which have occurred on this island, I declared my intention of sending those prisoners to Spain, placing them at her disposal, for her superior decision. Notwithstanding, in my desire to give you a proof of my regard for the frank and faithful (leal) conduct that you have evinced in these circumstances, I assume the responsibility of pardoning any one of the aforesaid prisoners whom you may have the goodness to designate, whose previous course, before committing so grave an offence, may justify this deviation from law.

In every way to relieve your anxiety respecting the fate of these prisoners, I can assure you that their lives are completely guaranteed by the amnesty granted in my circular of the 24th day of August last.

I am, with every consideration, your attentive servant, who kisses your hand. JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

CHARLES T. PLATT, esq., commander of the U. S. corvette Albany, and senior officer of the U. S. naval forces in this port.

UNITED STATES SHIP ALBANY,
Havana, Sept. 3, 1851.

EXCELLENT SIR: I have just had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of this day, explaining the reasons why my request of yesterday cannot be complied with, and generously offering liberation, on your excellency's own responsibility, to any one of the prisoners whom I may designate.

My warmest thanks are due in return for this renewed evidence of your excellency's kindness, and I take the liberty to avail myself thereof by suggesting the name of Philip S. Van Vechten. This young man being the son of an old personal friend, I would be pleased to have the opportunity of affording him a passage to the United States in the ship under my command.

I avail myself of this opportunity to add, that, having been informed of the liberation of two officers of the same party, I sent for them to come aboard of this ship, for the purpose of further conversation; and from the sentiments expressed by them respecting your excellency's noble and magnanimous conduct towards them, as well as their frank acknowledgment of the errors and delusions of their own course, I doubt not that their return to the United States will produce a happy effect upon the minds of those who may be still influenced by similar delusions.

With high and renewed considerations, I have the honor to remain your excellency's most obliged and obedient servant,

CHAS. T. PLATT,
Commanding the Albany, &c.

To his Excellency Senor DON JOSE DE LA CONCHA, governor and captain-general of the island of Cuba.

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The Charleston Courier.
19 SEPTEMBER 1851, 2

[*From the N. O. Daily Delta, Sept. 13th.*]

History of the Expedition,

BY ONE OF THE PRISONERS RELEASED BY THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES.

We had a conversation yesterday with Mr. Summers, one of the late expedition to Cuba, who was the fourth prisoner released by the Captain General after Messrs. Haynes, Kelly, and Van Vechten, and who arrived in the city yesterday, per brig Tehuantepec. From this conversation, we have gathered some facts which have not been published before.

Mr. Summers, speaking Spanish, was able to avail himself of the pardon offered, and surrendered to the Spanish soldiers at San Diego. He was treated very kindly by them, and taken to Havana on the rail road. On his arrival at Havana, he received his pardon and passport, and left the next day (the 4th.) He represents that there were 195 prisoners in the Punta, who were well treated; that except those released, they would all be sent to Spain—and that but for the mob in New Orleans, the Captain General assured him, that all would have been released.

Mr. Summers states that when the Pampero went to Key West, Gen. Lopez met some Creoles, with whom he was engaged some time in consultation. It was then communicated to the men by Capt. Gotay, a Creole officer, that the people of the island were ready to receive them on their landing. They accordingly weighed anchor and set sail. We infer from the spirit of Mr. Summer's statement; that from the commencement there was some feeling of jealousy between the Creoles and Americans. The steamer, however, left Key West, the men in good spirits, and bent on her way to Cuba. On the morning after, about eight o'clock, the tops of San Blas were discernible in the distance; the steamer steered to the eastward, until they could discover from the mast head, the light house on Moro Castle. The coast was spotted with vessels. A schooner was boarded, and a pilot taken from her, by Gen. Lopez, who was required to pilot them into the port for which they were bound.

The Pampero, under the direction of this pilot, continued her course eastward. At one time they descried a large frigate, three leagues distant, which spread sail for them, but the swift steamer soon left her out of sight. Next, they saw the smoke of a steamer, right ahead, which caused them to turn about, and take the track in an opposite direction. They next approached Puerto Cabanos, and sent a boat into the bay to reconnoitre. The boat soon returned, and the officer who had charge of her, reported that the post was manned, and that a signal gun had been fired. They then stood out again, and proceeded along the coast for an hour and a half, and then ran into Muirillo. Though they ran in carefully, the Pampero got aground in seven feet water. They then commenced their landing, the shore being two miles distant. Capt. Gotay was sent first with a detachment. On their landing, they were fired at by the Paisanos, returned the fire with cheers, and the Paisanos fled. This detachment then secured the wharf, and some boats and launches, which were sent to the Pampero, and soon the whole party was landed. On landing, piquet guards were thrown out, and the men bivouaced for the night.

Early in the morning, the men were formed and addressed by Col. Downman. They continued here until the steamer got off, which was about eight in the morning. Orders were then given for Crittenden to remain with the extra arms and ammunition, and 114 men, whilst Lopez, with the balance of the command, would proceed to Las Pozas, and thence transmit wagons that night, so that Crittenden could come on early the next morning. Lopez arrived at Las Pozas about twelve o'clock that day (August 12). The General believed, and so assured his men, that they would not be attacked for two or three days, and the men commenced enjoying themselves, there being a plenty of everything in the town, for which the men paid dearly. The store people continued in town, and pretended to be friendly, shouting "*Viva Lopez!*" The very same persons were the first to join in the pursuit on the retreat. The General having procured some carts, started them towards Crittenden's party; they were never heard of afterwards. At night, sentinels were posted in every direction.

At daylight the next day, Col. Downman turned the men out for the battalion drill. Many of the men were very green and hardly knew the use of a gun. After drilling them, Col. Downman informed the men that it had been charged that some man of the command had broken into the store of one of the natives, and insisted that they should hunt him up in order to make an example of him, as he was an unfit person to be associated in an enterprise of an honorable and patriotic character.—But before this could be done, they discovered that the enemy was approaching them by the main road. At this time the men having been dismissed, were all engaged in various occupations, and were separated and scattered through the village.

The enemy's advance, about 150 men, approached by the main road. At first, they were thought to be of Crittenden's command, and no order was given to oppose them. Some 50 or 60 of the Americans ran out to meet their supposed comrades, but when they got within fifty yards of them were fired upon by the Spaniards.—Fortunately, the guns of the Cuba volunteers were stacked near, and the Americans seized them, returned the fire, and the Spaniards fell back to their main body, which was about 400 yards off, just under the hill. In their retreat, they were pursued by the Americans, who kept up a destructive fire, and before they could rejoin the main body, were nearly all killed or wounded—only eleven, Mr. Summers was informed by a Spanish officer, escaping unhurt. Lopez's men then assembled from various directions, and were formed on the hills, just outside of the village, by Gen. Pragay—Capt. Ellis' company being on the right, Capt. Saunder's company next, and Gotay's next. Col. Downman, with the rest of the men, held the road. The companies on the hills were exposed to the whole fire of the Spanish force—their bullets flew among them like hail—as they approached by the road and through the cornfields. The Americans, however, reserved their fire until the Spaniards came near—they then opened upon them a most destructive volley. The Spaniards stood their ground well, but the Americans were better marksmen, and picked off the officers as fast as they appeared in sight—they being recognizable from their epaulettes. The slaughter in the Spanish ranks was great, but the Liberators also suffered greatly. Here Gen. Pragay fell mortally wounded—also, Captain Gotay. Labuzan was killed, and Captain Ellis badly wounded. Several others also fell, whose names are not remembered.

Finally, the Spaniards retired into the road. They were then pursued by a party of the Americans, led by Colonel Downman, who pressed too close upon the Spaniards. The latter, perceiving that they were chased by a small force, instead of the whole command, wheeled and made a charge; the Americans then slowly retreated, loading and firing on their way—but Colonel Downman refused to retire, crying out, "Come back, boys!" He fell fighting hand to hand with the enemy, using the butt of his musket. The enemy halted over his body, which was afterwards found pierced with balls and bayonets. The Americans too, halted and formed, when the Spaniards concluded to retire from the field. The latter then sent small parties for their wounded, which were not disturbed by the Americans. Finally, they retreated in the direction of Crittenden's command.

In this engagement, the men fought pretty much on their own hook. But few orders were given. During the engagement, General Lopez was in the thickest of the fight, where the balls flew fastest; but it was quite perceptible that, though insensible to fear, he was depressed by the aspect of affairs. The first order given by the General after the battle, was that Capt. Ellis's company and another should pursue the enemy, and go through to Crittenden. They accordingly proceeded, and soon overtook the rear guard of the enemy, who was slowly retiring, on account of his wounded. Believing it too hazardous to advance against such a force, the Americans determined to give up the effort to reach Crittenden, and returned to Las Pozas. Mr. Summers thinks that if they had not done this, they would all have been cut off, as Crittenden, he thinks was attacked by three companies, at the same time that five companies attacked Las Pozas. The Spanish companies are composed of nearly two hundred men. Of Crittenden's party, all were captured or killed but the rear guard, under Captain J. A. Kelly, forty in number, who cut their way through, and reached Las Pozas in safety.

On the return of Captain Ellis's detachment, the men were employed in taking care of the wounded. Ten wounded Spaniards were found on the field, who were well attended by the Liberators. The Spaniards admitted that they lost in the engagements at Las Pozas 236 killed and wounded. Mr. Summers counted 70 dead on the road, and there must have been a good many in the cornfields. The Liberators lost 22 killed, some 18 or 20 badly wounded, and 15 or 20 slightly. Among the killed, in addition to those mentioned, were the Captain of the Cuban company, (name not remembered,) and Lieutenant Johnson. They remained at Las Pozas until the arrival of Captain Kelly assured them that it was vain to wait longer for Crittenden's command. They then took up the line of march towards the mountains, proceeding by a narrow path, and suffering much from fatigue, exposure, and want of food, and continually watched and dogged by the enemy. From ignorance of the country, or from treachery of their spies, they found themselves, after a fatiguing march, in the vicinity of Bahia Honda, where the enemy were in large force.

They again took to the mountains, and finally reached Capetal Del Frias, about one league from Candelaria. Here they halted on a beautiful sugar plantation which Gen. Lopez said once belonged to him, and were stationed in a large grove of mango trees, and told to help themselves to anything to eat they could find. They availed themselves of the invitation, and procured material for a fine dinner, which they were just about enjoying, when some cavalry were seen approaching. The men flew to their arms and commenced firing, when General Lopez shouted—"Don't fire—they are friends—they must be patriots," so confident was he that he would be joined at this place by a large force of Cubans. The men, however, were not so sanguine as there were two hundred horsemen in the party, and they came dashing down the road in hostile array. They accordingly opened fire upon them with great effect, the Libertos being protected by the mango trees. The horsemen galloped off in a great hurry, the riders clinging close to the necks of their horses. Had it not been for the belief of the General that they were friends, the whole party would have been cut off. As it was, only fifteen were killed, and two captured, and eight horses killed.

The Liberators were then formed, and marched to the rear of the house. Suddenly they found themselves exposed to the fire of six hundred infantry, in ambush. They marched on, however, without returning the fire, until they reached a hill, when they rallied and prepared to meet the enemy—determining to save their ammunition, as it was getting scarce. Here they were attacked by the large Spanish force, but it was difficult for their officers to bring the men near enough to the dreaded "rifles" of the Americans. (There was not a rifle in the party.) The officers exposed themselves very much, and several of them were singled out and killed. It was on this occasion that General Enna was killed. Finding it difficult to bring the Spaniards to close quarters, the Liberators determined to charge, which they did, in impetuous and pell-mell style, yelling terrifically, and driving the Spaniards before them,—General Lopez all the while crying out, "Hurra for the brave Americans! Three cheers for the Sons of Liberty!" which were given in hearty style. After this battle, which was on the 17th of August, (lasting two hours,) in which the Americans lost but three killed and two wounded, the Spaniards retired and the Liberators again took up the march for the mountains.

This was a most fatiguing march, the men being without food, and many of them being exhausted on the way. Those who stopped, were never heard of afterwards. Finally, they reached a place in the mountains called the Old Castle, which afforded an admirable natural fortification, where, if they had had ammunition and provisions, they could have maintained themselves in spite of the whole Spanish army. Here they found houses, in which, for the first time since they left New-Orleans, they slept. The next day they took up the march in the direction where they were told a Patriot force was encamped, but got lost, and reached a thick wood, near San Blas, where they killed some beeves, had a comfortable meal, and a good night's rest, which was the first and last they had in the whole campaign.

The next day they resumed their march; a heavy rain came up, drenching their persons and their ammunition; they kept onward, onward, towards the mountains, the General all the while trying to console and cherish them with the hope, that they would soon reach a point where they would be joined by a large force of patriots. The road was slippery and miry, and led through a precipitous country, up steep mountains, and on the brink of deep valleys—the water running down with such force, that the men could with difficulty keep their footing. Still they kept on in good spirits. Suddenly they emerged into the plains near San Christobal, where there was a large Spanish force. The General then discovered that the guide had misled him, and proposed to return. The men having become reckless and indifferent to life, positively refused; they got some corn and beef and bivouaced on the mountain side, being nearly washed away at night by the rain. The next day they began to retrace their steps.

Arrived at Rosario the next day, the men demanded of the General what prospects of aid he had, and not being satisfied with his assurances, determined to leave him and proceed towards the coast. The next day, whilst engaged in taking their breakfast, the Spaniards stole upon them through the corn fields, and fired at them. This was the first intimation they had of their being near. They were unable to return the fire, the greater part of their muskets being wet; they then fled up the mountains, firing a few shots at the enemy as they retreated. Several Spanish officers, including a general, were killed by the scattering shots of the Liberators. Finally, they gained the top of the mountain whither the enemy did not follow them. They lost several men in this engagement, which took place on the 21st, and was called the battle of Rosario. The rain continued to pour in torrents; they marched on, and that night had a horrible time, being exposed to a terrible tempest, wet, exhausted, and without a particle of food. They had to hold on to the branches and trees to prevent being washed away by the torrents that came down the mountain sides.

The next day brought no abatement of the tempest. As soon as there was a lull, they resumed their wearisome march, until they stopped for the night, when they made a meal on the General's horse, having had nothing to eat for three days. The next morning, seventy five of them—the others having dispersed—found themselves in the neighborhood of San Cristobal, where they came suddenly on a cavalry force, whose fire they could find but two muskets in the whole party capable of returning. They were then scattered, dispersed, and broken up into small parties, deeming it unsafe to go in any number. Mr. Summers and his companion wandered about in the mountains for two days, not knowing whither they were going.

They at last reached an old saw mill, which they had left six days before. They had thrown away their muskets, and here they obtained a couple of long knives.—Then they proceeded towards San Blas, and entered the first house they found. The inmates fled at their approach, for their appearance was frightful enough. Here they found a piece of salt beef, which they divided and ate raw. They resumed their march, and at evening reached another house, where they were kindly treated by the females, but the men fled. The proprietor of this establishment was a widow lady, who supplied them with coffee, meats and spirits, and told them to go into the mountains, and she would apprise them when the enemy approached, giving them a shepherd boy to direct them. They were directed into a thick mango grove, where they made themselves tolerably comfortable.—Here they remained all the next day, living on the green mango fruit. From the tops of the trees they saw over 500 soldiers pass and repass on the road to San Blas. On the morning of the 29th of August, the shepherd boy was sent by the patriotic lady to inform them that they had been discovered by the Paisanos, who had informed the military.

They then left, sending by the boy many thanks to the kind widow who had befriended them. They now de-

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tertained to give themselves up, and about sundown, took the high road to San Diego. They did not, however, enter the town until the next morning. They walked in about sunrise, and were immediately shown to the house of the commander. As they were waiting for him, they perceived a horseman in full gallop through the streets, waving a package over his head! Dismounting before the house, the horseman delivered the package to the commander, who hastily tore it open, and then remarked to Mr. Summers an and his companions—"You are in luck; had you arrived an hour earlier; you would have been shot. This is your pardon." They had heard the reports of some guns as they were approaching the town, but a half hour previous; they proved to be the shooting of two of their companions, one of whose names was Black. They afterwards saw the bodies of these men, but could scarcely recognize them.

The Commander at San Diego then gave them a good breakfast, and the people of the town treated them kindly. They were then sent to Gen. Rosales's camp, who requested Mr. Summers to go into the mountains and inform his countrymen of the proclamation, which he did, persuading all that he could find to avail themselves of it. Having a pass from Gen. Rosales, he finally reached Bahia Honda, where he was kindly treated, and then, proceeding to San Antonio took the road for Havana, which he reached on the 4th Sept.—was presented to the Captain General, and kindly treated by him—received his passport, and left for the United States.

Such are the leading facts of Mr. Summers's narrative. He speaks in the most favorable terms of the kindness of the Spanish soldiers after the proclamation was issued, and in the most contemptuous and unfavorable manner of the country people generally. Some of his views and opinions we omit, contenting ourselves for the present with his narrative of the facts, which, as the first one presented of this expedition, will no doubt possess great interest to our readers.

Letter from Capt. J. A. Kelly.

The following letter from Capt. James A. Kelly, the surviving officer of Crittenden's command, will be read with interest by his numerous friends, and by all who take an interest in the late unfortunate Expedition. It is addressed to a friend in this city:

HAVANA, SEPT. 6, 1851.

Dear Friend:—The newspapers have doubtless informed you of the fate of Gen. Lopez's party, and it is not necessary for me to recapitulate events. I was released from prison on Monday, the first of this month, and have been on board the ship Norma, but will sail for New-York to-morrow, and from thence home by the river route. Previous to our capture, we had some very hard fighting. Think of 750 men against 200 raw recruits. I have seen that, and these raw recruits whip them and make them ingloriously fly before them. Porter was badly wounded in the right breast on the 13th, in the first action, near by my side, but he has stood the march ever since, and is among the prisoners, getting well of his wounds. Out of the forty men I brought in my company, but seven remain. They consecrated their lives to Cuban liberty—they died like heroes worthy to be called the descendants of our revolutionary fathers—brave and generous to a fault. At all the battle fields we gathered together the wounded on both sides, and our Surgeons dressed the wounds of the Spaniards the same as they did the wounds of our men. Dr. Fourniquet who dressed the wounds of the first Spanish Soldier, was led out and shot by order of the Governor General, without trial, at this place with Crittenden. So much for Spanish generosity. At another place, the Spanish soldiers, wounded, begged for the lives of our wounded, but could not save them from the bayonet. Doctor Brigham was bayonetted after being wounded, and his wound dressed, and our party marched out of sight. But when we met them on the battle-field, Spanish blood was spilt freely to make amends for their barbarity. The report in Havana, from the Spanish authorities, is, that we killed and disabled upwards of 2000 soldiers. That's what may be called game in the way of fighting, particularly as we only landed with four hundred soldiers, and they all green; and at every battle we lost more or less, because a bad wound was equal to death, for we had no transportation for our sick, and were compelled to march soon after a battle. In the hardest fought battle [illegible] were but about two hundred Americans. General Enna, of the Spanish troops, was killed there, and the whole command put to flight in twenty minutes after the engagement commenced. We also [illegible] that day with 200, and they were 400 strong. No people under the wide spread canopy of heaven can fight like the American boys. Although our arms were indifferent muskets, the Spaniards think yet we had rifles, because we killed at every fire. Our boys take aim and draw a bead before pulling trigger. This is the cause of their success, and it always will be so.

J. A. KELLY,
Cuban Liberator "no more."

Later from Cuba.—We learn from the Savannah *Morning News* of Wednesday, that the brig *Palo Alto*, Capt. Woop, from Matanzas, put into that port on Tuesday morning, in distress. She left Mariel on the 9th inst. On the 12th, in lat. 20 N., long 74.50, during a heavy squall, was struck by lightning, which injured the main mast. The Captain reports the wind N. E. in the Gulf stream, which has been blowing a hurricane for the last 48 hours.

Capt. Woop reports that a few days before he left Mariel, some 20 or 25 more prisoners, connected with the Cuba expedition, had been captured in that neighborhood, whom he saw in charge of the Spanish officers.—They were chiefly Americans and Englishmen—four of them being Spaniards, one of whom was a Sergeant, and formerly belonged to the Spanish army, and had joined Gen. Lopez during the Cardenas attack, and came to the United States with him. He returned with Gen. L. to Bahia Honda, and has now been captured and sent to Havana.

Mariel is quiet, but the Spanish officers are insolent to Americans, and extort money from them whenever an opportunity occurs.

Later from Havana.—By the arrival last evening of the brigs Union, Capt. Hoffman, and Tehuantepec, Capt. Brown, we have news from Havana to the 6th inst., and full files of papers up to that date.

We perceive that, peace having been restored, the Captain General is busy granting brevets and decorations to those officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves in the actions at Las Pozas, Carambola, and Rosario, and in the pursuit of the insurgents under Auguero and Armenteros. The Maria Isabel Louisa has been granted to Castaneda and fifteen others, for having accomplished the capture of Gen. Lopez.

We find the following names of prisoners in addition to those already published:

Francis C. Mahan, Kentucky; John Boswell, Baltimore; George Holslopl, Pennsylvania; James Hearcey, New Orleans; Thos. McNeil, North Carolina; John Robinson, England; Wm. Wilson, New Orleans; Thos. Daily, New Orleans; James Wilson, New Orleans; Henry Sugle, England; Wm. Herl, New Orleans; James B. Faqui, Ohio; Lucas Scully, New Orleans.

[*N. O. Pic., Sept.* 13.

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The Executioner at Havana, who turned the screw of the garote on Lopez, is a tall negro.

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The Daily Delta
19 September, 1851, (Friday)

Seizure of the Pampero.

[Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.]

Florida Representative Office,
Jacksonville, (Florida,) September 11, 1851.

To the Editors of the Savannah Republican: Gentlemen—The revenue cutter Jackson arrived off the St. John's Bar on Monday last, under command of Lieutenant Morrison, in pursuit of the steamer Pampero, which vessel entered the river in advance of the cutter, and proceeded up to the neighborhood of Palatka. The cutter, when near the bar, fired a shot towards the Pampero, which fell across her bows. The cutter remained at the mouth of the river. Lieut. Davenport being dispatched to this place in a small boat to confer with the Collector, Col. I. D. Hart. The Collector on Tuesday, dispatched the Inspector, Dr. H. D. Holland, up the river in search of the Pampero, with instructions to seize. On yesterday, Lieutenant Merchant arrived from St. Augustine barracks, with twenty regulars, and took up quarters at this place; several pieces of artillery have also since been brought over. A portion of this detachment were sent down to reinforce the cutter, which I learn is anchored in the channel near the bar, with her guns double-shotted, and a portion of her armament planted on the shore, to insure the capture of the Pampero, should she attempt to run out. These were the precautions made for effectually checking the movements of this steamer.

Nothing was heard from the Inspector, or of the object of his search, until late this evening, when the *Pampero arrived at the wharf* in charge of that functionary; her dark masts and rigging, and noble model being only relieved upon the sombre background of night, when in fixed position at the pier. She was found in Dunn's Lake, above Palatka, and was surrendered by Captain Lewis, who had her in charge upon the demand of the Inspector. She left her berth in the Lake this morning, and lent a helping hand to our old friend, the steamer St. Matthews, otherwise called the Saint, for her qualities of endurance we suppose, on her way down. The object, therefore, being accomplished in this civil manner, the gallant cutter can "pack up her duds," and Lieut. Merchant can countermarch his men, and return his burnished bulldogs to their quiet resting places. Things looked so decidedly squally that our people were expecting to see either a fight or a boat race; but things have turned out for the better, and the Cuba men in our own waters have shown more wisdom than their far more unfortunate brethren did in the landing in Cuba. It is reported that the ammunition of the Pampero was taken out when she reached the vicinity of Palatka, and stored away somewhere, but that where is unknown to everybody, even if such a storing took place. At any rate, her armament is not on board here.

Some disagreements having occurred between the parties on the Pampero after she left this port for Cuba, and before she left the coast, a number of the men and officers forsook her, and her numbers were still more thinned by the receipt of the late intelligence of the death of Lopez. These difficulties induced Mr. Sigur, of New Orleans, the reputed owner of the boat, to follow her here, for the purpose of getting possession of her, now that she is not demanded for the expedition. Mr. S. came on the St. Matthews yesterday from Savannah, in company with his friend Mr. Livingston, and a party of men, who seemed to manifest a somewhat excited determination to place her in the hands of the real owner. We learn, however, that Mr. S. expressed his utmost readiness to surrender her into the hands of the proper authorities. He accompanied the Inspector when the boat was surrendered, which I have mentioned was without difficulty.

His Honor Judge Bronson, of the U. S. Court, arrived to night from St. Augustine—for what purpose, of course he does not inform newspaper letter writers.

There appears to be a general acquiescence in the action of the Government here, and the impression is that if the Cubans cannot make a better showing for their own freedom than they have, they are not worth having it.

Yours, D.

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From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

The Collectorship—Trouble in the Camp.

The removal of Mr. Preret has created a dissatisfaction in the Whig ranks in this city, which is seriously imperilling the popularity of Mr. Fillmore here. As none of the Administration organs will communicate this fact to the Government, we consider it our duty to come to its aid, and keep it duly informed of the state of affairs. Whether such a course, on our part, will give us a chance for the Federal printing in this city, depends upon the regard and estimation in which we are held by the distinguished Ass. Treasurer, who at present sways all that part of the Federal Government which is extended over this region, and whose good opinion and wishes we have great reason to believe are strongly in our favor.

But still, without fear or favor, regardless alike of the howlings of partizans, the fury of faction, the intrigues of wire-workers, the hypocritical protests of false friends, and the sneaking, undermining, mendacious course of traitorous foes,—enemies alike of all that is noble and elevated in our beloved Institutions,—we, in the exercise of our lofty vocation, as true sentinels on the bulwarks of liberty, we, whom not all the wealth of Croesus could corrupt, or the power of a Cæsar swerve from the honest convictions of an unsullied patriotism,—when the broken down, feeble, and degraded newspaper concerns of this city are as dumb as mutes at a funeral, or as complaisant as the minions that hang around the rich man's table,—we tell our patriotic, high-toned, noble-minded, conscientious President, that there is—the Devil to pay here. (Pardon, reader, the fervency and extravagance of our language. We never contemplate our own virtues without feeling the most exalted admiration thereof, and a proportionate contempt for the depravity of all other journals.)

The removal of Mr. Preret, on the ground of neglect, in permitting the Pampero to depart, has been eagerly seized by his opponents, as a means of kindling hostility against the President. All the pro Cuban and "Filibuster" feeling of the city is to be brought to bear on this subject. The Collector is to be made a martyr to the cause of Cuban liberty, and Fillmore is the grand executioner, who adjusts the fatal axe, out of favor and compliment to his friend Concha.

Under the influence of this feeling,—which we can assure the Ass. Treasurer is, in his deplorable absence, getting to be a very strong one,—the shrewd party leaders are using all their arts to defeat the purpose of the President, by preventing the acceptance of Mr. Preret's place by any new appointee. When Mr. Adams was appointed, he was immediately besieged by the chiefs of the party, who earnestly entreated him, for the good of the party, to leave "Billy Preret" in his place, or Mr. Fillmore and the party would be completely dished in this city and State.

The Picayune aided these disinterested efforts by a paragraph, stating that several most influential citizens were endeavoring to dissuade Mr. Adams from accepting the office, and expressing (if our recollection does not deceive us) a wish that they might succeed. They did succeed. Mr. Adams declined the office. But the President had got his dander up, and was not to be backed out in this manner, by the whigs of New Orleans. So he sends on another nominee, who, to the unbounded amazement of everybody, turned out to be Mr. George C. Lawrason, a young whig, who has never been two years in mercantile business, having been for the last ten or twelve years clerk in an insurance office.

Now, as Mr. Lawrason has at present a salary of $2500 per annum, we think the collectorship, which is worth $8000 at least, would be preferred by him. But there is a way of rendering even Mr. Lawrason's position a disagreeable one, and that is to place him in the attitude of the successor to a martyred patriot, the displacer of the victim of an unjust persecution. The purpose to employ the same means which induced Mr. Adams to decline, against Mr. Lawrason, is plainly indicated in the following paragraph in the Bee of to-day:

"It is now stated that the President of the United States has appointed George C. Lawrason, Collector of the Port of Orleans. Quere. Will he accept?"

This "quere" has as large a scope as that of my Lord Coke. It marks the position of the Bee as decidedly on the side of the whigs of New Orleans against Mr. Fillmore and his Ass. Treasurer in the fierce war now waging between these parties. We would advise the Bulletin to keep on the President's side. The Bee, Crescent, and Picayune, are on the side of the Filibusterian whigs and Prerretians. They are certainly shut out of the printing. Let the Bulletin continue to wax warmer and warmer in its Fillmore-busterism, and if the Delta does not secure the printing, it may.

[For the Delta.]

Cuba and America.

Now, that the expedition has failed, the cry has been raised that "the Creoles are not worthy of freedom!" that "Lopez was a traitor!" At the same time they demand, in a sneering tone, "Why do not the Cubans follow the example of the American patriots?" They also seek to compare the American Revolution with that of Cuba.

Let me ask, Wherein consists the similarity between the two? I can see none between people who have been slaves all their lives, and men who were born free, and who fled from Europe because their rights were infringed upon! The Puritans forsook their homes in the civilized world because they were denied the freedom of speech and worship; they came here with liberty in their hearts. From the first settlement of the colonies, to the year 1763, the colonists were engaged in a continual warfare with the Indians, French, Spaniards and Dutch. They went to church with their guns, and slept with them by their sides. They fought against the French, under command of experienced British officers, at intervals, from the year 1690 to 1755. They assisted the British in taking Havana in 1762, and in many other expeditions. They were therefore not only accustomed to arms, but exceedingly expert in their use. Even in those days, there were found none to excel the American marksmen. Having been engaged in a border warfare with the Indians from the settlement of Jamestown, they were able to wage war with them in their own manner. Having fought for years with the British troops, they were able to cope with them in the open field. Many of the Americans held honorable stations in the British armies; we had the military experience of Pulaski, De Kalb, Kosciusko, and Steuben; we had the volunteer services of Lafayette and his confreres, and after the treaty of alliance with France in 1778, she sent her fleets and troops to aid us. Who now dare stigmatize those heroes and patriots with the epithet of *pirates?*

They say that the proof of the Cubans' attachment to Spain, lies in the manner in which they received Lopez, and treated him in his march through the country. They say that the Creoles were the first to offer their services and their bloodhounds, in tracking the Patriots to their retreat.

In the first place, I will say that Lopez's first intention was, to land in the East, where the standard of revolt was known to have been raised, but that he was informed at Key West by *pretended friends*, (spies of Concha, I doubt not,) that the people of Bahia Honda were waiting for him. He accordingly landed there, and was fired upon by the *peisanos*.

Is it fair to accuse the whole Cuban race with treachery, deceit and cowardice, because those few were in favor of old Spain! Besides, these people do not represent the Cubans. They are the lowest and most degraded race on the island. As well compare the negro slave with his white master.

Let me ask, Who were the tories in the Revolutionary war? They were citizens of America, born and reared upon her soil, and yet, they were the most determined, the most cruel enemies of American Independence.

History has as much right to declare that the Americans were unworthy of freedom as the Cubans. More so, for the Tories were as intelligent, wealthy and influential as the Patriots, and they fought against their own kindred, their own countrymen; whereas, the peasants of Cuba are an illiterate, poverty-stricken and worthless class, and who fought against foreigners—perhaps ignorant of the designs of Lopez.

The Government of Spain is one of the most despotic in the world.

"On a population of a little more than a million, including slaves, it levies, annually, by an arbitrary system of taxation, a tribute of twenty four millions of dollars. With a part of this sum, the Spanish Government supports twenty thousand soldiers to keep the inhabitants in subjection, and the entire Spanish Marine, which has its principal stations in the ports of Cuba."

Such is the state of poor Cuba! Ground beneath the heel of Spanish despotism, she is obliged to support the very forces which hold her in subjection. And how are the inhabitants of the "ever faithful isle" rewarded.

"No Islander is ever allowed to hold an office, civil, judicial, or military; every place of honor, trust, or profit, is held by natives of old Spain. The Island is allowed no representative in the Spanish Cortes. The Captain General of the Island is as absolute in his authority as the Grand Seignora, and establishes any law which his caprice may dictate."

Thus, Cuba must give continually, and receive nothing but blows in return!

How can we expect a people to overthrow a government when they lack means and opportunities of meeting to plan their revolution,—a people who have never been accustomed to the use of arms,—never engaged in civilized warfare,—whose slightest expression of disloyalty consigns them to the dungeon—and whose words and actions are subjected to a continual *espionage?* There must be a force sent to their aid large enough to resist the troops of Spain until the Cubans can organize, equip, and arm their men.

The soil of Cuba is sacred to us, for American blood has hallowed it. Lopez and his command have been *offered up as sacrifices on the altar of Freedom*,—and they have been accepted. The sympathies of the American people have ever been with the oppressed. Was it a crime to aid Hungary, Greece, and Texas?

As for Lopez being a traitor, the charge is unworthy of notice. He has proved his devotion, his patriotism, and his veracity, at the price of his life. A nobler, a truer, a more unfortunate patriot, never lived.

In conclusion, let us hope that the flag of Free Cuba and our own Stars and Stripes, may yet wave in union, "o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

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EXPEDITION OF LOPEZ,
COMPARED WITH THOSE OF MIRANDA AND MINA.

Under this head the New York Herald gives interesting details of the expeditions of Miranda and Mina, which bear a strong resemblance, in many particulars, to the late expedition of Gen. Lopez. The Herald prefaces its sketch with the following just remarks:

"The disastrous termination of the expedition of Gen. Lopez, presents no new feature in the history of the Spanish colonies in America, to those who are familiar with the subject. The perfidy, inhumanity, and cowardice of the inhabitants of Spanish America have been repeatedly exemplified in their conduct towards those brave and generous spirits, who, though born in other climes, were willing to fight in the cause of liberty, wherever her standard may have been raised, and wherever their assistance, in the strife, has been required. The expedition of Lopez and his unfortunate companions, we have no doubt, will take its place in history, whatever may have been the notions of the actors or the non-combatant instigators, as one of the most gallant and remarkable military attempts on record. Whether the particulars of this enterprise, in all its details, will be fully known, is doubtful, from the death of most of the actors, and the misrepresentations of their enemies—but, if all the facts could be known, we have no doubt they would present an array of most extraordinary feats of bravery, under the most adverse circumstances, such as seldom, if ever, has been witnessed.

"This expedition of Lopez forcibly reminds us of two similar unfortunate attempts, made during the present century, by citizens of the United States, under the guidance of Spanish-American Generals, to liberate the people of the colonies of Spain in America, from the yoke of the mother country. We allude to the expeditions of Miranda and Mina—the former against Venezuela; the latter against Mexico. These attempts were both premature; but the people of those and other Spanish colonies, now independent republics by their subsequent struggles, showed that, unlike the Cubans, they were not only worthy, but able to achieve their independence of old Spain. Hence their final success without the aid of invaders from other countries."

The writer then proceeds to sketch the affair of Miranda, which took place in 1806, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, who, although compelled to enforce the neutral laws of the United States, was believed not to have been unfriendly to Miranda's enterprise.

Then follows a brief biographical sketch of Miranda, who was born in Caracas, Venezuela. He was the first person who conceived the project of the Independence of South America, and is considered its founder. We pass over the many incidents in Miranda's life, a great part of which was passed on the continent of Europe—in Spain, when he was a Colonel; in France, when he was a General under Dumourier; in Russia, when he was encouraged and patronized by the Emperor. Having devoted himself exclusively to the cause of South American freedom, and not being able to obtain assistance in his cherished enterprise, he came to this country.

The sketch then proceeds:

"Miranda, being at length weary of disappointments in England, came to the United States in 1806, and failing to secure the cooperation of our Government in his enterprise, although we were not then on the best terms with Spain, he undertook to fit out a small expedition, with merely private resources. He procured a ship called the Leander, to be manned and fitted out at New York, and to proceed to St. Domingo, the ship having on board a number of volunteers, officered by Miranda. At St. Domingo, Miranda expected to be joined by the ship Emperor, with other men; but, after the sailing of the Leander, the Government of the United States, which had thus far winked at the expedition, ordered the prosecution of two of the friends of Miranda.

"The President (*Jefferson*) also issued a proclamation against hostile attempts upon the Spanish dominions. The accused parties were acquitted, but their prosecution prevented the detachment about to be embarked in the ship Emperor, from joining in the enterprise. Miranda was, therefore, compelled to proceed with the Leander, and two schooners which he had chartered at St. Domingo. These schooners were captured by Spanish cruisers, (*guarda costas.*) The consequence was, that although Miranda was furnished with some sloops and gun boats by the English Admiral in the West Indies, and effected a landing with his small party of five hundred volunteers, at a place called Vela de Coro, on the coast of Venezuela, in August, 1806; yet, failing of any valuable support from the English, he was compelled to evacuate Coro, of which he had taken possession, and retire to the island of Trinidad, without accomplishing any of the objects of the expedition. While on the Spanish Main, Miranda issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Venezuela, calling upon them to rally in the cause of liberty; but they declined to respond. Some of the Americans who were taken prisoners by the Spaniards were shot. Those who escaped with Miranda returned to the United States.

"Gen. Miranda afterwards took part in the revolution in Venezuela, before the Declaration of Independence at Caracas, in July, 1811. He had arrived in Venezuela from England, at the close of the year 1810, contrary to the wishes of the Republican Junta of Caracas, whose views of independence did not go so far as those of Miranda; and they believed that his return would have an unfavorable influence on their cause. The General, differing with the leaders, established a club, called the Patriotic Society. He was afterwards entrusted with the command of the army, by the government, in consequence of the confidence of the people in his military talents and patriotism, and regained some part of his lost popularity."

Disasters, however, overtook Miranda. He fell a victim to Spanish treachery—was captured, and died a prisoner in the Inquisition in Spain.

The expedition of Mina occurred in 1816. Don Xavier Mina was born in Navarre; his uncle was a distinguished general, and he was trained to arms. Educated in the Pyrenees, his character exhibited strongly the bold and manly qualities of the people of that region. In the Peninsular war, he was distinguished as a guerilla officer against the French,—was taken prisoner by the French, and kept confined for sometime at Vincennes. At the end of the war, he took an active part in the political affairs of Spain, on the liberal side, and joined the army of the Cortes, which, being defeated, he escaped from the country to England.

From this point, we give the history of his chivalrous and gallant effort for the independence of Mexico.

"During his sojourn in England, Mina was treated with flattering attentions by the leading men, and particularly by a prominent nobleman, distinguished for his attachment to the cause of freedom. By this nobleman, Mina was made acquainted with Gen. Scott, of the United States army, then on a visit to England. He was also furnished with a ship, arms, and military stores, by some English gentlemen attached to the cause of freedom, to enable him to prosecute an enterprise he had been some time meditating against the Spanish province of Mexico, as the quarter whence the most severe blow could be struck against the tyranny of King Ferdinand. Mina, in drawing his sword in favor of the independence of Mexico, considered he was espousing a cause consonant with those principles of liberty for which he became an exile from his native land. Power and peace might have been his, if he had chosen to float in the eddy of court favor; but his character and principles forbade him. Defeated in his attempt to uphold the Cortes and the cause of Spanish freedom in Europe, he devoted himself to the cause of liberty in America.

"Mina had originally intended to proceed direct to the Mexican coast, conceiving that the inhabitants generally would rise in his favor; but, altering his plan, in consequence of part of his designs in Europe being frustrated, and some information that he received, he sailed from England for Chesapeake Bay, in the month of May, 1816, accompanied by thirteen Spanish and Italian, and two English officers. After a passage of forty-six days, the ship arrived in Hampton Roads. The General disembarked at Norfolk, whence he proceeded to Baltimore, where the ship arrived on the 3d of July. Mina here made an arrangement for a fast sailing brig, pierced for guns, and purchased artillery, military stores, clothing, &c., for his army. The ship was purchased for passengers, and Mina visited Philadelphia and New York, where several Americans and Europeans volunteered their services, and offered to accompany him. He was not desirous of augmenting his force, except as to officers—being under the impression, as before remarked, that he would be joined by the natives, on landing in Mexico. He learned that the Patriots in Mexico, who had risen against the royal government, maintained strong guerilla forces, and that a small fortress near Vera Cruz, was held by the Patriot General, Guadaloupe Victoria.

"On the 28th of August, 1816, the ship, having cleared for St. Thomas, took on board about two hundred passengers, under the direction of Colonel Count de Ruuth. Mina remained to go in the brig, which was not ready, and the ship was ordered to proceed to Port au Prince, there to await the arrival of the General. The ship left the Capes of Virginia on the 1st of September, in company with a schooner, which had been hired by Mina, having on board a company of artillery under Colonel Myers. The brig being ready for sea, General Mina and his staff embarked, and sailed from Baltimore on the 27th of September. During his stay in that city the simplicity and modesty of his demeanor, the honesty of his transactions, and his youth and gentlemanly deportment, had gained him the esteem and sympathy of a considerable portion of its society.

"On arriving at Port au Prince, Mina was received with attention by Petion, then President of Hayti, who afforded him every assistance in his power. The expedition sailed from Port au Prince, and effected a landing at Galveston, in Texas. Among the American officers under Mina were Colonels Young and Perry, both of whom had been distinguished in the service of the United States. The former, we believe, was Guilford D. Young, formerly of Troy, in this State. Both of these officers lost their lives in Mexico, during this campaign with Mina. The attention of General Mina was directed to the organization of his regiments at Galveston. Officers were appointed to the different corps, which it was expected would be filled up soon after the descent was made. Commodore Aury, who held a commission in the service of the Mexican patriots, as Governor of Texas, and General in the army, had a force of two hundred troops under him at Galveston, for the invasion of Texas, but he declined uniting with Mina. Colonel Perry, who commanded a body of one hundred Americans under Aury, determined to quit the service of the latter and join Mina, which he did, after a quarrel with Aury.

"Mina, having himself visited New Orleans on business, embarked his small force of about three hundred men, from Galveston, for Soto la Marina, at the mouth of the river Santander, where a landing was effected on the 15th April, 1817. A printing press was established, and the General's manifesto was published. About two hundred natives, in a few days afterwards, joined the army of Mina. Among these were two royalist officers. Col. Perry, the American officer we have mentioned, and who was at the battle of New Orleans, became discontented with Mina's prospects and movements, and, with fifty of his men, left the invading army with the intention of returning to the United States. He marched along the coast towards Matagorda, where he expected to meet boats for a conveyance to the United States. Near Matagorda, he fell in with a body of two hundred Spanish cavalry. The Americans combatted against this superior force, until every man on the American side was killed except Perry. The Colonel then put a pistol to his own head, and terminated his existence.

"On the 24th of May, 1817, with the small force of only three hundred and eight men, General Mina commenced his march from Soto la Marina, for the interior of the country. At this time the revolution was at the lowest ebb, and little or no resistance was openly made to the Spanish government in Mexico, except in the internal provinces. There were, however, some guerillas in other parts that kept the field. But the spirit of independence was renewed by the invasion of the country. On the 8th of June, Mina encountered a body of the royalists, and routed them. He continued his march with rapidity, and fought another successful battle with a greatly superior force, on the 15th June. In this action Mina proved himself to be as skillful as he was brave, and acquired the highest confidence of his followers. Only one hundred and seventy of Mina's men were engaged in this action, called the battle of Peotillos, while the royalists had no less than seventeen hundred, of whom eleven hundred were cavalry. Mina lost in killed and wounded, fifty six men. If Mina, after this action, had had with him a thousand, instead of a hundred and fifty foreigners, it was believed at the time he might have marched direct to the city of Mexico.

"After thirty days march, during which his army had gone over a distance of two hundred and twenty leagues, Mina reached Sombrero, a fortress of the patriots, where they were warmly welcomed. The number of Mina's men who reached this place was two hundred and sixty-nine, of whom twenty five were wounded. The patriot force with which he formed a junction at Sombrero, was about three hundred.

"The Viceroy of Mexico organized an army of five thousand men to march against Mina. A large part of this force advanced against the fortress of Sombrero, where the patriots remained, the latter part of July. An attack was made upon the fort on the 5th of August, but the royalists were repulsed. They, however, continued the siege for several days, during which the patriots performed prodigies of valor. Colonel Young was killed on the ramparts, and fell while the royalists were retreating before his troops. He was an officer of great bravery and skill, and highly esteemed by Mina and his officers and men. He had been a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 29th regiment of United States infantry.

"The fort was finally taken by the Spanish troops, and of 269 men who had entered the fort with Mina, 50 only escaped. Those who were taken prisoners were shot, by order of the royalist General.

"Mina, who had left the fort to endeavor to obtain succor and supplies, remained for several days in the neighborhood, with a small body of cavalry. He proceeded to Los Remedios, a patriot fortress, in which was a body of 1400 peasantry, besides women and children. It was the head quarters of Padre Torres, a patriot leader. Mina here took the command of a body of nine hundred cavalry, and sallied out to harrass the royalists. This force was afterwards increased, and Mina, for a long time, kept up the guerrilla system of warfare, who which he was so familiar in Spain. After a most remarkable series of exploits, of which we cannot give the details, Mina was surprised, while on a visit to a friend, and was separated from his troops. He was shot on the 11th of November, 1817, by order of the Viceroy of Mexico. Thus perished this gallant youth, in the 28th year of his age. His short but brilliant career entitles him to a distinguished place among those heroes who have died in the cause of freedom.

"The fate of the expeditions under Miranda, Mina, and Lopez, shows conclusively that no invasions of Spanish colonial territory have yet proved successful, although those invasions have been intended for the benefit of the people themselves, suffering under a despotic government."

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

Louisville Courier
19 September 1851, 2

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COURIER.

Disbanding of the Cuban Expedition—Very large Elephants—Sickness of Volunteers—Kentuckians Prisoners in Cuba—Probable Death of Gen. Lopez and his brave and gallant Band—Removal of the Collector, and how it is regarded by some Whigs—Duels almost fought—A strange Circumstance, &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.

DEAR HALDEMAN—As I anticipated when I wrote you a few days ago, the "Cuban Expedition" has been abandoned. The order to disband the Kentucky regiment was given on Saturday, by Colonel Pickett. Many have already left for their homes, but a large majority of them still remain here, destitute, and entirely unable thus far to obtain the necessary means to transport them thither. I understand that efforts are being made by a committee here, appointed for that special purpose, to raise a sufficiency of funds to enable those who are in need to reach their homes again. And my word for it, when they once reach their homes again, no *Cuban* expedition will again inveigle them into its meshes. I express the general sentiment when I remark, "*the elephants are too large!*"

Several are yet ill, though I understand not seriously. Considering the manner in which a large majority of them were compelled to live, it is remarkable that no deaths have occurred. Those who were ill, generally brought it on by their own imprudence.

In looking over the names of the prisoners in Havana, I observe the following from Kentucky, viz: D. Q. Rousseau, R. M. Gricler, M. H. Scott, W. H. Vaughn, J. D. Hughes, and a Mexican by the name of Martinez, who lived about Shelbyville. I have looked closely over the names of the prisoners, both in the Havana and New Orleans papers, but I do not find that of Robert H. Breckinridge, of Louisville. It is known that he sailed in the Pampero (I think as Sub Lieutenant in one of the companies,) and it is therefore probable that he is among those who perished in battle.

The more I think of the fight made by that little band of brave, yet rash and imprudent men, the more do I see to excite wonder and challenge admiration. Two-thirds of them had never seen service—probably had never fired a musket—fresh from the enervating influence of a city life, undisciplined; yet, in sixteen days time, and within the space of twenty miles, they fought no less than five battles, besides several skirmishes. In the annals of war, I believe it is unparalled. But all was vain. Whole regiments of the Spanish hordes were hurled to their long home, yet their places were filled by others in reserve, and the fate of the gallant chieftain and his little band was sealed, sooner or later. Each victory only weakened them, and Lopez might well have said with the Carthagenian Hannibal, "A few more such victories, and I am undone."

There are men here who are disposed to reflect on Lopez. It is heartless, to say the least, for though we may regret his rashness and want of foresight, let us not cast reflections on one who proved his sincerity by offering up his own blood on the altar of sacrifice—let his errors slumber with him in the tomb, and remember only his chivalrous bearing and undaunted bravery. The loss of such a man is to be deplored, not only by the adherents of that cause, but all who respect and honor the qualities of the gentleman and the soldier. A braver man never led a braver set of men to the battlefield. Peace to the memory of the gallant dead!

It is the current rumor here, that Collector Forest has received his dismissal. Indeed, I get it from authority that I cannot doubt. It will please a portion of Whigs in this community, some of whom think he ought to have been removed long ago. The office of Deputy is filled by a boisterous red mouthed Locofoco, and they think he should be removed—They do not complain so much of him being a Locofoco, as that he is so rough and unmanly in his intercourse with citizens, that he is universally disliked. For myself I'd not think Locofocos should hold office under a Whig Administration. It may be ultra, radical, proscriptive, or what you will, but it is good sound doctrine. It cannot be called a Whig administration when Locos assist in administering it. It is also probable that Mr District Attorney Huston will have to walk the plank. That both he and the Collector winked at the Cuban proceedings, there is not a doubt. The Pampero was fitted for the expedition before their eyes, openly, and had they performed their duty, strictly, as becomes men in responsible and trustworthy positions, poor Lopez and his four hundred and eighty six fine fellows would now be alive.

During the sojourn of the Kentuckians here, it was reported at various times, that duels were to be fought. Matters progressed so far in one, that the parties were on the ground. It was compromised, however, of course, without *compromising* the gentlemen. Capt M., of Lexington, figured in one of the bloodless duels.

A strange circumstance occurred here, in connection with the death of Col. Crittenden. On the morning of Aug. 16th. (the day he was shot,) a friend of mine made a visit to an acquaintance of Crittenden's. No sooner had the person seen him than this exclamation was made: "Crittenden is dead, I have seen him." Intelligence of his death was received four days after, and it appears he was shot about the time the occurrence took place. The above is unaccountably strange, but you may rely upon its being the truth.

New Orleans still continues healthy.

KENTUCKIAN IN NEW ORLEANS.

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Louisville Courier

17 September 1851, 3

☞The Memphis Enquirer of the 13th inst, announces the arrival in that city of Col. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, in a poor state of health, and adds, that the Holly Springs Jacksonian has brought him forward as a candidate for Governor, in the place of Gen. Quitman, withdrawn. As there was no difference whatever in the secession views of these two gentlemen, Gen. Foote will be able to beat Col. Davis by as large a majority as he would have achieved over Gen. Quitman, had he not considered discretion the better part of valor and withdrawn from the contest.

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Louisville Courier
19 September 1851, 3

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO SEVEN O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

Louisville Hotel.

S L Geiger, county;
G W Moore, Danville;
Mr Hutchison, N O;
Judge Gould and L, Ark;
J T Fackler, do;
S L Refeld, do;
Miss Refeld, do;
Miss M Refeld, do;
Miss Allis, do;
A Van Calkenburgh, do;
J L Duncan, Mo;
Mrs Frazer, do;
Miss Morton, do;
D Miller, Stanford, Ky;
Miss Miller, do;
Miss Hocker, do;
Z H Cook and L, Cannellton;
J McKinley, Phila;
A S Hatch, N Y;
T Clark, Pittsburgh;
H Neal, do;
Capt Marshall;
R Gardner and L, Memphis;
J Campbell, Harrodsburg;
Capt P C Shannon, Texas;
Capt Bell, str John Simpson;
T Y Read, county;
C E Fortier, N O;
R Montgomery, city;
M Phillips, county;
R H Phillips, do;
Dr Alexander and L, Balt;
Miss Howard, do;
Miss Shields, do;
E Ward, Phila;
J W Blanton, Tenn;
A W Elliott and L, Cin;
S A Dutcher, St Louis;
H M Beverly, Bowlinggreen;
H J Belt, Liverpool,
G J Brambe and l. Nashville;
J A Broadwell and F, Cynthi'a
S E Broadwell, do;
W Allen and L, St Louis;
W Peel, Cannelton;
N Rice and L, Ill;
Miss Winchester, Ill;
Miss Dangan, do;
J Borros and L, N O;
Miss A Borros, do;
J Scantlin, Evansville;
T T Stephens, Va;
J Hicks, do;
C K Drew Evansville;
G W McLean, str Kentucky;
Mrs J L, Marshall, Henry co;
J M Gilbert, Russellville;
H Roberts, do;
A C Hull, Pittsburgh;
Miss Peters, do;
E Mirick, Ark;
Mrs Moss, do;
T Hicks, Pittsburgh;
C E Gibbons;
J W Wilson and F, Miss;
D Bormer, do;
T Ferguson, do;
Mrs Warren, Vicksburgh;
Mrs Lewell, do;

Galt House.

Mr Bate, county;
W Beckwith, Cleveland;
L L Robinson, L M R R;
J J Storr, Cin;
H F Peterson, N O;
W T Cheatham, Nashville;
J R Child and F, Lexington;
Miss Childs, do;
H Skaggs, La;
L Deadrick, Tenn;
B F Martin and L, Ohio;
C Rich and L, do;
F A Jones, Ky;
R Mallory and F, Oldham co;
Mrs Mallory, do;
Miss Mallory, do;
Mrs M Stockton, Irvine, Ky;
Mrs Grant, do;
Miss Cheatham, do;
J J Hendricks, Frankfort;
J Ross, Cin;
W W Boyden, California;
P W Thruston, do;
L Martemas, do;
W J McClure, Madison;
G P Peak, Scott co;
H Hensley, Frankfort;
J L Nelmott, Lexington;
Dr Brock and L, Ala.
J V Lindsey and L, N O;
N Harrington, do;
P J Plimpton, St Louis;
Mrs Plimpton, do;
Master Jackson, Lexington;
S G Jackson, do;
M J Jackson, Winchester;
W D Parish, Lexington;
G Mallory, Westport,
A Bush, Madison;
M Temperly, do;
J Wymond, England;
Dr Fearn, Huntsville, Ala;
Miss Fearn, do;
Miss N Maguire, Ia;
C Axtell, do;
Miss E D Maguire, Lexington;
G Piffenburg, Ia;
T M Oliver, N Y;
H B Clemons, Newport;
Col J Farror, do;
C F Lowry and L, Jessamine;
Judge Ellis, Ia
Capt T Adams, Mobile;
J Armfield, Tenn;
N C Hanner, do;
G W Donegan, Tenn;
S Young, Bardstown;
S Young, jr, do;
R Pousley, Ia;
W H Pope, county;
J J S Sheridan, city;
N Peabody, county;
F Claxton Frankfort;
A M Gazley, Lagrange;
H M Hopkins;
J M Brooks, Tenn;
M Lewis, Tenn;
W Kann, do;
G W Cole, Ala;
Col S Ormsby, county;
G R Bate, do;
G H Herman, N O;
D W Fenton, Ia;
W W Buchanan, Ia;

Strader's Hotel.

J T Root, Carrollton;
J Vance, city;
O P Condon, Iowa;
W J Welsh, city;
A M Clark, Carlisle;
Mrs Clark, do;
Miss Clark, do;
Master Clark, do;
Dr Robinson, Ia;
R Williams, city;
Cool White, Cin;
D D Dyche, do;
S McMillen, do;
T Cloystal, N Y;
J Robbins Pittsburg;
W Abbott, Bethlehem;
G W Taylor, do;
J Reed, do;
J C Barton, do;
C Walters, Cin;

Bowles House.

C B Watts, Bardstown;
Mrs Story, Newport;
G Simms, Bullitt co;
P Corlett, Columbia, Tenn;
T Stevens, Yazoo City;
R Stevens, do;
G B Hawkins, Salvisa;
J L Fritglen, county;
Dr Ingles, do;
R Ratford, Shelby co;
W Hughes, Spencer co;
J J Hudd, Bethlehem;
C Marratta, do;
R Kinkade, do;
W McCoun, Anderson co;
D Haddox, Taylorsville;
J Cox, Fairfield;
J Blandford, Milton, Ky;
J Orreman, New Castle;
W W Henderson, Danville;

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Louisville Courier
19 September 1851, 3

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY COURIER

ARRIVALS—Thursday. Sept. 18th.

Lady Pike, Fuller, Cincinnati;
Sparhawk, Dickinson, do;
Malta, Guthrie, do;
Rob Rogers, Butcher, do;
Gen. Gaines, Cope, do;
Geneva, Wilkins, do;
Wm. Phillips, Newton, do;
Swiftsure, Hamilton, Madison;
Colbert, Bernard Florence;
Fawn, Hollcroft, Scuffletown;
Kentucky, McLain, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES—Thursday.

Lady Pike, Fuller, Cincinnati;
Malta, Guthrie, do;
Swiftsure Hamilton, Madison;
Rob Rogers, Butcher, St. Louis;
Geneva, Wilkins, do.

RETURNED.—The steamer *John Simpson* brought up from New Orleans some eighty returned Cuban volunteers, mostly Kentuckians. They were brought from Scuffletown by the *Colbert*.

Interesting from New Orleans—Cuba—Capt. Kelly's statement of the Invasion.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.

The brig Tehuantepec has arrived, with Havana dates of the 6th inst. Her news is of no importance She brings a fourth released member of the Lopez expedition.

Capt. Kelly's statement has been published here.—He says that Lopez ordered Col. Crittenden to join him, which the latter refused to do: and that a guide led Lopez's company to the Spanish troops.

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Louisville Democrat
19 September 1851, 3

ARRIVALS
IN THE PAST 24 HOURS.

Lady Pike, Fuller, Cincinnati.
Swiftsure No. 4, Wright, Madison.
Robert Rogers, Butcher, Cincinnati.
Colbert, Bernard, Florence.
Malta, Dexter, Cincinnati.
G. W. Sparhawk, Dickerson, Cincinnati.
Fawn, Hollcroft, ——.
Gen. Gaines, Todd, Cincinnati.
Geneva, Williams, Cincinnati.
Kentucky No. 2, Carson, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES.

Robert Rogers, Butcher, St. Louis.
Lady Pike, Fuller, Cincinnati.
Swiftsure No. 4, Wright, Madison.

☞ We learn by persons who came passengers to our city, from New Orleans, on board the steamboat Colbert, that while the boat was aground at Scuffletown bar, a number of young men were swimming and among them, Burd Cornelius, who was swept by the current into deep water, and before assistance could be rendered was drowned. He was 19 years of age. We had known him from his early boyhood. Efforts were made, but without success, to recover his body.

☞ Some thirty persons returned to our city yesterday, who had left for Cuba, on board the steamer Colbert. That boat left New Orleans, with nearly one hundred returning Cuban volunteers on board.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Journal

19 September 1851, 2

☞ The editor of the Democrat now thinks that the people of this country have no business to interfere in the affairs of Cuba unless the Cubans themselves get up a rebellion. He is right, but his position is certainly very different from the one he assumed a year or two ago. Then he declared that the Spanish Government in Cuba was an insufferable offence to the United States, and that, if Spain must needs tyrannize over her island after such a fashion, she should be required to take it off to some other part of the world.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

19 September 1851, 1

The Spanish Despotism in Cuba.

We have already copied from the New York Evening Post the description of the frightful oppression of the foreign government of Cuba. It appears that the senior editor of that journal has been upon the spot, and he therefore writes with the exactness of an eye-witness. His account is fully confirmed as follows by the editor of the Detroit Free Press, who enjoyed a similar opportunity of acquiring accurate information. He says:

"We met Mr. Bryant in Cuba, and know how well he understands the affairs of that country. The general facts he states are sufficient to astound any man. A white population not a third larger than Michigan pays an annual tax of TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS of dollars. This is of itself enough to put mankind upon enquiry. It is generally supposed that the Cubans (the natives) are not intelligent—that the old Spaniards are the producers. This is a gross error. The Creoles are the producers and the payers of taxes. They are under a close surveillence, and, not having any voice in the government, are not permitted to go from one estate to another without a passport. Taxed not ten per cent. only, as Mr. Bryant says, but really more than half their productions; taxed in gross and in detail; taxed about three hundred dollars to comply with the law at their birth and baptism, and from three hundred to three thousand in going out of the world;—is it a wonder that they should squirm? They are totally deprived of all semblance of personal rights. It is a high crime for three or more men to petition the government. All weapons of defence are prohibited. Their colleges have been abolished, their schools discouraged and prevented. They are taxed in gross ten per cent. for keeping the hogs, the cattle, and the poultry of their farms, and again near fifty per cent. more when they send those things to market. Ice is a government monopoly, and costs six cents per pound. The very fish, which are caught in great abundance in the sea, are monopolized, and cost the consumer thirty cents per pound. The right of marriage is purchased from the government. Flour is taxed nine dollars and eighty-five cents duties per barrel. One dollar and fifty cents tonnage duty is levied upon vessels carrying away produce; and this sum is levied in other port charges, all of which the producers pays.

"At least thirty thousand officers are supported, not one of whom is taken from the people of the country. All are sent to them to govern them and eat out their substance. These men are rulers with full power and with hostile feelings. There are no social relations existing between Spain and the colony. The parties hate each other with a fervent hatred. They never intermarry. There are not ten men in Spain having any other interest in Cuba than to retain her as an object of plunder—legally of course. We commend these to the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, who have no sympathies for the oppressed, and no confidence in the ability to sustain a stable government. The intelligence and worth of a people may be determined by their aggregate productions; and we say to the Advertiser that the old Spaniards in Cuba are the Chatham-street men of New York—Catalan Jews, who go out under the wing of the government as adventurers to make money.

"Let us now disclose another fact connected with the government at Havana. The lady of the late Captain-general, for pin-money, had the control for cleaning the out-houses of the city, at a yearly profit of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. There are other equally dignified perquisites belonging to the Queen's mother, Christina, whose husband was lucky in being a well-built, good-looking sergeant in the Spanish army, now revelling in the affections of Christina and in the property of dukedom. The people of Cuba support the profligacy of the present court at Madrid, with the young and handsome Gen. Serrena, the prince *de facto*, who comes in for a share of the benefits and pleasures, but none of the responsibilities of royalty. There is the *famila illustra*, which has called down such a shower of loyal favor at Havana, and a strain of praise and defence from a *very small portion* of the American press, disgraceful and revolting to the common sentiments of our people."

No one doubts that the government of the United States should take proper and legal precautions to secure the due execution of neutrality laws while our country is at peace with Spain. In so far as the late prolonged and repeated absences of the President and his cabinet from the seat of government may have prevented, or embarrassed, or delayed this duty by the Executive of the country, they undoubtedly furnish most grave and melancholy cause of complaint, which the people will not fail duly to consider. Especially will this be the case, and the attitude of the administration be presented in a light at once most unfortunate and most humiliating, when it shall fully appear to the country that the indiscreet violence of the President's proclamation—after needlessly abandoning beforehand to summary and savage massacre, as outlaws, numbers of our citizens, guilty, as against the United States, only of a statutary misdemeanor—has been followed up by orders and instructions, issued entirely without warrant of *law*, to our public naval force to act on the high seas, and on the coast of Cuba, as a part of the police of the Spanish despotism, and so to seize and capture any American vessel which may fall under the suspicion of carrying aid or sympathy to the revolutionists of that Island.

Fit and proper as it is that our neutrality laws should be faithfully executed, it is nothing less than discreditable to the American name that the administration should thus *transcend or strain their provisions to take sides with Spain, in places beyond American jurisdiction, in order to rivet the chains of an odious bondage on our Cuban neighbors of the American continent.* Let the result of the expedition of Lopez, and indeed of the whole Cuban revolutionary movement, both now and hereafter, be what, in the course of Providence, it may, the people of this country will repudiate and denounce any administration which shall thus exceed its rightful powers, and so aid the arm or sympathize in the cause of the oppressor. It will be no justification or excuse for President Fillmore and his adversaries, for now overpassing in this direction the legal limits of their authority, that they were not at their *post of duty* at the hour when that *duty, within their jurisdiction*, could have been rightfully and effectually performed.—*Washington Union.*

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The Charleston Courier.

20 September 1851, 2

LETTER OF JOHN FORSYTH, ESQ.
COLUMBUS, (Geo.) SEPT. 12.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 14th ult., in which you invite me to attend and "address a public meeting of the citizens of Charleston District, to be held in Charleston, on the 17th day of September."

Thanking you cordially for the compliment, which by the instructions of the Auxiliary Southern Rights Association, whose organ you are, you are kind enough to pay to my "public services, in the cause of Southern Rights." Agreeing with you fully in your principles; sympathizing with you from the bottom of my heart, in your feelings of antagonism to the measures of the Federal Government, which have been called into existence by its fanatical aggressions, and reckless and studied disregard of our Constitutional rights—it is, I regret to say, out of my power to accept your invitation.

I have duties which bind me to my post at home. We have hosts of powerful enemies, sporting with the rights and misguiding the intelligence of a patriotic people, here to meet and contend with. We have to combat the poisonous prejudices and delusions which demagogues, of both the old political parties, united in a coalition to advance their own selfish views, have succeeded in sowing broadcast in the minds of our people, and in garbing their naked wrongs in the habiliments of a patriotic love for the Union of our fathers. It is our misfortune that those instincts of pure and unselfish patriotism, which, unbiassed by false views, prejudice and misdirection, would run in a bold and resistless current in favor of Southern Rights, are perverted by bad and ambitious men, and made to swell the triumphs of our Northern enemies. We are indeed fighting a "masked battery;" and the gifted but unscrupulous politician, who, in burning language, pointed it out to his countrymen, is he who is fighting that battery with a zeal and ability, which employed on the side of his country, would win for him an immortality of renown.

Gentlemen, as a Georgian, I hardly know what to say to you, Carolinians, I feel that my people should be this moment, shoulder to shoulder, with yours. I feel that instead of pouring their torrents of ridicule and abuse on you, as the guilty authors of the disturbance of the peace of the Confederacy, our mis-called "Constitutional Union" men, should lock their shields with yours and present an impregnable phalanx to our common foes. I feel that Georgia is called the "Empire State" in derision, by those at the North, whose principles and conduct are fast making her no *State*, at all, *but a dependent province*. I would to God, we had fewer miles of rail way, fewer millions invested in manufactures and stocks, fewer proofs of enterprise and thrift and money-making; and *more* of that spirit and chivalry of Georgia of the olden time, which on more than one occasion, has interposed her sovereignty to check the usurpation of the Federal Government. If, as I greatly fear the tribute to our enterprize, is at the expense of independence of spirit; and if the national timidity of wealth and the enervating influence of an unbounded prosperity, have had the effect of rendering our ears more sensitive to the Syren song of *Unionism*, and our eyes more blind to dangerous consequences of submission to undoubted wrongs. If you, gentlemen, and *I*, are disunionists, how came we so? Your history proves that your gallant State was ever ready to catch and obey the first roll of the *reppel* that beat to arms in the defence of the Union. South-Carolina, almost untouched by British taxation, answered the cry of Massachusetts, and fought the battles of the revolution in a naked principle of English freedom. In the struggle of 1812, with scarcely a sailor or a ship afloat, you nobly did your part in a war for "free trade and sailors' rights." When the Union has been menaced by external foes, you have never stopped to inquire what section was concerned in, or to be benefitted by the war. You have always been ready to bleed in your persons or your purses, whenever the Confederacy called for succor. For myself, I was bred, as it were, in the lap of the Union. The year I was born, my father entered its service in the National Legislature.

His entire after life was consecrated to its service. He was raised with an almost superstitious reverence for the Union—all my boyish dreams, visions and associations of glory and renown were bound up with it, and the rustle of its stars and stripes never fail to move my heart to a quickened throb. Why then *are*—why *should* we be disunionists? Who has turned back upon their source those high and quickening feelings of patriotism which were wont to warm our hearts, and converted the god of our idolatry into a demon of mischief and gaunity?—This is a question that the champions of submission never ask or answer. *I say, the enemies of the Union and of the South have done it.* It has been done by a fanaticism, that has not its parallel in turpitude and in its opportunities for wide-spread mischief and ruin—which has made aliens of brothers; filled the press, the school-house, the pulpit, the closet, the forum, the private associations and public halls of legislation with hatred and bitterness towards us; stalked with conquering steps over political parties, and into possession of the halls of Congress, desolating and blasting as it went; trampled on the Constitution because it was a pro-slavery instrument, and on the Bible because it taught and countenanced the relation of master and slave; set at nought the wisdom and counsels of the past and the hopes of the future; extinguished the sentiments of brotherhood; severed the ties of a religious communion, and excited the just alarm of the Southern portion of the Union for their safety, lives, liberties and property. No, gentlemen, it is not we who have lost our loyalty to the Union of our fathers; BUT THAT UNION IS NO MORE. It is not we who have refused to kneel in the temple of freedom reared by revered hands; but that temple has been despoiled of the *laws* of the Constitution, and in their place has been set up the Juggernaut of a crushing, fanatical, sectional, Constitutionless majority.

The impregnable rock upon which S. Carolina bases her refutation of these slanders of her enemies is, *that aggression by this Government preceded her first whisper of discontent.* Your loyalty was unimpeached and unimpeachable until *loyalty to the Union became treason to the independence, freedom and sovereignty of the* STATES. You endured heavy taxes and tariffs which you knew to be unequal and unjust; you gave your sons to every battle-field of every war; you were ready to make still greater sacrifices, but when called upon to sacrifice your rights as citizens, the peers of the best of Yankees, like men, you refused. For while *life*, and limb and fortune are due to country, when did *Freedom* ever demand of her votaries a sacrifice of liberty and honor?

But I took my pen only to say how much I regret that I cannot meet you in council. It would do my heart good to mingle with one assembly of my southern countrymen, where an undivided burning and unanimous sense of wrong and panting for justice, were strong enough to consume and shame away every paltry sentiment of party and faction, by which my State is now torn; and so devoted to the interests of bad men, who have the mistaken confidence of a large portion of her people. But there is a redeeming spirit among us, which whatever course you may take, will send to your sides thousands of swords, and shields to defend your cause and our cause.

Be pleased to make known to your Association my sense of grateful feeling in being deemed by it, worthy of remembrance and recognition as a worthy compatriot in our glorious Southern cause; and accept for yourselves my thanks for the flattering terms in which you have conveyed to me their wishes.

I am, with great respect, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

To Messrs. F. D. Richardson, H. H. Raymond, W. H. Peronneau, Committee Southern Rights Association, Charleston.

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The Charleston Courier.

20 September 1851, 2

The Collector of New-Orleans.—The Washington *Telegraph* announces upon unquestionable authority, the appointment of GEORGE C. LAWRENSON, Esq., to the collectorship at New-Orleans, which was declined by CHRISTOPHER ADAMS, Esq., after the removal of WM. FRERET, Esq. The *Telegraph* adds that this recipient of governmental favor is a young man of undoubted integrity, and extensive mercantile information. Mr. L. is a native of Alexandria, Virginia, and a son of THOS. LAWRENSON, deceased, of the eminent commercial house of LAWRENSON & FOWLE, of that town.

Virginia Cuban Victims.—The Martinsburg *Gazette* states that in addition to Lieut. BEVERLY S. HUNTER, of Jefferson county, Va., who was shot at Havana, along with CRITTENDEN, another young man of that county, named WM. H. CRAFT, nephew of JOSEPH CRAFT, Esq., of that town, is among the prisoners sent to Spain.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
20 September 1851, 2.

Col. W. L. Crittenden, says the Louisville Democrat, who was among the Cuban martyrs, was the son of Henry Crittenden, of Shelby county in this State, and not of Robert Crittenden, who resided and died in Arkansas some years since.

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The Daily Delta
20 SEPTEMBER 1851

The Right Kind of a Consul.

A Canadian paper, commenting upon the late summary massacre of Americans in Havana, says that the impression is prevalent that had a British or French man-of-war been lying in the harbor, as was the United States sloop of war Albany, and had a British or French Consul been in the city, such a wholesale massacre of British or French subjects would not have taken place. It then relates the following anecdote.—*N. O. Sun.*

In 1830, two English sailors, who had committed a crime in Havana, were about to be shot. They were clearly guilty, but the British Consul insisted that they should be tried. This the Government refused. The Consul remonstrated, and the Captain General became insolent. The hour of execution came and the Consul was on the spot; he brought with him the Consular flag, the British "Union Jack," and again earnestly remonstrated, but in vain. The officer on the plaza was about to proceed in the execution of his duty. The Consul finding all further remonstrance useless, placed himself in front of the men, unfolded the Union Jack, which he threw over the kneeling prisoners, and said, "Now shoot at that flag if you dare!" They were remanded to prison, and that night they escaped.

The above is from the New York Sun. No American can read it without experiencing deep mortification, from the contrast which it suggests between the conduct of an American and British Consul. The story here related is one of a hundred others, proving the same steady and prompt spirit of British Consular Agents, and the tame servility of our own.

The principle asserted by the British Consul in reference to the two sailors, is applicable to the case of the fifty-one Americans shot on the hill of Atares. They were illegally tried, as our Consul was not present, and they were undefended by any person. It has been stated that the Consul was not present in Havana, when their trial took place. If so, he was derilict in his duty. His duties require him to remain at Havana, and at that time there were urgent reasons why he should be at his post to protect the rights of our citizens.

But his absence, culpable and indiscreet as it was in him, does not justify the Cuban authorities in violating their treaty with the United States, which provides that when an American citizen is arrested and prosecuted for any office within the jurisdiction of Spain, the agent of our Government must be duly notified, and must be present personally, or by counsel, to aid him. It is folly to suppose that the President of the United States could denationalize citizens of the Republic by his mere *ipse dixit*. He may use the strongest words to be found in the Newgate dictionary, he may style our citizens pirates, plunderers, and freebooters, but that would not make them pirates, plunderers, and freebooters. Such language as that, unless sworn to before a magistrate, would not be sufficient foundation to initiate a criminal prosecution,—much less to give it the force of a final judgment. We reaffirm, therefore, that the execution of the fifty one men was a gross and palpable violation of the treaty between the two nations, and it is the duty of the President to see that such an insult and injury are promptly punished.

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Haynau.

Of all the servile dogs in the world, the tyrant proves the greatest. Haynau is said to be a convert, but he must force himself in a place of power, and thus show his benignity. An article in the London Examiner says:

"Our readers may recollect that Haynau, when offered a portion of the confiscated property of Ratibzany, prudently declined the gift, and that the Austrian government afterwards rewarded him with a donation of forty thousand pounds. A large part of this sum Haynau expended in the purchase of an estate in Hungary, in the very centre of Magyarism, and he has since actually taken up his residence there. Every one likes to be well with his neighbors, and Haynau spares no pains to make himself popular. Among the peasantry he lavishes money with no sparing hand, gives them exorbitant wages, and pays their taxes for them—the peasant pocketing the money, and hating the German none the less. Among the nobility, some of whom were condemned to death by his courts-martial, and then amnestied, he pays assiduous court, though he is met generally with cold looks and closed doors.

"The tobacco monopoly which Austria is attempting to introduce, has met with such strenuous opposition, that peasants who have grown gray with the pipe in their mouths deny themselves what a year or two ago they would have held not less necessary than meat and drink; and Haynau is as eager in this moral rebellion as the best Magyar among them, swearing 'that man is a rogue who smokes Austrian tobacco.' We will not tell our readers all the tales we have heard of this man's eccentricities; they are so incredible that we fear we should lose credit for the rest by repeating these. It is, however, certain that he speaks of himself as only the instrument (*werkzeug*) of the Austrian Government; that there is no country of which he thinks so highly as England; and that he speaks of 'that affair when I was beaten in London' without the slightest rancor, declaring that he does not consider it as any insult to himself, but as a demonstration against the Empire of Austria."

What mischief is brewing now for Hungary? Can any one believe that Haynau is sincere? Austria is in hourly dread of an insurrection, and is probably employing this man to play the part of Georgy. In Europe men of the highest rank are paid to act for the police."—*Southern Press.*

When a man has got a bad name fixed upon him, whether justly or not, it is very difficult for him to get rid of it. We are disposed to think that Haynau has fallen a victim to this perverse tendency of humanity. The traits of character, referred to above as mere hypocritical pretexts, we have been assured, by persons who knew him, are really features in his character. In fine, we have heard enough to satisfy us that Haynau has been much more abused than he deserved to be; and that, in those particulars for which he has been especially censured, he acted as the reluctant minister of a ruthless government.

Our gallant friend, General Pragay, who fell at Las Pozas, and who was the Adjutant-General at Comorn, where the Hungarians made their last stand, assured us that Haynau was a much abused man, and that so far from having used undue severity towards the Hungarians, he had incurred the censure of his Government by his leniency, particularly towards the garrison at Comorn. General Pragay said that, compared with Windischgratz, the Ban of Croatia, and many other Austrian Generals, Haynau was kind and merciful. It was true he was a firm, obstinate soldier, and severe to those who did not keep their faith with him, but to those who were mere victims of misfortune, he was kind, indulgent, and even liberal. At the surrender of Comorn, he resisted the attempt of the Government to set aside the capitulation, and treated the Hungarians with kindness and liberality. We state these facts as they were communicated to us by a noble soldier, whose hostility to oppression, and love of country, were not more marked than his chivalry and high sense of honor and truth.

Haynau shows a great deal of philosophy, as well as truth, in saying he was made the victim, for the cruelty of the Austrian Government. He was a mere agent,—carrying out the orders of despotic rulers, and to make him responsible therefor, is contrary to all the rules of justice and fair play. He may be as bad as he is represented,—and we have but little sympathy for the tools of despotism,—but when he is made the object of the wrath of those who shout hurrahs when the Duke of Wellington rides through the streets of London, it looks to us like a pretty good exhibition of English hypocrisy. If anything ever done by Haynau's army in Hungary, can equal some of the atrocities committed by the British, in the Peninsular War, it has not yet been published.

Seizure of an American Brig.—The bark Ranger arrived at Portland, Me., from Cuba, reports the seizure there of the American brig Poteal, of Portland, she having been caught smuggling gunpowder into Havana. Captain Sawyer, and the second mate, Manoem Reynolds, being implicated in this evasion of the laws of the port, were imprisoned.

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce, a paper by no means favorable to the late Expedition, after particularly noticing Colonels Pragay and Crittenden, does justice to the *motives* of the expedition; at least, as follows:

"Many others, both officers and men, were the flower of chivalry, and in a good cause would have done honor to any service. Not a few of them had smelt powder, and a good deal of it, in the Mexican war. A significant fact as to the character of the expedition as a whole, is this, (if it be true, as stated,) that no *spirituous liquor was allowed in their company.* Had the representations made to them been correct, the cause which they espoused would have been as honorable as that of the Texans, or the South Americans, or Greeks, or Hungarians, or the North American Colonists, in endeavoring to achieve their independence. The manner and circumstances of their departure from the United States, might have been a violation of our neutrality, which the government was bound to forestall and prevent; but the *motives* which prompted individuals to embark in the undertaking, might have been as honorable as those which prompted Lafayette to engage in the war of our own independence, or Col. Miller to devote his services to the Greeks."

Masonic Intelligence.—It is generally known that a disruption occurred in the grand lodge of Freemasons in the State of New York, in 1849, in consequence of amendments of its constitution, by which past masters, other than the last past master of each subordinate lodge, were deprived of the right to vote. It was contended by a portion of the fraternity that these amendments were unconstitutional; and withdrawing from the grand lodge, of which Judge Willard, of Troy, was then grand master, they organized a new grand lodge, taking with them the funds of the old body, for the recovery of which, we believe, an action is now pending. These differences excited the attention of other grand lodges, who were called upon to determine which of these bodies they would recognize as the true grand lodge of New York. The grand lodges of twenty-four States of this Union, that of Montreal and William Henry, the grand lodge of Peru, and most of those in Europe, soon declared in favor of the old, or as it was called, for the sake of distinction, the "Willard" grand lodge.

Action was delayed by the grand lodge of England, however, until very recently, and her decision has been looked for by the Freemasons of this country with the greatest interest. We learn from the American Keystone, the organ of the Masonic fraternity in New York, that the special committee appointed by the Earl of Zetland, the English grand master, have reported that the contested amendments were legally and constitutionally made. They hold that "the grand lodge, which for so many years has subsisted in the state of New York, still continues its functions, and still possesses of right an unimpaired jurisdiction, and still is within the local limits of that jurisdiction, the only grand lodge which can be Masonically recognized."

The grand lodge thus sustained is the one of which Oscar Coles is grand master, and Dr. J. W. Powell, grand secretary. Messrs. Phillips and Herring are the principal officers of the other body. It is probable that a reconciliation will now be effected.

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Louisville Courier

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Arrivals at the Principal Hotels:

UP TO SEVEN O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

Louisville Hotel.

E Mirick, Ark;
Mrs Moss do;
G Gassaway, Cin;
Mr Brigs & lady, Texas;
J W Gilbert, Richmond;
W H Davis & lady, Mobile;
A Bidault, N Orleans;
Miss Bidault, do;
A Mitchell, Phila;
Dr Barnes, St Louis;
Dr J C Cross, city;
T Stribling, Va;
W G Cruthers, Indianapolis;
Miss Cruthers, do;
Miss Aodgeland; do;
J Hick, Tenn;
A J Printz, Vicksburg;
L S Head Ky;
H C Bolston Mo;
L Claradetscher & lady, mo;
L A Austin, N Albany;
H Einstein, Phil;
H Hassler, do;
C B Hodgkins, N O;
W Tingley & lady, N O;
Mrs Brown, N O;
W W Moore, Iowa;
R B Hemeyer, do;
C E Woodruff, Nashville;
Miss Woodruff do;
J Veach, Owensboro;
L Powers, Nashville;
J G Gibson, Oldham;
L G Allen, do;
Mrs C E Marshall, Henry co;
W D Page, Ind;
W C Mann, Cin;
J B Temple, Frankfort;
J A Shroder, Oldham;
Mrs Phillips, do;
S T Jackman, La;
O A Parker, La;
B E Williams, Cin;
L G Commet, Phil;
H Hassler jr, do;
P Gershansen, France!

Galt House.

J C McLemore & L, Tenn;
J F J Trabue, Franklin co;
A R Aberbercombe, Phil;
J Perkins jr, N Orleans;
J H McKee, do;
Miss Wood, do;
C A Jacobs, do;
J W Woodlove, do;
C D Elder, do;
P Dugrein, do;
Miss Hutcheraft, Bourbon;
Miss A Autchraft, do;
J A Hutchcraft, do;
R H Hale, Mo;
J Mason, Knox co;
B Hale, do;
J H McConnel, Washington;
R W Willsap, Miss;
F F Brooks, Cincinnati;
W W Hartshorn, do;
E B Bole, do;
Eson, do;
J H Chace, do;
N McMary, Cleveland;
W Gilbert Richmond;
J H Anderson & L, Tenn;
F H French, Phil;
F E Welch Chicago;
Mrs Main, La;
J Van Winkle, La;
J C Kennear, La;
C J Emerson, La;
J F Leary, Frankfort;
L Baker, do;
L Nichols, Madison;
W Nichols, do,
W Chamblin, St Louis;
E B Bole, Cin;
E H Skagg, Le;
B H Corsby, city;
J H Nichol, Nashville;
Miss A Nichol do;
R L Neely, Denmark;
C Kinder, Columbus;
W Stringfield, Shelby;
Z E Horsee, Frankfort;
A J Counts, Vicksburg;
J B Payne, Lex;
E H Skagg, La;
W H Reeder, Frankfort;
D H Trabue, Franklin co;
Dr D L Freeman, Ky;
J Hunter, Bardstown;
Z G Murphy, do;
G Page;
J B Swing, Madison;
J C Gray, Scott co;
E S Shalenberger, Wilmington;
J T Bennedrat, Texas,
W C Pierpont, do;
J M Stockwell Ind;
Geo Lawtaff, Paducah;
H C Rawden, Evansville;
J Rawden; do;
J Brown Vincennes;
J W Francis, Richmond;
D R Ross,
G S Pattlewart, Lex;
D R Davis,
W Shouse, Versailles;
J M Doom, Bardstown;

Strader's Hotel.

W T Goode, Henry co;
W R Allen, Browstown;
C P Hyter, Cin;
G N Cruby, do;
J H Hackleton, Miss;
J Barton, Illinois;
R Smith, do;
E H Horton, do;
D C Killer, Middleton;
Mrs Keller, do;
Dr. S Forwood, city;
J Morehead, do;
H Stanley, county;
C H Perry, do;
G W Oliver, do;
Mrs Oliver, do;
G D Dickson, Drennon;
D Edds, Oldham,
D Jepson, Covington;

Bowles House.

F M Gillan, city,
J F Keas, do
H Grav, do;
J M Wilson & lady, Ind;
D C Keller & lady, Middleton;
J Rowan, Henry co;
P Harwood, do;
D G Jones, Bloomfield;
T H Young, Shelbyville;
J Dyson, do;
F B Matuis, Taylorsville;
J Carson, do;
J Creman, Fewcastle;

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Louisville Courier

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PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY COURIER.

ARRIVALS—Friday, Sept. 19th.

Zachary Taylor, Hurd, Cincinnati;
Jane Franklin, Benedict, do;
Luella, Kuntz, do;
Corn Planter, Gordon, do;
Post Boy, Crooks, do;
Asia, Boyd, do;
Blue Wing, Cline, Madison;
Cape May, Snowden Nashville;
Magyar, Throop, Paducah;
Companion, Tevis, Pittsburgh;
R. M. Patton, Ross, do.

DEPARTURES—Friday.

Zachary Taylor, Hurd, Cincinnati;
Jane Franklin, Benedict, do;
Luella, Kuntz, do;
Corn Planter, Gordon; do;
Gen. Gaines, Cope, do;
Blue Wing, Cline, Madison;
Post Boy, Crooks, N Orleans.

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Louisville Democrat

20 September 1851, 3

☞ A number of the Cuban volunteers, from New Orleans, passed up the river yesterday, en route for their homes.

☞ The executioner at Havana, who turned the screw of the garrote on Lopez, is a tall negro.

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Louisville Journal

20 September 1851, 2

☞Nearly all of those Southern Democratic newspapers which were recently employed in encouraging citizens of the United States to get up a Cuba expedition in defiance of all law are now engaged in encouraging South Carolina to secede from the Union by telling her that she has a perfect right to secede whenever she pleases.

South Carolina will probably in the end have just about as much cause to thank those papers for their counsel as the poor "fillibusters" now have.

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Louisville Journal
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ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

September 19

[illegible]

E Mirick, Ark
Mrs Mead, do
G Cannaway, Cin
Mr Briggs & l, Galveston
J W Gilbert, Richmond
W E Davis & l, Mobile
A Belmont, N O
Miss Belmont, N O
A Mitchell, Phila
Dr Barnes, St Louis
Dr Deem, city
T Stribling, Va
R M Stribling, Va
W G Crothers, Indianapolis
Miss Crothers, do
Miss Hegeland, do
J Hicks, Paris
A J Prindle, Vicksburg
L S Headley
H C Beidler, Mo
L Chevedefocher & l, St L
S T Jackman, do
O A Parker, do
B E Williams, Cin

[illegible]

A Agnew, N Albany
[illegible], N O
W Tingley & l,
[illegible]
W W Ward, Iowa
R S Honeycut,
C E Woodruff, Nashvl
Mrs Woodruff, do
J Veech, Owensboro
L Pywers, Nashvl
T G Gibson, Oldham co
L J Allen, do
Mrs Marshall, Henry co
W D Page, Ind
W C Mann, Cin
J B Temple, Frankfort
J A Shrader, Oldham co
M Phillips,
L G Conner, Phila
H Einstein, do
H Hessler, do
H Hessler, jr, do
P Girshanson, Lyons

GALT HOUSE.—Bishop & Faulds.

J F Leavy, Frankfort
L E Harvie, do
N J Poentry, do
J W Hartshoorn, Cin
E H Staggs, Frankfort
W W Foster, do
J W Trabue, do
D L Fenaman, Ky
F B Murphy, Bardstn
J Hunter, do
G Page, city
M Chandler, St Louis
E Low, county
G B Bate, do
B H Hornsby, city
O D Elder, N O
P Aurgene, La
J H Chase, Cin
F F Chiplett, Washingtn
J Nichol, Tenn
Miss Nichol, Tenn
F H French, Phila
F E Welch, do
Miss Wood, N O
Mrs Swain & c, N O
J C Van Winkle, do
G Walcott, Cin
J C Kennedy, La
E J Emerson, La
J E Emsober, do
J W Leavy, Frankfort
C A Jacobs & st, N O
J W Brownlee, N O
L Nichols, Madison
W Nichols, do
J Caffrey & st, Scott co
E P Sheberger,
J F Benedict, Texas
A C Pierpont, do
J Langstaff, Paducah
R L Neeley, Tenn
C Gilmore, Miss
W Stringfellow, Shelby co
J C McLemore & l, Tenn
S P J Trabue, Franklin co
A R Arbecrombie, Phila
J Perkins, N O
Miss Hutchcraft, Bourbon co
Miss A Hutchcraft, do
J A Hutchcraft, do
Miss E Martin, N O
B H Hall, Mo
T Mason, Knox co
B Hall, do
J H McConnell, Washingtn
R A Millsats, Miss
F F Brooks, Cin
J H McKee, N O
N C McMarey, Cleveland
J W Gilbert, Richmond
J H Anderson & f, Tenn
H C Randell, Evansvl
J Randen, do
J S Brown, Vin
S B Seving, Madison
H Prather & f, Ala
Master Prather, do
J H Francis, Richmond
D S Ross, Cin
G L Postlewait, Lex
G Pessane, Boston
O P Davis, do
W Shause, Woodford co
J H Shause, do
M D Field, Frankfort
J M Doom, Bardstn
L Baker, Frankfort
J M Stockwell, Ind
J A Wright, do

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—Hall & Owen.

W Berry, Owen co
W R Holcroft, sb Fawn
A Brower,
H Rodes, Perry co
J S Cox, Iowa
M Young, Drennon
T J Holton, Covington
J Traner, do
W P Scott, N O
J Connelly, do
Q Chamberlin, Natchez
J F Scott, Campbellsbg
E Stair, Cin
J O'Bannon,
J M St Clair, Raleigh
J S Howell, Big Spring
Miss Gray, do
J F M Dickinson, Shawneetn
N Wickliffe, Bardstn
M B Scott, Paducah
C P Vanpelt, Versailles
F A Perkins, Sandusky
J Bobbs & l, Vicksburg
Miss Bobbs, do
D Stuart, county
Miss F Stuart, county
D Thornson, Eminence
J J Field, do
M Parker, Danvl
G W Clark, Cin
R B Briscoe, La
W H McCormick, Huntonvl
S P White, Westpoint
A S Elliott, Versailles
J Martin, do
Mrs Cutter, Cin
L Wake, N Albany
J Petree, Todd co
E Huff,
T J Hutchison, Harrodsbg
S Wood, Fayette co
W C Price, Lagrange
J E Kirk, Lebanon
J T Winter, Eminence
N C Magruder, Shelby co
F M English, Raleigh
A Billings, Tenn

STRADER'S HOTEL.—D. W. Strader.

W T Goode, Henry co
W K Allen, Brownstn
C P Nyter, Cin
G N Gremby, Cin
J H Hackelter, Miss
J Barton, Ills
R Smith, do
E H Horton, Ills
D Edds, Oldham co
Dr Forwood, city
J Morehead, do
H Stanley, county
C H Penney, do
G D Dicken, Drennon
G W Oliver, county
Mrs Oliver, do
D C Keller, Middletown
Mrs Keller, do

FRANKLIN HOTEL.—J. G. Pratoo.

Miss V Peters, Springfield
A M Henry, Woodford co
P D Johnson, N Albany
J Aughey, Steubenvl
Mrs Cutter, Covington
Miss Chapman, do
Mrs Davis, Aurora
Mrs Stuart, Aurora
J C Brashear, Westpoint
M Tingley & l, N O
M Hodgkins & l, do
L P Townsend, Owensboro
H Harrison, do

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Louisville Journal

20 September 1851, 3

☞ The steamer Magyar arrived from Paducah last night with the passengers of the steamer Georgetown. Among them were Mr. Col. Breckinridge, Mr. John Allen, of Shelby county, and a number of other Cuba expeditionists. Mr. Allen was in the Texas revolution, in the Mexican war, in Lopez's first expedition at Cardenas, and in the last Lopez expedition.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

20 September 1851, 1

From Cuba—Interesting Particulars.

As every incident connected with the late tragedy in Havana, is eagerly sought after, we give the following items, from accounts brought by the *Empire City*, at New York:

The news of Lopez's capture arrived at Havana late at night of the 29th, but was not made public until the morning of the 30th.

It is said that it was brought to the Captain General by express, in four hours from San Cristobal, distance 48 miles, and that four horses were killed by the rider, such was his speed, and that the Captain General paid him $2,000 for his service.

Among the relatives of Gen. Lopez in Cuba are, his brother-in-law, the Count of Pozos-dulces; a nobleman of great wealth and high character; Madame Frais, widow of a nobleman of wealth, his sister-in-law. He had other near relatives. They all left town previous to the execution, unwilling to be near on such an occasion. Gen. Lopez was 55 years of age.—He has a son 18 years of age, studying in Switzerland. His wife is in Paris. The General was very wealthy, but spent his income as fast as he received it. In this and the previous unfortunate expeditions he lost very large sums.

It appears that after the battle of Las Pozas, such was the utter defeat of the Spaniards and the dismay of the government that Concha immediately sent dispatches to Puerto Rico, Jamaca, Hayti, the Canary Islands, and Spain for more troops.

General Lopez's Last Moments.

At the fatal hour Gen. Lopez was brought out, and ascended the platform with a firm step. His person was enveloped in a white shroud The executioner then removed the shroud, and there stood the General in his full military uniform before the assembled multitude. His appearance was calm, dignified and heroic. Not a muscle quivered. He looked upon the preparations for death unmoved; his countenance changed not, and his whole bearing was firm and manly. The executioner now removed his embroidered coat, his sash, cravat, and all the insignia of his military rank, in token of disgrace.

General Lopez, with his hands tightly bound together in front, stepped forward, and in a strong clear voice, slowly spoke to those around as follows:—"I pray the persons who have compromised me to pardon me as I pardon them. My death will not change the destinies of Cuba." [The executioner, standing a little behind, here interrupted him in an insulting tone, with "Come be quick, be quick." General Lopez, turning his heard partly around, fixed his eye on the man, and said sternly gritting his teeth, "Wait, Sir." He then continued. "Adieu, my beloved Cuba! Adieu, my brethren!"

The General then stepping back, seated himself on the stool. A priest with the crucifix and taper stood on one side of him, the executioner on the other. The collar was then placed around the prisoner's neck. She priest now placed the crucifix between the General's hands, and just as he was in the act of inclining his head to kiss it, the executioner swung the fatal screw, and the head of the unfortunate man at the same instant dropped forward, touching the crucifix. He never moved again. There sat the body of one of the bravest men that ever breathed, but a moment ago alive; now a ghastly corpse.

The execution was conducted in the most orderly manner and in perfect silence. No shouting or any other exhibition of applause was manifested.

Immediately after the execution, General Lopez's body was taken down and privately buried.

THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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20 September 1851, Z

From the Savannah News.

FROM HAVANNAH, DIRECT!

The American Prisoners sent to Spain!—Arrival of the Schr. William & John.

The U. S. Mail schooner William & John, Capt. Parker, arrived at this city yesterday, from Havana, which place she left on the 9th instant.

Capt. Parker reports that on the day he sailed from Havana, a Spanish transport left that city for Spain, having on board the American captured prisoners who constituted a portion of Gen. Lopez's expedition. They numbered one hundred and sixty persons.

The Captain confirms the report of the release of four of the prisoners. He also says that on the day he arrived at Key West, there was considerable excitement and difficulty at that place, in consequence of its having been stated that an Officer of the Spanish Government, in the capacity of a spy, had arrived there in a Spanish smack, from Havana. In consequence of this report, the citizens of Key West had broken up all the Spanish shops in the place, and that they endeavored to take the Spanish smack, with the intention of burning her. They did not succeed in taking her, she having escaped.

The city of Havana is reported quiet.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Saranac, Commodore Parker, was at Havana.

Mr. Fillmore and Cuba.

The National Intelligencer of the 3d inst. announces the fact, that the Collector of the port of New Orleans has been removed from his office on account of not interfering with the expedition of General Lopez, which sailed from that part.

The President is very prompt to remove from office those who do not happen to exert the strictest watch over the Cuban patriots, and prevent every expedition from sailing to the assistance of the liberators; but when he is asked to remove the Boston Marshal, whose failure to do his duty in the case of the Fugitive slaves, Crafts, was admitted by Attorney General Crittenden, and *by the Virginian of the place*, why, he insults the South by refusing to *do it! This is* the great *Southern* President now the head of affairs. He is very prompt to enforce treaties that sustain Spanish despotism and crush the hopes of patriots; but when called on to execute the Fugitive Slave law, he neglects to do it, and attempts to excuse himself by a species of contemptible quibling that would disgrace a county court lawyer.—*Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.*

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS
20 September 1851, 2

Return of Dr. Gardner.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16th.—Dr. George A. Gardiner returned here yesterday, and delivered himself to the custody of the Marshal of the District. He was brought before Judge Crawford, of the Criminal Court, and gave security in the sum of $40,000 for his appearance at the December term. Geo. W. Riggs and Dr. Thos. Miller are his securities.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

20 September 1851 2

From the Buffalo Courier, Sept. 15.

President Fillmore and the Consul at Havana.

From all parts of the country there has been a unanimous cry of indignation against the American consul, who, regardless of his duty as an American, an officer, and a man, sneaked into his hiding-place when the citizens of his own country were executed by the Spanish authorities at Havana.

The monstrous cruelty of the Spaniards has been notorious ever since the discovery of America, and the recent wholesale execution, like the deeds perpetrated this year by many potentates on the European continent, is merely a sowing of dragons' teeth from which armed men will hereafter arise. That these captives should have been left to death without one word of appeal in their behalf, and without the presence of the only man who could have properly received those tokens and messages which the departing spirit desires to leave for those whom it has loved on earth, was an act of negligence and inhumanity, or of cowardice, such as no words of ours are sufficiently strong to condemn.

But to this result did the proclamation of President Fillmore inevitably lead, and was meant to lead. He in it perpetrated the deeds for which the consul has been blamed. In spite of the well-known fact that, however mistaken many of those who served under Lopez, and have been executed, may have been, they were actuated only by a desire to aid a people whom they believed to be desirous of obtaining social and political freedom, the President declared that "*such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery,*" and concluded his proclamation with these words:

"Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning *all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition* in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves *to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this government, or any* INTERFERENCE *in their behalf,* NO MATTER TO WHAT EXTREMITIES *they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct.*"

Is it not clear here that the consul was not only forbidden to interfere in any manner as an officer, but discountenanced from so doing as a man, whatever might be the extremities of torture which might be inflicted on the captives?

There is one fact connected with this butchery on the part of Spain which has created little notice from the press, although we doubt not that it constituted the mainspring of the act. We mean that it was the characteristic act of a government painfully conscious of its own weakness and danger. A stronger and better government would have been more merciful and magnanimous.

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The Daily Delta

21 September 1851, 1

More Spanish Outrages.

In the present temper of our Executive, there is but little hope that any wrong or atrocity of the barbarian Government of Cuba against American citizens will be inquired into, or any dereliction of our Consular Agent punished. Besides, that unfortunate effect of party feeling, which prompts one-half of our citizens to justify, right or wrong, the appointees of the Administration which they have elected and support, we have now to encounter a prejudice created by the failure of the recent Expedition, under cover of which the Cuban Dynasty will be permitted for years to perpetrate any atrocity upon American citizens and property, without an attempt on the part of our Government to arrest and punish them.

We have shown, in a former edition of our paper, that the execution of Col. Crittenden and his party, under the circumstances, without a notification to our Consul, and his presence, either in person or by consul, was a violation of a solemn clause in the treaty between the two nations. We have no idea, however, that the subject will ever be inquired into by our Government. Mr. Owen will not endanger his ten thousand a year by any unnecessary controversy, and the President will not disturb his delicate relations with the freebooters, by any inquiries into the fate of the Americans who were butchered in Havana, in violation of treaty as well as of the laws of humanity. But such neglect of duty, such mortifying abandonment of the honor of the Republic and of the rights of our people, by those in authority, do not relieve our citizens from the duty of exposing and denouncing the unlawful and violent acts of the infamous Government, with which our own seems so desirous of preserving relations of such close intimacy and congeniality.

We have recently been informed by a very credible person, a citizen of the United States, recently from Havana, whose name is at our disposal, but is not given, because, being engaged in trading in the island, he does not wish to expose himself to the annoyances which are invariably offered to those who denounce the dastardly deeds of the Cuban Government, that the schooner Franklin, of Mobile, having been cast ashore near Bahia Honda about the last of August, her Captain and crew were arrested by the Spanish authorities, on suspicion of being connected with General Lopez, and confined in the stocks, in which condition the Captain remained for five days, until he became sick in consequence of this ill treatment, and at last died in the city of Havana. These are the facts as detailed to us. The case, however, is so common a one, that we shall no doubt be regarded as indulging in a trite subject in dwelling on it.

In addition to this fact, we have heard it stated that other citizens of the United States, residing in Havana, and unconnected with the Expedition, have been executed or imprisoned on suspicion of being friendly to the enterprise. We have endeavored to ascertain the facts. With such a representative as we now have in the island, it is difficult to discover what enormities have not been committed against our people by this despotic and blood thirsty dynasty.

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The Daily Delta
21 September 1851, 2

HAVANA CITY PRISON,
September 7, 1851.

We, the undersigned officers and men, now incarcerated in the City Prison of Havana, on account of our participation in the late expedition against the island of Cuba, under command of General Lopez, being about to embark for Spain, cannot refrain from expressing our heart-felt gratitude to Mr. Joseph T. Crawford, Consul-General of Her Britanic Majesty, and to Mr. W. Sidney Smith, British Consulate at this place. To Mr. J. S. Thrasher, and to the American and British citizens of Havana generally, we also owe a debt of deep and lasting gratitude. To them we owe all, for by their kindness and generosity we have been able to overcome many of the difficulties and sufferings we should have otherwise undergone. To them we owe a debt of gratitude we would willingly express by words, but language fails us; hoping, however, that should we be spared to return to our homes, we may have the opportunity of repaying in part the debt we owe. Should such not be the case, we sincerely pray that God, the ruler of the universe and lover of good acts, may repay them, by bestowing upon them in this world all the blessings a divine providence can bestow, and, after death, by a reward more lasting still—life eternal.

Captain Robt H. Ellis, Lieutenant E. H. McDonald, Lieutenant David Wisbore, Major Louis Slessinger, Captain D. H. Grider, Lieutenant J. D. Baker, and one hundred and thirty three others.

HAVANA CITY PRISON, Sept. 7, 1851.

We, the undersigned, prisoners incarcerated in the city prison of Havana, on account of our connection with the late Cuban expedition, under the command of Gen. Lopez, cannot withhold an expression of our feelings towards the American Consul—Mr. Allen Owen, of Georgia—now at this place. Since our arrival at this place, he has honored us once with his presence, but since that time, although repeatedly solicited, has always steadily refused to revisit us, either in his private or official capacity. Placed as we are, we feel an act of this kind far more deeply than if otherwise circumstanced. How to account for it we know not, but can only ascribe it to that worst of all feelings—inhumanity—or that more degrading still—cowardice.

We write this so that our fellow-countrymen at home may know what kind of a man is placed at the head of their affairs at this place. [Signed,]

Robert H Grider, Capt. Com. Company B, Edmund H McDonald, First Lieut. Company A, Charles A Downer, Peter Lacoste, Michael Geiger, and others.

In addition to the names of the prisoners already published, we are furnished with the following:

Capt John Johnson, Kentucky; Eugene Cay, London, England; Geo Parr, Petersburg, Va; John A Lowere, Perryville, Va; Joseph Stevens, New York; Frederick Hagar, Prussia; Andres Castera, Spain. In Hospital—David Gano, New York; Chas J Hodge, England.

Besides these, there were four others in the country. The late hour at which we received our letters and papers compels us to omit much of the news from Havana and California.

New Englanders among the Cuba Victims.—The Boston Journal says Napoleon Collins, the young Virginian in Lopez's corps who was shot at Atares, resided a few months in that city, and made many friends; and that Thos. S. Lee, a prisoner condemned to the Spanish mines, is the son of Dr. Lee, of Boston. William B. Little, who was one of the artillery men under Colonel Crittenden, shot at Havana, was a native of Newbury, in this State. Charles A. Robinson, aged 36 years, formerly of Mansfield, Conn., was also shot at Havana.

What's in the Wind?

Now that all our federal officers are in town, and wide awake for any unlawful Expeditions, we deem it our duty to call their attention to a very suspicious fact which occurred yesterday on Poydras street. Our friend [illegible] Locke, it is well known, are the agents for [illegible] celebrated rifles, which discharge twenty-four times a minute without the necessity of loading, and have daily advertised the same in the Delta. Yesterday, what was the surprise of the inhabitants of the lower part of Poydras street, to see our venerable and pacific citizen, Jacob Barker, Esq., slip stealthily into the Locke, and taking aside our handsome young friend with the moustache, hold a short conversation with him, which terminated in the latter's handing Mr. Barker one of the very best of the aforesaid celebrated rifles, which, after wrapping closely up and paying the price (!!!), the venerable financier was seen to carry off in a very suspicious manner. We trust the United States Marshal, Collector, and Attorney will look into this matter.

The Cuban Prisoners.—Among the prisoners now in the hands of the Cuban authorities, there are from Alabama, as follows: A. R. Weir, E. H. McDonald, Charles A. Downer, Daniel De Wolf, W. L. Wilkinson, J. T. Pruitt, and C. Cook. The two last are from Lowndes county. Dr. Cook, of Lowndes, the father of C. Cook, passed through Montgomery a few days since on his way to Havana, for the purpose of procuring his liberation. Mr. C. Pruitt, a brother of J. T. Pruitt, is also on his way to Havana, with a like object. Col. Downman, formerly of Cahawba, a gentleman well known for his infinite wit and general bon homie, was killed, it appears, in the first engagement. Peace be to his manes. We trust that the mission of the gentlemen of Lowndes, for the liberation of their friends, will not prove fruitless.

Liberality.—Wm. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker, learning that the one hundred and twenty-eight Hungarians, recently arrived in New York from Shumla, were destitute of funds, and therefore unable to proceed on their way to the colony which General Ujhazy formed in Iowa, where they all propose to settle at once generously supplied them with the means out of his own funds. Such liberality and magnanimity, observes the Washington Union, are creditable to our individual as well as national character, and entitle Mr. Corcoran to the thanks of the country.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Delta

21 Septembre 1851, 2

[redacted]

Havana, September 11, 1851.

Having been requested by a very large portion of the prisoners of the late Cuban Expedition, to write to their friends, informing them of their situation and good health, I have thought it best to throw my observations, which must necessarily be general in their principal features, into the form of a circular, and I have now the honor to address you this at the request of J. C. Beale.

The prisoners were brought to this city in different lots, and as fast as they arrived were shaved of their hair, chained two together, and placed all in one long saloon, in the prison. During the first few days it was exceedingly difficult to obtain permission to visit them. The British Consul, Joseph T. Crawford, Esq., did so on the first day, and accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. W. Sidney Smith, who has never ceased in his exertions in their behalf, gave them the first cheering words. On the next day, Mr. Allen F. Owen, the American Consul, asked for and obtained permission, and, as I was subsequently informed by the prisoners, told them that "The President had proclaimed them without the pale of the law and he could do nothing for them." During several days our only means of contributing to the amelioration of their condition was through Mr. Smith, who continued to visit them twice daily, taking them small comforts and speaking in their behalf, by which means he improved, in a very great degree, their situation. He took up a subscription among the English residents for the purpose of providing extra clothing for those who were British subjects, and the Secretary of the German Society, in consequence of receiving a letter from Capt. Schlicht, went to see them, and subsequently provided for the Germans in the same manner that the English Consul had provided for his countrymen.

I was not able to obtain permission to see them until Friday, the 5th instant, at noon, when I found that twenty-five had that morning been sent to the hospital, and that some few of the others had had their chains taken off—for what reason, I could not learn. The Americans, and some others, I found very much dispirited in consequence of the language Mr. Owen had held to them, and from seeing others so much better cared for, and I did what I could to cheer them, assuring them I would do my utmost to have them as well provided for as their more fortunate companions had been.

On leaving the prison I spoke to several of my friends about raising funds for the prisoners, and so great was the interest shown in their behalf that our efforts were crowned with the utmost success.

I take this occasion to pay a just tribute to those Cuban gentlemen; who so generously provided me with funds, without which, my efforts would have been barren; and also, to many American friends who contributed not only money, but personal efforts. I would gladly mention names, but the impossibility of naming all would render the particularizing of a few apparently invidious, and I will therefore, cite but two, who are connected with the press; these are Mr. White, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and Mr. Callahan of the New Orleans Picayune. To these gentlemen, in company with many others, much praise is due.

On Saturday the prisoners received several visits and a sum of money wherewith to purchase bread. Mr. Smith also took to them cigars and other comforts. On Sunday morning, their chains were taken off, they were allowed to bathe, and I was enabled to send them their extra clothing. They were in excellent spirits, and as many of their countrymen had now obtained permission to visit them, and they found they were not abandoned by their friends, they were quite gay. Writing materials were to-day allowed them, at the request of Mr. Smith, and many of them wrote to their homes. They all received a small sum of money to purchase such trifles as they might fancy; on this day they received information that Commodore Parker was not allowed to see them, which they regretted exceedingly, and during the afternoon they had a short visit from Mr. Owen.

On Monday morning, as they were to embark early, Mr. Smith, Mr. Callahan and myself visited them before day; they had coffee and bread before going on board. Besides what they received from the Government, each man had a pea jacket, a woolen shirt, a pair of pants, a pair of stockings, and a tin pot; and on board ship, were placed for their use 855 pounds of chocolate, 2 boxes of tobacco, 2 barrels of vinegar, and some small stores, and the sum of $735 was placed in the hands of Captain Ortiz, of the Primera de Guatemala, for general distribution on arrival at the port of destination. Besides this, the German Society gave Captain Ortiz $136 for the Germans, and several persons left sums for individuals. They embarked in high spirits and excellent health, all desiring a most affectionate farewell to be sent to their friends, with assurances of their high hopes of a speedy release. Those who remain here awaiting ship, will follow their companions in a few days.

Those who are in the hospital are all doing well, and are very well cared for by every one around them. They also have been allowed writing materials, and their friends will probably receive letters from them as early as they may receive this. The Captain General has been very considerate and kind in his orders relative both to sick and well, and their attendants and jailors have treated them with much consideration.

In regard to exertions for their liberation, I would suggest to you some prompt effort in their behalf, through the American Minister at Madrid, for the reason that the proximate accouchement of the Queen will afford a most advantageous opportunity to grant them all a free pardon, and the liberation of three here would induce us to suppose that a like boon might be obtained for all.

I have the honor to be respectfully,
Your very ob't servant,
J. S THRASHER.

Also the following copies of other letters, the one exposing the infamous conduct of the American Consul, and the other returning thanks to certain officials and citizens of Havana, for acts of kindness to them.

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

The Daily Delta
21 September 1851, 2

"Mercenary Presses."

The National Intelligencer, a paper which has grown rich upon Government pap, which is now dazzled with the wages of its interested devotion, its power, and its lavish admiration of foreign Despotism, seeks to bolster up its own vile calumnies, by quotations from the New York Mirror, a paper edited by one of Mr. Fillmore's tools and placemen in New York. This latter calumniator has the audacity to denounce certain presses which have supported the late Cuban effort, as mercenary. According to Webster's Dictionary, "mercenary" means "hired." We should like to know who was the "hirer" and the "hired" in this case. Where did the money come from? Certainly it will not be pretended that the few gentlemen who embarked their means in the expedition, were able to buy up newspapers. When they had not money enough to procure a sufficient supply of arms and munitions, it is hardly probable they would expend their scant resources on newspapers

But if the Liberators were so poor, we can tell those journals who have had the means to buy up editors and others. There is Concha, the Captain General, with a faithful friend in Washington, in the person of Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish Minister, and intimate friend of the editors of the National Intelligencer, and another official agent in New York, in the Consul of that city, who has, no doubt, ere this, made the acquaintance of the editors of the New York Mirror. We indulge in no charges,—we only state facts. We assert that the Minister in Washington, and the New York Consul, have large funds at their command, and that Spain is not close or mean towards those who are faithful to her. The official journals of Cuba have expressed the thanks of their Government to certain papers in this country—nay, in this city, for their manly defence of their rights. They speak by authority of Concha, who is not, and will not be, ungrateful.

The papers referred to by the Intelligencer and Mirror have got along pretty well heretofore, without hiring themselves to anybody. They have prospered to such a degree, that it would be rather an extensive business for any party or expedition to buy them up. Not so with such concerns as the New York Mirror, with its two or three thousand subscribers,—it is always in the market, and we have no doubt if the Liberators had had any money to spare, the establishment, with its editors, type, machinery, and every thing, could have been bought for a song, and then if it was found of no advantage, the type might have been run into bullets, and the editors transferred to the Spanish authorities for what they were worth.

It would be amusing, if it were not at the same time disgusting, to see these beggarly party journals charging other presses with corruption,—they, who only exist by playing the parasite, under the softened title of organs, who, as soon as their party succeeds, begin quarrelling among themselves, like so many jackals, over the prey left by the surfeited lion,—who lie, calumniate, and trail their prostrate bodies in the dust before some fortunate party chief, who may have a job at command,—to see such creatures as these, who disgrace journalism in our country, and make it the reproach of foreigners,—hurling their filthy charges against independent journals, that have risen to wealth, position, and vast circulation by the unaided industry, capacity, and energy of their proprietors,—and by their independence of the very arts which disgrace and keep down the corrupt portion of the party press,—is enough to make angels weep.

These editors don't know that the very secret of the success of the Independent Press, consists in the fact that it would be highly inexpedient and unprofitable for them to sell themselves to any particular party or clique, even if the proprietors were so disposed. Their establishments are too large and expensive for that. Their independence is their most valuable capital; let that go by the board, and their whole investment is swamped. To buy up papers like the New York Sun, the Herald, Baltimore Sun, and others of the Independent Press, would require hundreds of thousands of dollars,—whilst to purchase a mere party journal, or establish one in any part of the country, is a small affair, within the power of any ward or village clique.

The charges of mercenary influences, so recklessly thrown out by journals in this country, is one of the causes of the distrust and suspicion so much entertained among the people in regard to the press. If members of the profession display so eager a desire to degrade its character, how can they expect others to regard them favorably? In other matters of charges, men are expected to prove what they assert, but editors are accustomed to designate their own brethren of the profession hirelings and mercenaries, without the slightest necessity of proving anything but a mere difference of opinion. This state of feeling has disgusted many men of great ability with the profession, and driven them into other walks of life, where better feelings, and a stronger sense of justice and dignity, if not of *esprit de corps*, prevails.

On the other hand, it has drawn into the profession men, who, by their ignorance, their want of taste and their hardened vulgarity and blackguardism, bring disgrace upon an honorable profession. For other trades, some previous education, training or apprenticeship is needed,—but the editorial profession is filled with men, whose only qualifications for their business are dogmatical presumption, pretentious ignorance, reckless insensibility to truth and justice, and the rights of others. These people seek to force themselves into notice by "slashing," "excoriating" articles, as their admirers call the most illiterate collections of abusive epithets, intermingled with the disgusting assumptions of their own incorruptibility and independence, and slurs upon the "mercenary hirelings" of all other journals. There are a few people ignorant enough to be deluded by such stuff,—there are some, too, who, whilst fully aware of the object and purpose of these pretensions, regard it as fine fun to see others "used up," as it is called by one of these "crushing," "slashing," "strong writers," particularly when the subject is a member of the editorial corps, against which there is always a lurking malice in the minds of many people, who either have felt, or daily experience the apprehension of feeling some newspaper criticism, or censure of their own conduct.

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The Daily Delta
21 September 1851, 3

The Havana Prisoners.

The Crescent of yesterday morning has letters from Havana, by which we learn that one hundred and sixteen of the prisoners had been sent to Spain; six by the steamer Isabel la Catolica, four by the convoy brig-of-war Venus, and one hundred and six by the merchant bark Primera de Guatemala. The following is given by the Crescent as a list of the names of those sent to Spain:

Names.	Age.	Country.	Pursuit
Antonio Romero	26	Navarre	Laborer
Francisco Iglesias	24	Zamora	Laborer
Antonio Hernandez	28	Havana	Painter
Julio Chacaba	27	Havana	Silversmith
Antonio Luciano Alfonso	31	Havana	Doctor
Miguel Guerra	26	Havana	Shoemaker
Martin Maloximo	29	Havana	Tobacconist
Manuel Martinez	36	Havana	Tobacconist
Manuel Fiesri	34	Havana	Printer
Pedro Nelsco	18	Havana	Cook
Fr. Alejandro Land	27	Alquaz	Overseer
Manuel Diaz	34	Cayamo	Merchant
Pedro Manuel Lopez	44	Venezuela	Merchant
Eduardo Zamerce	27	Verja	Shoemaker
James Smith	29	London	Farmer
Thomas H Lee	19	N London	Clerk
Robert Schoots	24	Germany	Joorier
Dandridge Seay	31	South Carolina	Engineer
Harney Williams	48	Connecticut	Farmer
Franklin Boyd	21	New York	Engineer
Conrad Parnish	17	Germany	Clerk
Bernard Allens	19	Dublin	Carpenter
Louis Bawder	27	Germany	Bar-keeper
Benjamin Hesan	21	Pennsylvania	Farmer
James M Wilson	22	Indiana	Clerk
Patrick Coleman	29	Ireland	Laborer
Michal L Hofrow	21	New York	Steward
John Murphy	23	Ireland	Waiter
Burton Fagan	19	Ohio	Boatman
Wm L Wilkinson	26	Mobile	Engineer
Peter McMullen	20	Maine	Cook
Henry Sayle	21	England	Moulder
S H Fernell	20	Mississippi	Printer
C A McMurray	21	Maryland	Printer
Sapo L Cully	20	Ireland	Carpenter
Charles Null	24	Germany	Baker
Conrad Taylor	24	Germany	Cook
Jacob Foats	30	Germany	Butcher
George Holdship	20	Pennsylvania	Boatman
Henry S Hart	23	Pennsylvania	Engineer
W H McKenney	18	Kentucky	Bricklayer
Malbon K Scott	20	Kentucky	Corinet
Wm H Vaughan	40	Kentucky	Clerk
Conrad Cichler	23	Hungary	Printer
Henry Schmidt	21	Germany	Butcher
Wm Herb	16	Georgia	Clerk
Thomas Dalley	19	Ireland	Clerk
Wm H Cruf	23	Virginia	Joorier
John G Busch	24	Virginia	Printer
William Wilson	28	New York	Clerk
Peter Lacoste	21	New Orleans	Driver
James D Ballar	25	Indiana	Clerk
J Cooperus	28	New Orleans	Clerk
Thomas Hilton	26	Washington	Painter
William Wilson	18	Kentucky	Boatman
Thomas R Monroe	20	Alabama	Machinist
John Denton	18	New York	Clerk
Thomas Benton	32	New York	Carpenter
John Roswell	18	Maryland	Mason
J H Hearsey	28	New Orleans	Clerk
James Brady	24	Isle of Wight	Laborer
Wm Cameron	43	Virginia	Carpenter
David Q Rousseau	24	Kentucky	Bricklayer
Patrick Abeck Gath	28	Ireland	Laborer
George W Joster	17	New York	Laborer
Caroline Cook	21	Alabama	Printer
John R Pratt	24	Alabama	Printer
Wm Conone	21	England	Clerk
Thomas McClellard	22	Ireland	Shoemaker
J P Simpson	28	Pennsylvania	Butcher
George Wilson	21	Pennsylvania	Japanner
Elijah J Otis	22	New York	Boatman
George E Metcalfe	22	Ohio	Druggist
Henry Metcalfe	19	Mississippi	Druggist
George Boatila	26	Hungary	Merchant
George Schmidt	21	Germany	Laborer
Joseph Cicori	19	Hungary	
John Petri	23	Hungary	
Zymack Scheipri	34	Germany	Watchm'kr
Edward Wise	22	Germany	Butcher
Cornelius Sebring	25	New York	Laborer
Robert H Grider	34	Kentucky	Merchant
Charles Gebla	23	Pennsylvania	Boatman
F C Mahan	23	Kentucky	Farmer
James G Iwes	21	England	Merchant
Henry West	26	Ohio	Saddler
James Cajerman	19	S Carolina	Carpenter
Edwin Q Bell	20	S Carolina	Clerk
David Wiaburn	37	S Carolina	Bricklayer
John Carter	26	Illinois	Carpenter
John Cooper	19	Virginia	Clerk
Henry Stanmire	26	Pennsylvania	
Ascoli R Ludwig	28	Maine	Seaman
Richard Nelson	39	Copenhagen	
Charles Herrson	21	New Orleans	Painter
Benjamin Gilmore	19	Ohio	Bricklayer
Pierre C de Bournasal	40	France	Tailor
Edgar Creesey	17	Pennsylvania	Painter
Ramon Ignacio Arnau	31	Matanzas	Peeman
James Albing	21	New York	Boatman
Bernard McLoabe	22	Ireland	Laborer
Victor Depar	19	New Orleans	Engineer
W S Constantine	22	Canada W	Painter
Thomas Hadsell	30	Virginia	Farmer
Martin Menlon	19	Ireland	Cook
Lewis Hagen	22	Germany	Confect'or
Marbo Schlaht	29	Germany	Soldier
Michael Bero	23	Poland	
Kanosich Badsoth	27	Hungary	Soldier
Rein Kerahes	21	Hungary	Soldier
James Yung	21	Hungary	Soldier
James Nishon	23	Hungary	Soldier
Timothy K Henry	21	Ireland	Clerk
Charles Horwell	23	Virginia	Printer
Joseph B Gamet	6	New Orleans	Clerk
John McKinsicy	24	Pennsylvania	Boatman

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DEMOCRATIC MASS RATIFICATION MEETING.

At a Democratic Mass Meeting of the Fourth Municipality, held in St. Mary's Market, pursuant to the recommendation of the Democratic Central Committee, the meeting was organized by calling the following gentlemen to act as officers, viz:

President:

COL. WM. MONAGHAN.

Vice-Presidents:

E WHEELEHAN,	D FALVEY,
E GRINNELL,	A A MACHEN,
E DUNCAN,	P DIAMOND,
P W ROBERT,	WM COOK,
Dr W G AUSTIN,	W H REESE,
SAML. JAMIESON,	W R CRANE,
J L CARMAN.	

Secretaries:

JOHN C. TAYLOR, DENIS DONOVAN.

The objects of the meeting having been explained by the President, it was most ably addressed by Col. W. W. Ward, P. S. Warfield,—[Upon the meeting was visited by the Hardscrabble Club No 1, of the Fifth Ward, First Municipality.]—John Claiborne and C. S. Rosa.

The following resolution having been offered by H. C. Vontagen, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting does most cordially approve and ratify all the nominations made by the Democratic party through their delegates in convention, and does hereby pledge itself to sustain them with their utmost zeal and influence at the coming election, and rest this pledge upon the result on the 3d November next.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to meet their Democratic friends of the First Municipality, on Thursday next, the 25th instant, at the Orleans Ball Room.

WM. MONAGHAN, President.

Denis Donovan, Secretaries.
John C. Taylor, Secretaries.

sept21-1t

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the democrats of the Sixth Representative District, held at Claesen's Coffee house, to nominate candidates for the State Legislature, the following gentlemen were called to preside over the meeting: Wm. R. B. Gale, President, C. J. A. Castanedo, Vice-President, F. DeWint, Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected candidates to represent the Sixth Ward in the State Legislature—

Gen. DONATIEN AUGUSTIN,
CHARLES A. CASTILLO.

By motion, it was

Resolved, That the democrats of the Sixth Representative District hereby pledge themselves to use their best efforts, and all honorable means, to secure the success of the nominees of the democratic party, at the next ensuing election.

The meeting voted thanks to H. Claesen, Esq., for the use of his house, kindly furnished for the occasion.

W. R. B. GALE, President.

F. DeWint, Secretary. sept21-1t

FIFTH WARD, FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the Democracy of the Fifth Ward, First Municipality, which was held for the purpose of organizing into a Democratic Club, the Democracy of the above Ward is requested to meet on TUESDAY, the 23d instant, at the Fifth Ward Exchange, corner of St Ann and Rampart streets, in order to organize in a regular manner.

By order, F. COLONGNE, Pres't pro tem.
Chas. Colonges, Sec'y pro tem. sept21

DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION!

In pursuance of a resolution of the Democratic Parish Committee, the Democrats of the Fourth Representative District, comprising the First and Second Wards of the First Municipality, are invited to assemble in mass meeting on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Conti street Hotel, to nominate candidates for the State Legislature.

Anthony Roach,	Wm Shearer,	P Summers,
Wm Laughlin,	Henry Savage,	Jerry Casey,
John Claiborne,	H C Lynd,	Dr Reyburn,
Thos Bermingham,	P Connolly,	E Sullivan,
J Gallagher,	Wm Sith,	J McDonald,
P Shields,	Richd Richardson,	F P Decongé,
N C Folger,	John P White,	A Casse,
P Garner,	F Baxter,	D Mitchell,
John Dalman,	E Granet,	G Ziecondrath,
Dr Mayo,	J F Gomez,	J C Ritchie,
W H Sheppard,	Newton Richards,	F N Hurnison,
H O Langdon,	N Schneider,	H McKinney,
John R Day,	Jas Wilson,	Jas Murtagh,
John Hutchinson,	John Molloy,	J A Manning,
Jas Wilson,	A L Van Bibber,	Ouviere,
John Dunn,	A H Gilland,	J C Kathman,
J K Davis,	Robt Wood,	John Garner,
J M Scott,	E Williams,	W C Lynd,
T N Blake,	M Duggan,	Wm Henry,
W H Shepherd,	M Martin,	R Phillips,
W F Wagner,	W K Stiles,	H Wolhaeser.
F K Proctor,		

sept20

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting, held on the 17th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a meeting of the Fourth Representative District be called by authority of this Committee, to be held at the Conti street Veranda, on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to nominate Representatives to the State Legislature, for said District.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the Third Representative District be requested to meet at the Shades, in Perdido street, on MONDAY, the 22d instant, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting one candidate to the State Legislature, in place of D. Falvey, Esq., resigned. Said election to be superintended by H. C. Vontagen, as President, Messrs. D. Falvey and T. Landry, as Inspectors, and John Sullivan as Secretary.

New Orleans, September 18, 1851.

HORATIO DAVIS, President.

H. C. VONTAGEN, Secretaries.
PAUL E. TEKARD, Secretaries.

sept18-1t

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Hope.

"Await the issue. In all battles, if you await the issue with right on your side prospered according to his rights. His right hand will weigh, at the close of the account, with the left. He has fought with all his might, in exact proportion to all his rights he has prevailed. His very death is no victory over him. He is dead, but his work lives—very truly lives."

[Thomas Carlisle.

Let the tempter dance to their fatal halls,
And illumine their bloody streets!
The rebels lie still by the city walls,
Her star in their winding sheets!
Then dance and be gay while ye yet To-Day—
In To Morrow ye have no faith!
For the early Morn your step will turn
To ghastly dance of death!

He died, a brave man tried and true!
As they fastened the iron band,
His heart was firm, and his last adieu
Was calm, high-hearted and bold!
The serpent that holds the traveler down
Within his fatal embrace,
May taunt and mock the feelings shown
Upon his dying face.

What is shown by the light of a thousand lamps?
What is told by the bells so clear?
What is told by those measured and echoing tramps,
And the booming guns I hear?
They tell that the tyrant, whose armed guards
Are arrayed in the southern mart,
In lying to slaves, by sounding words,
His hunting and guilty heart!

The brave may die by the hireling shot,
With their hands behind them tied;
Their leader may fall by the cruel garrote
But their labor has not died.
The Right still lives; and the dastard men
Who rejoice for a fleeting hour,
Will quail, when the wheel revolves again,
From the place of their crime and power.

As swift as wild tornadoes leap
From out a summer calm,
Will the fiery bolts of Justice sweep
The land of the pure and palm!
It may be a few more heavy years,
And, Cuba! then will be
What we have hoped for through our fears—
Republican and Free!

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The Charleston Courier.
22 September 1851, 2

Correspondence between Commander Platt and the Cuban Authorities.

We copy from the Philadelphia Ledger the following correspondence, which resulted in the liberation of Lieut. Van Vechten, whose narrative we published some days since.

UNITED STATES SHIP ALBANY,
Havana, Sept. 2, 1851.

EXCELLENT SIR:—Without presuming to interfere with affairs exclusively belonging to your excellency's jurisdiction, I take the liberty of addressing this note, for the purpose of expressing the deep anxiety that I feel respecting the decision of your excellency with regard to the prisoners recently belonging to the band which so lawlessly invaded this island.

Now that the forces at your excellency's disposal have so signally succeeded in crushing that attempt, permit me to beg that you will at least take into consideration the expediency of releasing these miserable, deluded, misguided men, and sending them to their homes, to bear testimony to the generosity as well as the stability of your excellency's government.

I trust that your excellency will understand, without further demands upon your patience, the motives and feeling that prompt me in making this request, and have the honor to remain your excellency's most respectful and obedient servant,

CHARLES T. PLATT,
Commanding the Albany, and senior officer of the United States Navy, present.

His Excellency Senor Don Jose de la Concha, governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba.

—

HAVANA, Sept. 3, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR:—I very well understand the propriety of the causes and feelings which have impelled you to address me the request that you make in your letter of yesterday, in regard to the expediency of liberating and sending to their homes the prisoners who have formed a part of the unlawful expedition that has so perfidiously invaded this island.

I am very sorry, however, that I cannot accede to your solicitations, since, on giving to her Majesty's government an account of the events which have occurred on this island, I declared my intention of sending those prisoners to Spain, placing them at her disposal, for her superior decision. Notwithstanding, in my desire to give you a proof of my regard for the frank and faithful (leal) conduct that you have evinced in these circumstance, I assume the responsibility of pardoning any one of the aforesaid prisoners whom you may have the goodness to designate, whose previous course, before committing so grave an offence, may justify this deviation from law.

In every way to relieve your anxiety respecting the fate of these prisoners, I can assure you that their lives are completely guarantied by the amnesty granted in my circular of the 24th day of August last.

I am, with every consideration, your attentive servant, who kisses your hand.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

CHARLES T. PLATT, Esq., commander of the U. S. corvette Albany, senior officer of U. S. naval forces in this port.

—

UNITED STATES SHIP ALBANY,
Havana, Sept. 3, 1851.

EXCELLENT SIR: I have just had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of this day, explaining the reasons why my request of yesterday cannot be complied with, and generously offering liberation, on your excellency's own responsibility, to any one of the prisoners whom I may designate.

My warmest thanks are due in return for this renewed evidence of your excellency's kindness, and I take the liberty to avail myself thereof by suggesting the name of Philip S. Van Vechten. This young man being the son of an old personal friend, I would be pleased to have the opportunity of affording him a passage to the United States in the ship under my command.

I avail myself of this opportunity to add, that, having been informed of the liberation of two officers of the same party, I sent for them to come aboard of this ship, for the purpose of further conversation; and from the sentiments expressed by them respecting your excellency's noble and magnanimous conduct towards them, as well as their frank acknowledgment of the errors and delusions of their own course, I doubt not that their return to the United States will produce a happy effect upon the minds of those who may be still influenced by similar delusions.

With high and renewed considerations, I have the honor to remain your excellency's most obliged and obedient servant,

CHAS. T. PLATT,
Commanding the Albany, &c.

To his Excellency Senor Don Jose de la Concha, governor and captain general of the island of Cuba.

South-Carolina Cuban Volunteers.—We learn from a private dispatch received here on Saturday last from New-Orleans, that EDWIN Q. BELL, a native of this city, and son of Mr. DAVID BELL, was one of the Cuban volunteers, from the former city, and went out with the expedition as assistant commissary. Mr. BELL is one of the prisoners now on their way to Spain. Their final destination we further learn by the dispatch, is to a place called Ceuta, a sea port town of North Africa, in the possession of Spain.

We are informed by Capt. Wood, of the *Palo Alto*, that a young man calling himself JAMES PERRY, who said he was a native of this city, and a carpenter by trade, and who has a mother residing in the Upper Wards, shipped on board his vessel at New-Orleans, on the 1st August for Savannah, with the intention of returning to this city, but left the vessel on the 2d, and joined the Lopez expedition, and was one of the volunteers who left in the *Pampero*.

JAMES PERRY we strongly suspect to be CANTLEY, who has as many aliases as the rainbow has colors. Be this as it may, this notice is written to inform those interested, that PERRY left a chest of tools on board the *Palo Alto*, which vessel is now in Savannah, and which Capt. WOOD will keep in his possession until his arrival here, when they will be turned over to any person claiming consanguinity with PERRY.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The mail schooner *Chatham*, Captain GLADDEN, arrived at Savannah on Saturday from Havana, via Key West. She left the former place on the 12th, and the latter on the 13th inst., but has experienced heavy weather on her passage, which has caused her detention. The Editors of the Savannah *Republican* have been informed by Capt. GLADDEN, that there was no news of importance in Havana at his departure, the city being quiet, and business getting brisk again.

The *Chatham's* mails arrived here yesterday by the *Calhoun*, and we have received our usual favor from our attentive Key West correspondent, which we subjoin as also files of the *Gaceta de la Habana* to the 11th inst., inclusive. The latter contain, however, but few items of any interest to our readers. One thousand dollars had been paid to each of the sixteen individuals who captured LOPEZ; and $60,473,71 had been contributed for the relief of the families of the deceased and wounded soldiers in the battles with LOPEZ. A benefit, also, was given at the Tacon Theatre for the sufferers which produced $8,068,46. Promotions and Crosses of Honor have been profusely distributed to those engaged in the different battles. A grand *Te Deum* was given on the 7th, in honor of the deceased, and a Review took place in the afternoon, at which the Captain-General in person decorated the honored individuals with crosses, in the name of her majesty, in recompence for their valor and loyalty. Don FRANCISCO GONZALES GORANTEZ, and Don JOSE MEZA have been outlawed for secreting arms, and are called upon to deliver themselves up to justice.

The crew of the American schr. *Fregsol*, Captain PLUMMER, have been carried into Trinidad. The vessel and cargo—ice, were a total loss. The shipwreck occurred on the 27th ult. on Caye Breton.

The new Spanish steamer *Fernando el Catolico*, arrived at Havana on the 9th, from Cadiz.

The Havana markets are as yet dull, and but few transactions have been effected in Sugars. Rice is at 12½ rials, and a small lot of 80 casks, as we learn from a letter in the Savannah *Republican*, have been retailed at that price

We are indebted to a gentleman in this city for the subjoined extract from his correspondence, received by the *Chatham*:

"HAVANA, SEPT. 11.—The *Isabella's* cargo of Rice is unsold. Molasses is very firm at 2¼ rials; there is, however, not much demand for the article. Freights are dull, as there is nothing offering for the number of vessels that are in port. Exchange is quoted at 4¼ a 4¼."

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Louisville Journal

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☞The editor of the Washington Southern Press, relying very strongly upon Gen. Quitman's pluck, scouted at the news of his withdrawal from the canvass in Mississippi. Possibly that editor may be as much mistaken in South Carolina's pluck as he was in Gen. Quitman's.

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Louisville Journal

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ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES—TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION.—The London Times, the most influential paper in Europe, devotes much attention to the United States. Generally the tone of the Times when speaking of our country has been very disparaging; latterly, however, it finds something to praise as well as to censure. It has ridiculed the display of articles in the great Glass Palace forwarded by our mechanics, and has praised our shipwrights and the yacht America particularly in the highest terms. It has spoken fiercely against the lust of territorial acquisition exhibited by our people in the recent invasion of the soil of Cuba, and has eulogised the enterprise and industry of a company of American merchants in effecting a water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by way of the Lake of Nicaragua and the River San Juan as far superior to any spirit of the kind ever displayed by British merchants.

The Times gives a most inaccurate account of the expeditions fitted out on our soil for the invasion of Cuba. From its statements, the inference is natural that the United States Government is watching the "Queen of the Antilles" as a hawk watches the sparrow it is preparing to seize. Now the Government of this country, as is well known to all persons conversant with its course, has taken the most extraordinary pains to prevent expeditions formed in this country from invading that island. We think we can safely say that never in the annals of any nation was more vigilance exhibited to suppress every effort that contemplated a violation of law than has been exhibited by our Government. Too much credit cannot be given to the Government for its unceasing efforts to prohibit all infractions of our treaty stipulations. It stands before the world in the proud attitude of a powerful Government jealous to the utmost nicety of its honor. No condemnation can be just that is aimed at it for the course it has pursued toward Spain.

The Times talks with great seriousness and energy on the subject of the territorial cupidity of the United States as exhibited toward Cuba, and takes occasion to say in connection therewith that Great Britain has too vast an interest in that quarter of the globe to look on the absorption of Cuba by our government with coldness. Indeed that paper hints that a war might easily be provoked were the United States to depredate on the Spanish possessions in the Gulf of Mexico and annex Cuba.

Now the United States Government has no design against Spanish possessions in any part of the world, but, if it were actuated by any such criminal motive, we hardly think it would fear to carry it into execution because it might be distasteful to England. Our Government will never permit England to interpose any insuperable obstacle between it and any darling object that it means to secure. Besides, if our Government were to become ever so aggressive, if it were ever so much actuated by territorial lusts, England is not exactly the nation that has a right to assume the attitude of censor toward it and lecture us on the depravity of coveting the possessions of our neighbors and the awful blackness of the crime of land stealing by wholesale.

England has stolen more territory than any other government that has existed since the "proud Mistress of the World," imperial Rome, ceased to be a terror to mankind. She has for the last century been almost ceaselessly engaged in appropriating foreign territory. In every quarter of the world she has made conquests. Her annexations have been so stupendous that our efforts in that line, large as they may be in fact, yet sink into comparative insignificance. Even now she is engaged in extending the range of her already vast Asiatic conquests, and yet her leading journal, as if oblivious of what she is doing, turns a solemn visage toward the United States, and talks to us of the sinfulness of lusting after the territorial possessions of our neighbors. If that is not the furthest reach of human impudence, we think the Times is the only paper that can achieve it.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS
22 September 1851, 2

CONSIGNEES.

Per bark Maria Morton, from New York—T S Wayne, Collins & Bulkley, S M Pond, Wood, Claghorn & Co, LaRoche, Bowne & Co, T R Mills, J C Thornton, F W Coskery, J DeMartin, Pierson & Hepit, W W Goodrich, Andersons & Ho, A Haywood, F W Morrell & Co, Webster & Palmer, J Doody, Hendrickson & Moore, McMahon & Doyle, J E Cady & Co, H J Gilbert, J D Jesse, Hertz & Hindale, D Hondon, J Doyle, jr, M A Cohen, S H Paul, N K Barnum & Co, J V Conneratt & Co, J J Hagymurt, Brigham, Kelly & Co, H A Crane & Co, Wm Duncan, Rowland & Washburn, C C Conner, Hone & Connery, N B Knapp, J W Webster, Thomas Baunch, J C Wells, M Prendergast & Co, E O Byrne, M J Solomons, Price & Veader, and Jno Anderson & Co.

Per brig Wilson Fuller, from New-York—T S Wayne, H Lathrop, Snider, Lathrop & Nevitt, Roberts, Foot & Marshall, P Keen, LaRoche, Bowne & Co, Jas Anderson & Co, Swift, Denslow & Co, Brigham, Kelly & Co, S W Wells, J Doyle, W H May & Co, C Harvelee, Hardwick & Cook, D L Cook, J H & M Shehan, Hamilton & Hardeman, S M Pond, T R Mills, T Prendergast, J Dunn, Collins & Bulkley, Rodgers & Lytle, A. Haywood, Miller & Co, H A Crane & Co, F W Morrell & Co, H S Bogardus, T W Coskery, J E Cady & Co, J C Thornton, P Wilberger, N B & H Weed, Rabun, Fulton & Co, H F Waring & Co, C F Mills, Boston & Gouby, Lyon & Reed, H J Gilbert & Co, Hone & Connery, Wood, Claghorn & Co, S E Bothwell & Co, S Goodall, Rowland & Washburn, D Abgnac & Berry, C H Campfield, J G Fullgent, Behn & Foster, W H Bartlett, S Hoyt & Co, J H Carter, W Duncan, O Butler, N A Hardee & Co, Williams & Hollis, and United States Quarter Master.

Per schr. C C Stratton, from New York—M J Solomons, D Mallett & Co, Philbrick & Bell, J DeMartin, Roberts, Foote & Marshall, Webster & Palmer, T S Wayne, S M Pond, T R Mills, H A Crane & Co, J A Brown, Hamilton & Hardeman, W Woodbridge, C H Campfield, S Hoyt & Co, Behn & Foster, John Doyle, D McGuire, H J Gilbert, and Swift, Denslow & Co.

[illegible] Eckman, Verteille & [illegible], Reid & Lewis, C Hartridge, J Lippman, J [illegible], G Hartridge, Haas & Rosenburg, Hamilton & Hardeman, L M Lilly & T, S M Cohen, W P Youge, T R Mills, McCleeky & Norton, Maas & Meyman, Staley & Hendry, Godfrey & Daily, S S Kendrick, Roberts, Foote & Marshall, R D Walker, Steamer DeKalb, Central Railroad, Florida Boat.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Charleston—T S Wayne, W P Beaumont, LaRoche, Bowne & Co, A B Luce, F Beaumont, Hendrickson & Moore, J Godfrey, Holt & Bothwell, S M Wells, F Zorhaum & Co, H C Wesendorff, F Licht, and J McCarly.

Per steamer St. Matthews, from Palatka, &c.—Jas Burt & Co, H A Crane & Co, Snider, Lathrop & Nevitt, S Hoyt & Co, Way & King, Jno C Fraser, and others.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
23 September 1851, 1.

The real distance from Key West to the Moro Castle at Havana, is only eighty miles--and it can be reached in a steamer in about five hours.

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The Columbus Times.

23 September 1851, 2

VICTIMS

THE CUBAN VICTIMS.—We learn, that Alexander M. Colcheth, one of the victims of Cuban vengeance, was the son of a wealthy and highly respectable merchant of Charleston, South Carolina, and a brother of John M. Colcheth, of the firm of John M. Colcheth & Co. of New Orleans. He was between 20 and 21 years of age, and a respectable member of one of the most wealthy and respected families of South Carolina. He had resided for some time in New Orleans, and was a member of the Washington Artillery, of that city.—*Southern Press.*

AN ANECDOTE OF COL. CRITTENDEN.—A letter received in this city relates an anecdote of the gallant Crittenden, which confirms every thing that has been said of his chivalrous disposition. Shortly after landing, Crittenden's party, being in search of refreshments, knocked at a door of a cottage. No one answering, and the door being locked, they forced it open, when the first thing presented to their view was a female on her knees, with her three children and her husband around her. CRITTENDEN immediately took her by the hand, and told them in tolerable Spanish not to fear—that a hair of their heads should not be injured, as they came not to kill, burn or destroy, but for refreshments. These were speedily furnished, but it was with much difficulty that the husband a Catalan, could be prevailed on to accept payment for them. So much, indeed, was he impressed with the generous spirit evinced by CRITTENDEN, that on hearing of his capture and sentence, he went to the Captain General, related to him the incident we have recorded, and on his knees, begged the life of one who had saved him and his family. His request, however, was sternly refused, and the grateful Catalan had to retire. He himself related these circumstances shortly after the execution to some of his fellow-countrymen, and wept at the fate that had befallen "his friend, Col. CRITTENDEN." The writer of the letter referred to confirms the accounts of the indignities offered to the prisoners executed, and describes some of them as having been of such a nature as to be almost impossible to conceive that even the most depraved could have been guilty of perpetrating.

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The Daily Delta

23 September 1851

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

Statement of Phillip S. Van Vechten.

The New York Herald publishes a long narrative of the late expedition to Cuba, written by P. S. Van Vechten, one of the released prisoners. This narrative, as it reflects most unjustly upon certain persons here, was, of course, copied by the Bulletin, to the exclusion of much other valuable news. No other city paper has published it. It is so kindly set towards the young man to republish it here, where the writer is known. The acknowledgments and confessions he makes, are sufficient, in this community at least, to deprive his narrative of all confidence. Let us commence with the following extraordinary declaration.

"Much has been said relative to the execution of Crittenden and his men. Among all the prisoners now in Havana, much as they admired Crittenden, there is but one opinion, and that is, that that execution was justifiable—was merited. That they were deceived, all know; but that was no business of the Spanish authorities. Surely, the provocation received was sufficient to justify not only the execution of those men, but of every man connected with the expedition. Why, look at this affair in its proper light! Where, even in history, in the annals of the world, do you find a similar occurrence? Here, four hundred and fifty men, without having received the least provocation, leave their homes and invade the shores of a perfectly peaceful island, expressing a determination to take that island from its lawful owners, by force. Self-preservation is one of the first laws of nature; and if the law will uphold and protect the American citizen, who, without hesitation, shoots down the midnight robber in defence of his property, certainly that law will uphold the officers of the crown of Spain in exterminating a band of men who attempt to wrest its brightest jewel from that crown. I consider that every man connected with that expedition deserved death. At the time I was made prisoner, I fully expected it, and although the reflection was anything but pleasant, my own conscience told me that it was just. Crittenden, with his whole force, not only committed a crime in landing on the island, but actually committed an act of open piracy in taking those vessels, in which he was caught, the punishment of which is, by the laws of all nations, death."

Here is an admission, by one of the parties to the "crime," that he was a pirate invading a perfectly peaceful island, to wrest it from its "lawful owners by force." The foreign despots, who, by violence, lord it over the unwilling people of Cuba, are called "the lawful owners of the island" by a young Republican. Such a sentiment is worthy of one who confesses that he went there to commit "a piratical act," deserving a pirate's fate. With such motives, it is quite reasonable that Mr. Van Vechten should consider that it was all right and just he should be executed, but his companions may object to his sitting in judgment over them.

The confusion of ideas of this young man, is quite perceptible, when he refers to the fact of Colonel Crittenden and his men taking some rafts to escape from the island, as an act of open piracy. That is certainly a new definition of piracy. The attempt to deprive "Spain of her brightest jewel," is assimilated by him to a deed of midnight robbery, which ought to be punished with death. The reading of this young man has certainly been sadly deficient. Has he never heard of the attempt, seventy years ago, to deprive Great Britain of the brightest jewel in her crown? Was that an act of midnight robbery?

Besides, does he not know that motives constitute an essential part of a crime, and is he willing to admit that he went there with a pirate's views and motives—with the heart and purpose of a midnight robber?

But, fortunately, the young man, even at the expense of an enormous contradiction, exculpates his companions, by the following statement:

"Let us now review the causes and results of this expedition. At the time I received my appointment from Mr. Sigur, one of the editors of the New Orleans Delta, I was told by him that a revolt was regularly organized among the Creoles throughout the Island of Cuba; that they had elected General Lopez as their leader, and their object was to free Cuba from the tyranny of Spain, and either form a republic of their own, or annex the Island to the United States. He told me that Lopez was about to leave New Orleans for Cuba, with about five hundred Americans; and that his landing was the signal for a general rising, and that within ten days after landing he would be at the head of an army of ten thousand men; that there were also two whole regiments of Spanish troops to come over to him with their equipments. The same story was told to all. Was it so? As I have already stated, our first salutation was a volley of musketry, instead of, as the Delta asserts, a large body of friends, with horses, stores, &c., for our use."

Here Mr. Van Vechten shows that they went there as patriots, believing that the people had risen and needed their aid. He treats an expectation and belief of Mr. Sigur, on which that gentleman hazarded his whole fortune, as a statement of a fact, and calls "an assertion of the Delta" a telegraphic report from a Savannah paper, published in this and other papers.

Now, if he was deluded and deceived, as he represents, we cannot see how he and his companions could be regarded as pirates and midnight robbers, unless Lafayette, DeKalb, Kosciusko and Montgomery were pirates and midnight robbers. Mr. Van Vechten proves too much, just as President Fillmore asserts too much, in designating the members of this expedition robbers, pirates, &c. They were not punished as pirates or robbers,—they are not so denounced in the law of Spain. They were punished as inciters of rebellion and revolution, under a special ordinance of Spain.

So much for this part of Mr. Van Vechten's confession. The most valuable part of his statement, which appears to have been made from actual knowledge, relates to the causes of Crittenden's defeat and capture. On this point he gives the following relation:

"At daylight Lopez sent a *pronunciamiento* to Las Pozas, a small village ten miles distant, in which he informed the inhabitants that he was about to march to that place, and would give no quarters to any whom he found there who did not join him. There being no means of transporting baggage at Cabanas, where we landed, Lopez ordered Col. Crittenden to remain there and protect our stores, consisting of 100,000 musket cartridges, three thousand muskets and seven hundred pounds of powder, in kegs, together with the personal baggage of all the officers, saying that he would march on to Las Pozas with the regiment of infantry commanded by Col. Downman, and send from thence transportation, and that he would remain there until joined by Crittenden. Accordingly Lopez marched at 8 o'clock, with three hundred and twenty three men, leaving Crittenden at Cabanas, with one hundred and thirty men. At 11 o'clock that night, Crittenden received two carts, and started immediately after, to join Lopez at Las Pozas.

"The carts being heavily loaded and the roads bad, our progress was of necessity slow, not advancing more than a mile an hour. About two hours after daylight, on the morning of the 13th, we reached a house containing a store and grog shop, about four miles from Las Pozas. The advance guard and main body only had reached the house, (the rear guard with the carts being still some quarter of a mile behind,) and were engaged in eating breakfast, their arms being laid aside, when they were surprised by the report of musketry and the whistling of bullets, which proceeded from the advance guard of a body of the enemy, five hundred strong. We immediately seized our guns and killed nine of the enemy, and made one prisoner, none of our party having been injured. Not seeing any more of the enemy, the Colonel concluded it was but a foraging party that had attacked us, and our rear guard having come up with the carts, ordered us to resume our breakfasts, which we did. About ten minutes after, we were again attacked by the whole force of the enemy, they having the advantage of position, being posted on the brow of a hill overlooking our position, with a belt of chapparal, some three hundred yards wide, intervening, over which we could not fire. Crittenden immediately gave the order to charge, leading himself, and forced the enemy to retreat to a large body of chapparal some seventy-five or eighty yards in the rear of their first position, from which they opened a heavy fire upon our force as soon as it appeared in sight on the brow of the hill. Finding he could not maintain that position, Crittenden gave an order to retreat to the house, which was done. While the enemy resumed his position on the hill, and again opened his fire; upon which Crittenden ordered a second charge, at the same time saying that he wished a small party to obtain a position at the right flank of the enemy, to charge from that side at the same moment: he charged from the front. Second Lieutenant W. H. Crafts, (also of Company B) and myself volunteered, and proceeded to obtaining the position with twenty men. After remaining in it for about half an hour, and hearing nothing of Crittenden, we returned to the house, where we found Capt. Kelly, of Company A, with ten men, guarding the carts, but could hear or see nothing of Crittenden. The enemy soon after advancing towards the house, we were compelled to retreat, leaving our baggage and stores; and that night, or rather the next morning, we succeed in forming a junction with Lopez at Las Pozas, half an hour before his march from that place."

Here he speaks of matters he knows personally, as he participated in them; but when he proceeds to relate what took place at Las Pozas, when he was absent, he relies on hearsay evidence, and must not expect fully to be credited, when he makes such statements as the following:

"Lopez rode entirely unarmed over the field, through the hottest of the fire, occasionally applying a red rawhide, with a great deal of vigor, to the shoulders of such men as he thought could be hurried into firing a little faster."

In continuation of the causes of Crittenden's disaster, Mr. Van Vechten says:—

"It has been reported that Crittenden wrote home that he had been abandoned by Lopez, without arms or ammunition. I do not believe that Crittenden ever wrote anything of the kind. Attached to his command—in hourly contact with him—I know him, and do not hesitate in saying that a braver, nobler, more honorable man than Wm. L. Crittenden, never lived. Instead of having no ammunition, he had all, and was particularly selected to guard it—that being a most difficult, and yet most honorable service. Lopez did not desert him, but in leaving him, in dividing his command, committed one of those errors which eventually cost him his life. But had Crittenden, on the morning of the 13th, gone on and joined Lopez at Las Pozas, instead of retreating to the sea, all would have been well—then he would have lost only the stores; as it was, he lost all. Why he did so, is inexplicable, and must ever remain involved in mystery."

This assertion, in regard to the tenor of Col. Crittenden's letter, which had previously been published in the same paper, containing Mr. Van Vechten's narrative, is quite a bold one. Here are Col. Crittenden's statements in his letter to Dr. Hensley.

"The odds were too great, and strange to tell, I was not furnished with a single musket cartridge!"

"We had retired from the field and were going to sea, and were overtaken by the Spanish steamer Habanero, and captured. Tell General Hunton that his nephew got separated from me on the 13th—day of the fight—and that I have not seen him since. He may have struggled off and joined Lopez, who advanced rapidly to the interior. My people, however, were entirely surrounded on every side. We saw that we had been deceived grossly, and were making for the United States when taken.

Now, Mr. Van Vechten, at the same time that he says it was an error of General Lopez to separate his command, admits that had Colonel Crittenden pushed on to Las Pozas, as Captain Kelly says he was ordered by Lopez to do, "all would have been well." Here is an averment,—which we have no doubt is the most reliable remark in Mr. Van Vechten's narrative,—that the disaster of Crittenden was the principal cause of the whole failure. But we have a still more valuable admission. It is as follows:

"Had Lopez carried out his original intention of landing near Puerto Principe, the result might, perhaps, have been different—he might there, perhaps, have found friends, and raised a force sufficient to sustain itself until reinforcements were sent out from the States. In landing where he did, Lopez without doubt acted as he thought for the best; but there, as in many other instances, he erred."

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[illegible] friends at Puerto Principe. And yet, immediately afterwards, he says:

"I now distinctly, openly assert, that all those letters, purporting to be from Cuba, which were published during the month of July last, and copied throughout the Union, were base forgeries, for the express purpose of deceiving the citizens of the United States, and advancing the sale of Cuban bonds."

The letters published all related to a revolution near Puerto Principe, where Mr. Van Vechten thinks Lopez would have succeeded. No letter that we have ever seen ever stated that there had been any revolutionary movement in the Vuelta Abajo. How, then, could they have been deluded, when on landing there they found no revolution, and were fired at by the Spanish coast guard? If, too, the accounts were all one mass of falsehood and forgery, on what does Mr. Van Vechten base his assertion that the result might have been different, if they had landed at Puerto Principe?

The rest of Mr. Van Vechten's letter is an eulogy of the Spanish government, the Captain General, and the Spanish soldiers,—a denial of the charge of mutilation of the bodies of Crittenden's command,—respecting which he could have no personal knowledge, and in which he will be contradicted by credible persons having such knowledge,—tapering off with a defence of the American Consul, which, on account of its novelty, we give entire.

"There have also been, I understand, some reflections made on the conduct of our Consul at Havana, Mr. Owens, and also one of the officers of the Albany, at the time of the execution. At that time, Mr. Owens not only was unable to do anything to assist them, but, as I am informed and believe, was actually in danger himself, from the rabble at Havana, a guard of Spanish soldiers having been placed over his property and person by order of the Captain General. As for the Albany, she was powerless."

On this point there is a slight variance between Mr. Van Vechten and the other prisoners, for whose condition he expresses so much sympathy.

The card, signed by one hundred and thirty-six of the prisoners, and published in the Delta of Sunday, is as follows:

"HAVANA CITY PRISON,
September 7, 1851.

"We, the undersigned, prisoners incarcerated in the City prison of Havana, on account of our connection with the late Cuban expedition, under the command of Gen. Lopez, cannot withhold an expression of our feelings towards the American Consul—Mr. Allen F. Owen, of Georgia—now at this place. Since our arrival at this place, he has honored us once with his presence, but since that time, although repeatedly solicited, he always steadily refused to revisit us, either in his private or official capacity. Placed as we are, we feel an act of this kind far more deeply than if otherwise circumstanced. How to account for it we know not, but can only ascribe it to that worst of all feelings, inhumanity—or that more degrading still, cowardice.

"We will add, so that our fellow countrymen at home may know what kind of a man is placed at the head of their affairs at this place."

The story that the Consul was prevented from doing his duty by a mob, would, if true, show that the prisoners were not very wide of the mark as to one of the motives which governed Mr. Owens' conduct. But we must be excused for disbelieving the whole story. Poor as is our estimate of Mr. Owens' character, we do not believe that he has sunk so low in all that constitutes an American as to suffer himself to be overawed and driven from his duty by a cowardly mob of Catalans, and then quietly remain at his post, the admirer and defender of the Dynasty which was unable to protect him. We think it would be better for the Consul's friends to leave his defence where it was first placed—on the ground that the prisoners had been declared outlaws by the President.

But we must conclude our article, which has extended much further than we at first intended, by the simple remark that, grateful as Mr. Van Vechten was to the Spanish authorities, that he should for no assignable reason, have been selected from his companions to be released, the publication of his letter will contribute but little to the end he appears to have had in view, and at the same time place himself and his companions in the very position which their enemies desired them to occupy.

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Lieut. Van Vechten, in his statement in regard to the death of Crittenden's party, intimates that he was abandoned by Crittenden, whose retreat to the sea-shore he regarded as one of the main causes of all their disasters. Here is his language:

"But had Crittenden, on the morning of the 13th, gone on and joined Lopez at Las Pozas, instead of retreating to the sea, all would have been well—then he would have lost only the stores; as it was, he lost all. Why he did so, is inexplicable, and must ever remain involved in mystery."

Now, by reference to Captain Kelly's statement, which was published in the Picayune of the 13th, we find this statement:

"After waiting for about three hours for Crittenden's return, and seeing or hearing nothing of him, the men under Capt. Kelly's command declared their determination not to wait for him any longer, and some of them started off, with the intention of making their way to the coast, and returning to the United States. After much persuasion, Capt. Kelly induced them to remain a little longer. Sometime after, the men again started off with the same intention, headed by two officers, Lieutenants Van Vechten and Crafts. Capt. Kelly now gave up all hopes of Crittenden's return, and determined to join General Lopez at Las Pozas. He induced the men to go with him, by threatening to abandon them and start off alone."

We are authorized by Mr. Somers, who was at the battle of Las Pozas, to say that the statement of Lieutenant Van Vechten, that General Lopez used a whip, or cowhide, to make his men fire faster, has no foundation in fact. Mr. Van Vechten was not in that action, and must have been deceived in the statement made by him.

Proceedings of the Whig Convention

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

This Convention met last evening at the Magnolia Hall, corner of Morgan street and Elysian Fields, in pursuance of previous notice, to select a representative to Congress from the First District, and organized by the appointment of Greer B. Duncan, as President, A. Loan, St. Bernard, and E. Stiles, of the Third Municipality, as Vice-Presidents, and L. J. Harris, Secretary. There was a rather full attendance of delegates, and the place was quite crowded. The numerical basis, viz: one vote for every one hundred whig votes polled in their respective districts, was adopted.

The preliminaries having been completed, Mr. St. Paul offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The present state of this Union requires that the most energetic measures be adopted to preserve peace and harmony between the different sections of our glorious country;

And whereas, Said peace and harmony have been and are daily endangered by the factious attempts of demagogues and disorganizers, whose sole aim is the building of a personal importance on the ruins of their country;

And whereas, The constant policy of the whig party, notwithstanding the malicious assertions of the "so-called democracy," has been calculated to promote and develop the happiness, prosperity and glory of this country by all honorable and constitutional means;

And whereas, The recent events in the Island of Cuba have proven, in view of the aggressive and invading policy of European States, and the weakness of the Southern American and Mexican powers, the absolute necessity for the country of asserting a sole and supreme dominion over the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, what is, and ought emphatically to be, "an American Sea"—

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of the First Congressional District of Louisiana, will unanimously support the Compromise measures in Congress, adopted to preserve, strengthen, and forever cement the Union.

That, in our opinion, the said measures, elaborated by the mother spirits of our country, and faithfully carried out by all parties, will ensure, for centuries to come, its happiness and glory.

That, consequently, the candidate of the whig party, which is the party of progress and national honor, must be devotedly attached to the Union, and ready to maintain and defend it at all hazards; and further, that his whole energies must be devoted to urge on Congress the necessity of acquiring the sovereignty of the Island of Cuba, by the same constitutional means which have added Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, to this country.

Messrs. P. Blanque and L. J. Harris, objected to the last resolution, as ill-timed and irrelevant. On putting them to vote, they were rejected, by yeas 11, nays 17.

Nominations were then made, as follows:

Mr. St. Paul nominated Richard Hagan.

Mr. Toca nominated Louis Alfred Ducros,

Mr. Harris nominated J. P. Benjamin.

Mr. Blanque said that he was authorized to state that Mr. Benjamin would not accept.

After some remarks from the President, Mr. Harris withdrew Mr. Benjamin's name, and the Convention took a short recess. Upon reassembling, the votes were taken, and resulted as follows: Richard Hagan, 22 votes; Louis A. Ducros, 3 votes; and on motion, Mr. Hagan was unanimously chosen as the candidate of the Convention.

A committee, consisting of J. Bonner, C. C. Collins and A. Toca, was appointed to inform Mr. Hagan of his nomination.

A committee of one delegate from each District and parish was appointed, to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the whig party on the leading questions of the day.

Mr. Richard Hagan then entered and was received with great applause. He addressed the Convention at some length, pledging himself, if elected, and he was sure he would be, to "carry out the truly American principle of the whig party—the principle of progress—the principle which upholds our glorious Union." He said he was a whig—a Henry Clay man—a Daniel Webster man, and an American. He was an Irishman, and, by G—d, he could not help it—but that would never prevent his being a full-blooded American. After the conclusion of Mr. Hagan's address, the committee reported a series of thirteen resolutions, which, from their great length, we are compelled to omit. During the reading of the resolutions, the Forest Club, of the First Ward, entered, and Mr. Hagan was obliged to deliver a second speech. This over, the President addressed the delegates, and upon the conclusion of his speech, the Convention adjourned.

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Senator Soule.

The opponents of this gentleman express some surprise that we have never published his speech at Opelousas. We are not aware of any obligation on our part to publish the speeches of any of our distinguished politicians, when we do not consider the subjects discussed by them of more interest than our editorials, or the news of the day. The relation in which we stand to Mr. Soulé, as to the publication of his speeches, is precisely the same which we occupy towards his opponents. We have defended that gentleman against what we thought was an unworthy and improper attempt to annoy and injure him, for a course in which, even if he erred, his error was on the side of the South. But we did not thereby endorse his opinions and views.

We attach ourselves to no big man's skirts. Party editors who belong, body and soul, to some politician or party, cannot comprehend how any paper or individual can be without his chief or idol, whose every act and opinion must be defended, right or wrong. They measure others by their own petty standard of human nature. When we have to descend to such a contemptible course, we shall cut journalism, and take to mauling rails. We are no man's men.

In regard to Senator Soulé, we published his speech in defence of his course, delivered at the St. Louis Exchange. We did the same for Senator Downs, in regard to his speech at the St. Charles. Now, we are even between the two gentlemen. We believe that they have both had a full opportunity of sustaining their views, and until the contest assumes some new and more interesting aspects, we do not consider their speeches of sufficient interest to the general reader to reproduce them in our crowded columns.

As to our own opinions, we promulgate and support them in our own way and style. Like the old countryman of '76, in the broad-brimmed hat, with the big powder-horn and long rifle, who stood off at a distance from both the American and French armies in the attack at Yorktown, firing in his own fashion at the British,—so the Delta fights on its own hook, for just such principles as its editors believe to be right and just,—without chief, leader, commander, or bottle-holder.

In regard to the publication of speeches, we would further add, for the enlightenment of the Bee and other papers, that we are not in the habit of publishing reports of the speeches of our prominent men, which appear in papers hostile to them,—and which are obviously one-sided. We make our own reports, which are universally admitted to be the best in the country, or such as are authorized by the speakers. We leave to party papers the small game of perverting, mutilating, and misrepresenting a political opponent's remarks in order to promote a party end.

Sang Froid.

A gentleman recently returned from Havana, who, whilst there, visited the prisoners of the late expedition, in the Punta, relates an anecdote illustrative of the *sang froid* which enters so largely into the American character. He says that when he entered the room where the prisoners were, and observed their forlorn appearance,—suffering from the recent fatigues and deprivations of their extraordinary campaign,—their heads shaved,—their legs chained, and wearing the prison dress,—he felt so grieved and affected that he could with difficulty restrain his tears. Commencing conversation with the prisoners, he soon discovered, however, that though their appearance might be ever so forlorn, their minds were far from prostrate; but, with that firmness which marks the American character, they bore up not only with fortitude but with cheerfulness, and apparent indifference to their physical sufferings. The sympathizing visitor, in words which were nearly choked with grief, asked his afflicted countrymen if they wanted anything.

"Yes," responded one of the prisoners; "you would greatly oblige me if you would let me know how the election went in Mobile."

"Bragg was elected," was the reply.

"Hurra for that!" exclaimed the unhappy prisoner; "Jim, hand me over that dollar—the subscriptions are licked!"

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

23 September 1851

TESTIMONY OF RESPECT TO A CUBAN PATRIOT.

At a special meeting of the officers and members of Philadelphia Hose Company, No. 14, it was unanimously

Resolved, That it is with heartfelt grief we received the announcement of the death of our late and much esteemed brother member, Michael Lanier, who died while gallantly battling for the cause of Cuban Independence, and that by his death we miss a brave soldier, a daring fireman, and a noble-hearted man; and it was further

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the relatives of the the deceased, whom we know to have possessed all the qualities of a dutiful son and an affectionate brother, and that in acceptance of our condolence, they may retain the assurance of our lasting regard for the memory of the deceased.

And it was further Resolved, That in token of respect for our deceased friend, the flag of the Company be displayed at half mast, shrouded in mourning, and that the members wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

And it was further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be respectfully presented to the relatives of the deceased, and also published in the Daily Delta.

S. DuMOTT, President.

MANAY MAXWELL, Sec. pro tem. sep23

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.
THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

According to the order of the Democratic Central Committee, a meeting of the Democracy of the Third Representative District, was held at the Shades Saloon, on Perdido street, on Monday evening, the 22d instant.

The following officers, duly appointed by the Democratic Central Committee, took their seats at the usual hour: H. C. Vontagen Esq., President; D. Falvey and Thos. Landry, Inspectors; John Sullivan, Secretary.

The President, on taking his seat, explained the object of the meeting in a brief and eloquent manner, which was to fill a vacancy occasioned by D. Falvey declining to be a candidate on the Legislative ticket.

J. C. Cleodennin was regularly put in nomination, and there being no opposition, on motion, it was

Resolved, That J. C. Cleodennin be declared the unanimous choice of this meeting, in place of D. Falvey, declined.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

H. C. VONTAGEN, President.

JOHN SULLIVAN, Secretary. sep23

DEMOCRATIC MEETING,
FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the Fourth Representative District, held last evening, at the Conti street Hotel, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State Legislature, T. N. Blake, Esq., was elected Chairman, and R. Richardson, Sec'y.

The following gentlemen were nominated by acclamation as candidates:

Dr. W. F. REYBURN,
WM. LAUGHLIN,
F. CONIFF.

sep23

ATTENTION! DEMOCRATS,
FIRST WARD, SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

You are hereby notified to attend a called meeting, at the Jackson Hall, corner of Benjamin and Tchoupitoulas streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, for the purpose of forming a Marigny Club on the views of the party in general.

By order of the Delegates of said Ward.

sep23 (Signed) J. McCABE.

FIFTH WARD, FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

In accordance with a resolution, passed at a meeting of the Democracy of the Fifth Ward, First Municipality, which was held for the purpose of organizing into a Democratic Club, the Democracy of the above Ward is requested to meet on TUESDAY, the 23d instant, at the Fifth Ward Exchange, corner of St Ann and Rampart streets, in order to organize in a regular manner.

By order, F. COLONGNE, Pres't pro tem.

CHAS. CONGDON, Sec'y pro tem. sep22

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Execution of Lopez.—The last account of the execution of Lopez that we have yet seen, is contained in the following letter from an eye-witness, to the Newburyport Herald:

HAVANA, Sept. 1, 10 o'clock.—This morning, Narciso Lopez was executed as an criminal, in the most degrading, though awful manner. All the military in the city were formed in a large hollow square; in the middle was the machine of execution, a platform raised few feet from the ground, on which was a chair, with the back, in one piece, extending higher than the person sitting in the seat. On this back, even with the head, is the apparatus of death, consisting of iron clamps, which are to fit the sides of the head, and a clasp to pass round the throat. From behind is a long iron bar, attached to a screw, which, put in motion by the executioner giving certain turns, draws the side and throat pieces tight, and at the same instant sends an iron into the spinal marrow of the neck, from behind, which causes instant death. Such was the machine for Gen. Lopez. He behaved like a brave man throughout the awful moments. He walked surrounded by a guard, from the Punta fort to the steps of the garotte, as cool, apparently, as if he was at the head of an army.

He was dressed in a long white gown, and a white cap; his wrists were tied in front, and above the elbows behind, with the cords held by soldiers. He ascended the steps with two civilians, friends, no priest, as common in such cases. He faced round, and seemed to take a good look on the soldiers, and the immense throng of people outside of the square, and then turned round and knelt in prayer for about one minute. He then rose and turned towards the front, and in a clear, manly voice, and in tones loud enough to be heard by the thousands present, (for it was as still as night,) spoke as follows: "Countrymen, I meet solemnly, in this last awful moment of my life, ask your pardon for any injury I have done you. It was not my wish to injure any one; my object was your freedom and happiness;" here he was interrupted by the commanding officer in front (on horseback.) He concluded by saying, "my intention was good, and my hope is in God." He then bowed, and turned round and took his seat, apparently with as much coolness as if he had taken a chair in a room with friends.

He placed his head back between the iron grasps, the negro hangman then adjusted the iron throat clasp, and tied his feet to the bolts on each side of the seat. During this preparation, Lopez was in conversation with his friend. The negro hangman, who is kept as a public executioner, then took his place at the iron bar behind. Lopez kissed the cross handed to him by his friend; the negro then gave one turn of wrench, and Lopez died instantly, without the least struggle. This was precisely as the clock struck seven. The military at once returned to the city, the band playing a quick step; the thousands dispersed with little or no noise; some of the rabble tried to get up a row, but it would not go. There was a solemnity in the whole scene which struck into the hearts of the mob which, but a few days previous, were in wild ecstacies of joy at a brutal execution of fifty human beings, on whose corpses they could glut a savage revenge, by committing the most inhuman of indignities.

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Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE
23 September 1851, 1

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Official Despatches From Cuba.

We have been favored with the subjoined extract from a despatch to the Navy Department from Commander Charles T. Platt, commanding the United States ship Albany, now at Havana. The despatch is dated

"HAVANA, September 1.

"The followers of Lopez having been entirely dispersed, and a number of prisoners reported as brought to this place, on the 27th ultimo, I addressed a letter to the Capt. General requesting permission to hold an interview with any Americans who might be among them. This permission was readily accorded in a reply, which is enclosed.* The interview was postponed until the morning of the 30th, the prisoners having in the mean time been transferred to the Castle of the 'Punta,' and some accessions having been made to their number. The Commandant of the Castle informed me that the whole number of prisoners was fifty-seven, of whom about thirty or 35 were Americans, as we learned from themselves. This officer was present throughout the interview. Another gentleman, who was introduced as Inspector of Prisons, came in during its continuance, and remained until its close. The prisoners were heavily ironed, were clad in prison uniform, and had their hair closely cut. They were confined in an ochred gallery, to which access was had through two grated doors, the inner one being entirely of iron.

In the little ante-room between these two doors lay the garments worn by the prisoners at the time of their confinement.

"On our entrance the Americans were ordered to advance to the front, and all the foreigners were sent to the other end of the cell. Inquiry being made for the officers, the following presented themselves, viz:

"James A. Kelley, of New Orleans, formerly of Bayou Sara, who held the rank of captain in the expedition; Robert M. Grider, of New Orleans, a native of Centucky; a lieut. in the same; J. D. Baker, of ——, also a lieutenant.

"No other officer of the expedition presented himself. They were informed that I had obtained permission to visit them, and that my object was to obtain from them any information they might choose to give, which would be forwarded to the Government of the United States, and perhaps might be the means of deterring others of our countrymen from placing themselves in the same deplorable situation. They were told distinctly that they were in the power of the Spanish Government, and that nothing could be done for them as Americans, inasmuch as the President's proclamation had declared that any persons joining an invading force would thereby forfeit the protection of the Government of the United States. This was said to prevent their forming any false hopes from my visit.

"The information obtained was given in the presence of the entire party by the aforesaid officers, and, being uncontradicted by any of them, may be regarded as the testimony of the whole.

"They stated that the expedition sailed from New Orleans in the steamer 'Pampero.' They were not sure of the exact number comprising it, but thought it was 487; that it certainly did not amount to five hundred. Before landing in Cuba they anchored near Key West, where they remained several hours, and were visited by some citizens of that place. They landed in Cuba about two o'clock of the morning of the 12th August. Their first fight took place on the 13th. From that period they had lost all recollection of dates. They had five engagements, but could not tell how many of their number had been killed. They were armed with condemned muskets; had no rifles; but many individuals had revolvers and knives.—They had brought with them 80,000 cartridges, and captured many after landing. They had no artillery. Soon after landing they found they had been deceived, and became anxious to return home. They had been informed before sailing that fourteen towns were in possession of the 'Patriots,' (to use their own language,) and that the whole island was in a state of revolution. They suppose that the fifty men captured with Col. Crittenden were endeavoring to make their escape. They so infer, from the fact that they were all dispirited by the reception they met with, and disgusted, as they said, with the 'lies and deception' practiced towards them.

"The country people generally fled at their approach and none joined them. Worn out with hunger and fatigue, the men composing this body threw away their arms a week or ten days previously—they could not distinctly remember when. They had not, at that time, heard of the offer of life to such as would give themselves up, but their intention was to throw themselves upon the mercy of the Spanish Government. They did not come in all together, but in small parties, and at different times.—They had subsisted chiefly upon fruit, and the last meat that some of them had eaten was a portion of their General's horse. There was no lack of ammunition when they threw away their arms, though much of what they brought had been damaged by the rain. Lieutenant Grider stated that he carried a musket, though an officer, and that he had twenty eight rounds of cartridges in his box when he threw it away.

"Capt. Kelly stated that the Editor of the New Orleans Delta, Mr. Sigur, was instrumental in persuading him to join the expedition, having addressed him personally upon the subject. He has reason to believe that he persuaded many others. The whole party manifested much indignation towards General Lopez and Mr. Sigur; and many of them asserted that it would be worse for the latter if they should live to return home. On being told that Gen. Lopez was taken prisoner, a cry of joy and exultation ran through the crowd.

"They stated that Lopez was chief of the expedition. Col. Dowseman was second in command, and was killed on the thirteenth. Col. Wm. Scott Haynes, of Tennessee, was another leader. According to their best belief he was still in the mountains. Col. Crittenden had been an officer of the U. S. Army during the war with Mexico. An Hungarian named Pragay, who acted as Adjutant Gen., was mortally wounded on the 13th.

"It is a matter of regret that so imperfect a narrative has been obtained from these unfortunate men. In the excitement of the moment many would speak at once, and to some questions it was difficult to get a satisfactory answer, on account of the eagerness of all to give it. * * * *

"At the request of the Commandant of the Castle, the prisoners were asked if they had the benefit of medical attendance since their confinement. They replied that they had.—They were also asked if they had been provided with two meals a day, and whether they had bread and coffee for breakfast? Some said they had; but others replied they had no coffee. The commandant immediately inquired the reason of his subordinate, who stated that those who had been confined there on the previous evening came too late to be provided for on that morning, but that they would have their allowance of coffee at dinner. He stated that the others had been provided for according to the order.

"It may be proper to add that the prisoners appeared to be in good health, and by no means so much reduced as their exposure and hardships would seem to warrant. They even appeared to be cheerful, which may have been the effect of their relief from a condition of far greater anxiety and suffering, experienced during their wanderings upon the island.

"I should have stated that my 1st lieutenant, Mr. Taylor, was with me during this interview.

"The whole number of prisoners, including those not yet brought to Havana, is officially stated to be about one hundred and thirty.

"I have just learned that Lopez who was captured on Friday last, (August 29,) was brought in last night, and publicly garoted at seven o'clock this morning."

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*[*Translation.*]

HAVANA, August 27.

SIR: I have received the letter which you addressed to me this day, soliciting my permission to hold an interview with the prisoners who have been brought to this port, and who formed a part of the invading expedition which attacked this island. I inform you, in reply, that I order the Commander of her Majesty's frigate "Esperanza," on board of which the prisoners are, to admit you at any hour at which you may present yourself, to hold the desired interview, with permission to remain with the prisoners so long as you may find it convenient. And I avail myself of this occasion to assure you of the esteem which your noble conduct and frank and honorable character entitle you to from me.

I am, therefore, with all respect, your obedient servant, &c. JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

Charles T. Platt, Esq., Commanding U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, and senior officer of the naval forces of United States in this port.

The Washington Republic adds:

"We learn that upon the receipt of these despatches, the President directed copies to be sent to the Spanish Minister, the further to enforce an appeal already made to that Government, now since the leader of the expedition has been cut off, to deal mercifully with his deluded followers, who were enticed into the expedition under the belief that the people of the island were already in a state of revolution, and desired assistance to establish a republican government—a state of facts, which, had it existed, could not have justified their conduct, either in view of our own statutes, or of the laws of nations, but the expectation of which gives them strong claim to pardon.

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Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE

23 September 1851, 1

The Execution of Lopez.

On Monday morning, Sept. 1st., at dawn of day, a platform, perhaps ten feet high, was erected on the flat space opposite the Moro. Projecting up through the platform to a distance of perhaps five feet, was a strong wooden post, 14 inches in diameter. To this was fastened the instrument of death, the garrote. A stool is placed up against the post, in which the prisoner sits, and an iron collar is then clasped round his neck, which fastens him immovably to the post, and then a screw having long arms, also attached to the post, is by one turn forced into the neck of the prisoner, producing instant dislocation and death.

The troops were assembled at the appointed time, as indicated in the order. Just previous to seven o'clock all the American prisoners were brought out and arranged on the Moro, so they could witness the end of their General.

At the fatal hour Gen. Lopez was brought out, and ascended the platform with a firm step. His person was enveloped in a white shroud. The executioner then removed the shroud, and there stood the General in his full military uniform before the assembled multitude.

His appearance was calm, dignified and heroic. Not a muscle quivered. He looked upon the preparations for death unmoved; his countenance changed not, and his whole bearing was firm and manly.

The executioner now removed his embroidered coat, his sash, cravat, and all the insignia of his military rank, in token of disgrace.

General Lopez, with his hands tightly bound together in front, stepped forward, and in a strong, clear voice, slowly spoke to those around as follows:

"I pray the persons who have compromised me to pardon me as I pardon them.

"My death will not change the destinies of Cuba." [The executioner standing a little behind, here interrupted him in an insulting tone, with "*Come, be quick, be quick.*"

General Lopez turning his head partly around, fixed his eyes on the man, and said sternly, gritting his teeth, "Wait Sir." He then continued:

"Adieu, my beloved Cuba! Adieu, my brethren!"

The general then stepped back, seated himself on the stool. A priest with the crucifix and taper stood on one side of him, the executioner on the other. The collar was then placed around the prisoner's neck. The priest now placed the crucifix between the General's hands, and just as he was in the act of inclining his head to kiss it, the executioner swung the fatal screw, and the head of the unfortunate man at the same instant dropped forward touching the crucifix. He never moved.

There sat the body of one of the bravest men that ever drew breath, but a moment ago alive, now a ghastly corpse.

The execution was conducted in the most orderly manner and in perfect silence. No shouting or any other exhibition of applause was manifest. Whether this was the result of the news from New Orleans, or the express orders of the Captain-General is not known.

Immediately after the execution, Gen. Lopez's body was taken down, and privately buried.

Incidents.—Beyond the circulation of the announcement of the execution, there was no excitement during the day.

Among the relatives of Gen. Lopez in Cuba are his brother-in-law, the Count of Pezosdulces, a nobleman of great wealth and high character, Madame Frias, widow of a nobleman of wealth, his sister-in-law. He had other near relatives. They all left town previous to the execution, unwilling to be near on such an occasion. General Lopez was fifty-five years of age. He has a son eighteen years of age, studying in Switzerland. His wife is in Paris. The General was very wealthy, but spent his income as fast as he received it. In this, and the previous unfortunate expedition, he lost very large sums.

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Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE

23 September 1851, 2

Statement of Lieut. Van Vechten.

The Herald publishes a very interesting narrative of the late Cuba expedition, by Lieut. Van Vechten, one of the prisoners who was released by the Captain General, in compliment to Capt. Platt of the U. S. Navy. Van Vechten says that Lopez's original intention was to run round to Jacksonville and embark a light field battery, and then make for the south side of Cuba, and land as near Puerto Principe, as possible. At Key West, Lopez called a council of Cubans and Hungarians which determined to sail immediately for the island. A stack of muskets near the compass produced such a variation that, at daylight on the 11th, they found themselves within twelve miles of the Moro castle, and they immediately put about to the Northwest. At one o'clock, they made for the coast again, and running along the coast, they struck on a coral reef, and grounded at 10 P. M. This determined them to land, and accordingly they effected their landing during the night at Bahia Honda.

Van Vechten denies that the bodies of the 52 were mutilated; and with regard to Consul Owens, he says, that he was not only unable to assist the unhappy 52, but, at the time of their execution, he was informed and believes that the Consul was in danger from the rabble of Havana, and under a guard of Spanish soldiers to protect his person and property.

Van Vechten says that the late expedition was the offspring of *avarice*—not of philanthropy—being set on foot by a gang of heartless speculators in Cuba bonds, of whom Lopez was the tool and victim. He asserts that all those letters purporting to be from Cuba which were published during the month of July last, were base forgeries intended to advance the sale of Cuba bonds.

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Louisville Courier

23 September 1851, 3

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

The steamship Cherokee, from New Orleans via. Havana, arrived this A. M.

She brings one days later California dates, received via San Juan.

There is nothing in the news of interest except the hanging of a horse thief by the vigilance committee, at Monterey.

Dates from Havana are to the 17th, and bring nothing of special interest.

The Cherokee brings information that forty-five American prisoners are still confined at Havana.

The Spanish Consul had left for Spain.

Nearly $70,000 had been subscribed for the relief of the widows of those who fell in defence of the Island.

The funeral obsequies of those slain were celebrated in the Cathedral on the 9th. Crosses had been distributed to the soldiers by the Captain-General, after which he proceeded to Banaia Honda, to inspect in person the distribution of means among the people.

The steamer Monumental City left San Francisco, Aug. 16, and reached San Juan on the 6th inst., with 130 passengers, but no gold.

The Falcon left San Juan on Sept. 11th, and arrived at Havana Sept. 16th.

The Cherokee left at Havana the U. S. frigate Saranac and sloop-of-war Albany.

The passengers report having visited the American prisoners in Havana. Nineteen were in good health and twenty-six sick in the Hospital. They expressed their thanks to the British Consul for his great kindness and attentions.

On the 15th inst., eight more American prisoners were brought into Havana, having been taken in the mountains.

Among the prisoners sent to Spain were John Boswell, C. A. McMurray and F. Hanna, of Baltimore; Thos. Hilton, of Washington; Jas. Chapman' of Charleston; Ben. Gilmore and Chas. Gibbin, of Cincinnati.

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Louisville Courier
23 September 1851, 3

History of the Expedition,

BY ONE OF THE PRISONERS RELEASED BY THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES.

We had a conversation yesterday with Mr. Summers, one of the late expedition to Cuba, who was the fourth prisoner released by the Captain-General after Messrs. Haynes, Kelly, and Van Vechten, and who arrived in the city yesterday, per brig Tehuantepec. From this conversation, we have gathered some facts which have not been published before.

Mr. Summers, speaking Spanish, was able to avail himself of the pardon offered, and surrendered to the Spanish soldiers at San Diego. He was treated very kindly by them, and taken to Havana on the railroad.

On his arrival at Havana, he received pardon and passport, and left the next day, (the 4th.) He represents that there were 195 prisoners in the Punta, who were well treated; that except those released, they would all be sent to Spain, and that but for the mob in New Orleans, the Captain-General assured him, that all would have been released.

Mr. Summers states, that when the Pampero went to Key West, General Lopez met some Creoles, with whom he was engaged some time in consultation. It was then communicated to the men, by Capt. Gotay, a Creole officer, that the people of the island were ready to receive them on their landing. They accordingly weighed anchor, and set sail. We infer from the spirit of Mr. Summers' statement, that from the commencement there was some feeling of jealousy between the Creoles and Americans.

The steamer, however, left Key West, the men in good spirits, and bent on her way to Cuba. On the morning after, about 8 o'clock, the tops of San Blas were discernable in the distance: the steamer steered to the eastward, until they could discover from the mas-head, the lighthouse on Moro Castle. The coast was spotted with vessels. A schooner was boarded, and a pilot taken from her, by General Lopez, who was required to pilot them into the port for which they were bound.

The Pampero, under the direction of this pilot, continued her course eastward. At one time they descried a large frigate, three leagues distant, which spread sail for them, but the swift steamer soon left her out of sight. Next, they saw the smoke of a steamer, right ahead, which caused them to turn about, and take the track in an opposite direction. They next approached Puerto Cabanos, and sent a boat into the bay to r connoitre. The boat soon returned, and the officer who had charge of her, reported that the post was manned, and that a signal gun had been fired. They then stood out again, and proceeded along the coast for an hour and a half, and then ran into Muirillo. Though they ran in carefully, the Pampero got aground in seven feet water. They then commenced their landing, the shore being two miles distant.—Capt. Gotay was sent first with a detachment. On their landing, they were fired at by the Paisanos, returned the fire with cheers, and the Paisanos fled. This detachment then secured the wharf, and some boats and launches, which were sent to the Pampero, and soon the whole party was landed.—On landing, piquet guards were thrown out, and the men bivouaced for the night.

Early in the morning, the men were formed and addressed by Col. Downman. They continued here until the steamer got off, which was about eight in the morning. Orders were then given for Crittenden to remain with the extra arms and ammunition, and 114 men, whilst Lopez, with the balance of the command, would proceed to Las Pozas, and thence transmit wagons that night, so that Crittenden could come on early next morning. Lopez arrived at Las Pozas about 12 o'clock that day (August 12). The General believed, and so assured his men, that they would not be attacked for two or three days, and the men commenced enjoying themselves, there being a plenty of everything in the town, for which the men paid dearly. The store-people continued in town, and pretended to be friendly, shouting "*Viva Lopez!*" The very same persons were the first to join in the pursuit on the retreat. The General having procured some carts, started them towards Crittenden's party; they were never heard of afterwards. At night, sentinels were posted in every direction.

At daylight the next day, Colonel Downman turned the men out for the battallion drill. Many of the men were very green and hardly knew the use of a gun. After drilling them, Colonel Downman informed the men, that it had been charged that some men of the command had broken into the store of one of the natives, and insisted that they should hunt him up in order to make an example of him, as he was an unfit person to be associated in an enterprise of an honorable and patriotic character. But before this could be done, they discovered that the enemy was approaching them by the main road. At this time the men having been dismissed, were all engaged in various occupations, and were separated and scattered through the village.

The enemy's advance, about one hundred and fifty men, approached by the main road. At first, they were thought to be of Crittenden's command, and no order was given to oppose them. Some fifty or sixty of the Americans ran out to meet their supposed comrades, but when they got within fifty yards of them, were fired upon by the Spaniards. Fortunately, the guns of the Cuban volunteers were stacked near, and the Americans seized them, returned the fire, and the Spaniards fell back to their main body, which was about four hundred yards off, just under the hill. In their retreat, they were pursued by the Americans, who kept up a destructive fire, and before they could rejoin the main body, were nearly all killed or wounded,—only eleven, Mr. Summers was informed by a Spanish officer, escaping unhurt. Lopez's men then assembled from various directions, and were formed on the hills, just outside of the village, by General Pragay.—Captain Ellis's company being on the right, Captain Saunder's company next, and Gotay's next. Colonel Downman, with the rest of the men, held the road. The companies on the hills were exposed to the whole fire of the Spanish force,—their bullets flew among them like hail,—as they approached by the road and through the corn-fields. The Americans, however, reserved their fire until the Spaniards came near,—they then opened upon them a most destructive volley. The Spaniards stood their ground well, but the Americans were better marksmen, and picked off the officers as fast as they appeared in sight—they being recognizable from their epaulettes. The slaughter in the Spanish ranks was great, but the Liberators also suffered greatly. Here General Pragay fell mortally wounded,—also Captain Gotay. Labuzan was killed, and Captain Ellis badly wounded. Several others also fell, whose names are not remembered.

Finally, the Spaniards retired into the road. They were then pursued by a party of the Americans, led by Col. Downman, who pressed too close upon the Spaniards. The latter perceiving that they were chased by a small force, instead of the whole command, wheeled and made a charge; the Americans then slowly retreated, loading and firing on their way,—but Colonel Downman refused to retire, crying out, "Come back, boys!" He fell fighting hand to hand with the enemy, using the butt of his musket. The enemy halted over his body, which was afterwards found pierced with balls and bayonets. The Americans too, halted and formed,—when the Spaniards concluded to retire from the field. The latter then sent small parties for their wounded, which were not disturbed by the Americans. Finally, they retreated in the direction of Crittenden's command.

In this engagement, the men fought pretty much on their own hook. But few orders were given. During the engagement, General Lopez was in the thickest of the fight, where the balls flew fastest; but it was quite perceptible that, though insensible to fear, he was depressed by the state of affairs. The first order given by the General after the battle, was that Capt. Ellis's company and another should pursue the enemy, and go through to Crittenden. They accordingly proceeded, and soon overtook the rear guard of the enemy, who was slowly retiring, on account of his wounded. Believing it too hazardous to advance against such a force, the Americans determined to give up the effort to reach Crittenden, and returned to Las Pozas. Mr. Summers thinks that if they had not done this, they would all have been cut off, as Crittenden, he thinks, was attacked by three companies, at the same time that five companies attacked Las Pozas. The Spanish companies are composed of nearly two hundred men. Of Crittenden's party, all were captured or killed but the rear guard, under Captain J. A. Kelly, forty in number, who cut their way through, and reached Las Pozas in safety.

On the return of Captain Ellis's detachment, the men were employed in taking care of the wounded. Ten wounded Spaniards were found on the field, who were well attended by the Liberators. The Spaniards admitted that they lost in the engagements at Las Pozas 238 killed and wounded. Mr. Summers counted 70 dead on the road, and there must have been a good many in the cornfields. The Liberators lost 22 killed, some, 18 or 20 badly wounded, and 15 or 20 slightly. Among the killed, in addition to those mentioned, were the Captain of the Cuban company, (name not remembered,) and Lieutenant Johnson. They remained at Las Pozas until the arrival of Capt. Kelly assured them that it was vain to wait longer for Crittenden's command. They then took up the line of march towards the mountains, proceeding by a narrow path and suffering much from fatigue, exposure, and want of food, and continually watched and dogged by the enemy. From ignorance of the country, or from treachery of their spies, they found themselves, after a fatiguing march, in the vicinity of Bahia Honda, where the enemy were in large force.

They again took to the mountains and finally reached Cafetal Del Frias, about one league from Candelaria. Here they halted on a beautiful sugar plantation which Gen. Lopez said once belonged to him, and were stationed in a large grove of mango trees, and told to help themselves to anything to eat they could find. They availed themselves of the invitation, and procured material for a fine dinner, which they were just about enjoying when some cavalry were seen approaching.—The men flew to their arms and commenced firing, when Gen. Lopez shouted—"Don't fire—they are friends—they must be patriots," so confident was he that he would be joined at this place by a large force of Cubans. The men, however, were not so sanguine, as there were two hundred horsemen in the party, and they came dashing down the road in hostile array; they accordingly opened fire upon them with great effect, the Liberators being protected by the mango trees. The horsemen galloped off in great hurry, the riders clinging close to the necks of their horses. Had it not been for the belief of the General, that they were friends, the whole party would have been cut off. As it was, only fifteen were killed and two captured, and eight horses killed.

The Liberators were then formed, and marched to the rear of the house. Suddenly, they found themselves exposed to the fire of six hundred infantry, in ambush. They marched on, however, without returning the fire, until they reached a hill, when they rallied and prepared to meet the enemy—determining to save their ammunition, as it was getting scarce. Here they were attacked by the large Spanish force, but it was difficult for their officers to bring the men near enough to the dreaded "rifles" of the Americans. (There was not a rifle in the party.) The officers exposed themselves very much, and several of them were singled out and killed. It was on this occasion General Enna was killed. Finding it difficult to bring the Spaniards to close quarters, the Liberators determined to charge, which they did, in impetuous and pell-mell style, yelling terrifically, and driving the Spaniards before them,—General Lopez all the while crying out, "Hurra for the brave Americans! Three cheers for the Sons of Liberty!" which were given in hearty style. After this battle, which was on the 17th of August, (lasting two hours,) in which the Americans lost but three killed and two wounded, the Spaniards retired, and the Liberators again took up the march for the mountains.

This was a most fatiguing march, the men being without food, and many of them being exhausted on the way. Those who stopped, were never heard of afterwards. Finally, they reached a place in the mountains called the Old Castle, which afforded an admirable natural fortification, where, if they had had ammunition and provisions, they could have maintained themselves in spite of the whole Spanish army. Here they found houses, in which, for the first time since they left New Orleans, they slept. The next day they took up the march in the direction where they were told a Patriot force was encamped, but got lost, and reached a thick wood, near San Blas, where they killed some beeves, had a comfortable meal, and a good night's rest, which was the first and last they had in the whole campaign.

The next day they resumed their march; a heavy rain came up, drenching their persons and their ammunition; they kept onward, onward, towards the mountains, the General all the while trying to console and cherish them with the hope, that they would soon reach a point where they would be joined by a large force of patriots. The road was slippery and miry, and led through a precipitous country, up steep mountains, and on the brink of deep valleys,—the water running down with such force, that the men could with difficulty keep their footing. Still they kept on in good spirits. Suddenly they emerged into the plains near San Christobal, where there was a large Spanish force. The General then discovered that the guide had misled him, and proposed to return. The men having become reckless and indifferent to life, positively refused; they got some corn and beef and bivouced on the mountain side, being nearly washed away at night by the rain. The next day they began to retrace their steps.

Arrived at Rosario the next day, the men demanded of the General what prospects of aid he had, and not being satisfied with his assurances, determined to leave him and proceed towards the coast. The next day, whilst engaged in taking their breakfast, the Spaniards stole upon them through the corn fields, and fired at them. This was the first intimation they had of their being near. They were unable to return the fire, the greater part of their muskets being wet; they then fled up the mountains, firing a few shots at the enemy as they retreated. Several Spanish officers, including a General, were killed by the scattering shots of the Liberators.—Finally, they gained the top of the mountain, whither the enemy did not follow them. They lost several men in this engagement, which took place on the 21st, and was called the battle of Rosario. The rain continued to pour in torrents; they marched on, and that night had a horrible time, being exposed to a terrible tempest, wet, exhausted, and without a particle of food. They had to hold on to the branches and trees to prevent their being washed away by the torrents that came down the mountain sides.

The next day brou ht no abatement of the tempest. As soon as there was a lull, they resumed their wearisome march, until they stopped for the night, when they made a meal on the General's horse, having had nothing to eat for three days. The next morning, seventy-five of them—the others having dispersed—found themselves in the neighborhood of San Cristobal, where they came suddenly on a cavalry force, whose fire they could find but two muskets in the whole party capable of returning. They were then scattered, dispersed, and broken up into small parties, deeming it unsafe to go in any number. Mr. Summers and his companion wandered about in the mountains for two days, not knowing whither they were going.

They at last reached an old saw mill, which they had left six days before. They had thrown away their muskets, and here they obtained a couple of long knives. They then proceeded towards San Blas, and entered the first house they found. The inmates fled at their approach, for their appearance was frightful enough. Here they found a piece of salt beef, which they divided, and ate raw. They resumed their march, and at evening reached another house, where they were kindly treated by the females, but the men fled. The proprietor of this establishment was a widow lady, who supplied them with coffee, meats, and spirits, and told them to go into the mountains, and she would apprise them when the enemy approached, giving them a shepherd boy to direct them. They were directed into a thick mango grove, where they made themselves tolerably comfortable. Here they remained all the next day, living on the green mango fruit. From the tops of the trees they saw over five hundred soldiers pass and repass on the road to San Blas. On the morning of the 25th of August, the shepherd boy was sent by the patriotic lady to inform them that they had been discovered by the Paisanos, who had informed the military.

They then left, sending by the boy many thanks to the kind widow who befriended them. They now determined to give themselves up, and about sundown took the high road to San Diego. They did not, however, enter the town until the next morning. They walked in about [illegible] were immediately shown to the house of the commander. As they were waiting for him, they perceived a horseman in full gallop through the streets, waving a package over his head.—Dismounting before the house, the horseman delivered the package to the commander, who hastily tore it open, and then remarked to Mr. Summers and his companion: "You are in luck; had you arrived an hour earlier you would have been shot. This is your pardon." They had heard the reports of some guns as they were approaching the town, but a half an hour previous; they proved to be the shooting of two of their companions, one of whose names was Black. They afterwards saw the bodies of these men, but could scarcely recognise them.

The Commander at San Diego then gave them a good breakfast, and the people of the town treated them kindly.—They were then sent to Gen Rosales' camp, who requested Mr Summers to go into the mountains and inform his countrymen of his proclamation, which he did, persuading all that he could find to avail themselves of it. Having a pass from Gen. Rosales, he finally reached Bahia Honda, where he was kindly treated, and then, proceeding to San Antonio took the road for Havana, which he reached on the 4th September,—was presented to the Captain-General, and kindly treated by him,—received his passport, and left for the United States.

Such are the leading facts of Mr. Summers' narrative. He speaks in the most favorable terms of the kindness of the Spanish soldiers after the proclamation was issued, and in the most contemptuous and unfavorable manner of the country people generally. Some of his views and opinions we omit, contenting ourselves for the present with his narrative of the facts, which, as the first one presented of this expedition, will no doubt possess great interest to our readers.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, 13th.]

The Lopez Expedition.

NARRATIVE OF MAJOR J. A. KELLY, ONE OF THE AMERICAN PRISONERS IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, September 4, 1851.

Capt. J. A. Kelly, one of the prisoners recently released by the Captain General, has given me the following statement of the events that followed the landing of the forces under the command of Lopez, from the period of their disembarkation to that of his being made prisoner.

On the morning of the 12th of August, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the invaders landed at the little town of Morillis. Shortly after, Gen. Lopez started for Las Pozas, at the head of the Cubans and Hungarians, ordering Col. Downman to

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take command of the American infantry, and follow him. Col. Crittenden was ordered to remain at Morrillos until the stores were landed, and then to follow at all speed and join the main body at Las Pozas. Gen. Lopez was to send back transportation to Col. C. from the first rancho on the road. He accordingly sent two carts, with a single yoke of oxen to each. These were entirely insufficient to draw the heavily laden carts, and Col. C. sent one of the negro drivers for more oxen, who returned with two more yoke, and the party started. The carts were still too heavily laden, however, and the progress was slow. They left Morrillos about 11 o'clock, and only made five miles that night, the advance stopping at a tienda or store on the main road, and being soon after joined by the rest of the troops and the wagons. Col. Crittenden had previously sent a messenger to Gen. Lopez, who returned and met them here. Lopez ordered Col. C. to abandon his baggage, ammunition, &c., and join him at once, as he expected a battle every moment, and wanted Crittenden to attack the enemy in the rear and flank. The latter, however, was loth to abandon the ammunition, and while deliberating, he was suddenly attacked by a party of Spanish soldiers, who were repulsed. Col. C. now determined to leave everything and join Gen. Lopez at once, but before they were ready to march they were again attacked by about 350 Spanish troops, as they learned from a wounded prisoner, who was brought in to have his wounds dressed.

After beating off the soldiers, Col. C. took 80 men and started off to charge the enemy, leaving Capt. Kelly with orders to maintain his position until his return. The men whom Col. C. took with him, Capt. K. states, were the élite of the whole command, and from that time forth Capt. K. saw no more of either Crittenden or his men. The Spanish troops kept up a continual slow fire on Capt. Kelly's men, but the distance from which they fired was so great that their balls were mostly spent before they reached the tienda.

After waiting about three hours for Col. Crittenden's return and seeing or hearing nothing of him, the men under Capt. Kelly's command, declared their determination not to wait for him any longer, and some of them started off with the intention of making their way to the coast and returning to the United States. After much persuasion, Capt. Kelly induced them to remain a little longer. Some time after, the men again started off with the same intention, headed by two officers, Lieuts. Van Vechten and Crafts. Capt. Kelly now gave up all hope of Crittenden's return, and determined to join Gen. Lopez at Las Pozas at once. He induced the men to go with him by threatening to abandon them and start off alone. He took a negro with him as guide, and started through the woods, to conceal his march and prevent being cut off. The tienda was by this time nearly surrounded by Spanish troops and Capt. K. was obliged to commence his march in a retrograde direction, going towards the coast until he was out of sight of the soldiers, and then making a circuit through the woods.

Just before dark they arrived at a large sugar estate, and stopped at the house. Here they learned that a company of Spanish soldiers had passed a short time before, and were also informed that a battle had been fought at Las Pozas, but the people on the estate did not know which side were victors. They hired another negro as guide and again started for Las Pozas. When within a short distance of the town they came across the main road and saw several companies of Spanish troops. They concealed themselves in the thicket and sent the negro into the town to ascertain who were the victors. He returned and stated that all was quiet in the town, and that the sentinels were blue shirts. Capt. K. then sent Gonzales, who spoke Spanish, into the town for further information, and about 10 o'clock at night he returned with the Adjutant General of Lopez's forces, Schwartzer, who had succeeded Gen. Pragey, who had been severely wounded in the battle of the morning. He gave Capt. Kelly the particulars of the battle, and stated that they had beat off the enemy with considerable loss. Capt. Kelly's men were mostly asleep, and on being woke up and ordered to march, three of them, named Frank Breedlove, John Trimble and —— Yard, were, as it supposed, left behind asleep, as they were not again seen. Capt. K. had given particular directions to his men to see that all were woke up, but it is thought that in the excitement of the moment, these men were overlooked, and probably killed in trying to find their comrades the next day.

On their march to the town Capt. K.'s command passed over the battle field, which was literally covered with the dead bodies of the Spanish soldiers. Their loss must have been very great. They were challenged by the sentinel, who, in his eagerness forgot his duty so far as to ask if they were Crittenden's men. This was the first intimation Capt. Kelly had received that Crittenden was not with Lopez.

Capt. K immediately reported himself to Gen. Lopez, who approved of his course, and appeared extremely glad to see him. Capt. Kelly wished to go back and ascertain what had become of Crittenden, who had eighty of the best men in the command with him. Gen. Lopez replied that he had sent two companies that afternoon to Crittenden's relief, and that they had returned and stated that it was impossible to get through; that his troops were already under marching orders, and that it was absolutely necessary he should leave there that night, as he would be again attacked by the Spanish troops in the morning, with artillery. He intended to make for the mountains, where he calculated to meet some Creoles who were said to be in arms there. Capt. Kelly says that Gen. Lopez appeared to be very anxious to join with Col. Crittenden; but it was absolutely necessary that he should leave his present situation before the Spanish commander could receive his artillery, as their position would soon be rendered untenable. Gen. Lopez had no artillery, nor did the Pampero bring over any, as reported. He expected to find a Creole force in the mountains with artillery, as he had been informed. Las Pozas is situated about twelve miles from the sea shore, and at the foot of the mountain forming the region called the Vuelta Abajo. About twenty minutes after Capt. Kelly's arrival, the whole command were on the march, and shortly after commenced ascending the mountains.

[Capt. Kelly's account of the subsequent movements of Lopez's command does not vary materially from the accounts of Van Vechten and Summers, and as we are crowded for space, omit it.—Ed. Courier.]

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By the time they reached the mountains it commenced raining, and rained furiously for about forty-eight hours. This completely ruined their remaining guns, and all their ammunition, besides preventing them from making fires and getting anything to eat. When it cleared off, they killed and ate Gen. Lopez's horse, the last food they had. A consultation of officers was now held, and they demanded that Gen. Lopez should take them at once to where the Patriot forces he had spoken of were stationed, or at least reach the coast, where they might embark for Jamaica and Yucatan. Lopez consented to their demand, and they started for the Patriot rendezvous to the south. The guide, however, mistook the road, and led them again to San Cristobal. Here they found themselves in front of a large body of troops, who ordered them to surrender, and on their refusal, fired upon them, but the balls passed over their heads. The Americans attempted to return the fire, when they found that not a gun in the command would go off. Before the Spanish troops could again load and fire, the invaders scattered in all directions and took to the woods.

From this time until his arrest, Capt. Kelly states that he and the few men with him wandered about the woods and rocks, living on the pith of the palmetto tree and mengoes.

On the 26th, weak and half starved, they were overtaken and arrested by a party of countrymen, who informed them of the pardon proclaimed by the Captain General. They were taken to Bahia Honda, placed on board the steamer Habanero and brought to Havana.

Some of the dates in the above statement may be wrong, as they are given from recollection, but the main facts are correct. Capt. Kelly states that to his knowledge but two Creoles joined them, and they were both killed. He and Col. Haines both scout at the idea that Lopez purposely abandoned Crittenden and his men, and say that he would have given his right hand to have had them with him. Capt. K. thinks that after Col. Crittenden left him he concealed himself in the woods, with the view of drawing the enemy into an ambush, and that on his return, finding that Capt. Kelly had left the tienda, and not knowing in which direction he had marched, he and his men, being without guides through the country, had concluded to make for the coast and put out to sea, in the hope of getting on board of some American or neutral vessel. That he must have had some fighting is evident from the fact that when he left Capt. Kelly he had eighty men, and when arrested there were but fifty with him. What has become of the thirty others is a mystery that will probably never be solved.

Letter from Capt. J. A. Kelly.

The following letter from Capt. James. A. Kelly, the surviving officer of Crittenden's command, will be read with interest by his numerous friends, and by all who take an interest in the late unfortunate expedition. It is addressed to a friend in this city:—*N. O. Delta.*

HAVANA, Sept. 6, '51.

Dear Friend: The newspapers have doubtless informed you of the fate of Gen. Lopez's party, and it is not necessary for me to recapitulate events. I was released from prison on Monday, the first of this month, and have been on board the ship Norma, but will sail for New York to morrow, and from thence home by the river route. Previous to our capture, we had some very hard fighting.

Think of 750 men against 200 raw recruits. I have seen that, and these raw recruits whip them and make them gloriously fly before them. Porter was badly wounded in the right breast on the 13th, in the first action, near by my side, but he has stood the march ever since, and is among the prisoners, getting well of his wounds. Out of the forty men I brought in my company, but seven remain. They consecrated their lives to Cuban liberty—they died like heroes worthy to be called the descendants of our revolutionary fathers,—brave and generous to a fault. At all the battle fields we gathered together the wounded on both sides, and our Surgeons dressed the wounds of the Spaniards the same as they did the wounds of our men.

Dr. Fourniquet, who dressed the wounds of the first Spanish soldier, was led out and shot by order of the Governor General without trial, at this place with Crittenden. So much for Spanish generosity. At another place, the Spanish soldiers, wounded, begged for the lives of our wounded, but could not save them from the bayonet. Dr. Brigham was bayoneted after being wounded, and his wound dressed, and our party marched out of sight. But when we met them on the battlefield, Spanish blood was split freely to make amends for their barbarity. The report in Havana, from the Spanish authorities, is, that we killed and disabled upwards of 2000 soldiers. That's what may be called game in the way of fighting, particularly as we only landed with four hundred soldiers, and they all green; and at every battle we lost more or less, because a bad wound was equal to death, for we had no transportation for our sick, and were compelled to march soon after a battle. In the hardest fought battle there were but about two hundred Americans. General Enna, of the Spanish troops, was killed there, and the whole command put to flight in twenty minutes after the engagement commenced. We also repulsed the lancers that day with 200, and they were 400 strong. No people under the wide spread canopy of heaven can fight like the American boys; Although our arms were indifferent muskets, the Spaniards think yet we had rifles, because we killed at every fire. Our boys take aim and draw a head before pulling trigger. This is the cause of their success, and it always will be.

J. A. KELLY.
Cuban Liberator "ne more."

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THE CUBAN DISASTER.—We give much of our space this morning to the details of the Cuban news, as given in the statements of Mr. Harry B. Summers, of this city, who was so fortunate as to be released by the Captain General of Cuba, and is now in New Orleans, and of Capt. Kelly. They will be found exceedingly full and interesting, and we commend them to our readers for perusal. Capt. Kelly was attached to Crittenden's command, and he gives the only clear statement we have yet seen of the cause of his separation from Lopez.

☞Our correspondent at New Orleans informs us that Mr. ROBERT H. BRECKENRIDGE, of this city, who it was thought was among the killed, is one of the prisoners at Havana, and was to be sent to Spain.

Later from Havana.

By the arrival last evening of the brigs Union, and Tehuantepec, we have news from Havana to the 6th inst.

We perceive that, peace having been restored, the Captain General is busy granting brevets and decorations to those officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves in the actions at Las Posas, Carambola and Rosario; and in the pursuit of the insurgents under Aguero and Armenteros. The Maria Isabel Louisa has been granted to Castaneda and fifteen others, for having accomplished the capture of Gen. Lopez.

We find the following names of prisoners in addition to those already published.

Francis C. Mahan, Kentucky; John Broswell, Baltimore; George Holelupt, Penn.; Thos. McNeil, North Carolina; John Robinson, Henry Eagle, England, Jas. B. Faquir, Ohio; Wm. Wilson, Thos. Daily, Jas. Wilson, Wm. Herl, Lucas Scully, New Orleans.—*N. O. Pic.*, 13th.

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The Louisville Democrat and the rest of organs of the fillibusters published a few ks ago a document purporting to have been d at Principe, Cuba, on the 4th of July last, entitled "Manifest and Proclamation of their pendence by the Liberating Society of Puerto cipe" (*La Sociadad Libertadora de P. P.*) e declined publishing the document, and pro- nced it a forgery and a fraud got up by per- in the United States in order to incite an ex- tion to Cuba. Our neighbor of the Demo- took our denunciation of the thing in ex- e dudgeon. We should like to know his ent opinion upon the subject, if it is no le- . Our neighbor does not appear to have been sagacious or very consistent in relation to n affairs. When President Taylor issued rst proclamation prohibiting expeditions from United States against Cuba, our neighbor e forth into the most tremendous guffaws of nter, insisting that no such thing as a Cuban dition had been projected or even dreamed d that the hoax upon "the poor, imbecile aylor" was one of "the richest and most able jokes of the day." And now it seems his editor, who had so much to say about es, has found himself ridiculously hoaxed ing made to believe that the so called Cuban ration of independence, one of the most ble humbugs of the day, got up by a few able fillibusters in the United States to im- pon unthinking and reckless young men, genuine revolutionary document emana- om a powerful party in arms in the heart ba.

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More about the Cuban Invasion.

We publish below two other letters from the unfortunate victims, who were deluded into the expedition against Cuba. We wish we could think that these, with the evidence of the captives who held the conversation with Captain PLATT, of the Sloop of War Albany, would fully open the eyes of the American people to the true character of this invasion; but, from the systematic attempts at deception which are manifested by many of the papers, we presume many of their readers will continue to believe with sincerity that LOPEZ was a great patriot, and that the people of Cuba yet desire the assistance of other nations to enable them to throw off the Spanish yoke, and establish their independence. But there were never two greater mistakes, and it seems to us that the application of a very small amount of common sense to the notorious facts, as they exist, would satisfy any one of the true character of this expedition.

LOPEZ has paid the forfeit of his rashness, and want of skill, to use no harsher term, with his life. We would be glad to believe that he was honest, and was actuated by high considerations of patriotism and duty. But we confess the evidence, as it now stands, is decidedly against him. Read the language of Col. CRITTENDEN and Mr. FISHER, as detailed below. Remember the statement of the prisoners to Captain PLATT, as given by us a few days ago. Remember the cry of joy that ran through the prison among the American prisoners when they heard that LOPEZ was a prisoner, in the hands of the Cuban Government. What do all these things mean? Who had a better chance of knowing the true character of LOPEZ than the men who ventured every thing, and lost every thing under him? Who, among the victims, extols his character? We repeat, the evidence forces the conviction upon our mind that LOPEZ was *not* the patriot, the love of his country, the great and good man that his followers once supposed him to be. It is, at all events, evident that in their last hours these men denounced him, and declared to their friends in the United States that he had deceived and betrayed them.

How is it possible to account for all the stories that have been propagated over the Union about the insurrections in Cuba, and the feeling of disaffection of the masses of the people toward the Spanish government? Does any man in his senses *now* believe them? Is it not palpable that these rumors have been gotten up by interested parties in the United States, for the purpose of urging our impetuous young men to enlist under the banner of LOPEZ. The fact that *not a single Cuban* joined the invaders, or furnished them the least assistance in any shape, but on the contrary used all their exertions to crush and exterminate them, from the beginning to the end, must be evidence conclusive that our people have been most outrageously deceived; that there is *no* disaffection on the part of the natives toward the government, and that somebody in the United States must be held morally responsible for the murder of the four or five hundred young men who by these falsehoods have been induced to embark for Cuba. Time will tell who these guilty ones are, and a terrible account they will have to settle.

With all these facts in relation to LOPEZ, and the feelings of the people of Cuba, is it not strange that any newspaper, which aspires to any thing higher than to be the organ of a Banditti, should still urge on our citizens to a war with Cuba? We repeat what we said weeks ago, when we see any evidence that the citizens of that island desire a change of rulers, and when they are willing to *risk anything* for the purpose of throwing off their burdens, then they will have our sympathy and good wishes for their success. But until we see some evidence of this desire on their part we shall continue to regard all expeditions, fitted out in the United States for the purpose of invading that island, as piratical, Buccaneer forays, with no higher motive than plunder and robbery to inspire them. And such will assuredly be the verdict of impartial history.

The following are the letters to which we refer in the above:

Letter from Col. W. L. Crittenden.

The New Orleans Crescent publishes the following letter from the brave Col. Crittenden, the last he ever wrote:

SUTE OF WAR ESPERANZA, }
August 16, 1851. }

DEAR LUCIEN: In half an hour I, with fifty others, am to be shot. We were taken prisoners yesterday. We were in small boats. Gen. Lopez separated the balance of the command from me. I had with me about one hundred—was attacked by two battalions of infantry and one company of horse. The odds was too great, and, strange to tell, I was not furnished with a single musket cartridge. Lopez did not get any artillery. I have not the heart to write to any of my family. If the truth ever comes out you will find that I did my duty, and have the perfect confidence of every man with me. We had retired from the field, and were going to sea, and were overtaken by the Spanish steamer Habanera, and were captured. Tell General Huston that his nephew got separated from me on the 13th—day of the fight—and that I have not seen him since. He may have straggled off and joined Lopez, who advanced rapidly to the interior. My people, however, were entirely surrounded on every side. We saw that we had been deceived grossly, and were making for the United States when taken. During my short sojourn in this island I have not met a single patriot. We landed some forty or fifty miles to the westward of this, and I am sure that in that part of the island Lopez has no friends. When I was attacked Lopez was only three miles off. If he had not been deceiving us, as to the state of things, he would have fallen back with his force and made fight, instead of which he marched on immediately to the interior. I am requested to get you to tell Mr. Green, of the custom-house, that his brother shares my fate. Victor Kerr is also with me, also Stanford. I recollect no others of your acquaintance at present. I will die like a man. My heart has not failed me yet, nor do I believe it will. Communicate with my family.

This is an incoherent letter, but the circumstances must excuse it. My hands are swollen to double their thickness, resulting from having them too tightly corded for the last eighteen hours. Write to John, and let him write to my mother. I am afraid that the news will break her heart. My heart beats warmly towards her now.

Farewell. My love to all of my friends. I am sorry that I die owing a cent, but it is inevitable.

Yours, strong in heart,
W. L. CRITTENDEN.

To DR. LUCIEN HENSLEY.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE VICTIMS IN THE LOPEZ EXPEDITION.—The Louisville, Ken., Courier publishes the following letter addressed to the editor of that paper by John Fisher, one of the 50 men under Col. Crittenden who were executed at Havana on the 16th ult. The Courier says that Mr. Fisher had been employed for some time in the Louisville Marine Hospital, and that he was subsequently engaged in the business of cupping and leeching in that city.

HAVANA, Aug. 16, 1851.

Mr. W. N. Haldeman, Editor Louisville Courier:

Dear Sir:—I take this last opportunity and liberty of sending you this letter, for the benefit of those who will probably come to Cuba. Sir, Gen. Lopez has deceived us all: he is a traitor and no gentleman. There is no revolution here as the papers have stated. Tell all those who intend to visit Cuba not to come for they all will be shot. There is no chance to get back again. If any officer has raised a company or companies, tell them through your paper, if you think proper, to disperse, for the expedition is all a great humbug. I don't like to see O'Hara bringing men here from Kentucky to be shot.

Sir, I am condemned to be shot, and as I have only a few minutes to live, I thought I would inform you that fifty of us will be shot shortly. Col. Crittenden, from Louisville is among the lot. Give my best regards to all my friends. I would write more, but I cannot do so for want of time.

Yours respectfully,
J. FISHER.
Hospital Steward of the Army of Cuba.

Sensible, at last.

It gives us pleasure to copy the following from the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. We are all liable to be deceived, and thousands in the United States were led, by false reports, to suppose that the Cubans were really desirous of revolution. But the facts plainly demonstrate that such is not the case. Not one of them joined the invaders, or rendered them the least assistance. The *Enquirer* has the manliness to admit that it has been deceived, and to say that if the people of Cuba do not want any change, we have no right, moral or legal, to disturb them. Read the following. We trust the *Statesman, Plain Dealer, &c.*, will have the common honesty to take the same position. But we do not expect to see any thing of the kind:

Cuba not yet abandoned.

A letter from Baltimore declares with some emphasis that the defeat of Lopez, rather than terminating the scheme of revolutionizing Cuba, will tend powerfully to precipitate it—that his being out of the way, military men, who never had much confidence in his abilities, will assume the leadership with very different prospects of success. It is asserted, and with some show of probability, that a plan is on foot and rapidly approaching an issue, to land a body of some four or five thousand men, fully armed and equipped, on the island, which would give confidence to the Creoles, and induce them to join the army, thus rendering the revolution certain and successful.

This may and may not happen; but until the *Cuban people themselves* have made an effort to establish Republicanism upon that soil, the moral sentiment of this country will not sustain any interference from *our* people. It was only in the belief that the natives were in a revolution, and were *asking aid*, that the American people tolerated the departure of the late expeditions. As long as Cubans are contented with their form of government, even if it is a perfect despotism, the lives of all subjects at the mercy of the despot—*we* have no right to disturb them, any more than they would have a right to come among us to break down a Republic and erect a Monarchy.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
24 September 1851, 1.

THE MOB IN CUBA.--A letter published in the Providence Journal, and written by a lady in Cuba on the 28th of August says:

"They (the 50 American prisoners) were scoffed and hooted at by the mob. One fellow went up to Crittenden and stroked his beard, at which the latter, with perfect coolness, spat in the aggressor's face, and a Spanish officer who guarded him, being incensed with the cruel conduct of the people, struck the insulting Cuban in the face with the butt of his gun. Finding the difficulty of keeping the mob in prudent limits, the General ordered that no more prisoners should be brought to Havana.

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The Daily Delta
24 September 1851, 1

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

The Whig Nomination in the First District.

Col. Richard Hagan, the whig candidate for Congress against Mr. St. Martin, is certainly a strong selection. We do not, however, intend by this remark to intimate that Counselor Sever ought not to have received a larger vote than was cast for him. The Counselor was the first in the field,—he came out, too, as a friend of the Union, the Constitution, and the Compromise. It was said that the Counselor would not have declined the nomination in the Second District, at a time when it was thought that the Convention would have some difficulty in finding a candidate. Is his defeat, last night, attributable to an ambition which, by grasping too much, fails altogether, like the misguided monkeys in Brazil, who are caught by enticing them to put their paws into a narrow-necked jar, filled with sugar, of which they grasp so large a handful that it is impossible to withdraw their paws, and being unwilling to relinquish their spoils, thus submit quietly to be captured?

But let us not speculate about the past. The Counselor has been laid on the shelf, only temporarily. He will effulge shortly in some higher sphere of ambition. Col. Hagan has been selected as a candidate in this district chiefly, no doubt, on account of his progressive tendencies and his general popularity. We do not by this remark intend to imply that the Colonel is not an ardent patriot, an intelligent and enlightened citizen, and a gallant gentleman, but we mean to say that, even those qualities did not stand him in as good part as the well-known liberality and truly American tone of his sentiments.

The Convention was evidently largely tinctured with the "Spread-Eagle" doctrine, as is indicated by the strong vote which our sagacious friend—Mr. St. Paul—obtained for his resolution in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, which failed by a vote of 17 to 11. Mr. St. Paul accompanied his resolution with an earnest, able, and spirited appeal to his whig brethren, warning them that if they did not anticipate the democrats on this question, they would be beaten in 1852, and hinting that the party had been somewhat injured in this State by not taking bold grounds on this subject.

The remarks of Mr. St. Paul were well received and highly applauded. His concluding declaration that the Gulf of Mexico should become emphatically an American sea, was responded to by boisterous acclamations. The only opposition to the resolutions, was that they were irrelevant and might create disunion in the party. They however received eleven votes out of twenty-eight members.

With such a spirit to pervade and influence so considerable a portion of the Convention, the nomination of Colonel Hagan was very proper and natural. The Colonel is no slow coach, terrapin-paced conservative,—he is a republican whig, of the go-ahead, locomotive school, and keeps closely on the heels of the most radical democrats. In the last speech delivered by him at a convivial meeting, the Colonel expressed himself decidedly in favor of expanding the area of freedom, hoping "to live to see the American flag waving from the summit of Chimborazo, Popocatapetl, or some other infernal hard named mountain." With such sentiments, we think, the Colonel can propel in the First District, and if he does not beat St. Martin, he will worry him some.

Eloquent Tribute.

The Richmond Examiner, one of the ablest and most manly papers in the United States, thus refers to the fate of General Lopez and his gallant band:

"For the brave men who have found in it nought but the dungeon and a grave, and for the hero whose devotion to his country has been rewarded by Fate with a felon's death, we cannot find one word of condemnation. Nor do we believe that any American, who deserves the name of a freeman, does not feel with the writer towards them. By the wretches who experience toward the Spanish authorities the sympathy existing between all treacherous cowards, we are told that their act was an offence against the Law of Nations; that they were rebels and pirates, according to that law; and received the penalty of death it adjudges to all rebels. What of that? What stain does that throw upon the endeavor of patriots for the inalienable liberty of mankind? There is no country in the world whose law does not denounce death on those who rebel against its government. But the noblest names which history has handed down to us, are the names of those who committed that offence. Tell and Kosciusko, Hampden and Washington, and Lafayette, Riem, and Kosciusko, all stand in the same category with Lopez. The sole difference between them is, that while some of them have perished like him, the rest succeeded in their attempt to overthrow the laws of tyrants. The law itself adjudged them all to the same doom, and the Law of Nations coincided in it. It cannot, in such cases, interfere to save the patriot. He stands before the law in the light of a felon. The law adjudges both him and the felon to the same scaffold, and there is no difference in the cases, save that posterity and the sentiment of all living mankind will award to one a niche in the temple of Fame, and to the other a niche in the temple of Infamy.

"Lopez has failed in his attempt, and died on the gibbet. But had Washington, had Tell, had Hampden failed like him, they would all have died where he did. There is no reason to be ashamed of his death. Many of the greatest and best of the race—those of whom the world was not worthy—patriots, prophets, saints and apostles—aye, the Saviour of Mankind himself—all these have died the death of the murderer and the thief. Such victims ennoble death—it doth not harm them. Death is terrible in every form, and to everybody but to him who feels that he lays down life in a cause, great, good, and holy. Then,

> "His voice sounds like a prophet's word,
> And in its tones are heard
> The thanks of millions yet to be!"

"Yet over the death of this man, and over the slaughter and captivity of the daring spirits who accompanied him in his glorious but ill fated mission from the shores of the United States, there are men to be found—men disgracing the name of American citizens, who exult and rejoice with a fruitful zest not to be expected even from the shameless mob of Havana itself. The sensation of disgust which pervades every manly heart at the cold-blooded massacre of helpless prisoners of war, is not shared by the bloody poltroons who have urged the Federal Government to take their execution into its own hands, instead of contenting itself with the employment of the United States Navy for the support of Spanish despotism and tyranny in Cuba."

Our Havana Consul.—Accounts from Washington say that no action will be taken with regard to Consul Owen until an official report of his conduct shall have been made. If it should appear that he made no effort to have mercy extended to the unfortunate Cuban prisoners who were shot, he will undoubtedly be removed.—*Baltimore Sun.*

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The Daily Delta
24 September, 1851, 2

Another Narrative of the Expedition.

We have [illegible] a long and interesting narrative of the late expedition of General Lopez, from one of the officers of that command, who is now a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards. We are requested not to give the name of the writer, but we can state that he is a gallant young man, whose version of the affair has been looked to, as that which, in this community at least, would command the most general confidence. We do not intend, however, to give more than a few extracts from this narrative, as the main facts related have already been published.

After relating the facts of their landing and march to Las Pozas, the writer proceeds to give the following sketch of the battle at that village, which is the most connected account we have yet had of that affair:

"The next morning, about 8 o'clock, just as our men were cooking their breakfast, our outposts were attacked by the advance guard of the enemy. The men, of course, immediately rushed to their arms, and were soon formed. The left wing, under Capt. Johnson, was attacked first. Gen. Lopez, with an aid, rode up to where Capt. Ellis's men were formed, and said, 'Sir, you have this day a post of honor, the right of the Regiment, and I shall expect you to hold it.' The men answered with a cheer, and the General in person led them to their position, which was in front of the village, to the extreme right. Capt. Brigham's company went, with Capt. Goll and Capt. Stewart's companies, in the centre. We soon found that the enemy greatly outnumbered us, their force being seven hundred infantry and one hundred lancers, our force being a little less than three hundred, all told. The firing was very warm on both sides—in fact, our guns several times became so heated that the men were obliged to cease firing until they cooled. The battle lasted about two hours, when both sides ceased, by mutual consent. Some of our bravest men were lying on the ground, unable to rise, from heat and fatigue. In a short time, the enemy, having received reinforcements, attacked us again; but the General having very sensibly given the men a big drink, at it we went again, taking a position on the road which entered Las Pozas. We then again repulsed them, with severe loss.

After the battle, the writer being wounded, was taken to the hospital, where he found General Pragay badly wounded, also Captains Goll and Brigham, Captain Ellis, wounded in hand and groin, Lieuts. Dunn and Riley, and about twenty privates.

He then continues:

"The enemy had now gathered their wounded, and retired from the field, leaving on the ground one hundred and thirty-two dead, and eighteen wounded men, eleven thousand round of cartridges, and many other useful articles. Captain Stewart's company and Ellis's, under the command of Lieut. McDonald, were sent to pursue them, and, if possible, form a junction with Colonel Crittenden, who was on the march to join us, we having, the evening before, sent him two wagons. Captain Stewart's command marched about three miles, but the men being so fatigued, and large bodies of the enemy in sight, they deemed it prudent to return.

"I do not know to what means to ascribe our great victory, except that so large a number of our men were such excellent shots. I had a dozen men in my company who scorned to shoot at anything but an officer; and, to give the enemy their due, they certainly came up like men. But our own gallant little army had suffered, too. In the last charge made by the enemy, the brave old Col. Downman was killed, receiving nine wounds; Lieut. J. B. Labuzan was killed at the same time, also Lieut. [illegible], of Capt. Goll's company, and the captain of the Cuban company, with about twenty-two privates.

"We waited at Las Pozas until midnight, when Capt. Kelly arrived, with about thirty of Col. Crittenden's command, and reported to us their disastrous attempt to join us. The army was then put in motion for the mountains; we marched until sunrise, when we halted and cooked a beef, without salt or bread, for our breakfast and dinner. In the evening, the march was again resumed, and continued without any incident worth relating, until the 17th. We halted only once a day, to eat and sleep, sometimes marching eighteen hours out of the twenty four, and eating nothing but beef, cooked on our ramrods, without salt or bread. Our average loss was ten men a day, who fell on the road from heat and fatigue.

"About midday, on the 17th, we marched to a plantation formerly owned by Gen. Lopez, at which we were promised a long rest and plenty to eat. Imagine, my dear friend, the annoyance of men who had lived as we had done, since our coming upon the island, to be attacked by the enemy just as our dinner was nearly cooked. We had that day both beef and pig, with a plentiful supply of green corn, plantains, &c., and also that greatest of all luxuries, a pot to cook them in. The enemy appeared in sight just as we were about to commence eating; their lancers in front, who soon formed for the charge. We were very advantageously posted among some mango trees, and had not one of the General's Aids very imprudently rushed among our men and said they were friends to join us, the whole, one hundred and fifty, must have been killed; as it was, we made terrible havoc among them. The infantry had not yet come within firing distance, and Gen. Lopez formed the bold plan of not waiting for them to attack us, but for us to attack them. The army was put in motion for a high hill, distant about a quarter of a mile, which we were able to get upon, before their main body, consisting of one thousand infantry, could prevent us. The battle now became general on both sides, the enemy in the chapparel and we upon the hill. As before, the superiority of our men, as marksmen, was of great advantage to us. After about three quarters of an hour's constant firing on both sides, they withdrew their forces in good order, leaving us masters of the field. This was caused, as we afterwards learned, by the loss of their General and so many officers. What their loss was, we could not ascertain, though we marched over their ground, but did not stop to count their dead. Our own loss, much to our astonishment, amounted to only one killed and one wounded. From the number we saw lying about, their loss could not have been much less than fifty men. The balance of that day, and the 18th and 19th, were spent in marching.

"About midday on the 19th, commenced one of those terrible rains common in this country, at this season of the year. Our muskets got wet and a large portion of our ammunition; and then, and not till then, did our gallant little band become discouraged. We were without cartridge boxes, ball screws, wipers, pickers, and brush; the India rubber all came off our haversacks, so that they let the water in like so much cotton, and the only ammunition we had was that contained in the Spanish cartridge boxes taken at Las Pozas. In this condition we found ourselves within half a mile of San Christobal, which we could easily have taken, but after a careful inspection it was found that only about thirty or forty muskets would go off. We therefore abandoned our intentions regarding San Christobal, but selected a good position and encamped for the night. Next day continued our march, in what direction I do not know, and nobody seemed to care. On the morning of the 20th, just as our breakfast was cooking, we were again attacked by a large body of the enemy. A portion of the men had, by dint of hammering and picking, got their guns in shooting order, and about one hundred and fifty men promptly formed as soon as our pickets sounded the alarm, but the spirit had left them, that confidence in themselves which had held them up so long. Without any order, the men took position on a hill, and commenced pouring in their fire upon the advancing Spaniards, who were obliged to wait until their artillery came up. They then opened their howitzers upon us, with, however, very little effect, owing to the nature of the ground. After maintaining this place for some fifteen minutes, we marched over the mountains, avoiding the paths. We found our loss to have been about one hundred men, the majority of whom were unable to find our trail, and consequently got lost in the mountains. Some of them we afterwards met in prison. Our loss in the battle could not have been more than twenty. They made ten prisoners, who were immediately tied and shot.

"But, to return to the operations of Lopez. We were obliged to cut our road over almost impassable mountains, sometimes making only one mile in six or eight hours. It had never entirely ceased raining since the 19th, but after the battle, came on certainly the hardest rain I ever saw, which lasted, without ceasing, for two days and nights.

"We had now got into the highest part of the mountain, where the cold was intense, the rain pouring over us in torrents, nothing to eat, and unable to strike a fire, our condition was miserable indeed. On the evening of the second day we succeeded in making a fire. One horse had been saved in the retreat—he was killed, and I ate of him, with as much relish as ever an epicure did a venison steak. We wandered about without being able to strike a path, or anything to eat, until the evening the 24th, when one of the party climbed a tree and discovered a path which led us into the San Christobal road, the same place we had been at on the 19th. A pretty condition we were in—one hundred and forty men, one-half of whom had nothing in the shape of arms, and the other half with wet loads in their guns, and no way under heaven of getting them out, and if they did no dry cartridges, for the rain was so hard it even wet the Spanish cartridge boxes through. However, we were not allowed much time for deliberation, for a body of Lancers and infantry fired into us, and if you ever saw men scatter, it was done that evening. It was no use to stand in the road and be shot at, without the power of returning it; but to go into the mountains again, was nearly as bad. A little party of eight of us got together and remained in the mountains three days, which made seven since we had tasted food. Now, men who go seven days without eating, generally get hungry, which was just our case, so we came to the conclusion of venturing down the plain to a house. Myself and one other went down, and the balance were to wait until we returned. On approaching the rancho, two peasants, armed, came out and shook hands, telling us they were friends, and invited us in. They gave us coffee and cigars, and asked where we had left our comrades—insisted upon one of us going and bringing them down also, which we did. By that time they had cooked enough corn, plantains, meat, &c., you would have said, for a regiment, but when the hungry devils got at it they soon cleared the table, but the good lady and her fair daughters seemed to delight in seeing us eat. After satisfying our hunger, and taking a cigar, we began to consult upon our future prospects, which seemed then to be brightening. In about half an hour, however, the house was surrounded by about fifty armed peasants and soldiers. Thinking our time had come, and most of us being officers, who had retained our swords, we made a pretty determined resistance, but being overpowered by numbers, and many of us senseless by raps over the head with the butts of their muskets, we were obliged to submit and be tied. We were then marched to the headquarters of the army, about a mile distant, where, much to our astonishment, we were informed that the Captain General had been pleased to spare us our lives. That evening we marched into San Christobal, where we found a great many of our men, who had surrendered during that and the previous day. We remained there two days, many others coming in. We were very well treated by the officers, having plenty to eat, and wine and cigars.

"On the [illegible] we started, under a strong guard, for Havana. The officers in charge treated us very kindly, and at all the towns we passed through, the people seemed as if they could not do enough for us, keeping us constantly supplied with cigars, &c. I being the only wounded man in the party, excited peculiar sympathy among the ladies. We reached Havana on the 21st, where we found some seventy more of our comrades. The next day they did us the honor of reducing our hair and beard to the Havana standard of fashion, and chaining us together like wild beasts. No distinction was made between the sick and wounded and those in good health. During the first three days, many of our men came in, so that we had at one time about one hundred and sixty men crowded into one room, with a stone floor and nothing to sleep on. As you may imagine, we had a pretty hard time of it. I never suffered so much in my life. On the 6th, however, the surgeon made an examination, and sent twenty-five to the hospital.

"The day after our arrival, Mr. Owen, the American Consul, called for a few minutes, but coolly told us that the President's proclamation prevented him from doing anything for us. He then complained of the heat, and left us without one kind word. He saw men around him nearly starved for bread, and that bread for sale at the door, but he never offered them one cent, and the men were too proud to ask him. Ten dollars would have bought bread for those men and have satisfied their hunger. The pleasure of seeing them eat it, would have done any man, who had not the heart of a stone, a thousand dollars worth of good. The day after, Mr. W. Sidney Smith, the English Vice Consul, came, and nearly cried to see us in that condition. The British-born subjects immediately received a dollar each—all the money he had in his pocket.

Every day after, he called, but never came empty-handed. Americans, Germans, Hungarians, and Cubans, were alike the recipients of his generous bounty. He also represented our situation to the director of the prisons, and had additional rations allowed us. He then went around among his friends, and made them subscribe; he then, through his influence, gained admission for some American gentlemen, who had tried in vain before. The matter was then taken in hand by Mr. Smith, Mr. J. S. Thrasher, and Mr. Whiting, late of New Orleans, and in a few days they raised seventeen hundred dollars for our relief, which was used by them in the most judicious manner for our wants. They placed on board the ships which took our boys to Spain, many of those things so highly prized upon a sea voyage. They also gave them plenty of books and newspapers, so that many a heart which, without them, would have gone away low-spirited and sad, went off bursting with gratitude to those generous men.

"Wishing to have a letter handed to the Captain-General, and being senior officer in the prison, I sent a note to Mr. Owen the day after he called, requesting him to call upon us. Nearly one week after, he called upon me at the hospital, to know what I desired. All our friends had then left for Spain.

"We are very well treated here. All the doctors and students are kind and attentive. We have clean, nice cots, and I have no hesitation in saying that we are as well taken care of, and as kindly and as skillfully treated, as if we were in any hospital in New Orleans.

"Mr. Smith has taken a great fancy to me. He went after the Surgeon-General of the Spanish army, and brought him to the hospital, for the purpose of giving me an introduction, as his particular friend, to whom he wished every attention shown. Mr. Thrasher

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and Mr. Whiting also call, whenever they can get in. Mr. Thrasher is the very man our Government should send here in place of that unfeeling man Owen, as Consul; he is a gentleman every inch of him, and has got a genuine American heart. If the doctors would only let Mr. Smith alone, he would have for us all the luxuries in the city, and we should be sick from eating them; but cigars are allowed, and he brings them—not common ones, or in measure quantities, but the best, and plenty of them. We have books and newspapers, so that, except liberty, we have everything we want.

"The Cuban company behaved very well upon occasions, only they did not know how to shoot like the Americans.

"After the death of Col. Downman, we had no sort of discipline.

"I would consider it madness to come here again, without four thousand men, well equipped, and plenty of artillery. As to patriots, there may be some in other parts of the Island, but after our very laborious search of two weeks, we never were able to find but two. They, poor fellows, were taken prisoners, and I am afraid will be shot. Barnum's agent has been several times to see the Captain General, wishing to exhibit a specimen of that much-talked-of and very scarce article, but his Excellency has sent them to Spain.

"You are, of course, familiar with all the particulars of Crittenden's and Kerr's death, so I have nothing to tell you about it. Perhaps the Captain General was justified, under the laws of nations, but it was a hard fate.

"We left at Las Pozas twenty wounded men, who were also shot as soon as General Enna arrived there. Captains Goll and Brigham were among the number. Gen. Pragay shot himself as soon as the enemy entered the house.

"I have now told you all the events of importance connected with the expedition. Excuse errors, writing, punctuation, &c., but believe me as ever."

[The writer then proceeds to give his opinions of several officers in the command, which, as they were written in the confidence of private friendship, we omit. We may state, however, that he writes of Major Hesslinger as a fine fellow and gallant officer. He also writes the following important statement: "General Lopez opposed the separation of Colonel Crittenden from the main body, but the advice of others prevailed, and the gallant Crittenden was lost."]

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The Daily Delta
24 September 1851, 2

A Good Suggestion.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23, 1851.

Eds. Delta: Many of our intimate friends are now *en route* to Africa, as exiles, for their participation in the late Cuban expedition, who, whilst in prison at Havana, received many kindnesses at the hands of the British Consul, Joseph T. Crawford, Esq., and his worthy Secretary, W. Sidney Smith, Esq. For such acts of kindness and humanity, I have been requested by many to suggest to the citizens of New Orleans, through your paper, that a subscription be taken up to purchase suitable presents, to be transmitted to Mr. Crawford and his Secretary, as memento of our estimation of their noble and praiseworthy conduct towards our friends and countrymen.

A LIBERATOR.

[The above suggestion has our cordial support. A small amount would be sufficient to express the feeling which pervades our whole community towards the noble Britons who generously aided our countrymen, when basely deserted by our own Consul. Let it be promptly carried out by our liberal and magnanimous citizens.]

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The Daily Delta
24 September 1851, 2

Capt. Robert Ellis.

The friends of this gallant young officer, who commanded a company at Las Pozas, and who was also an officer in the 43d Regt. (Capt. Lynch's) company, in this city, will be pleased to learn, that he is doing well in the hospital at Havana. Those who witnessed his bearing, during the trying scenes of the campaign of General Lopez, bear witness, in terms approaching extravagance, to his noble, heroic conduct. At Las Pozas he was badly wounded in the hand and groin, but continued at the head of his company, cheering them on, and loading and firing his musket, which he managed with fatal dexterity. When the battle was over, he fainted from loss of blood, and was taken to the hospital. Fearing that he would not be able to accompany Lopez, he requested a friend to leave him a pistol, intending to kill himself rather than be captured by the Spaniards. Fortunately, however, his strength returned; and though faint and weak, he joined the column, and continued throughout the battles and trials which followed, maintaining the same heroic and gallant bearing. His conduct excited the admiration of the Spaniards to such a degree that, since he has been in Havana, he has received the most courteous and kindly treatment, from the highest officers of the government, down to the humblest menial.

We wonder if Capt. Ellis will say that he was deceived—deluded—imposed upon!

Our Countrywomen.

—Whilst men abound in our country, so lost to all manly feeling as to impugn the motives and calumniate the memories of those who sacrificed their all to redeem Cuba from Spanish bondage, it is a proud and elevating reflection, that our fair countrywomen at least are all true to liberty, to chivalry, and the appreciation of generous deeds, on this as on all previous occasions. Since the commencement of the late effort to rescue Cuba from the thraldom which has nearly extinguished the manhood and spirit of her people, we have had communications, in prose and poetry, from our lady-readers, in favor of Cuban liberty, enough to make a respectable volume. We have already published some beautiful specimens, and we regret that our crowded columns do not permit us to publish them all. We shall, however, lay them carefully by, in the hope that the time is not far distant when these spirit-stirring notes will fall upon hearts not hardened by selfishness, nor perverted by foreign influence.

Another Slander Nailed to the Counter

Isaiah Evans, engineer on the Pampero, a citizen of New Orleans, well known here as an honest and reliable man, who is now in our city, and who acted as engineer of the Pampero on her trip to Bahia Honda, declares, from actual knowledge, that the charge that Gen. Lopez was under the influence of liquor at Key West, or that any drunken frolic occurred there, is totally and maliciously false and unfounded; that he does not believe that Gen. Lopez drank a drop of spirits, at Key West or elsewhere, during the voyage—and from his position he must have known the fact, if such occurred.

What other slander will be raked up by these hyenas, who would disturb the grave, and blacken the character of a gallant man, who offered his life up as an earnest of his sincerity in the cause to which he was embarked?

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

The Daily Delta

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[illegible] asserted that the Declaration of Independence, which was read at a meeting in that city, was a forgery, we take occasion to say that the document in question was sent to us from Havana, in manuscript, by Mr. J. S. Thrasher, who vouched for its authenticity, and that it was translated for this office by Mr. Hepburn, a well-known citizen of New Orleans. All averments, therefore, that it originated in this city, are false and malicious.

Mr. Soule's Speech at Opelousas.—We are assured by the friends of Mr. Soule, that the report of his speech, published in the St. Landry Whig, and copied into some papers in this city, is not only a mutilated and most erroneous report, but that many of its statements are the very reverse of what he did say. To do himself justice, Mr. Soulé is having his speech printed in pamphlet form, for circulation. It will be finished in a few days.

Order of the Lone Star.—We have received a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association, which has recently been formed in Lafayette, under the direction of some of the most spirited and influential citizens of that town. The following is the preamble to the Constitution of the association:

"We, whose names are annexed, desirous of forming a society for the purpose of extending the area of liberty, and to elevate the character of mankind, do pledge ourselves to be governed by the following Constitution and By-laws."

This is an excellent idea. Let us have Lone Star Clubs all over the Union.

Mr. Somers, one of the released Cuban patriots, now in town, relates a curious anecdote, which is worthy of being kept in mind about these times. He says that shortly after reaching the town in which he surrendered, he was attracted by hearing the voice of one of his companions, who was surrounded by Spanish soldiers, begging his life and protection—declaring that he was the paid correspondent of a New Orleans paper, (giving its name,) which was unfriendly to the expedition,—that he did not come to fight, and hadn't fired his musket since he landed on the island. We wonder if said correspondent won't prove that he was a deluded and deceived young man!

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Louisville Courier

24 September 1851, 2

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COURIER.

Departure of Lopez from Havana—Arrival at home—Indignation of the people—Release from Havana and return of one of the Liberators under Lopez—Exasperation of the prisoners against certain parties in New Orleans—The conduct of Consul Owen—Another version from that given by Gen. Quitman—New Orleans restaurants as compared with Walker's—Old Kentuck forever, &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 13, 1851.

Dear Haldeman:—Since I last wrote you nothing of importance has occurred.

The Cuban Committee for a week past up to Wednesday, were actively engaged in sending off those who had volunteered in that cause. The last of the Kentuckians were sent off on the steamer Georgetown, on Wednesday evening, and there are not now more than half a dozen remaining in the city of New Orleans.

There was an arrival from Havana yesterday, bringing dates to the 6th inst. All was quiet there.

Mr. H. B. Summers, of Louisville, who was engaged with Lopez's expedition, arrived here in the brig Tehuantepec yesterday evening. He participated in all the fights that took place between the two parties. After the proclamation of pardon was issued, being without food or ammunition, and the whole band dispersed or broken up into small parties, he and another gave themselves up. I learn from him that he carried the proclamation out into the mountains to the Patriots, and for that, the Captain General was pleased to permit him to depart unscathed. He was not among the body of prisoners confined in the "Punta."

Mr. Summers says he but expresses the general sentiment of all those who survive, in denouncing in bitter and unsparing terms, those who were instrumental in getting up the expedition. He declares it to be a gross deception from beginning to end, and that it was a matter of speculation with certain parties in New Orleans and elsewhere, to make money. He also says that many of those who were with him, have sworn the direst vengeance against persons in New Orleans, for practising a deception that led to so much misery and resulted so fatally. *Only four Cubans joined them while there.* I think he is somewhat prejudiced, and allowance therefore should be made, but there is doubtless much truth in his statements. There are 192 prisoners at Havana, and not 152, as has been stated. Some of them, he informs me, are from Louisville, but was unable to give their names, with one exception, viz: Rob't H. Breckenridge. I had expected he was among the slain, from the fact of his name not appearing among the published reports of prisoners taken. He escaped unhurt. Three prisoners had been released—Col. Haynes, Maj. Kelly and Lieut. P. S. Van Vechten, of New York. They were to leave for that port on the 7th, on the brig Norma. They were on the Norma and not allowed to have communication with any one on shore. Gen. Concha generously paid their expenses out of his private purse. What his object can be in releasing these prisoners, I cannot divine. Mr. Summers thinks it is that they may give to their countrymen a correct account of affairs in Cuba; whilst it is said by others that Consul Owen interceded and procured their pardon. The former I think improbable, and the latter, one might consider an impossibility, if that gentleman's character has been truly portrayed. All accounts, public and private, unite in representing his course towards the prisoners as base and unfeeling. He had never visited them in prison. The correspondent of the New Orleans [illegible] has been correctly reported, the government will undoubtedly remove him. The prisoners' heads had all been shaved, and they were to be transported in a few days to Spain, to receive at the hands of Her Royal Majesty, the Queen, clemency or punishment.

The U. S. frigate Saranac, with Com. Parker, the United States Special Commissioner, on board, had arrived at Havana. It is said our government will intercede for the prisoners. Whether his arrival there will be of avail, remains to be seen. If the prisoners are to be sent to Spain, it had been better that they had died on the field of battle; for there is but one thing Spaniards excell in, and that is, the disposition, when they have the power, to punish, with every species of cruelty, those who are defenceless. My opinion is, that policy dictates their release, and that they will return to their homes in a very short time.

Since my last letter, another United States officer has been removed—Col. Robert B. Stille, Surveyor of the Port. I am credibly informed that he was removed for causes altogether distinct and apart from the Cuban expedition. His removal had been determined on weeks previous to the sailing of the Pampero. Col. Wm. Christy is his successor. Col. Christy is a gentleman of wealth, position, and influence, of great energy and unswerving integrity of character, and last, though not least, a whole-souled, enthusiastic, thorough-going Whig. He will make a good officer. Christopher Adams, Jr., Esq., to whom was tendered the Collectorship, declines it. Every man would not decline so lucrative an office. It is worth about $8,000 per year.

I have met several acquaintances from Kentucky here, among whom was Horace Gaither, Esq., formerly of Elizabethtown. Although quite young, he is one of the best lawyers at the New Orleans bar, and bids fair to rise to a more enviable position.

New Orleans excels Louisville in many particulars, and in the one of which I now speak, some would contend she does. But they are not of my taste. I refer to the restaurants. I tell you, Walker of Walker's has a finer restaurant than I have seen anywhere. Here they are too French for me. My Kentucky tastes about culinary preparations don't agree with the manner these "cussed" French do th-ir "fixins" up. Not give me *Walker's* for eating, and, if I ever indulged, for other things I may not mention. Adios:

KENTUCKIAN IN NEW ORLEANS.

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Louisville Courier

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☞The Washington *Telegraph* says that George C. Lawrenson, Esq., has been appointed Collector of New Orleans. Mr. Adams, who was appointed in place of Mr. Freret, removed, having declined. The Telegraph says Mr. L. is a native of Alexandria, Virginia, and a son of Thomas Lawrenson, deceased, of the eminent commercial house of Lawrenson & Fowle, of that town.

☞Major John P. Heiss states in a card that he is not one of the owners of the Pampero, and was not interested in getting up the late Cuban expedition.

Mr. John Jeffry started for New York, yesterday, whence he sails for Havana, accompanied by his assistants. He goes to fulfil a contract made with the Spanish Gas Light Company, for the purpose of building gas works in Cuba, and will return in two months to send out the requisite fixtures from Cincinnati.—*Cin. Com.*

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Louisville Democrat
24 September, 1851, 2.

CUBA EXPEDITION.—We publish this morning the account given by Captain Kelly, as we find it in the Picayune. He, as our readers know, is one of the liberated prisoners. We can now form some correct appreciation of the whole matter; especially when we take into the account the explanation of the Cuban Creole which we published yesterday morning. Our readers will recollect the Spanish account of the disturbances on the island in the month of July which we published some days ago.

That there were attempts at revolution in different parts of the Island, is no matter of doubt; and there is little doubt of the general disposition on the part of the Cubans to be rid of the Spanish government. The letters written from the Island were not fabrications; nor as far as the general wish for revolution is concerned, were they even exaggerations; but the writers mistook their means of accomplishing the end. They had not the power to resist the Spanish authorities with the hope of success. Their achievements in the cause, were exaggerated by their enthusiastic hopes—there was the error if any was committed. But good fortune might have changed the face of things essentially, and these writers would then have had credit for extraordinary sagacity. Even the four hundred men with Lopez, were defeated by a series of mishaps which could not be anticipated. Had they remained together, they could have vanquished the whole Spanish force.—Never did a handful of men achieve more.—Misfortunes, ill-judged movements, and mere accidents, dispersed the small force of Lopez, and saved Cuba to Spain. Alone these four hundred could not have accomplished their purpose, but the aid they would have soon received, would have enabled them to break the power of Spain in Cuba. The experiment shows how easy the work could be done, and by how frail a tenure Spain holds the Island.

We cannot believe that the Spanish troops had any heart in the business. They fought not for their homes and their firesides, and displayed no zeal or energy. Such men only wanted a chance to fight on the other side. We are more than ever convinced that the power of Spain in Cuba is near its end. The imbecility of the defence is the strongest proof of decline, and hastening dissolution. Imbecility, cowardice, and cruelty, were the chief characteristics. No one will be frightened now by the reports of the thousands of troops on the island of Cuba. Two thousand soldiers, well-armed and well-commissioned, would march from one end of the island to the other, without danger of defeat.

Eternal vigilance is said to be the price of liberty. It is the price Spain must now pay for Cuba. She must double the rigor and activity of her searching despotism; she must dog the feet of every man on the island, hear every whisper of disaffection, and divine the half-formed thought, or some daring spirit will get the start of her, and her means of holding the island will be at an end. Jails, dungeons, garrote, and savage butcheries are now her dependence. Such means can't last long. They will soon wear out. Their day is waning. God grant how soon it may end.

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24 September 1851, 3

Arrival of the Empire City.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—The steamship Empire City arrived here to day, with advices from Havana to the 17th instant, being ten days later.

The Empire City brings the California mails to the 15th of August, which were transferred to her by the Falcon.

The Empire City brings three hundred passengers, but very little specie on freight, while in the hands of passengers there are some one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The news from Havana possesses considerable interest. Forty-five of the Cuban prisoners still remained in confinement at Havana. The Americans at that place made up subscriptions for the purchase of clothing and other necessaries to add to the comfort of the prisoners.

The prisoners, with that generous feeling of heart which characterizes every American, had published a card of thanks to the officers of the United States sloop-of-war Albany, the officers of the prison at Havana, the British consul, and the resident Americans, thanking them in warm terms for the kindness and sympathy expressed in their behalf, and the measures they had taken, unsolicited, for their relief.

The prisoners, subsequently, also published another card, in which they condemn, in the strongest terms, the inhuman conduct of Mr. Owen, the American consul, towards them.

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Sept. 21.—The mail schooner Chatham arrived here to-day, with Havana dates to the 12th instant. Everything was quiet in Havana when the Chatham left. Business was improving. The inhabitants of Havana had subscribed $70,000 for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late engagement with the forces under Lopez.

The funeral obsequies of the slain were celebrated at the Cathedral at Havana, on the 9th instant, with great pomp.

Exchange, 5½ discount.

Molasses, two and a quarter rials.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—By the Empire City we have Havana dates to the 18th. Business was improving. Sugar was inactive; molasses firm, but in limited demand at 2¼ a 2½ rials. Freights were dull and vessels abundant.

Don Francisco Gonzales and Don José Mezo had been outlawed, for secreting arms.

The prisoners sent to Spain were John Boswell, C. A. McMurray, and F. Hanna, of Baltimore; Thomas Hilton, of Washington; James Chapman, of Charleston; Benjamin Gilman, of Cincinnati, and Charles Gibbin, from do.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The steamer Monumental City left San Francisco on the 16th of August, and reached San Juan del Sur on the 6th of September. She brought 181 passengers, but no gold. The Falcon left San Juan Nicaragua on the 11th, and arrived at Havana on the 16th. The Cherokee left at Havana the United States steamer Saranac and sloop Albany. Passengers who visited the Patriots in prison state that nineteen were in good health, and twenty-six sick in the hospitals. They expressed their thanks to the British consul for his great kindness and attention. On the 15th eight more American prisoners were brought into Havana, having been captured in the mountains.

Sailing of the Spanish Consul for Spain.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 21.—The Spanish consul, who recently left New Orleans for Havana, and the widow of Gen. Enna, left that city a few days since in the steamer Isabella Catholica, for Spain.

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
24 September 1851, 3

The following letter extracted from the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, will be found interesting.

HAVANA, Sept. 1st, 10 o'clock.

This morning General Lopez was executed as a criminal. The scene was imposing although awful. All the military in the city were formed in a large hollow square; in the middle was the machine of death, on a platform raised ten feet from the ground on posts, with a railing round, and wide steps from the ground in front.—On the platform was the garotte, an iron seat or chair, with the back in one piece, extending higher than the person sitting on the seat. On this back, even with the head, is the apparatus of death, consisting of iron clasps which are to fit the sides of the head, and a clasp to pass round the throat. From behind is a long iron bar attached to a screw, which, put in motion by the hangman giving one turn, draws the side and throat pieces tight, and at the same time sends an iron into the spinal marrow of the neck from behind, which causes instantaneous death. Such was the machine for General Lopez. He behaved like a brave man throughout the awful moments. He walked, surrounded by a guard, from the Punta fort to the steps of the garotte as cool apparently, as if he was at the head of an army.

He was dressed in a long white gown and a white cap; his wrists were tied in front and above his elbows behind, with a cord held by soldiers. He ascended the steps with two civilians, friends, no priest, as common in such cases. He faced round, and seemed to take a good look on the soldiers and the immense throng of people outside of the square, and then turned round and knelt in prayer for about one minute he then rose and turned towards the front, and in a clear manly voice, and in tones loud enough to be heard by the thousands present, (for it was still as night) spoke as follows: "Countrymen, I most solemnly, in this last awful moment of my life, ask your pardon for any injury I have caused you. It was not my wish to injure any one; my object was freedom and happiness;" here he was interrupted by the commanding officer in front (on horseback.) He concluded by saying, "my intention was good, and my hope is in God." He then bowed and turned round and took his seat, apparently with as much coolness as if he had taken a chair in a room with friends.

He placed his head back, between the iron grasps; the negro hangman then adjusted the iron throat-clasp and tied his feet to bolts on each side of the seat. During this preparation Lopex was in conversation with his friend. The tall negro hangman, who is kept as public executioner, then took his place at the iron bar behind. Lopez kissed the cross that was handed to him by his friend; the negro then gave one turn of the wrench, and Lopez died instantly without the least struggle. This was precisely as the clock struck seven. The military at once returned to the city, the band playing a quickstep; the thousands dispersed with but little or no noise; some of the rabble tried to get up a row, but it would not go. There was a solemnity in the whole scene which struck into the hearts of the mob which but a few days previous were in a wild ecstasy of joy at a brutal execution of fifty human beings, on whose corpses they could glut a savage revenge, by committing the most inhuman of indignities."

AN EYE WITNESS.

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The Daily Delta

25 September 1851, 1

LATER FROM CUBA.—We learn from the Savannah Morning News of the 17th instant, that the brig Palo Alto, Capt. Wood, from Matanzas, put into that port, on the 16th, in distress. She left Mariel on the 9th. On the 12th, in lat. 20 N., long. 74.50, during a heavy squall, was struck by lightning, which injured the main mast. The Captain reports the wind N. E. in the Gulf stream, which has been blowing a hurricane for the last forty-eight hours.

Capt. Wood reports that a few days before he left Mariel, some twenty or twenty-five more prisoners, connected with the Cuba expedition, had been captured in that neighborhood, whom he saw in charge of the Spanish officers. They were chiefly Americans and Englishmen—four of them being Spaniards, one of whom was a Sergeant, and formerly belonged to the Spanish army, and had joined Gen. Lopez during the Cardenas attack, and came to the United States with him. He returned with Gen. L. to Bahia Honda, and has now been captured and sent to Havana.

Mariel is quiet, but the Spanish officers are insolent to Americans, and extort money from them whenever an opportunity occurs.

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The Daily Delta

25 September 1851, 2

Vindication of the Dead.

The following note is accompanied by the name of the writer, which is at the service of any person who may desire to know it. The writer is a gentleman of truth, honor and respectability, whose word will pass wherever he is known. It will be seen that it very effectually disposes of certain calumnies propagated against Gen. Lopez:

New Orleans, September 24, 1851.

Editors Delta—It is with indignant feelings that I have watched the vile, calumnious reports invented and circulated with regard to the motives of the leaders of the late Cuban Expedition, and the industrious manner in which the editors of a few American journals have lent their aid to the cause. Mr. Van Vechten, in his "narrative," states that the letters received from Cuba were forged here; also, that at Key West, Gen. Lopez ordered liquor to be brought on board and held a drunken carousal,—afterwards calling a council, to which no American officers were admitted. I was a member of the Expedition, on board at the time, but unhappily I was compelled to leave, at Key West, in consequence of a severe attack of sickness. I was on board until an hour after the council was held, and I can and do openly assert that Mr. Van Vechten is guilty of a base, unmitigated, cowardly falsehood. I was shown a letter from Cuba, postmarked Havana, directly asking aid from Lopez and the Americans here, stating the country to be in a partial state of insurrection. The liquor brought on board at Key West, was one keg of whisky for the men and was taken below. I was lying on deck when the council was called, and Col. Crittenden and several other Americans were included. At that time Mr. Van Vechten was the last man, in my opinion, who would so basely have blackened his leader's fair fame, and that, too, when he was in the cold embrace of death, and unable to refute his charges. I know not whether Mr. V. is an American, but I sincerely hope he is not for our own good name. CUBA.

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The Daily Delta

25 September 1851, 2

L. J. Sigur.

This gentleman has been selected as the special object of the denunciation of the enemies of the cause of Cuban independence, and of those who have manifested disappointment from their connection with the late expedition. Had the result been different, the same parties would no doubt have elevated Mr. Sigur to the skies as a patriot and revolutionary leader. To the right thinking and just minded, it will not be necessary to argue against a conclusion so unjust and monstrous, but as there are many, who have no other standard of the merits of an individual and enterprise than their success, we deem the present a fit occasion for saying something relative to the attacks on this gentleman.

Mr. Sigur has been absent from this city about six weeks, and during that time we have had no communication with him. He will, no doubt, at a proper time, lay before the public a statement, by which he will confound his detractors, and place his character and motives above the reach of the petty malice which assails him. Here, where he is known and universally esteemed for his high honor, spotless integrity, and entire freedom from all low and selfish motives, such vindication is not needed; but elsewhere it may be necessary that the facts should be stated.

The denunciation of Mr. Sigur, though well understood by those connected with the press, may not, by the public, at least, be ascribed to the real source which prompts the greater part of it, and that is, his supposed connection with this paper. Mr. Sigur, the citizen and gentleman, might easily pass unnoticed and uncensured, but Mr. Sigur, the supposed editor of a paper of unbounded popularity and unparalleled progress, could not escape the malice and calumny of the envious and low minded.

To deprive these calumniators of all such pretexts, we may as well state here, that Mr. Sigur sold his interest in this establishment, to Maj. Heiss on the 9th June last, sometime before the commencement of the preparations for the expedition on the Pampero,—and that ever since he has had no connection whatever, editorially or otherwise, with the Delta. The price received by him, for his interest in this establishment, was invested in the Pampero, whose value exceeds $40,000, every cent of which, he embarked in this enterprise, without receiving the slightest security or pledge in return. But his enthusiasm and devotion to the cause, did not stop here,—he devoted to it all the rest of his property, pledging it all, and involving himself in large liabilities to further the object which has engaged his every thought and feeling for the last two years.

Having already lost large sums by the expedition to Cardenas, and by that which was broken up last spring, he still persevered, with unflagging enthusiasm and constancy, in his efforts to redeem Cuba from bondage. Entertaining General Lopez during his residence in this city, he shared to a degree, which alarmed his friends, the unbounded confidence of that sanguine, but honest Chief. He never permitted a doubt to enter his mind of the glorious triumph of the cause. Reading daily the letters which were transmitted to the General from some of the most prominent men in the Island, he relied upon them with the confidence, perhaps with the credulity of a man, who, entirely incapable of deceit or falsehood himself, did not suspect such vices in others.

The views which he entertained himself, and upon which he wrecked his whole fortune, he may have communicated to others, but with what justice they can be called deceptions, we leave to the right thinking. Those, however, who know the state of feeling in this section of the country, can bear witness that it has never been necessary to employ any arts, delusions or inducements here, to induce young men to flock, in numbers greater than were needed, around the banner of any chief who proposed to extend American principles into any neighboring State. The difficulty always has been to keep our young men back. In the Cardenas affair, not a word had ever appeared in the papers about revolutions, and yet the number engaged in it was greater than is that of the Pampero. There was not, we venture the assertion, a man on the Pampero who would not have gone if he had never read or heard a word about revolutions in Cuba. Col. Crittenden, whose pretended friends declare that he was deceived, was only prevented by accident from going in the Cardenas party, and was engaged in the enterprise long before any accounts had been received of any rising in the Island.

We may add in further proof of the readiness of our young men to go to Cuba, whether there was a revolution there or not, that when the news of the disasters of Lopez's party reached this city, there were then here at least 2000 men ready to embark, as soon as transportation could be procured. Certainly no deceptions had produced this effect.

Those who were in this city, during the fitting out of the Pampero, know that Mr. Sigur was nearly distracted by the importunities of young men desiring to embark in the expedition, and that after the Pampero had left the city, about one hundred men had to be sent back, being more than the boat could carry.

These facts are sufficient to show, first, that Mr. Sigur had such unbounded confidence in the success of the expedition, as to embark all his means in it, and therefore could not have been guilty of any deception, in communicating that confidence to others.

Secondly—That no deceptions or enticements were ever used, because they were not necessary,—the men being willing to go on any conditions. We should also add that the officers and men of the expedition had the same opportunities of learning the true state of affairs in the Island that Mr. Sigur had. He confided in letters which were generally seen and read by the officers, particularly by Colonels Crittenden and Downman, who shared the confidence of General Lopez.

But it has been insinuated that Mr. Sigur, or the getters up of the expedition, took care not to hazard their own lives, by going in it. In this community, we imagine that a much larger number of persons could be found, who are willing to hazard their lives in any enterprise, than of those who would imperil their fortunes. Disregard to Mr. Sigur, however, it was well known that he remained here to organize the parties who were to follow General Lopez, and that shortly after the departure of the Pampero, he proceeded to Savannah, for the purpose of carrying out the arduous duty conferred on him, and which he would, indeed, have willingly exchanged for all the toil and exposure of the men who went in the expedition, as now he would be happy to exchange the grief and affliction in which the result of the enterprise has steeped him, for the manacles and hardships of the prisoners in the Spanish ships.

All the averments about speculations, holders of Cuban bonds, which designing scoundrels have put into the minds of young men who went in the expedition, are utterly false. The means for the late expedition were raised exclusively by Mr. Sigur, on the pledge of his own property. Not a cent was realized from bonds, or from any other source. Nor was there any other contributions in New Orleans or the South.

Such is truthfully, though imperfectly stated, the full connection of Mr. Sigur with the late disastrous expedition. He is the last man in the world to ask any man's sympathy or commiseration. His friends will never ask it for him. He stands on the purity of his own motives,—the sincerity of his faith, the integrity of his whole conduct. He scorns the base imputation of speculation or venal motives. He embarked in the adventure his whole fortune, without any security,—or any expectation of reward, save that of the gratified ambition and proud consciousness of having aided a people in achieving their liberties. He felt unbounded confidence in General Lopez, and assumed the whole responsibility of conducting him to the Island, where he believed he would be joined by the Creole population.

In conclusion, we would add that we have been prompted to make this statement by a sense of duty and justice to a gentleman and friend, who in this community is universally esteemed for his virtues and manly conduct.

We repeat, that sometime before the sailing of the Pampero, Mr. Sigur's connection with this paper had ceased. The present editors and proprietors of the Delta, had no other connection with the expedition than that of sympathizers and well-wishers. Like other editors in the Union, of liberal views, we freely published letters from persons of standing and character in Havana, relative to transactions there. Not a word ever appeared on the subject that did not proceed from a source which would be regarded as entitled to credit anywhere. Every statement of fact published by us, was confirmed by similar statements, which appeared in New York, Charleston, and other quarters, not regarded as friendly to the cause.

It is the one of the National Intelligencer, whose recreancy to every American principle, whose treachery to Republicanism, and servile homage to despotism, we have exposed and denounced, to throw upon the Delta the responsibility of the misrepresentations which have been published throughout the country relative to affairs in Cuba; but we shall, at our convenience, sift its malicious distortions and calumnies, and prove it as reckless a falsifier of facts, as it is a debased pimp of power and pander to the agents of foreign despots, who, at the seat of our Government, employ their means and influence to undermine our institutions and corrupt the sources of public sentiment.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

25 September 1851, 3

Arrivals at the Jacksonville Hotel.

[Col. S. Buffington, Proprietor.]

Sept. 15, M Huesy, Fla. 16, G W Call, Tallahassee; John Getzer, S C; John Poncher, Fla; Captains Townsend, Hogans, and Grant, N Y; Mr Tombart, do. 18, E W Jones, Fla; Col. H. T Titus, do. 20, J Johnson, Sav; J. J Dufour, Wm Bailey, J L Dufour, jr., A B Dufour, St Mary's; T Tumlin, E Woodard, T E Buckman, Fla. 22, Geo J Zehnbauer, St Augustine; W D Eubanks, S N Castin, Fort Crane. 22, M A Williams, Palatka; Thomas Cornby, do.

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Louisville Courier

25 September, 1851, 2

The following letter, which we copy from the New Orleans Picayune, from a native Cuban, who is vouched for by that paper as a gentleman of unblemished character and excellent position," is characterised by sincerity and truth, and is a most manly defence of Lopez and those who were with him.—The N. Orleans *Delta*, in publishing this letter, introduces it as follows:

We publish to-day the manly defence of Mr. P. F. De Gournay, a young gentleman of this city, who enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Mr. De Gournay is a Cuban by birth, but has long resided in this city. Some time before his departure, General Lopez sent Mr. De G. to Havana to communicate with his friends in the island, and keep him regularly informed of the condition and progress of the revolution. He remained there *incognito* at the imminent peril of discovery and immediate execution, and faithfully discharged his duty, communicating constantly to the General the state of affairs, and organizing the patriots.

He at last excited the suspicions of the Government, and was placed under strict surveillance. When news of the General's landing at Bahia Honda was received, he eluded the spies, and with many other Creoles was proceeding to the Vuelto Abajo when he was arrested. He was released, and permitted to leave the country, after the death of General Lopez. The statements of a gentleman of the high character of Mr. De Gournay, and possessing the opportunities he enjoyed of learning the true state of affairs, will be generally credited, as affording the most satisfactory solution of the failure of the recent expedition. The defence of General Lopez and his friends in this city, who embarked their whole fortunes in promoting his design, is no less conclusive than manly.

Never were men prompted by higher and purer motives than the small number by whom Gen Lopez was sustained here in his exile, and from whose limited resources he was furnished with the means of equipping and organizing his several expeditions. Enjoying some degree of intimacy with these gentlemen—though having no connection ourselves with the enterprise, save as the friends and advocates of Cuban independence—we can unhesitatingly declare that we never saw men prompted by higher motives, or more sincerely and enthusiastically devoted to a cause, than the small band of friends of Gen Lopez, in this city.

We commend the card of Mr De Gournay to the perusal of all our friends.

THE CREOLES OF CUBA.—Since my return to this city I have been asked so many questions and have heard so many reports about Cuban affairs, that I believe it due to truth, to the memory of the martyrs in the Cuban cause, and to the Cuban people in general, to raise my voice, however humble and unknown, to state such facts as circumstances have given me special knowledge of.

I solemnly state that Gen. Lopez never deceived any one about the revolutionary feeling in Cuba, and the cooperation he hoped to meet from the Cubans. My position near him during the last 18 months of his life, enables me to state knowingly that letters from all parts of the island have often called him and his friends, whatever might be their number. No letters or news have ever been forged in this city, and I am astonished that such an accusation could ever have been made against the few devoted friends, who, sincerely convinced of the goodness of the cause, have engaged in it their time, their name, and their fortunes, with no other guarantee than the word and honor of one man.

These letters have never been written with the intention of deceiving, their only fault is exaggeration, not as regards the feelings and wishes of the Cuban people, but as to the possibility of immediate action. Circumstances have been against the expedition: the revolution had broken out on the 4th of July in Puerto Principe; from many points Patriots had started and concentrated in the Cascoro mountains, who were *and are still* defending themselves against the royal troops. The Government, of course, immediately expected the arrival of some expedition from the States, and took all necessary measures; arrests were made; the army of spies reinforced, and all suspicious men marked and closely watched.—The General arrived. But few Cubans joined him, it is true, but how many failed to join! The jailers of Havana may answer that question by stating how many arrests were made on the roads since the 12th of August; they can answer it by telling what is the crime committed by over two thousand wretches now in Spanish dungeons or transported to Spain. The soldiers also will answer by saying how many have been executed behind the bushes of the Aguacate and the Pena Blanca!

Say that the Cubans are paralyzed by the system of terror under which they live; say that they are crushed by tyranny; that they lack resolute leaders, capable of forming a plan, and of leading a people without arms, and surrounded by the most ingenious system of spies; accuse them of cowardly weakness, but do not cast infamy on their name by representing them fighting the Patriots, tracking with dogs the man who has been their only hope for two years.

I was in Cuba when Gen. Lopez arrived, and I will only say, that, had it been possible to join him I would not now be in New Orleans: those who know me will not doubt my words. Now, while I am convinced for having myself seen and heard what I say, and having been amongst the Cubans, and exposed to the same dangers, I oblige nobody to share my convictions, but I will tell the incredulous, go to the Island of Cuba, do not seek the information of newspapers published under the most vigilant censorship, nor amongst men who are interested in believing that the Island of Cuba is quiet, but mix with the Cubans, become their friends—let your observation be personal, and then try a little conspiracy. Only assemble and arm fifty men, I warrant you will find both men and money; but after that, if you are able, withdraw your head from the noose in which you had already seen it, if you have resisted the trials of a conspirator's life if you can escape, you will soon be back, and will say with me, it must be seen to be believed or understood; this people has the will, but not the power of moving.

It has not been my intention to get into a long discussion: I am no public writer, and it is with regret that I put my name before the public. But returning to New Orleans, I have been painfully affected by the revulsion which has taken place since the news of the defeat of that heroic little party whose deeds will be long spoken of by the Spanish soldier, who, more generous than his Government, gives due credit to an enemy that only gave way to a force ten times stronger. I have heard accusations murmured against Gen Lopez and his noble and generous friends, who feel less the loss of their fortunes, their names exposed to the attacks of vulgar enemies, than for the loss of a man who never had an unworthy thought, whose motives were pure and generous. Gen. Lopez had *honored* me by his friendship and confidence. I grieve his loss as that of a father: and I think that raising my weak voice to justify him, his friends, or the cause for which he died, is to me a duty—is rendering a homage to his memory. Those who insult his ashes by calumnies are guilty of an act of cowardice, and I would be as guilty if I remained silent. I confidently hope that time will justify him in the eyes of the world, and that if I have not been able to save him, I may yet one day aid in avenging him. I have no personal interest engaged in the Cuban cause: my life is all I could give to it; and if I regret being obscure and unknown, it is only because a more elevated position would have given more weight to my words—words which are dictated by a sincere and well convinced heart.

P. F. DE GOURNAY.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9, 1851.

THE OUTRAGES AT KEY WEST.—The following from the Charleston *Courier*, dated Key West, Fla., Sept 7, is all that we find in the Southern papers in reference to the late outrages against the Spaniards at the latter place, as mentioned by telegraph lately:

"On the evening of the 31st ultimo, about thirty persons, principally steam ship attaches of Messrs. Ramon Preeno, Pedro Abert, Jos. Y. Hall, Bartolo Sintes, and Albert Arnow, Spanish residents of Key West and destroyed the whole contents of the stores. One of the party, Ramon Preeno, who was charged with holding correspondence with the officials of Cuba, fled from Key West in a Spanish smack for Havana previous to the riot; the others were charged with being opposed to the Cuban expedition."

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON
23 September, 1851, 2

The Cuban Affairs.

We publish below, and commend to the careful perusal of our readers, several important documents in regard to the late Cuban expedition. They consist of the circular letter of Mr. Thrasher, a resident of Havana, giving information, which we regard as authentic, in relation to the condition and disposition of the prisoners. This is preceded by a concise narrative of the expedition by one of its members, which has been transmitted to us for publication, and which also bears strong marks of authenticity, and will be read with deep interest. We have then the official letter of Consul Owen, written to excuse his own conduct, which we copy from the *Republic* of yesterday; and, finally, the proceedings of a public meeting at San Augustine, Texas, which we have received with a letter requesting their publication. It will be perceived that the meeting was held last month.

For the Union.

Narrative of the Cuban Expedition.

The following narrative was written by one of the survivors of the ill-fated expedition to Cuba, under the ex-Spanish General Don Narciso Lopez, and will doubtless be read with great interest:

The expedition under command of General Narciso Lopez, amounting to 468 men, landed on the night of the 11th of August at a small village about ten miles to the west of Bahia Honda. The following morning General Lopez and staff, with the Cubans, Hungarians, and Col. R. L. Downman's company, started on the march for "Las Posas," distant about nine miles, leaving Col. Crittenden's command in charge of the baggage, &c. Even at this early stage of the proceedings the expedition began to experience a foreshadow of those hardships which, it was destined, were so shortly to overwhelm them with ruin. The men were put in motion, and reached Las Posas about midday; they had not eaten a morsel during the previous thirty hours, so that it was with great satisfaction they found that the few troops which had been stationed at Las Posas had left the place, permitting the invaders to take quiet possession, which they at once proceeded to do, and to satisfy their hunger. At 8 the next morning, just as the men were cooking their breakfast, their outposts were attacked by the advanced guard of the royal troops. The liberators had scarcely time to rush to their arms and form before the enemy were down upon them. The left wing of the little army, under the command of Captain Johnson, was attacked first. Gen. Lopez, with an aid, rode up to the point where Captain Robert Ellis, of Washington, and his men were stationed, and said to him: "Sir, you have this day a post of honor, the right of the regiment, and I shall expect you to hold it." The men replied to this with a cheer so unanimous and loud, that it appeared to stay for a moment the advance of the royal troops, and General Lopez in person led them to their position, which was in front of the village, to the extreme right; Captain Brigham's company next; Captain Goti and Captain Stewart's companies in the centre. The Spaniards were greatly superior in numbers; their force consisted of 700 infantry and 100 lancers, which had been sent from Havana in steamers. The force under Lopez in this battle was something less than 300, all told. A brisk fire was commenced and kept up with great warmth on both sides. The guns several times became so heated that the men were obliged to cease firing until they cooled. This battle lasted about two hours, when both sides ceased by mutual consent. Many of the brave fellows, who had fought like tigers, were now stretched on the ground, unable to rise because of the extreme heat and the fatigue they had undergone. The enemy, having received reinforcements, soon after made another attack, and, after many ineffectual endeavors to drive Lopez from his position, were themselves repulsed with considerable loss. Upon this occasion, and this only, General Lopez, just before the last attack of the royal troops, ordered the men to be given each a small glass of spirits, which they stood much in need of, and which went a long way to enliven them and reanimate them for the second charge. Early in the latter part of these battles, Captain Ellis received a ball which horribly shattered his left hand, and another in the groin, which compelled the poor fellow, although much against his will, to be carried off the field. General Bragg was mortally wounded; Captains Goti and Brigham, Lieutenants Dunn and Riley, with about twenty privates, were rendered "*hors de combat*," were all put into the hospital, eventually fell into the hands of the royal troops, and were butchered in cold blood. The royalists, seeing how ineffectual their endeavors had proved to dislodge Lopez from his position, gathered most of their wounded together and retired, leaving on the field 132 dead and 18 wounded men, eleven thousand rounds of cartridges, and many other useful articles. Captain Stewart's company and that of Captain Ellis, now under the command of the young but brave Lieutenant Edmund McDonald, were sent to pursue the Spaniards, and if possible to endeavor to form a junction with Colonel Crittenden, who was expected to be on the march from Morrillo to Las Posas—General Lopez having the previous evening sent him two wagons to assist in bringing forward the baggage. Stewart's and McDonald's men had marched about three miles in this service, when, discovering large bodies of the enemy, and their men being greatly fatigued—having already gone through so much fighting during the morning—Captain Stewart thought it more prudent to return.

The superior force of the royalists in both engagements was very great, and Lopez's victory, decided as it was upon this occasion, can only be attributed to his men being such excellent marksmen. Some of them fired at none but officers, and that accounts for the great mortality amongst that class, who were picked off by the youngest of the liberators. But to give the royal troops their due, they certainly came up to the charge like men. General Lopez's gallant little army, too, had suffered severely. In the last charge made by the royalists, the brave old Col. Downman was killed; he received no less than nine wounds. Lieutenant J. B. Labuzan was killed at the same time; Lieutenant Herin and the captain of the Cuban company, with about 22 privates, all fell in this last engagement. General Lopez, however, maintained his position at Las Posas until midnight of the 13th, when Captain Kelly arrived with about 30 out of the 115 men, left under the command of Colonel Crittenden in charge of the baggage at "Morrillo," and reported the disastrous intelligence of the complete dispersion of the colonel's command in a vain attempt to join the headquarters at "Las Posas." It appears that Colonel Crittenden, alarmed at not hearing from General Lopez, despatched a note to him on the 13th for orders, which was replied to to the effect that the colonel must march immediately to join him at Las Posas, where we have seen that Lopez himself was sufficiently occupied in defending his position against a considerable Spanish army. Crittenden had scarcely proceeded three miles on his march when he was attacked by 200 of the royal troops: he succeeded, however, in routing them; but the Spaniards returned to the charge three quarters of an hour afterwards with two pieces of artillery, and, after a desperate but short engagement, effected his complete dispersion; only Captain Kelly and about 30 others were able to effect a junction with General Lopez. Some were killed; and the colonel and about 52 others made their way to the beach—fatal idea on his part; for they were immediately surrounded by the troops, who cut off all chance of their being able to join the main body of their comrades at Las Posas, and in a desperate attempt to get to them by sea were unfortunately fallen in with by the Spanish steamer "Habanero," under the immediate orders of Admiral Bustillos, were captured, brought to Havana on the 16th, and shot the same morning in cold blood, under circumstances of great barbarity.

Seeing the uselessness of remaining at Las Posas—a wretched village, and so situated that they would have been soon compelled to capitulate to the immense force which was closing around them—General Lopez gave orders to retreat during the night of the 13th, and the liberators were accordingly put in motion for the mountains. Two Cubans—Creoles of the island—joined the expedition just before leaving Las Posas, fought very bravely, have been made prisoners, and will probably be shot. The march was continued until sunrise, when they halted and cooked some beef—glad enough to eat it without salt or bread; they made an excellent dinner on the 14th of the remainder of the same bullock, and in the evening resumed their march, which they continued, without any incident worth relating, until the 17th. They halted each day to eat and sleep, sometimes marching eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. Their only nourishment consisted of beef, roasted across their ramrods. Their average loss was ten men a day, who gave up on the road, from the fearful heat of the climate and the excessive fatigue of forced marches over almost inaccessible mountains. All who lagged upon the march, and were picked up or fallen in with by the enemy, were instantly shot. About midday on the 17th they reached a plantation which formerly belonged to (and is still owned by the family of) Gen. Lopez—the object of much anxiety to the nearly famished men, as there they were to have a long rest and plenty to eat. Poor fellows! they were doomed to sad disappointment. A sort of fatality attended all their endeavors to satisfy the cravings of hunger. They had been for days travelling over mountains which the Spaniards found impassable, cutting their way with their machetes, and with scarcely sufficient food to keep body and soul together; and, having at last reached Gen. Lopez's estate—the haven looked forward to, the resting place where they hoped to recover, after the dreadful hardships they had had to undergo—they were in the act of sitting down to a bountiful dinner, which the old general had at last been able to procure for them, when at that very moment they were reduced almost to despair, by the cry of "the enemy are upon us!" Indeed, time was barely allowed for the men to fly to their arms, when the Spanish lancers, who had rapidly formed in front of the infantry, prepared to charge. The liberators had been taken by surprise. Fortunately for them, Lopez had chosen such an advantageous position for his men, who were posted among some mango trees, that, had not one of his aids imprudently ridden through the ranks, saying that the general believed them to be friends—patriots—who had come to join them, the whole of the 150 lancers must have been killed; but, even as it was, timely discovering his error, the general issued his orders, and terrible was the havoc made among them. Such a warm reception put the rest to flight; and Lopez became so elated with the bravery of his men, who had gained so decided a victory over the Queen's troops, that he formed the bold plan of attacking their infantry on their own ground. His little army was accordingly marched to a high hill, distant about a quarter of a mile, which they were enabled to reach before the whole force of the royalists had time to form or prevent them. The main body of the Spaniards, consisting of 1,000 infantry, now charged upon the liberators, and the battle became general. The royalists were protected by a chapparal, and Lopez had posted his men upon a hill. Perhaps the fine position which Lopez had chosen for his men, and their decided superiority over the Spaniards as marksmen, again resulted in his favor, inasmuch as that, after about half an hour's constant firing on both sides, the government troops withdrew in good order, leaving Gen. Lopez master of the field. The royalists lost in this action their commander-in-chief, (his excellency General Don Manuel de Enna, lieutenant-governor of the island,) Colonel Nadal, many officers of less note, and a considerable number of men. The loss of the liberators was very small upon this occasion, owing entirely to the splendid position which they had taken up: it amounted only to 1 killed and 4 wounded. The loss of the Spaniards, according to their official accounts, amounted to about 50 killed, including the commander-in-chief. The dinner which the liberators stood so much in need of, and for which they had fought so valiantly, was enjoyed with a double zest, from the fact of their being so nearly deprived of it. The remainder of the 17th, all the 18th, and part of the 19th, were spent in marching.

About 12, noon, of the 19th, while in the mountains, they were visited with one of those terrific thunderstorms so prevalent at this season of the year in these latitudes, especially in Cuba, and which deluge the country with rain. This continued without intermission for two days; and then it was, and not till then, that this brave little band of heroes were reduced to something like despair. They had now been a week or ten days on the island, most of the time without food, had fought three severe battles, and had not yet been joined but by two of the people to whose calls for aid and assistance in the overthrow of a tyrannical and despotic government they had so promptly responded! Exposed to all the fury of a pitiless storm, in a barren mountain for two days, their muskets and ammunition were rendered completely useless from the heavy rains; and dying of hunger and want—then, and only then, did these brave men become discouraged. They had left New Orleans without cartridge boxes, ball screws, wipers, or even a picker and brush. Their haversacks were useless in keeping out the water, and the little ammunition that remained to them was that which they took from the Spanish troops after the battle of "Las Posas." In this deplorable condition they found themselves within half a mile of the town of San Cristobal, which they could have taken, distressed as they were; but, upon a careful inspection of their ammunition, it was found that only about thirty or forty muskets were serviceable! They accordingly abandoned their intention of taking that town, but selected a good position near to it, and encamped there for the night. They continued their march the following day, the 20th; but so dispirited had they become from hardships, and the base manner in which they now found they had been deceived by the wretched Cubans—who had made false representations, and offerd all sort of inducements to them if they would but come and assist them to obtain their independence from the dominion of Spain—that this band-

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ful of brave men, who had ventured their lives, their all, in the cause of freedom, found themselves most *cowardly* abandoned by those who had so allured them to their destruction. They had too surely found that the Cubans know not how to conquer their independence, and consequently never can be free by their own efforts.

Many of the men now became ill, and were left to die in the mountains, and on the road-side, and, if death had not already kindly put an end to their sufferings, to be murdered by the ferocious Spanish and Creole peasantry. On the 21st they had been fortunate enough to procure something to eat for breakfast, and were all busily engaged in cooking, when the royalist troops came upon Lopez's sentinel before he had time to give the alarm, and they were again surprised. The number of the liberators had now become reduced to about 150 men, and they had amongst them some 80 muskets—a portion only of which were fit for use; nevertheless, they instantly formed into positon, upon hearing the pickets sound the alarm. But they no longer had any confidence in themselves; indeed, it is most extraordinary how they had held out so long, under the dreadful privations they had had to endure; and therefore it is not surprising that, after defending themselves nobly as long as they were able against the immense force brought to bear upon them, they found it impossible to withstand the effects of the heavy artillery brought into action by the royal troops; and the liberators were routed—flying, dispersed in every direction—each man taking his own course through the mountains, and seeking his safety in flight. Now began the real hardships of their adventure. After the last battle, it may be said the expedition was dispersed; the men wandered about in the mountains for days together, in small bands of three and four, living upon roots, and undergoing the greatest privations. They were hunted by the soldiers and peasantry with bloodhounds, as if they were wild beasts; and such of the poor fellows as unfortunately fell under the tender mercels of these bloodthirsty persecutors were either shot, or their brains dashed out with clubs for the purpose of robbing them of the little money or trinkets which they had about their persons; others, driven to desperation, when finding their pursuers close upon them, threw themselves down the precipices—a fact repeatedly announced by the royalist officers in their despatches to the captain-general. Without clothes, or what little they had left torn to rags in their endeavors to push their way through the almost impenetrable brushwood, and barefoot—indeed, with scarcely any covering upon them at all—these poor fellows, many of whom were horribly wounded, were terribly lacerated by the sharp rocks, and suffered the most excruciating pains from the poisonous matter which penetrated the flesh from various kinds of shrubs and trees with which they came in contact in their hopeless attempt to escape a more frightful fate. These unfortunate men were without hope. They had heard the fate of the 50 of their unhappy comrades who were shot in cold blood at Havana. They had seen the brutal manner in which their 25 poor wounded companions had been butchered in the hospital after the battle of Las Posas, and whom Lopez was compelled to leave behind when he evacuated that place thinking that the kind attention and care he had shown to the wounded Spanish soldiers would, for humanity's sake alone, have induced pity and consideration for his own men. They had fallen in with the dead bodies of their murdered countrymen in the mountains, and on the way-sides, who had fallen into the hands of their ruthless pursuers; and, with the faint hope of preserving their lives a little longer, the survivors submitted to the horrors of their situation with heroic fortitude, till finally, overcome with hunger and fatigue, many of them laid down to die, or gave themselves up to their revengeful hunters, caring not what was to become of them. Some few of the more hardy, with Lopez at their head, had taken a southwest course from San Cristobal. These were compelled to cut their way over almost impassable mountains—sometimes only making one mile in six or eight hours. It had never entirely ceased raining since the 18th; but, after the battle of the 21st, they experienced a complete hurricane of wind and rain, which did not cease during two days and nights. They had now got into the highest part of the "Cuscu" mountains, where they suffered intensely from cold—the rain pouring down upon them in torrents; having nothing to eat, and unable to strike a fire, their condition was miserable indeed. On the evening of the second day after their arrival at "Cuscu," they at length succeeded in making a fire, and Lopez and his companions in misfortune (amongst whom was the gallant Capt. Ellis and his devoted friend, to whom he was already indebted for his life, Lieut. Thomason) had to kill the general's horse to save their own lives. Never did man enjoy a more hearty meal than did those poor fellows; they ate his flesh with all the relish an epicure would have picked the choicest morsel that money could procure. They again resumed their march on the evening of the 22d, and wandered about in the mountains, unable to discover a path, and without any idea as to their whereabouts until the 24th, when one of the party, who had climbed a tree, discovered a road close by, which they recognised to be the one which led into the town of San Cristobal, and only a few yards from the spot whence they had taken their departure on the 19th. They soon learned, however, the danger of the vicinity in which they found themselves; their arms, such as they were, that remained among them, were useless from the heavy rains; the men, weary and worn out, were little inclined for fight; and, indeed, no time was given for deliberation, for they were immediately attacked by a large force of the royalists—infantry as well as lancers—who poured a tremendous fire into Lopez's little band, which completely dispersed them; and from that moment the few but brave men, who had composed the liberating army under General Lopez might be considered annihilated. The dispersion was general—each man for himself. Capt. Ellis, Lieut. Thomason, Lieut. Edmund McDonald, and a few others, fled back to the mountains, where they remained concealed for three days. They had subsisted nearly a week upon the cabbage-palm; and at last, reduced to despair by hunger, emaciated and weary, with barely strength sufficient to hide themselves from their pursuers, many of them severely wounded, and Captain Ellis fast sinking from his frightful wounds, they determined to descend into the valley, with the faint hope of obtaining assistance. They accordingly conducted the gallant Ellis to a rancho, and entreated the inmates to afford them succor, which was most kindly extended to them by an old lady and her two fair daughters, the proprietors of the farm. They shook hands with the poor fellows, dressed Ellis's wounds, and set before them an abundant meal. It afforded the greatest satisfaction to the ladies to witness the rapid disappearance of the enormous quantity of food they had prepared for them, and which doubtless they thought would have been sufficient for a whole regiment. But when it was explained to them that these hungry men had lived upon roots only for ten days, the tears came into the old lady's eyes, and it seemed as if she could not do enough for them. May God Almighty bless and multiply thy talent a hundred-fold, thou good old lady, for thy kind compassion upon these unfortunate men, who, perhaps, but for thy kind heart, might have died of hunger! Here they were informed that his excellency the captain-general had issued a proclamation offering pardon, or rather quarter, to all that remained of the expedition who would deliver themselves up to the authorities within four days; and luckily for Ellis and his comrades they had fortunately determined in time to yield themselves up, as this was the last day of grace. Their arrival at the rancho soon became known to the troops, who speedily surrounded the house; but through the good offices of the old lady and her daughters, the prisoners were kindly treated by the commanding officer, who conveyed them forthwith to their headquarters at the town of San Cristobal, where they found many of their companions, who, like themselves, after suffering every degree of misery and privation in the mountains, had either allowed themselves to be captured or delivered themselves up. They remained at that town till the 29th; and in justice to the people, as well as to the Spanish officers under whose immediate charge the captives were placed, I will say they were treated with every consideration and kindness, their wounds looked to, and plenty of wholesome food supplied to them; and the same uniform commiseration for their misfortunes was shown to them at all the towns and places through which they passed on their march, under a heavy escort, to Havana. They arrived at the latter city on the 31st ult., and were immediately transferred to the common jail, swelling the number of captives to about 160, who were all that remained alive of the 468 men who, under the command of General Lopez, landed at Morrillo (a) Playotas from the steamer Pampero on the 11th August, 1851!

Many instances of heroism and personal devotion were displayed towards each other by this handful of brave men. When Lopez was compelled to evacuate Las Posas, neither threats nor entreaties could induce one young man to quit the side of a companion who had been fearfully wounded in the battle, and he was accordingly shot by the Spanish troops, alongside of his friend, when they took possession of the place. Captain Ellis owed his life to young Thomason, a son of Dr. James Thomason, of Summerfield, Dallas county, who carried him in his arms from Las Posas when they left that place; otherwise his fate would have been that of the other wounded, who were butchered in their beds. General Pragay, upon seeing the Spanish soldiery enter the hospital in which he was lying dangerously, if not mortally, wounded, blew his brains out with a pistol.

The captives were all confined together in one large room in the "Presidio" department of the common jail. Their heads were closely shaved, heavy chains put upon them, and the ordinary dress of convicts given to them to put on in room of their own tattered garments. The floor—a composition of mud and stone—of this room was very damp, and the prisoners, especially the wounded, suffered severely for the want of blankets or other covering to protect them when sleeping from its bad effects. No distinction whatever was made between the wounded and the well, officers or men—*all* were huddled, chained together by the leg, in common misery. With barely food sufficient to satisfy the cravings of hunger, which even reached them here, no water allowed them to wash, friendless and forlorn, captives in a strange land and plunged in despair, Mr. Owen, the American consul, accompanied by Capt. Platt, commanding the United States corvette "Albany," called at the prison. But Mr. Owen found the heat and stench arising from such a number of men, crowded together in an ill-ventilated room and in such a climate, so overpowering that he cut short his visit to some five minutes' duration, comforting the wretched captives, his countrymen in misfortune, by assuring them "*that the President of the United States considered them without the pale of the law, and that he himself could not do anything for them,*" upon which he retired, and did not repeat his visit till the day before they departed for Spain, and which he then did by order of Commodore Parker! The latter gentleman was most desirous to visit these poor men, but permission was refused him by the captain-general. The following day, Joseph T. Crawford, esq., H. B. M.'s consul-general, having learned that among the prisoners there were several who designated themselves British-born subjects of her Majesty, that gentleman, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Wm. Sidney Smith, obtained permission to see "his unfortunate fellow-countrymen, who, whatever may have been the cause which had led to their incarceration, or the acts which had brought down upon themselves their present difficulties, were nevertheless objects of his compassion, and as such entitled to his commiseration." They were besides *captives in a strange land*—a fact sufficient in itself to enlist the sympathies of a generous and noble heart. A sum of money was likewise deposited with the governor [illegible] for the relief of the poor men, and instructions given him to supply the British subjects with [illegible] in need of. The following day, Mr. [illegible] kindly permitted by his excellency the captain-general to visit the prisoners generally, that gentleman's sympathies were instantly enlisted in behalf of those unhappy men. Their extreme misery and their forlorn and destitute condition caused him the liveliest emotion. Finding that the sick and wounded had not yet been cared for, he immediately represented the case in the proper quarter, which was as promptly attended to, and the wounded, &c., were sent to an hospital. Representation having likewise been respectfully made to his excellency the captain-general for permission for the prisoners to write to their relatives and friends, General Concha granted this indulgence, and finally, in his clemency, removed their chains. Their rations were improved both in quality and quantity, and their condition in every way ameliorated. Indeed, every praise is due to General Concha for his generous consideration, and for the indulgence he has shown to his prisoners, captured as they were under such irritating circumstances. By the general order of the 20th April last, they were all liable to be shot; but in his clemency, and pitying, no doubt, the extreme youth of the majority of those who formed the expedition, whose ages scarcely averaged twenty years, while inwardly admiring, with the generosity of a soldier, how it was possible that such a handful of *boys* had been able to withstand the immense force of veteran and well-disciplined troops which he had sent against them, his excellency issued his merciful proclamation, and saved the lives of 160 of his fellow-beings. It will be some satisfaction for the parents and relatives of such as have sons or brothers, &c., among the captives to know that they were at least all well cared for. Mr. Smith, fully appreciating the horrible deception which had been practised towards these poor lads to induce them to join Lopez's wild expedition to their ruin and destruction, and feeling most sincerely for their forlorn situation, was indefatigable in his endeavors in their behalf. Hungarians, Cubans, Americans, Englishmen, and Germans were alike the

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recipients of his munificence and his generous aid and care.

The captives were well supplied with plenty of warm clothing, shoes, &c., and they departed for Spain on the 6th instant, comforted and cheered by the kindness which had at last been extended to them by many benevolently-disposed individuals, who have the everlasting gratitude of 160 grossly-deceived and deeply-wronged men.

One hundred and sixteen of the captives sailed in the Spanish merchant barque "Primera de Guatemala," six in the frigate "Venus," (which goes to escort the "Guatemala,") four in the steamer "Isabel la Catolica;" twenty-six are in the military hospital, and ten still remain in the Castle of the Punta, waiting an opportunity to be conveyed to Spain. Those in the hospital receive every attention that the nature of their cases require; permission has been given them to write to their friends, and they have many little comforts supplied to them through the kindness of Mr. Smith and other generous-hearted individuals, who visit them almost daily.

The fate of the chief of the expedition is well known. Like his subordinates, he was reduced to the extreme of hunger and privation. He had received a wound in the knee; and, being very much emaciated, harassed, worn out, and weary, had he not been taken when he was, he must have died in the course of a day or two. He and seven others—all that remained to him of the expedition—were captured by a peasant named Castañeda, who, with fifteen other peasants, came upon Lopez and his small party, who were without any kind of arms, in the mountains. He was taken to San Cristobal, thence to the port of Mariel, from whence he was put on board the steamer-of-war "Pizarro," which conveyed him to Havana, where he was landed on the night of the 31st August, put at once into "Capilla," and garroted the following morning (the 1st of September) at 7 o'clock. He displayed great firmness when being led out for execution, and addressed a short speech to the bystanders, who behaved very respectfully. His body, after execution, was given to his relatives for burial; and his last words were, "*Adios para siempre Cuba querida.*"

* * *

Circular Letter of Mr. J. S. Thrasher to the Editor.

HAVANA, September 11, 1851.

Having been requested by a very large portion of the prisoners of the late Cuban expedition to write to their friends, informing them of their situation and good health, I have thought it best to throw my observations—which must necessarily be general in their principal features—into the form of a circular, and I have now the honor to address you this at the request of all the prisoners.

The prisoners were brought to this city in different lots, and, as fast as they arrived, were shaved of their hair, chained two together, and placed all in one long saloon in the prison. During the first few days it was exceedingly difficult to obtain permission to visit them. The British consul, Joseph T. Crawford, esq., did so on the first day, and, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. W. Sidney Smith, who has never ceased in his exertions in their behalf, gave them the first cheering words. On the next day, Mr. Allen F. Owen, the American consul, asked for and obtained permission, and, as I was subsequently informed by the prisoners, told them that "the President had proclaimed them without the pale of the law, and he could do nothing for them." During several days our only means of contributing to the amelioration of their condition was through Mr. Smith, who continued to visit them twice daily, taking them small comforts and speaking in their behalf, by which means he improved in a very great degree their situation. He took up a subscription among the English residents, for the purpose of providing extra clothing for those who were British subjects; and the secretary of the German Society, in consequence of receiving a letter from Capt. Schlicht, went to see them, and subsequently provided for the Germans in the same manner that the English consul had provided for his countrymen.

I was not able to obtain permission to see them until Friday, the 5th instant, at noon, when I found that twenty-five had that morning been sent to the hospital, and that some few of the others had had their chains taken off—for what reason I could not learn. The Americans and some others I found very much dispirited, in consequence of the language Mr. Owen had held to them, and from seeing others so much better cared for; and I did what I could to cheer them, assuring them I would do my utmost to have them as well provided for as their more fortunate companions had been.

On leaving the prison I spoke to several of my friends about raising funds for the prisoners, and so great was the interest shown in their behalf that our efforts were crowned with the utmost success. I take this occasion to pay a just tribute to those Cuban gentlemen who so generously provided me with funds, without which my efforts would have been barren, and also to many American friends, who contributed not only money but personal efforts. I would gladly mention names; but the impossibility of naming all would render the particularizing of a few apparently invidious; and I will therefore cite but two, who are connected with the press: these are, Mr. White, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and Mr. Callahan, of the New Orleans Picayune. To these gentlemen, in company with many others, much praise is due.

On Saturday the prisoners received several visits and a sum of money wherewith to purchase bread. Mr. Smith also took to them cigars and other comforts. On Sunday morning their chains were taken off, they were allowed to bathe, and I was enabled to send them their extra clothing. They were in excellent spirits, and as many of their countrymen had now obtained permission to visit them, and they found they were not abandoned by their friends, they were quite gay. Writing materials were to-day allowed them at the request of Mr. Smith, and many of them wrote to their homes. They all received a small sum of money to purchase such trifles as they might fancy. On this day they received information that Commodore Parker was not allowed to see them, which they regretted exceedingly, and during the afternoon they had a short visit from Mr. Owen.

On Monday morning, as they were to embark early, Mr. Smith, Mr. Callahan, and myself visited them before day; they had coffee and bread before going on board. Besides what they received from the government, each man had a pea-jacket, a woollen shirt, a pair of pants, a pair of stockings, and a tin pot; and on board ship were placed for their use 825 pounds chocolate, 2 boxes tobacco, 2 barrels vinegar, and some small stores; and the sum of $735 was placed in the hands of Captain Ortiz, of the *Primera de Guatemala*, for general distribution on arrival at the port of destination. Besides this, the German Society gave Captain Oritz $136 for the Germans, and several persons left sums for individuals. They embarked in high spirits and excellent health, all desiring a most affectionate farewell to be sent to their friends with assurances of their high hopes for a speedy release. Those who remain here awaiting ship will follow their companions in a few days.

Those who are in the hospital are all doing well, and are very well cared for by every one around them. They also have been allowed writing materials, and their friends will probably receive letters from them as early as they may receive this. The captain-general has been very considerate and kind in his orders relative both to sick and well, and their attendants and jailers have treated them with much consideration.

In regard to exertions for their liberation, I would suggest to you some prompt effort in their behalf through the American Minister at Madrid, for the reason that the proximate accouchement of the Queen will afford a most advantageous opportunity to grant them all a free pardon, and the liberation of three here would induce us to suppose that a like boon might be obtained for all

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your very obedient servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

List of prisoners brought to Havana from the late Cuban expedition under the command of General Narciso Lopez, and final disposition of them as far as known.

SENT TO SPAIN BY STEAMER ISABEL LA CATOLICA.—Charles A. Downer, Mobile; J. St. Levy, Quebec; J. D. Hughes, New Orleans; F. D. Hough, New Albany, Indiana.

SENT TO SPAIN BY SHIP VENUS.—Louis Schlessinger, Hungary; E. H. McDonald, Mobile; J. Norriss, Mobile; D. E. De Wolf, Mobile; H. J. Thomason, Mobile; A. R. Wier, Mobile.

SENT TO SPAIN BY SHIP PRIMERA DE GUATEMALA.—Joaquin Casanova, New Orleans; Wm. H. McKinney, Bardstown, Kentucky; Daniel Seay, New Orleans; J. D. Baker, New Orleans; Louis Bauder, Germany; Benj. F. Hanna, Baltimore; J. G. Dwin, New Orleans; D. Q. Rousseau, New Orleans; Wm. H. Craft, Memphis, Tennessee; J. G. Bush, New Orleans; T. A. Simpson, Philadelphia; W. W. Inslee, New Orleans; A. T. Pruitt, Alabama; Thos. Hilton, Washington, D. C.; W. L. Wilkinson, Mobile; M. Mullen, St. Louis; B. Lacoste, New Orleans; Patrick Coleman, New Orleans; M. L. Hefron, New York; James Brady, Galena, Illinois; Henry Schmidt, New Orleans; George Foster, New Orleans; Jas. Chapman, Charleston; C. Cook, Alabama; C. Noll, Berlin; Henry B. Hart, Petersburg, Virginia; Jacob Faust, St. Louis; Patrick McGrath, New Orleans; Chas. J. Daily, New Orleans; S. H. Purnell, New Orleans; Conrad Tailor, Berlin; Thomas Denton, New Orleans; C. A. McMurray, Baltimore; Antonio Hernandez, Havana; Elias J. Otis, Depotville, New York; Bernard Allen, St. Louis; Julio Chassegne, Havana; Thomas H. Lee, New Orleans; George Metcalf, Ireland; H. B. Metcalf, Ireland; Robert M. Grider, New Orleans; M. K. Scott, Kentucky; George R. Wilson, Philadelphia; William H. Vaughn, Kentucky; William H. Cameron, Jefferson county, Virginia; Peter McMullen, Ireland; John Denton, New York; Franklin P. Boyd, New York; Thomas R. Munroe, Mississippi; Edward Weiss, Germany; Robert Schurz, Prussia; C. Schenck, Baden; George Holdship, St. Louis; James H. Hearsey, New Orleans; Luke Scully, New Orleans; William Wilson, New Orleans; Thomas Daily, New Orleans; James M. Wilson, New Orleans; Henry Saltz, Liverpool; Wm. K. Hurd, New Orleans; G. Bontila, Hungary; Siezinger, Hungary; Radnitz, Hungary; Curmell, Hungary; Petris, Hungary; Kercker, Hungary; Vioag, Hungary; Ngikos, Hungary; Aldelar, Hungary; Michael Biro, Austria; David Winborn, Mississippi; Thomas Hudnall, New Orleans; H. Von Schlicht, Berlin; J. B. Gunst, New Orleans; Timothy K. Henry, Natchez; Howard Purnell; John McKinnis; E. Q. Bell, New Orleans; John Carter; Bernard McCabe, Ireland; John Murphy, Ireland; Hiram West, Spring Valley, Ohio; C. Sebring; James Halpin; Benj. Gilman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edward Crimy; James Smith; Hudson Nelson; A. R. Ludwig, New Orleans; Charles Harrison, New Orleans; Victor Duprat, New Orleans; Henry Stanmyre, New Orleans; George Quist, Philadelphia; Henry McHenry, New Orleans; James D. Donnelly, Pottsville, Pennsylvania; Charles Giblin, Cincinnati, Ohio; John Murtigh, Philadelphia; Thomas McClelland, Ireland; John McKneles, Pittsburg; Pedro M. Lopez, Venezuela; Pedro Velazco, Cuba, (servant of Lopez;) Manuel Fleury, Cuba; Jacob Harbele, Germany; Louis Haekel, Swiss; Manuel Martinez, Havana; F. A. Lainé, Cuba; F. C. Mahan, Danville, Kentucky; John Boswell, Baltimore; W. L. Constantine, Canada; Wm. Cousans, Lincoln, England; H. Sobmidt, Saxony; Conrad Bechtold, Prussia; James Oglevie, New Orleans; Harvey Williams, New Orleans; John Cooper; James B. Fagin, Ohio.

WAITING SHIP AT HAVANA.—C. J. Duffy, New Orleans; Thomas Little, Mobile; Michael Geiger, New Orleans; John D. Brown; George S. Berry, Cincinnati, Ohio; Asher J. Phillips, New Orleans; Jacob Jessert; Thomas Bryan; John Bachtilder, New Orleans; John Brown.

IN THE HOSPITAL, ALL DOING WELL.—A. L. Alfonso, Cuba, arm; Manuel Aragon, leg; J. S. Ruvira, Galicia, leg; Preston Essex, St. Louis, leg, slight; Robert H. Ellis, Washington, D. C., left hand; J. Cline, New Orleans, thigh, slight; N. Port, Prussia, finger, slight; John N. Davis, New Orleans, shoulder, slight; James Fiddes, Malta, both legs; J. G. Porter, Dublin, breast and arm, slight; G. Richardson, New Orleans, arm, slight; F. Curvia, Havana, arm; M. J. Keenan, Mobile, finger, slight; John Talbot, New Orleans, hand, slight; Jose Douvren, Cuba, side, slight; Wilson A. Reeves, Mississippi, leg, slight; William Losner, Saxony, finger; T. MacNeil, Lumpkin county, Georgia, sick; Henry Jasper, Saxony, foot, slight; L. Palanka, Hungary, graze, slight; William Miller, Northampton, England, finger, slight; J. B. Weymouth, Nashville, Tennessee, hand, slight; John Robinson, England, side, slight; George Edgerton, Natchez, sick.

N. Lopez, executed; P. S. Van Vechten, delivered to Captain Piatte; Andrae Gonzalez, in prison; Somers, New Orleans, pardoned; Captain Lopez, in prison; Julio Horen, detained here; J. A. Kelly, H. S. Haynes, liberated.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Havana, Sept. 10, 1851.

To the Editor of the Republic:

SIR: In your weekly issue of the 29th ult. you do me the justice to object to my condemnation without a hearing, and to say that I am probably able to explain, to the satisfaction of my countrymen, my omission to act relative to the execution of the prisoners who were shot here on the 16th ult.

I do not doubt that I shall satisfy every impartial mind that I am undeserving censure, and that I had no opportunity of doing anything in behalf of the unfortunate men who met so sad a fate.

I reside about four miles from this place, and, not being well on the morning of the 16th, did not reach my office till some time after 10 o'clock, where, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer Pamperó. I at the same time heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution.

Shortly afterwards the American residing here, who, it is said, called on me, came and mentioned the subject to me, when I said to him that it was too late, and that I could do nothing; that I should not have time to get permission and see the prisoners. Of this I felt perfectly satisfied at the time, and I have since been confirmed in this opinion by the highest authority in the island, who informed me that the execution, which had already been ordered before I reached the city, would not have been postponed for me to have an interview with the prisoners, inasmuch as all I could have asked to be permitted to do had already been done by a gentleman known to some of the prisoners, and for whom they had sent.

Soon after the American referred to left my office, I received the information that a gentleman known to some of the prisoners had been sent for by them, and to him they had delivered the articles and messages they desired to be conveyed to their friends. It was but a short time afterwards that I sent to the palace of the governor and captain-general, and heard that the prisoners had then been executed.

You will thus see that I had no time to act, and that it was not in my power to do anything for the unfortunate men who had been induced to invade Cuba with the expectation that they would find the whole island in a state of revolution, and that they would be received with open arms by the whole native population at least

The charge of indifference to the dreadful condition of such a number of men, the bitterest enemy I have on earth will not believe; and all must believe it a base falsehood and an unfounded calumny.

If it were allowable on such an occasion, I would most solemnly declare before God that, in my judgment, at the time and under the circumstances, it was not in my power either to have an interview with the prisoners, or to have done anything on their behalf.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
25 September 1851, 2

[Correspondence of the Union.]

Public meeting in San Augustine county, Texas.

On Saturday, the 23d instant, a meeting of the citizens of San Augustine county convened at the court-house for the purpose of taking into consideration the revolutionary movements of the inhabitants of Cuba.

On motion, Colonel O. M. Wheeler was called to the chair, and Burwell J. Lewis appointed secretary.

After the organization of the meeting, General J. P. Henderson was called upon to address the citizens, who, in his usual style of manly and forcible eloquence, reminded us that Cubans were struggling in the same great cause of freedom in which our fathers once battled; that they now occupied a similar situation to that of our own beloved State when overshadowed by the cloud of revolution, and struggling to extricate herself from the shackles of Mexican tyranny; and that at least that patriotic and oppressed people deserved our sympathies, if not our efforts, in that noblest of all causes—the cause of liberty.

On motion of C. Payne, esq., a committee of thirteen was appointed to draught resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting, and to report on Wednesday following. The chairman appointed the following committee: Gen. J. P. Henderson, Gen. T. G. Broocks, C Payne, esq., Capt. J. D. Nash, Maj. B. J. Thompson, A. M. Hanks, R. W. Martin, J. C. Brooke, Wm. M. Simpson, Gordon Needham, Bernard Reiley, F. V. McKee, esq., and B. F. Benton, esq.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet on Wednesday.

Adjourned Meeting.—Wednesday, 27th—2 o'clock, p. m.

The meeting met according to adjournment. On motion of R. W. Martin, the meeting then organized—the former chairman presiding—when the committee, through Maj. B. J. Thompson, their chairman, presented the following preamble and resolutions, drawn by B. F. Benton, esq., which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, on the fourth of July, the inhabitants of the island of Cuba declared themselves free and independent of the sovereignty of Spain; and whereas such declaration, so made and attested by the sincerity of their blood shed in the holy cause of liberty, entitles them to our admiration and political sympathy; and whereas it is an incontrovertible point in national law, that where any State or province of a government makes a declaration of independence, with a reasonable probability of maintaining it, the declaration, so made and asserted, is in effect a dissolution of all treaty stipulations between the government so declared against and all other governments, so far as the State or province making such declaration is concerned: Therefore,

Resolved, That in the revolution of Cuba we recognise the principle "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Resolved, That the inhabitants of the island of Cuba "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent."

Resolved, That their declaration to this effect, together with their prospect of maintaining it, has placed them on a footing with the most sovereign and independent nations; and that the treaty of San Lorenzo El Real, (1795,) confirmed by that of Washington, (1819,) between his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, and the United States government, binding both countries, and the citizens of both countries, "in a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship," has no relation to the island of Cuba, inasmuch as the Cubans are as "free, sovereign, and independent" as the United States themselves, or the kingdom of Spain.

Resolved, That any interference on the part of the United States government to prevent volunteers from the United States going to Cuba to assist in the revolution so chivalrously begun would be unauthorized by the principles of our government, uncalled for by any principle of national law, and not required by any treaty stipulation existing between the United States and Spain.

Resolved, That the declaration of independence set forth by the inhabitants of Cuba, stating their grievances to the world, and asserting their right and determination to redress them, is a master-piece of political chivalry, a bright emanation, from subjects of a government of the Old World, of the light of the New, a twin-sister to the declaration of Texan independence, and one of the daughters of American Liberty.

Resolved, That a nation thus determining to be free cannot be enslaved by any power on earth.

Resolved, That the principles of liberty and equality set forth by the Cubans in their declaration of independence are the same for which our forefathers fought in 1776, ourselves in 1836, and for which we will, by every means in our power, assist them to battle in 1851.

Resolved, That, while we feel an earnest desire to preserve friendly relations with friendly powers, we cannot allow the principles of liberty, for which our forefathers fought and bled, to go unadvocated, when contended for by a neighboring power; and that, although treaty stipulations of friendship and amity exist between the United States and Spain, we cannot allow any other treatment towards Cuba by Spain than that which is authorized by the laws of war and of nations; and that any other course pursued by Spain should be resented by the United States government as a violation of the principles of national law.

Resolved, That republican sympathy should always be extended to an oppressed people; but when that people are our neighbors, they should have our assistance.

Resolved, That we will, by every means in our power, extend aid and assistance to our brethren of Cuba in their struggle for liberty, Such aid having been extended to us in our day of trial makes it incumbent on us to extend it to others.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States government, immediately on the application of Cuba, to recognise her as a "free, sovereign and independent" nation.

Resolved, That should the Cubans succeed in their struggle for liberty, and acquire for themselves a separate and distinct nationality from Spain, it would be the duty of our government to encourage the most amicable and friendly relations between the two governments.

Resolved, That any of our citizens engaging in a military expedition for the relief of Cuba will do so with our entire approbation and assent.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary of this meeting; that a copy be immediately forwarded to the provisional government of Cuba; and that the editor of the Red Land Herald be requested to publish, and the Washington city, New York, and New Orleans papers to copy the same.

O. M. WHEELER, Chairman.

BURWELL J. LEWIS, Secretary.

SAN AUGUSTINE, Texas, August 27, 1851.

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The American Consul at Havana.

However necessary it may be for the administration to stand by this man, and however they are precluded from censuring his course, we confess we see with regret not only that they keep him in office, but apologize for him through the columns of the *Republic*, because such a course is at once an insult to the mourners among us, whom Spanish butchery has bereaved, and an outrage on the public humanity.

The *Republic* argues that Mr. Owen is too intelligent to seek to excuse his total dereliction of duty by pleading the proclamation in his defence, and so infers that there must be some "misapprehension" in the whole matter. Well, then, what is Owen kept in office for? Does the *Republic* doubt or deny that his conduct in this affair has been a disgrace to the American name? Does the *Republic* pretend to have heard, from any quarter, the consul's own account included, that he performed one jot of his plain official duty in the premises? Admitting, what is not true, that the Americans were all that the proclamation announced them to be—robbers, plunderers, outlaws, or pirates—still does the *Republic* deny that, under the express stipulations of the treaty with Spain, specially insisted on to meet cases of gravest offence, these Americans were fully entitled not only to a fair and deliberate trial under the forms of Spanish law, but were also entitled, in preparation for such trial, to have full and free conference with any counsel, notaries, or agents, official or unofficial, whose services they might require? Does the *Republic* deny that, *under this treaty*, it was both the clear right and solemn duty of the American consul to have *demanded*, in peremptory terms, not only free access to the prisoners, but all reasonable delay to prepare both for their general defence and for accurate discrimination of the guilt of individual cases among them?

And what now is Consul Owen's mean and wretched excuse, given in his own letter, for doing nothing of all this—for standing still, with folded arms and marble heart, while the gun-shots, that slaughtered his unarmed countrymen by wholesale, rang in his ears? What is his excuse? Why, forsooth, he *had no time* for interference! No time! It was his business under the treaty to see that the Cuban authorities *gave him time!* It was his business to tell those authorities that he should *take time*, and that if they touched one hair of the head of any American citizen without giving that citizen not only *time*, but every other privilege guarantied to him as an alleged *offender* by the very words of the treaty, they did the deed at their peril. And more than this—if, in these days of prolonged and thrice-repeated presidential pleasure-trips and junketings, we may say so much of any whig official without "outraging public decency"—we would respectfully intimate that on that bloody morning it was Consul Owen's duty *not to lie abed till near ten o'clock in the day*, when the savage shooting-match was just ready to come off!

Can any man doubt what is the real explanation of all this shameful inertness of the American consul? It is in the proclamation—the proclamation! The proclamation forbade him to interfere, by pronouncing *any interference* unwarranted. The proclamation forbade him to interfere, by thus, in the plainest implication, denouncing the men of the expedition as without the pale both of the law and the treaty which is the supreme law of the case. The proclamation forbade him to interfere, by empowering the Cuban authorities to say in the teeth of the treaty, as they did say, that the President of the United States had *outlawed* these prisoners, and left them to be dealt with just as Concha might choose. We charge, again and again, it was the fatal proclamation which, unlawfully and prematurely arrogating to the President functions plainly judicial, and unlawfully assuming to override and abrogate the plain words of a solemn treaty, not only deprived these men of a legal trial, but struck the American consul with numb palsy, and turned an American official on a foreign shore into a stone statue, having eyes that see not, and ears that hear not, and hands that help not, the miseries of his captive countrymen! Even to this day it appears he will not go near them in their dungeon!

But, softly whispers the special organ, "Consul Owen," though a very intelligent man, misapprehended—certainly "*misapprehended*"—the proclamation. Did he so? Then we say to the administration, censure Commander Platt—censure him if you dare! For *he* puts the *same construction* on the proclamation that Owen did, and that Concha did, and that we do, and that everybody else does, that we know of, except the *Republic* and perhaps *some* of the cabinet. Commander Platt tells you in his official despatch of September 1st, from Havana, that, when he visited the prisoners in their jail, "they were told distinctly that they were in the power of the Spanish government, *and that nothing could be done for them as Americans, inasmuch as the President's proclamation had declared that any persons joining an invading force would thereby forfeit the protection of the government of the United States.*"

There you have it all. Nothing could be done for them as Americans! Nothing could be done for them under the treaty! And why? "*The President had declared*" that they had forfeited every right to every sort of protection or interference! *That* was Commander Platt's construction of your proclamation, and that was his action under it. Censure or accuse him for his course, and he can plead before his peers your proclamation; and they will sustain, and you cannot gainsay, his construction of it. Nay, more, as we believe and charge, he can plead your *own more recent instructions* either to himself or to his brother officers of the Saranac, or to both, fully confirming his view of the proclamation by a subsequent official interpretation of your own! In any event, his position is entirely unlike Owen's, because, as an officer of the navy, he was to obey the orders of the President, and had not the discretionary power which belonged necessarily to the consul as a civil functionary.

But Owen had not the nerve to exercise his discretionary power, and so, in the spirit of patriotism, justice, and humanity, take his stand upon the treaty, and trample under his feet the proclamation which unlawfully, usurpingly, and to the bloodiest issues, assumed to set the treaty at naught. He has thus gone down—hopelessly down—before the patriotic judgment of the American people; but he goes down with the proclamation in his hand, and he drags the authors of the proclamation down with him!

A Doubt Removed.

"A DOUBT SOLVED.—We are glad to learn that the *Union* has found out which side it is on in the Mississippi controversy. While General Quitman was in the field, it oscillated somewhat between him and his competitor; but now that the General has withdrawn, it is unanimously for Governor Foote."

The above, from the *Republic* of yesterday, is evidence that we are not laboring without some good results. We trust that it will not be long before the *Republic* will afford us an opportunity to record similar progress for its labors. All that this journal could answer, when interrogated a short time since, in respect to the apprehension prevailing that the President was acting in co-operation with the Spanish government in securing the union of Cuba to the crown of Spain, was, *that it excluded the conclusion that it was the organ of anybody.*

Can the *Republic* now exclude the conclusion that the President would remove Consul Owen if he were not prevented by the plea which the consul will urge that he has done nothing but obey the instructions of the President?

Can the *Republic* exclude the conclusion that the President is bound to arrest and try Lieutenant Van Vechten as a plunderer and robber, if the proclamation in regard to the Lopez expedition can be justified?

Can the *Republic* exclude the conclusion that it would be safer for the President to stand on the doctrine of Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, in regard to the Cuban sympathizers, than to stand where he does—an ineffectual supplicant for Spanish clemency, and an apologist, in the face of Europe, for the principle which denies to the people the right of revolt against despotism?

HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN, ATTORNEY GENERAL.—We learn, with deep regret, that still further afflictions attend this distinguished gentleman. He was in New York on Monday, detained by the illness of a son.

[*Washington Telegraph.*

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
26 September 1851, 4.

Written for the Nonpareil.

ESTELLE 'D LA CONCHA!
A TALE OF THE FILLIBUSTEROS!

BY J. W. SCOTT.

It was midnight in Havana...

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The Daily Delta

26 September, 1851, 2

THE CUBAN INVASION.—A long letter appeared in the New York Courier & Enquirer, lately, describing the recent events in Cuba. The following are the only new facts it presents. Speaking of the first attack on the Americans, it says:

They had just sat down to breakfast after their first drill, most of them never having even formed a platoon before. Their muskets were stacked and breakfast was just begun, when the scouts brought in word that the troops were upon them. They went out and had just time to take position, when the Spanish troops charged! Both parties delivered one fire and then met with the bayonets. Strange to relate, for bayonets are rarely crossed even between two bodies of regular troops, this bayonet fight lasted five minutes or more; it closed by a precipitate retreat of the Spaniards. Then began a fight with fire arms, and although seven companies of Spanish troops came into action, it was not ten minutes more before the whole body sought safety in flight, and left the village of Las Pozas in the hands of the invaders.

A wounded Spanish soldier in the hospital gives this account of the attack: "They were ordered to charge, and while on the charge they heard a voice from the invaders cry, '*No suban! Mira que perece! pasaa a nosotros.*' 'Do not charge. See! you will perish! Come over to us!' The drum and bugle again sounded the charge, and on they went." Then, says the soldier, '*Oimos que uno mando fuego, y no fue fuego: fue un volcan.*' 'We heard the order given to fire. It was not fire; it was a volcano.'" When, as says the soldier, "they were ordered to a second charge, they fell back crying, '*Mi general esa position solo se tomara con artilleria! Artilleria, artilleria!*' 'General, that position can only be taken with artillery! Artillery, artillery!'"

THE PAMPERO.—We find in the New York Courier and Inquirer, the following letter from our associate, Major Heiss:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1851.

To the Editors of the Courier and Inquirer: Your Washington correspondent, under date of the 10th inst., says:

"The owners of the Pampero begin to betray great uneasiness lest that vessel may be captured, and indeed I think they have good cause for alarm, as I do not see how she is to escape the vigilance of those on the look-out for her. Major Heiss, formerly of the Union, one of the owners of that boat, is also proprietor of the New Orleans Delta, the print that had so large a share in misleading the minds of indiscreet and unwary youths. Certainly where the guilty parties are discovered, they should be called to a most rigid account."

This appears to have been written for the purpose of placing upon my shoulders part of the responsibility attached to the late disastrous Cuban expedition.

You will please state, that I am not one of the owners of the Pampero, nor have I been interested in any way in getting up said expedition. Neither have I advised, or used any means whatever to "mislead the minds of indiscreet or unwary youths," by inducing, or encouraging them to join in that unfortunate adventure. JOHN P. HEISS.

PATRIOTS IN THE NORTH—PIRATES IN THE SOUTH. The following contrast is a most striking illustration of the hypocrisy which is rapidly acquiring the rule and control of our whole people, under the operation of the habit which is becoming so strong in the South of looking to the North for our sentiments and opinions, as well as our material notions:

Perhaps the most remarkable instance on record, of the decline of morality as connected with government, has been recently presented by that of the United States.

About the year 1838, symptoms of disaffection and rebellion in Canada, gave rise to the organization of armed parties in this country, for the invasion of that province, in aid of the rebellious movement. The disturbance was slight and short-lived,—and the insurgents with little effort, captured, and punished. This invasion of a British province was the occasion of a controversy between the United States and England, in the course of which, the latter described the American invaders as pirates. However serious was the admitted offence against a friendly nation, the United States protested against this classification of their conduct, and maintained successfully, that they were engaged in a cause which might, by their success, have attained to some degree of respectability, which could never, under any circumstances, sanctify the profession of piracy.

The tendency of this invasion of Canada, was to secure a free State, and thus add to the political supremacy of the North.

The recent unfortunate and equally unlawful invasion of Cuba, tended to the acquisition of a slave State, and the addition of political strength to the Southern section, now under the ban of a hostile majority. The invaders were caught and put to death—the United States Government *refusing* to intercede for mercy, and declaring that they met the deserved fate of pirates—persons engaged in a cause so infamous, that it never could have acquired any degree of respectability.

Can it be credited, that the young, virtuous, and most reputable republic of the United States, has already become so base, as to repudiate its own avowed moral sentiments in this open manner, to serve the purposes of those in power? Or can you give some more hopeful solution to this anomaly, apparently so irreconcilable with a decent regard for appearances?

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Louisville Courier

26 September 1851, 2

American Consul at Havana.

From the Washington telegraphic despatch we published yesterday morning, it seems that Mr. Owen, the United States Consul at Cuba, has at last condescended to notice the torrent of indignation that from all parts of the Union had been let loose upon him, for refusing to see or to make an attempt to communicate with the gallant Kentuckians and their comrades, who were shot at Havana by Concha. The *Republic* publishes his card, "*but without a word of comment*" thus creating the inference that he stands as indefensible after making his defence, as he was generally execrated before it was known he would attempt one. We now ask, whether this man who has outraged the American character in his person as a public officer, is longer to be continued in the service of the Government? If the telegraphic report of the purport of his defence be true, he has shown himself craven spirited, as well as destitute of that national prestige and firmness which every public functionary, representing his country in a foreign land should possess, and without which neither the individual rights of the citizen, nor the honor of the Government can be safe in his hands.

When the fifty Americans made an appeal to him to visit them, that through him they might communicate with loved friends and afflicted families, for the last time, before being launched into eternity, he should have either done so, or sold his life in the attempt. If his application to the Captain-General had been made and denied, he should have gathered around him the folds of the flag of his country, and bid them reach his body *through it*, sooner than be prevented from hearing the dying words of his massacred countrymen. The least firmness on his part would have gained him access to them, and saved him from the dishonor that will now forever remain indelibly traced upon his brow. Of this we have no doubt, from the very fact that Capt. Platt, of the U. S. vessel Albany, no sooner asked to see the last American prisoners taken, than the request was granted. We hope Owen will be at once removed.

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Louisville Courier

26 September 1851, 3

Cuban Expeditionists at Jacksonville—Georgia Election, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20, 1851.

Several Cuban expeditionists returned to Savannah on Tuesday, from Jacksonville. They say the expedition is completely abandoned, and the parties have all left Jacksonville.

The Savannah Republican says that Cobb will carry Georgia by 15,000 majority

A car containing fifteen persons, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, rolled down a precipice near Cumberland, killing three laborers, and dreadfully wounding six others.

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Louisville Democrat
26 September 1851, 2

☞ Whig papers are busy reporting that England and France have guaranteed the possession of the island of Cuba to Spain. This may be true. We can't tell what England and France may have done; but we don't believe that England has guaranteed that Cuba shall not be independent. England is not accustomed to make treaties of that sort. Her government may have agreed that no other power should wrest the island from Spain. Further we presume England, at least, has not gone. Her government is generally wise. She knows by experience that colonies sometimes revolutionize, and that constant coercion is a very unprofitable business.

But it is also said that the United States, in the time of General Jackson, entered into a treaty by which the perpetual possession was guaranteed to Spain. If any such treaty was ever made, we presume we should have had it published long ago. It would not depend on the testimony of a letter-writer. Such a treaty would have been paraded by the organs of the administration as a delicious morsel. It requires whig faith to believe such a story—such as the editor of the Journal has in Johnston, of Pennsylvania—a faith that believes without evidence, against evidence, and in spite of improbabilities. Such a treaty would be utterly null and void; the President and Senate having no power to make it. We presume it will be agreed that the treaty-making power has some limits. The President and Senate might agree to sell a State, but we presume such an act would be contemned as a nullity. They might agree that a citizen of the United States should say nothing to disparage her Majesty, the Queen of England, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, but such an agreement would be scouted by every man in America. What then should we think of a treaty guaranteeing to Spain the island of Cuba forever! Have our President and Senate agreed that the people of Cuba shall not throw off the despotism of Spain! Shall the navy and army of the United States be employed to hunt down the patriots of Cuba, and hand them over to the vengeance of the Captain General, to the dungeon, and the garrote?

We have seen this statement going the rounds of whig sheets, but did not deem it worth a notice—so utterly absurd did we deem it—but we see that even the Louisville Journal has put it prominently forward, and endorses the character of the letter-writer who has given birth to the information. The story is utterly absurd, and the credit given it by our neighbor shows his all-engulphing credulity. Were it true, it might well startle the whole country. It would show dangers in the treaty-making power of this government not before apprehended. Impossible, indeed, at present it is; for such a treaty would only be regarded as a monument of folly in those who made it. It would be contemned, scouted, and repudiated from one end of the Union to the other; still it is remarkable that the statement should actually pass unchallenged as an ordinary item of intelligence.

It must be confessed, however, that the practical interpretation of our laws came very near carrying out the spirit of such a treaty; although the late acts of the President profess to be based on a different treaty, and a law in conformity with it. At present it is held to be the duty of the President to prevent any aid to a revolution in Cuba going from this country.—Our navy is to scour the seas and arrest any vessel in which are any passengers going to Cuba, if they intend to join in the patriot forces in the island to resist the power of Spain. This is bad enough in all conscience! There needs but a step further to send an army to Cuba to do the bidding of a despot against the cause of freedom. Our neighbor pretends to believe that we are bound by a treaty to do this; and that General Jackson made the treaty!

Now, if this be true, Fillmore has been remiss in his duty. He should have ordered the army to Cuba to be at the disposition of the Captain General; perhaps to act as executioners in shooting in cold blood fifty American citizens. What absurdity will the whigs be at next! We should like to see our neighbor's credulity tried. It would no doubt be gratifying to him to make the experiment, to see how much he could believe. Let some whig letter-writer start it, and the editor of the Journal will jump at the idea that it was not Jonah, but Jackson, that swallowed the whale.

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26 September 1851, 3

Cuba and Canada—Menacing Disclosures.

Under the head of Cuba, the *National Intelligencer* announces, in the extract which we make below, the important fact that France and England are negotiating a new treaty with Spain, guarantying to her the island of Cuba, provided Spain consents to an article for the gradual abolition of slavery in the island. The *Intelligencer's* language is as follows:

"CUBA.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, whose correspondence in England is from the most respectable and well-informed sources. He says:

"'I have a letter by the last British steamer which states that Spain, France, and England are negotiating a treaty respecting the guaranty of Cuba. The conditions are that Cuba shall have a local legislature—a representation in the Cortes at Madrid—and that provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery in the island. I consider the information very reliable.'"

Our readers may remember the extraordinary haste with which the *Intelligencer* declared, when we commented on the statement made by the London Times that President Fillmore might be expected to join in such a negotiation, that the annexation of Cuba to the United States ought to be deprecated as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the country, no matter under what circumstances it might be offered. This declaration of the *National Intelligencer* was put forward just in time to give the greatest force to the proclamation of the President, as a means of defeating the expedition set on foot by Lopez to aid the people of Cuba in establishing their independence. Combined with the proclamation, its effect, if not its intention, was to authorize the French and English vessels-of-war, within striking distance of the island, to seize and destroy as pirates all citizens of the United States whose generous sympathies might have led them to risk their lives on the success of such an expedition. Its effect was to make the United States the most efficient ally, practically, that the crowned heads of Europe could enlist in their crusade against the principles of popular liberty; for every one must readily see that with all the power of those well-armed nations privileged to help the Spanish authority in Cuba, and with all the power of the United States employed to prevent assistance from reaching those persecuted people, whether going from our shores or from any other, any attempt at successful revolution there was impossible. Under such circumstances a struggle for liberty there was as hopeless as that in Hungary, and the opposition to it made by the United States was as effective as that made by Russia to the brave Magyars. Russia armed troops to kill those noble people in their houses and on their plantations; the President armed troops to destroy as pirates on the high seas all those going to the relief of the patriot cause, and without which it must inevitably perish. Russia took away the life of the citizen, but left the reputation of his martyrdom in the cause of liberty unsullied; the President's proclamation branded martyrdom in the same cause with the infamy of piracy.

But this is only the beginning of what is yet to come. The proclamation has served its purpose. The great point with England was, to be assured that the United States government would not regard a negotiation for the abolition of slavery in Cuba an interference with the policy marked out by Mr. Monroe. In other words, it was important to England to know if the crowned heads of Europe could make, without a protest from this government, the perpetuity of the union between Cuba and the Crown of Spain a warrant for the perpetuity of abolitionism.

It would seem, from the air of satisfaction which is visible in the article from the *Intelligencer* announcing the negotiation, that no protest will be made by President Fillmore—that the great principle announced by Mr. Monroe is to be abandoned, so far at least as to consider it not applicable to the allied powers of Europe, if they put on the mantle of anti-slavery. These powers cannot colonize on this continent—cannot make conquests, or interfere in the contests which may arise between the colonists, struggling for independence, and the mother countries, trying to perpetuate the chains of slavery—unless where there are people governing the negroes as we do in the United States. Was that the meaning of Mr. Monroe? Is that the position assumed by this whig administration? Is this what was meant by Mr. Webster in his Hulsemann correspondence, and in his high-sounding phrases in favor of the rights of American people to sympathize with the struggles for freedom in distant lands?

These are great and momentous questions; and it is due to our whole country that they should receive immediate and solemn attention.

There is, however, another important movement, quite as inauspicious to the general tranquillity of our country, and which is announced with as much unconcern by the *Republic* as would be the failure of some speculation in the stocks. It is the late formation of the "*Canadian Fedus Agricultural Union*," for the avowed purpose of harboring and protecting the runaway negroes from the southern States of the Union. Speaking of this union, the *Republic* says its purpose "is to afford facilities of escape and the means of subsistence to negroes in the United States; and with this view it has been concurred *in by delegations from New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Vermont.*"

Combined with the determination of the members of the Holy Alliance in Europe to use Cuba to disseminate the power and influence of abolitionism, this Canadian league is well calculated to arouse the indignation of every real friend of our republican institutions. If we have not the power to prevent this *alliance* from riveting the chains of despotism in Cuba, we have certainly the right of protecting ourselves against this despotism within our borders. If England can use Cuba to spread abolition, we can certainly use Canada to prevent it. Will it not be our duty at once to take the ground that a fugitive negro flying to her borders from our jurisdiction shall be treated as property, and shall be surrendered up to the owner? This, we are sure, would be the impulse if not the language of a democratic President in the presence of the Holy Alliance, when negotiating to make Cuba the victim of abolition fanaticism and the ally of the same influence in the United States; and if the American people intend to maintain the principles of the early fathers of the republic, we are equally certain they will give such a response to this feeling as will remind the despots of Europe that this is still "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON
26 September 1891, 3

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25—5, p. m.

The letter of Mr. A. F. Owen, the American consul at Cuba, which appeared in the Republic of yesterday, has been the subject of a good deal of comment here. I was one among those who did not feel disposed to condemn him unheard. It is one of the prerogatives of humanity not to make up a hasty opinion upon *ex parte* evidence. My desire was to hear the consul from his own lips before deciding. I have now heard him, or, in other words, read his letter; and from that letter, in connexion with other testimony, I make up my mind that he has acted most pitifully. He has shown himself to be devoid of those sublime principles of our nature (sympathy and benevolence) which command the respect of every good heart, and the absence of which sinks man to the level almost of the inferior animals. His letter is a lame, miserable subterfuge, showing not only a neglect of duty, but a want of human feeling. When the worst and most degraded of our species are rendered powerless by being placed within the shackles of law—when physical force reduces them to bondage, and places their lives at the disposal of others—thus humiliated, however debased and steeped in sin, their helpless and sad condition calls for human feeling and decent respect.

Even admitting that the Cuban invaders did wrong, yet, while men are to be shot and hurried from time to eternity, it is but humane that they have time to pray and be shot decently. This, in all probability, could have been procured for them as a last boon, had Mr. Owen been at his post, and interested himself in their behalf. The world will not believe his letter, nor his concluding solemn protestations, were he to reiterate them a thousand times over. It was his business to be on duty, and the sickness which enabled him to reach Havana at 10, a. m, instead of remaining in his office to be ready for an emergency which all expected, is a poor excuse. The sooner he is dismissed, the better. The transparent hypocrisy of his letter is so apparent that every intelligent mind can at once detect its fallacious arguments.

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The Charleston Courier.

27 September 1851, 2

Our Consulate Havana.—The Washington *Republic* has received the following letter from ALLEN F. OWEN, Esq., our Consul at Havana, which it submits without comment to the consideration of his countrymen.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, Sept. 16, 1851.

To the Editors of the Republic:

SIR: In your weekly issue of the 28th ult. you do me the justice to object to my condemnation without a hearing, and to say that I am probably able to explain, to the satisfaction of my countrymen, my omission to act relative to the execution of the prisoners who were shot here on the 16th ult.

I do not doubt that I shall satisfy every impartial mind that I am undeserving censure, and that I had no opportunity of doing any thing in behalf of the unfortunate men who met so sad a fate.

I reside about four miles from this place; and, not being well on the morning of the 16th, did not reach my office till some time after ten o'clock, where, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer Pampero. I at the same time heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution.

Shortly afterwards, the American residing here, who, it is said, called on me, came and mentioned the subject to me, when I said to him that it was too late, and that I could do nothing—that I should not have time to get permission and see the prisoners. Of this I felt perfectly satisfied at the time, and I have since been confirmed in this opinion by the highest authority in the island, who informed me that the execution, which had already been ordered before I reached the city, would not have been postponed for me to have an interview with the prisoners, inasmuch as all I could have asked to be permitted to do had already been done by a gentleman known to some of the prisoners, for whom they had sent.

Soon after the American referred to left my office, I received the information that a gentleman known to some of the prisoners had been sent for by them, and to him they had delivered the articles and messages they desired to be conveyed to their friends. It was but a short time afterwards that I sent to the palace of the governor and captain general, and heard that the prisoners had then been executed.

You will thus see that I had no time to act, and that it was not in my power to do any thing for the unfortunate men who had been induced to invade Cuba with the expectation that they would find the whole island in a state of revolution, and that they would be received with open arms by the whole native population at least.

The charge of indifference to the dreadful condition of such a number of men, the bitterest enemy I have on earth will not believe; and all must believe it a base falsehood and an unfounded calumny.

If it were allowable on such an occasion, I would most solemnly declare before God that, in my judgment, at the time and under the circumstances, it was not in my power either to have an interview with the prisoners, or to have done any thing on their behalf.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. F. OWEN.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Charleston Courier.
27 September 1851, 2

The Cuba Prisoners.—Elsewhere in to-day's issue will be found an interesting letter from J. S. THRASHER, Esq., late editor of the *Faro Industrial* at Havana, and a more complete list of the prisoners than the one we published on the first page of the Daily *Courier* of yesterday morning. We likewise perceive that the *Gaceta de la Habana* of the 17th inst. contains the petition of several of the prisoners, who formed a part of this expedition, invoking the clemency of the Captain General. They state that they have obtained the good will of their jailors, by their excellent conduct since they have been in prison, and that they were deluded into the expedition by ambitious and interested traitors. They express the hope that the suffering experienced by them before their capture may prove a sufficient attonement for their crime.

The following cards from the prisoners in reference to Consul OWEN will also be read with interest:

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, prisoners incarcerated in the city prison of Havana, on account of our connection with the late Cuban expedition, under the command of Gen. Lopez, cannot withhold an expression of our feelings toward the American Consul, Mr. Allen B. Owen, of Georgia, now at this place. Since our arrival at this place, he has *honored* us once by his presence, but since that time, although repeatedly solicited, has always steadily refused to revisit us, either in his private or official capacity. Placed as we are, we feel an act of this kind more deeply than if otherwise circumstanced. How to account for it we know not, but can only ascribe it to that worst of all feelings, inhumanity, or that more degrading still, cowardice.

We write this that our fellow-countrymen at home may know what kind of man is placed at the head of their affairs at this place.

Signed by Robert M. Grider, Captain commanding Company B; Lieut. Edmond H. McDonald, John Brown, Wm. L. Wilkinson, Charles A. Downer, Peter La Coste, and one hundred and fifty-three others.

HAVANA CITY PRISON, SEPT. 7, 1851.

We the undersigned, officers and men, now incarcerated in the city prison of Havana, on account of our participation in the late expedition against the island of Cuba, under the command of Gen. Lopez, being about to embark for Spain, cannot refrain from expressing our heartfelt gratitude to Joseph T. Crawford, Consul-General of her Britannic Majesty, and to Mr. W. Sidney Smith, British Consulate at this place. To Mr. J. S. Thrasher, and to the American and British citizens of Havana generally, we also owe a debt of deep and lasting gratitude. To them we owe all, for, by their kindness and generosity, we have been enabled to overcome many of the difficulties and sufferings we should have otherwise undergone. To them we owe a debt of gratitude we would willingly express by words, but language fails us. Hoping, however, that should we be spared to return to our homes, we may have an opportunity of repaying, in part, the debt we owe. Should such not be the case, we sincerely pray that God, the Ruler of the Universe, and lover of good acts, may repay them, by bestowing upon them in this world all the blessings that a Divine Providence can bestow; and after death, by a reward more lasting still—life eternal.

(Signed,)

Major LOUIS SCHLESSINGER, Capt. R. H. ELLIS,
Capt. ROBERT M. GRIDER, Lt. DAVID WINBORN,
Lt. EDMOND H. MCDONALD, and 133 others.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

We received by yesterday's mail from Mr. THRASHER, the late Editor of the *Faro Industrial* at Havana, which has been recently suppressed by the order of the Captain-General, the following copy of a circular addressed by him to the friends of the captives.

HAVANA, SEPT. 11.

Having been requested by a very large portion of the prisoners of the late Cuban Expedition to write to their friends informing them of their situation and good health, I have thought it best to throw my observations, which must necessarily be general in their principal features, into the form of a Circular, and I have now the honor to address you thus, at the request of all the prisoners.

The prisoners were brought to the city in different lots, and as fast as they arrived were shaved of their hair, chained two together, and placed all in one long saloon in the prison. During the first few days it was exceedingly difficult to obtain permission to visit them. The British Consul, Joseph T. Crawford, Esq., did so on the first day, and accompanied by his secretary, Mr. W. Sidney Smith, who has never ceased in his exertions in their behalf, gave them the first cheering words. On the next day, Mr. Allen F. Owen, the American Consul, asked for and obtained permission, and, as I was subsequently informed by the prisoners, told them that "the President had proclaimed them without the pale of the law, and he could do nothing for them." During several days our only means of contributing to the amelioration of their condition was through Mr. Smith, who continued to visit them twice daily, taking them small comforts and speaking in their behalf, by which means he improved in a very great degree their situation. He took up a subscription among the English residents for the purpose of providing extra clothing for those who were British subjects, and the secretary of the German Society, in consequence of receiving a letter from Capt. Schlicht, went to see them and subsequently provided for the Germans in the same manner that the English Consul had provided for his countrymen.

I was not able to obtain permission to see them until Friday, 5th inst., at noon, when I found that twenty-five had that morning been sent to the hospital, and that some few of the others had had their chains taken off, for what reason I could not learn. The Americans and some others I found very much dispirited in consequence of the language Mr. Owen had held to them, and from seeing others so much better cared for, and I did what I could to cheer them, assuring them I would do my utmost to have them as well provided for as their more fortunate companions had been.

On leaving the prison, I spoke to several of my friends about raising funds for the prisoners, and so great was the interest shown in their behalf, that our efforts were crowned with the utmost success. I take this occasion to pay a just tribute to those Cuban gentlemen who so generously provided me with funds, without which my efforts would have been barren, and also to many American friends who contributed not only money, but personal efforts; I would gladly mention names, but the impossibility of naming all would render the particularising of a few apparently invidious, and I will therefore cite but two who are connected with the press; these are Mr. White of the New York Courier & Enquirer, and Mr. Callahan, of the N. O. Picayune; to these gentlemen, in company with many others, much praise is due.

On Saturday the prisoners received several visits and a sum of money wherewith to purchase bread. Mr. Smith also took to them segars and other comforts. On Sunday morning their chains were taken off, they were allowed to bathe, and I was enabled to send them their extra clothing. They were in excellent spirits, and as many of their countrymen had now obtained permission to visit them, and they found they were not abandoned by their friends, they were quite gay. Writing materials were to-day allowed them at the request of Mr. Smith, and many of them wrote to their homes. They all received a small sum of money to purchase such trifles as they might fancy; on this day they received information that Commodore Parker was not allowed to see them, which they regretted exceedingly, and during the afternoon they had a short visit from Mr. Owen.

On Monday morning, as they were to embark early, Mr. Smith, Mr. Callahan and myself, visited them before day. They had coffee and bread before going on board. Besides what they received from the government, each man had a peajacket, a woollen shirt, a pair of pants, a pair of stockings and a tin pot; and on board ship were placed for their use 825 lbs. chocolate, 2 boxes tobacco, 2 barrels vinegar and some small stores, and the sum of $755 was placed in the hands of Capt. Ortiz, of the Primera de Guatemala, for general distribution on arrival at the port of destination. Besides this, the German Society gave Capt. Ortiz $136 for the Germans, and several persons left sums for individuals. They embarked in high spirits and excellent health, all desiring a most affectionate farewell to be sent to their friends, with assurances of their high hopes for a speedy release. Those who remain here awaiting ship, will follow their companions in a few days.

Those who are in the hospital are all doing well, and are very well cared for by every one around them. They also have been allowed writing materials, and their friends will probably receive letters from them as early as they may receive this. The Captain-General has been very considerate and kind in his orders relative both to sick and well, and their attendants and jailors have treated them with much consideration.

In regard to exertions for their liberation, I would suggest to you some prompt effort in their behalf, through the American Minister at Madrid, for the reason that the proximate accouchement of the Queen will afford a most advantageous opportunity to grant them all a free pardon, and the liberation of three here would induce us to suppose that a like boon might be obtained for all.

I have the honor to be respectfully,

Your very obedient servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

List of prisoners brought to Havana from the late Cuban Expedition under the command of Genl. Narciso Lopez, and final disposition of them as far as known.

SENT TO SPAIN BY STEAMER ISABEL LA CATHOLICA.

Charles A. Downer, Mobile	J. D. Hughes, N. Orleans.
J. St. Levy, Quebec.	F. D. Hough, N. Albany, Ind.

SENT TO SPAIN BY SHIP VENUS.

Louis Schlessinger, Hungary	D. E. E. DeWolf, Mobile
E. H. McDonald, Mobile	H. J. Thompson, do.
J. Norris, do.	A. R. Weir, do.

SENT TO SPAIN BY SHIP PRIMERA DE GUATEMALA.

Joaquin Casanova, N. O.	A. T. Pruitt, Alabama.
W. H. M'Kinsey, Bards'n, Ky.	Ths. Hilton, Washing'n, DC
Daniel Seay, N. O.	W. L. Wilkinson, Mobile.
J. D. Blake, N. O.	M. Mullen, St. Louis.
Louis Bauder, Germany.	P. Lacoste, N. O.
Benj. F. Hanna, Baltimore.	Patrick Coleman, N. O
J. D. Dwin, N. O.	M. L. Hefron, New-York.
D. Q. Rosseau, N. O.	Jas. Brady, Galena, Ill.
W. H. Craft, Memphis, Tenn.	Henry Schmidt, N. O.
J. G. Bush, N. O.	George Foster, N. O.
T. A. Simpson, Phila.	Jas. Chapman, Charleston
W. W. Inslee, N. O.	C. Cook, Alabama.
Henry B. Hart, Petersb'g, Va.	H. B. Metcalf, Ireland.
Jacob Faust, St. Louis.	Robt. M. Grider, N. O.
Pat. McGrath, N. O.	M. K. Scott, Ky.
Chas. J. Daily, N. O.	Geo. R. Wilson, Phila.
S. H. Purnell, N. O.	Wm. H. Vaughan, Ky.
Conrad Tailor, Berlin.	W. H. Cameron, Jeff. co., Va.
Thos. Denton, N. O.	Peter M'Mullen, Ireland.
C. A. M'Murray, Baltimore.	John Denton, N. Y.
Antonio Hernandez, Havana	Franklin P. Boyd, N. Y.
Elias J. Otis, Depotville, NY	Thos. R. Munroe, Miss.
Bernard Allen, St. Louis.	Edward Weiss, Germany.
Julio Chassagne, Havana.	Robt. Schutz, Prussia.
Thos. B. Lee, N. O.	C. Sekneck, Baden.
George Metcalf, Ireland.	C. Noll, Berlin.
George Holdship, St. Louis.	Jas. H. Hearsay, N. O.
Luke Scully, N. O.	Wm. Wilson, do.
Thos. Daly, do.	Jas. M. Wilson, do.
Henry Saile, Liverpool.	Wm K. Hurd, do.
G. Bontila, Hungary.	Slezinger, Hungary.
Radnitz, do.	Curneli, do.
Petrie, do.	Kerecker, do.
Vioag, do.	Ngikos, do.
Aidelar, do.	David Winborn, Miss.
Thos. Hudnall, N. O.	H. Von Schlicht, Berlin.
J. B. Gunst, N. O.	Tim. K. Henry, Natchez.
Edward Purrell.	John McKinnis.
E. Q. Bell, N. O.	John Carter.
Bernard McCabe, Ireland	John Murphy Ireland.
Hiram West, Spring Valley, Ohio.	C. Sebring.
	James Halpin.
Benj. Gilman, Cin., Ohio.	Edward Crissy
James Smith.	Hudson Nelson.
A. R. Ludwig, N. Orleans	Chas. Harrison, N. Orleans.
Victor Duprat, do	Henry Stanmyre, do
Geo. Quick, Philadelphia.	Henry McHenry, do
James M. Donnelly, Pottsville, Pa.	Chas. Giblin, Cin., Ohio.
	John Murtagh, Philad.
Thos. McClelland, Ireland.	John McKneiss, Pittsburg.
Pedro M. Lopez, Venezuela.	Pedro Velazco, Cuba, servant of Lopez.
Manuel Fleury, Cuba.	
Jacob Harbele, Germany.	Louis Haekel, Swiss.
Manuel Martinez, Havana.	H. Schmidt, Saxony.
F. A. Laine, Cuba.	Conrad Bechtold, Prussia.
F. C. Mahan, Danville, Ky.	Jas. Oglevile, N. Orleans.
John Boswell, Baltimore.	Harvey Williams, do
W. L. Constantine, Canada.	John Cooper.
Wm. Cousans, Linc'ln, Eng.	Jas. B. Fagin, Ohio.

WAITING SHIP AT HAVANA.

C. J. Duffy, N. Orleans.	Asher J. Phillips, N. O.
Thos. Little, Mobile.	Jacob Jessert.
Michael Geiger, N. Orleans.	Thos Bryan.
John D. Brown.	John Bachilder, N. O.
Geo. S. Berry, Cin., Ohio.	John Brown.
Michael Biro, Austria.	

IN THE HOSPITAL—ALL DOING WELL.

A. L. Alfonso, Cuba, arm.
Manuel Aragon, leg.
J. B. Ruvira, Galicia, leg.
Preston Essex, St. Louis, leg slight.
Robert H. Ellis, Washington, D. C., left hand.
John Cline, New Orleans, thigh slight.
N. Port, Prussia, finger slight.
John N. Davis, New Orleans, shoulder slight.
James Fiddes, Malta, both legs.
J. G. Porter, Dublin, breast and arm slight.
G. Richardson, New Orleans, arm slight.
F. Curvia, Havana, arm.
M. J. Keenan, Mobile, finger slight.
John Talbot, New Orleans, hand slight.
Jose Douvren, Cuba, side slight.
Wilson A. Bieves, Miss., leg slight.
William Losner, Saxony, finger.
Thomas McNeil, Lumpkin Co., Ga., sick.
Henry Jasper, Saxony, foot slight.
L. Palanka, Hungary, graze slight.
Wm. Miller, Northampton, Eng., finger slight.
J. B. Weymouth, Nashville, Tenn., hand slight.
John Robinson, England, side slight.
George Edgerton, Natchez, sick.

N. Lopez, executed.
P. S. Van Vechten, delivered to Captain Platte.
Andres Gonzalez, in prison.
Somers, New Orleans, pardoned.
Capt. Lopez, in prison.
Julio Herren, detained here.
J. A. Kelly and H. S. Haynes, liberated.

In relation to the above, Mr. Thrasher has appended the subjoined note:

Dear Sir—The following have been brought in since making out the list I sent you, and I am told four more are in the country. All here are doing well.

J. S. THRASHER.

Capt. John Johnson	Kentucky.
Eugene Cay	London, Eng.
George Parr	Petersburg, Va.
John A. Bowers	Barryville, Va.
Joseph Stevens	New York.
Frederick Hagar	Prussia.
Andres Cestera	Spain.

IN HOSPITAL.

David Gano, New York. Chas. J. Hodge, England.

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The Daily Delta

27 September 1851, 1

THE ROW AT KEY WEST.—[illegible] since, the fact that a disturbance had occurred at Key West, in consequence of the appointment of a Spanish spy at that place. The following [illegible] dated the 19th inst., from a gentleman there, gives a brief account of the occurrence:

"On the evening of the 31st ult. [illegible] persons, principally seamen, attacked the stores of Ramon Pruna, Pedro Abarti, Joseph Valdis, Bartolomeo Sanios, and Albert Arnow, Spanish residents of Key West, and destroyed the whole contents of the stores. One of the party, Ramon Pruna, who was charged with holding correspondence with the officials of Cuba, fled from Key West to a Spanish smack for Havana, previous to the riot; the others were charged with being opposed to the Cuban expedition. The [illegible] Albany, Commander Pleis, arrived here yesterday from Havana. Nothing new—all quiet since the execution of Gen. Lopez."

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27 September 1851, 1

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

The Purchase of Cuba—Its Annexation—Probable Servile Wars—Political, etc.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1851.

I have little doubt that Congress, at the next session, will adopt a resolution requesting the President to enter into a negotiation with Spain for the purchase of her rights in Cuba. This will not immediately involve the question of annexation, though it will undoubtedly lead to it. If the question arising as to the condition of the slave population, after annexation, can be kept out of view, Congress would certainly be disposed to make any appropriation necessary for the purchase of the Island.

Some of the Northern politicians will insist upon the non-representation of slaves, but would yield the point of annexation with slavery as it exists. The abolitionists will, as the Era shows, hail the annexation of Cuba as a free State. The South, on the other hand, will insist upon the enjoyment in Cuba, of all the rights which the Constitution guarantees. But for this question, a negotiation for a cession of Cuba to the United States would be directed by Congress at once.

We cannot much longer avoid the question of annexation, for Cuba will, in some way, after the lapse of a few years of civil, and perhaps servile war, become independent of Spain. This is certainly the general sentiment and belief in this and in foreign countries. Commercial necessities will render the control of Cuba indispensable to the United States. From the time of our acquisition of Louisiana, and more especially after we had acquired Florida, and Texas, and California, the necessity of the acquisition of Cuba, as the key of the Gulf of Mexico, has been apparent.

The honor of the country and the interests of humanity alike require the prevention of private expeditions that may be got up in this country against the Spanish power in Cuba. Such private enterprises will be undertaken whenever a civil war shall break out in Cuba; and we know that such outbreak will be promoted by our own people. We ought to be well convinced, too, by experience, that the neutrality law of 1818 cannot be enforced in regard to Cuba; at least it has not been. President Monroe, in his annual message to Congress in December, 1819, admitted that this law had been inefficacious, and he proposed a more stringent act. But it would be more difficult now to enforce our neutral obligations than it was then.

We must, in fine, consent to look on and witness a civil and servile war in Cuba and the participation of our own people in it, or obtain, by timely and peaceful means, a cession of the Island.

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Political Meetings.

There were several warm political meetings last night. The Democrats assembled in great numbers at the Orleans Ball-Room—the hottest room in the city. What salamanders the old time people used to be, to build such houses. The condition of the room rendered the crowd which filled it last night a transitory one, passing in and out. The assemblage reminded us of the old times of the Democracy. We observed all the old Chiefs present, and much pleased they appeared to be at the revival of the spirit and enthusiasm of the party. General Augustin presided, with a considerable army of Vice Presidents. Messrs. Dunbar and Wood, the candidates for the Senate, gave their views in a clear and forcible manner. They were followed by Perry H. Warfield, who touched the feelings of the democrats, and kindled a lively enthusiasm, by an allusion to Cuba. Mr. Theard concluded the proceedings with some spirited remarks.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the assembly:

1. *Resolved*, By the Democracy of the city of New Orleans, in public meeting assembled, that we heartily concur in the nomination for State Senators, Sheriff and Coroner of this parish, recently made by the nominating convention of our party.

2. *Resolved*, That in our candidates we recognize gentlemen of known credit and ability in their profession, of the talent and knowledge to do ample justice to the people of this parish in the State Senate, and citizens of sound Democratic faith and principles.

3. *Resolved*, That in our candidates for Sheriff and Coroner, Mandeville Marigny and Theodore J. Wilkinson, we present to the people of New Orleans, men who are identified with the rise and progress of our city, whose fathers have defended it by their valor and protected it by their wisdom; men, by whose past integrity of life, and their knowledge of the details of business, offer the best guarantees to their fellow-citizens of the fidelity and propriety with which they will conduct themselves in their respective offices, if elected.

4. *Resolved*, That we endorse, with entire approbation, the nomination of Thomas C. Porter for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, as a man eminently entitled to the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and one who, if elected, will do his whole duty with zeal and promptitude.

5. *Resolved*, That we approve the nomination of L. St. Martin to represent the First District in the next Congress of the United States, knowing that he is a good and true democrat.

6. *Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves now, and at all times, to use our best exertions to secure the election of each and all of our candidates.

After the meeting was concluded, the President, Gen. Augustin, proposed that they should form a procession, and escort their brethren of the Seventh Democratic Club to their head-quarters. Accordingly, a fine band of music leading the procession, which was a very imposing one, they marched through our principal streets, hurraing for Marigny and democracy in very earnest style.

At the same time, the whigs of the First Representative District held a meeting at the Red Lion coffee-house, which was presided over by Mr. Moses Greenwood, with D. H. Forbes as Secretary. Our active, indefatigable little friend, Isaac N. Marks, was the leading spirit of this meeting, and offered a series of excellently-worded resolutions, defining their principles, declaring their devotion to the Union, congratulating Mississippi and Alabama on the earnest they have given of their regard for the same cause, and organizing the party with reference to the approaching contest. Two of the resolutions are to this effect:

6. *Resolved*, That believing the next Legislature, in view of the many great measures which will engage its attention, to be the *most important* that has ever yet assembled in the State, we hold the opinion that none but sensible, intelligent, and practical men should be sent to that body; and that no one should be selected who is not in favor of the passage of a bill for the *immediate assembling of the Convention*, in order that new life and vigor be infused into the drooping energies of the State and city, by the adoption of a system of Free Banking, and such kindred measures of reform as will more fully answer the demands of the spirit and progress of the age.

7. *Resolved*, That the members of the Legislature, when elected, be requested to turn their attention to the remodeling of the laws passed at the last session, in order to fully remove the many absurdities and unnecessary trammels that time and experience has developed in them.

Mr. Gaionale was on hand with one of his telling speeches, and Mr. Vandegrift defined his position, and gave some of his adversaries jesse.

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A card of an offensive and calumnious character against one of the editors of this paper, having appeared as an advertisement, in two respectable journals of this city—the Bulletin and Picayune newspapers, as was considered, to the usual custom of those papers, a correspondence ensued, which resulted in explanations and disclaimers, deemed satisfactory by the friends of the editor of this paper. In making this statement we consider it proper to add, that whilst we shall not heed the yelpings of every dirty whelp, that may bark at our shadow from a distance, any respectable publisher, or endorser of the calumnies, to which, in our position, we are so often exposed, will be held to a prompt accountability.

Scylla and Charybdis.—The Bee denounces Mr. Soulé at one moment for his disunionism, and when the latter declares that he is no Disunionist, our contemporary turns upon him with the accusation of "army fishing!"

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The Main Drift
27 SEPTEMBER 1851, 2

Lieut. Van Vechten.

We publish this morning the correspondence which resulted in the liberation of this gentleman from his imprisonment in Havana, with a prospect of a ten years' confinement in Spain, at hard labor, before him. We published, some days since, the statement made by the Lieutenant upon his return to his own country, addressed to "James Gordon Bennett, Esq" The statement will provoke comment, and the opinions will be widely different with regard to it; but all will agree, that had the expedition been successful, we should never have heard a word from Lieut. V. of the mercenary speculators who assisted to instigate the expedition. He would himself have turned out in that event a most successful speculator, and would have had no desire to quarrel with the world. What were they all who went in the Cuban expedition, but speculators, more or less mercenary in proportion to the amount of enthusiasm for liberty, that was blended with their hope of bettering their conditions in life? We are very much inclined to the opinion that those who staid at home and paid their money to fit out the expedition, showed quite as much zeal for the cause of Cuba, and as much confidence in the success of the expedition, as those who went. We consider the giving of money to promote an object, a very strong proof of the ardor of the giver in its behalf, and of his belief that the money so given is not to be thrown away in fruitless exertion. And the fact that a man without money gives himself to the prosecution of the object or cause, is not always a proof that if he were well to do in the world, he would care much about the cause or give any money to help it onward. We know nothing of Lieutenant Van Vechten's condition in life; but take it for granted, that by his adventure on the island, he expected to help to set it free, he also expected materially to *better his fortunes*. He who went was disappointed, and it is as fair to presume that he who staid at home and *sent his money*, was equally disappointed. Indeed, now that Lieut. Van Vechten is at home safe, it is fair to conclude, that the man who parted his money, is the greater sufferer of the two. Lieut. Van Vechten has his life—the money of the capitalist, which was considered almost as dear as life, is gone down that vast abyss from whence nothing returns. It is a fruitless railing of the expeditioners against the stay-at-home Cubans, on the subject of disappointment and deception. The representations made to them jumped very decidedly with their inclinations; or they never would have violated the laws of their country, and submitted their lives to the fate of a project which was not certainly to be successful. There was something very inviting in the scheme—some very fine prospects for personal benefit and promotion, or their credulity could not have been so easily played upon. Had misfortune not befallen the expedition, we should have had no *repentant* epistles addressed to "*James Gordon Bennett, Esq*," nor anybody else.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

The above contains a great deal of wholesome truth. It is, however, subject to one correction, or modification. There were no speculators in the Cuban affair at all. The money was all contributed by one gentleman, out of his own private funds; and the failure has entirely prostrated him. The oft-repeated assertion that the funds were advanced by speculators, or raised on bonds, is utterly false.

It has also been alleged that the cupidity of those engaged in the expedition was appealed to, and promises of spoil and great rewards were held out. This assertion is very satisfactorily disposed of by the correspondent of the New York Courier, who is unfriendly to the expedition, and makes the following statement.

"I have the solemn assurance of two of the liberated prisoners, that there was no promise of spoil held out to them, but that they enlisted solely with the view of aiding the Cubans in the achievement of their independence; that they adopted the army regulations of the United States, and the only understanding as to the future was, that after the independence of the island was achieved, they should retain their rank and

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The Collectorship.

The new Collector has received his credentials and entered upon his duties. Mr. Lawrason is, we presume, the youngest man who ever filled the office in this city. We do not consider, however, his youth an objection to him. Napoleon was a Grand General, and Pitt a Prime Minister, at his age. In this new city and State, we marvel that all the important offices are not filled with young men. We want the energy, honesty and vigor of youth infused into our administration of affairs—State, Federal and City.

We rejoice, therefore, to perceive that the Young Whigs are ahead in the distribution of the Federal offices in this city. With Lawrason as Collector, Col. McAlpin as Superintendent of the Mint, and Geo. W. Christy as Deputy, the Fillmore boys have a very fair show at the Federal crib. Mr. Lawrason, we have no doubt, will make a good Collector. He possesses the requisite intelligence, industry, and prudence. He is too, withal, not a violent, though a decided partisan. It is reported that he will make but few removals or changes. We hope Mr. Lawrason may have an easier and pleasanter time in the Collectorship than he had in the Secretaryship of the Southern Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Lawrason is the third appointment of Collector in this city during the present Administration. Mr. Peters, who took the office at the urgent solicitation of General Taylor, was the first Collector since the restoration of the whig party. The Senate refusing to confirm his nomination, Mr. Freret was appointed his successor. This appointment was generally popular, Mr. Freret having been once Mayor of the city, and his family being generally esteemed in this community. It was not long after his installation before a little feud arose between him and the Surveyor of the Port, Col. Stille, growing out of a mutual conspiracy to remove their respective deputies. This war became so bitter, that we regarded it inevitable that one or both parties must perish in the contest. Our apprehension in fact was, that, like the Kilkenny cats, they would destroy one another. Our prediction has been literally realized.

Both have gone by the board. The Executive got rid of the severe task of settling their disputes, by dismissing both of them. We don't believe that either gentleman was turned out for neglect of duty, in regard to the departure of the Pampero, because we cannot believe that the President would condemn them without a hearing and trial, and we know that an investigation would result in acquitting Mr. Freret of all culpability on that account. Mr. Freret has nothing of the Filibuster about him. He is a rigid disciplinarian, who obeys orders at all hazards. The departure of the Pampero could not have been prevented by all the vigilance in the world. If Mr. Fillmore, with all the heads of the Departments, including the Ass. Treasurer, had been here, they could have accomplished nothing more than Mr. Freret did. But it is certain that this was not the real cause of Mr. F.'s removal.

It is pretty good capital at the North, but here it will work the other way, greatly to the injury of Mr. Fillmore and the whig party. Though there are not as many Filibusters now as there were a few weeks ago, yet the leaven still strongly pervades our population, and the party, or the individual who arrays himself against that feeling, is bound to suffer. Our doubt, however, that the Administration was prompted by this motive, is increased by the fact, that some of the President's subsequent appointments have been anything but anti-Filibusterean. There is that staunch veteran, Col. William Christy,—who has now more manhood in him than one-half the youth of the present generation,—the Colonel was the original, the model Filibuster,—spent several fortunes in the Texan revolution, and was the first person ever prosecuted in this city under the act of 1818,—a fact which must have been well known to the Assistant Treasurer and acting President, when the Colonel was solicited to take the Surveyorship. Then, too, this office was offered to another Filibuster, Col. W. H. Garland, who has a great hankering after Cuba, and is a warm friend of the "Spread-Eagle" doctrine. We might enumerate other officers and confidential friends, whose Filibusterean tendencies must be well known to the Government.

We conclude, therefore, that Mr. Freret's removal had nothing to do with the departure of the Pampero, and that such an explanation has been set afloat to give the President popularity at the North. It does not, however, we can assure the Assistant Treasurer, help the Administration here.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Delta

27 September 1851, 2

From Havana.—The bark Millandon arrived yesterday from Havana, having left that port on the 20th instant. Capt. Butler reports every thing quiet at that date. On the 15th instant there were ten more prisoners brought into Havana from the neighborhood of Las Pozas and Bahia Honda; they were persons that had been wounded in the engagements. The cutter Duane, Capt. Nones, arrived at Havana on the 30th, with the Hon. Mr. Fletcher on board. The U. S. steamer Saranac was to leave on the 23d for Vera Cruz.

Mr. L. J. Sigur.—The Delta of yesterday, has a warm vindication of this gentleman from the charges preferred against him in the Cuban matter. Mr. Sigur was certainly excessively sanguine. But the young men who went with Lopez needed no pricking forward, and would heed no counsel. They pressed themselves into the expedition, and should not censure a gentleman, who, we know from impartial sources, told some of them they were not wanted. From sources neither friendly nor unfriendly to Mr. Sigur, we understand he lost heavily by the expedition. As he risked and lost so much, he seems to us open to no worse charge than wild enthusiasm. [*Crescent.*

Dr. Gilbert.

This celebrated practitioner has resumed his wonderful practice in Cancer cases, in this city, after a hasty visit to the North, whence the Doctor was compelled to depart earlier than he intended, by the importunities of those who desired him to try his skill on their cases. We find in the New Orleans Courier, a statement showing that the Doctor has recommenced his wonderful cures.

"*Dr. Gilbert.*—This personage illustrates the remark that 'wonders will never cease.' His late northern visit seems to have quickened his intellect and improved his skill. Yesterday evening, we chanced to pass his office, on Union street, and beheld an extraordinary operation. A young and valuable slave, the property of Mrs. Hayes, was just recovering from the most horrible sore eyes ever seen. A kind of thick skin had been growing over them—(I don't know the medical term)—for three long years. The girl had undergone the best medical treatment in the city; but in despite of all, she was getting worse and worse. She was unfit for any work, and had to be led about by a guide. She was brought to Dr. Gilbert, eight days ago, and by careful attendance and wise remedies, she is now nearly well. She walked out yesterday with a free step, and expresses much gratitude for her relief.

"Such is the power of genius. The above case can be fully demonstrated to any person."

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DAILY NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

27 September 1851, 2

THE PAMPERO.

This unfortunate steamer is now quietly and peaceably awaiting her fate in the hands of the U. S. Deputy Marshal. Whether she will be *garoted* by our own Government, or restored unhurt into the hands of her owners, is as uncertain as the verdict of a petty jury. Be it as it may, she has the sympathies and good wishes of this whole community in her favor No good reason can be perceived for proceeding rigorously against the boat, under existing circumstances. Now that the Cuba expedition is as dead as Lopez—as Cuba is not likely to be again invaded, until it is done under the stars and stripes, which we hope will be soon—and now that the Spaniards have slaked their thirst in the blood of some of the noblest of our land—we do hope the Government will not carry out a prosecution, purely vindictive, against the unfortunate men who risked their property in the fatal expedition. Their losses have already been great, and their punishment sufficient, for the crime of wishing to aid a people who, they were led to believe, were struggling for their liberties.

But if the Government will persist in a prosecution, *now* so entirely unnecessary, let it be consistent: If the plea is that it must perform its duty, let it perform its *whole duty*—let it arrest and try the officers and men who embarked on board the *Pampero*, for the purpose of invading Cuba. If the *steamer* be guilty of a violation of the laws, the *men* cannot be innocent. We make these remarks to show the inconsistency, and absurdity, as matters now stand, of this unwise and unnecessary proceeding. We hope and believe the Government will drop this prosecution. It can answer no good end to pursue it. Enough has already been done to glut the vengeance of the Spaniard, and more than enough to exasperate the wounded feelings of our people. Let it cease: Let by-gones be by-gones: It is the wise course: it is the humane course—it is the course of true policy.

GETTING NO BETTER—FAST.

We were in hopes that the hints we threw out, from time to time, for the benefit of our contemporary, on the subject of *perspicuity*, would have resulted in some improvement of his style, and in some instances, we think it has; but whenever he gets into a *witty* vein he forgets all he has learnt, his fancy ranges through the regions of Fog, and he leaves us, like a "will o' the wisp," to find him, if we can.

Alas, poor Cuba! only yesterday, and she stood on the pinacle of fame—she was the honored theme of tongue and pen; but now, in her tribulation, "there is none so poor as to do her reverence!" Only a short month ago, orator Type declared he would never tire shouting her praise—he could address his audience "all night," and not exhaust the grateful theme.—Now he is employed inditing unintelligible squibs to her disparagement!

If any one can translate the following specimen, which we copy from the last *Republican*, into *plain English*, why let him try—that's all:—

THE "CAPITAL" OF "CUBA"

Is soon to be erected in the United States!—Bidders are offering—the contract is to be entered into—who'll go lowest? The *capital* is not intended to cost much, and as a matter of course it will soon blow down. An author in the *News* of the 13th published an article on "Cuba, the government, and its officials," in which, launching out

"On those buoyant supporters, the bladders of rhyme,"

considerable prose is happily adapted to a profusion of poetry. The article contains "hitting all round," especially at the Collector.

There is some consolation if "the bladders of rhyme" burst;

"If our weight breaks them down and we sink in the flood,
We are smothered at least in respectable mud."

The article is very long, but for fear our readers will lose the cream of it, we extract the following disunion passage·

"Cuba *will* be free, despite the squirmings of contracted politicians and party organizers. The South and the West will yet give her sons, her courage, and her valor, to free her. *The time will come, and that at no distant day. If not before, at least when the South in her might shall assert her rights and vindicate her wrongs, take Cuba to her bosom as a stricken sister, crushed by Tyranny and Fanaticism.*"

There now.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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PILE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
27 September 1851, 2

BRITISH ARROGANCE.

The *Albion*, a weekly gazette published in New-York city, and which is the exponent of British opinion in the United States, makes the following comments upon the news of the capture and execution of Gen. Lopez:—

"In connection with the invasion of Cuba, the Telegraphic wires during the past week have been industriously charged with all sorts of reports, many of which have been so evidently self-contradictory, and many so highly improbable, that the public mind here has settled into a state of unbelief in any rumor whatever, unsupported by reliable proof. Thus when it was yesterday announced from New Orleans that the Cherokee steamer had arrived there from Havana, with news of the very highest importance—being no less than the capture and execution of Lopez and his band—there was an evident disposition to await the arrival of a steamer at this port, before giving credence to the rumor. It is possible, probable, and we hesitate not to add, *desirable*—that the rumor may prove correct; for if the brief and bloody tragedy be thus closed, a vast further loss of human life, Spanish and American, will be avoided—these *scandalous* and *lawless expeditions* will be indefinitely postponed."

The same number publishes the following item of news from India, taken from the London *Times*, with great apparent satisfaction:

"Accounts from the Nizam's territories state that * * *. It is generally reported that orders from the Court of Directors to the Governor-General have been at last received by the President at Hyderabad, Deccar, to take and keep possession of certain parts of the Nizam's dominions, unless he repays at once the moneys due to the Government of India, amounting to upwards of eighty lacs of rupees, with interest at six per cent. The districts of country about to be *absorbed* are, it is said, all those on the other side of the Kishna river, Bachore, and Neildroog, besides Berar. The first will be under the superintendence of Capt. Taylor, the second under Capt. Bullock, and the last under Mr. Drighton, who once managed the Warrungal districts. Should the Nizam not pay down the money, which it is said he has not the means of doing, we may take it for granted that the districts mentioned will be held for some time at *least*; and in the meantime, no doubt there will be some very active employment for a part of the cavalry and infantry branches of the service."

The above is a small specimen of the system of rapacity which that canting Government has been carrying on in India for the last century and a half, and yet they have the impudence to talk of the efforts of American citizens in behalf of the oppressed as "scandalous and lawless expeditions," and of the annexation of contiguous territory (and which naturally and *willingly* fall into our embrace) to the United States, as a breach of all good faith, and as evidence of the overweening ambition of Republican America. It seems, England is to have the exclusive privilege of *absorbing* the whole continent of Asia, if in her power, and yet every acquisition of territory by the United States is regarded as an outrage. By the way: the terms used by the two countries, expressive of the idea of territorial acquisition, are singularly appropriate, and eloquently reveals the different manner of its accomplishment. We call it annexation; they, absorption. We simply annex, or join the two together, and neither is the loser by the transaction, but on the contrary, are mutually benefitted. They absorb every thing; they not only conquer vast kingdoms upon the most trivial pretexts, and subject them to the rule of cockney captains, but the whole substance of the inhabitants is drawn from them, and *absorbed* into the insatiable maw of British avarice.

The Right Kind of a Consul.

A Canadian paper, commenting upon the late summary massacre of Americans in Havana, says that the impression is prevalent that had a British or French man-of-war been lying in the harbor, as was the United States sloop-of-war Albany, and had a British or French consul been in the city, such a wholesale massacre of British or French subjects would not have taken place. It then relates the following anecdote:

In 1820, two English sailors, who had committed a crime in Havana, were about to be shot. They were clearly guilty, but the British Consul insisted that they should be tried. This the Govern nent refused. The Consul remonstrated, and the Captain-General became insolent. The hour of execution came, and the Consul was on the spot; he brought with him the consular flag, the British 'Union Jack,' and again earnestly remonstrated, but in vain. The officer on the plaza was about to proceed in the execution of his duty. The consul finding all remonstrance useless, placed himself in front of the men, unfolded the Union Jack, which he threw over the kneeling prisoners, and said, "*Now shoot at that flag, if you dare.*" They were remanded to prison, and *that night they escaped.*

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THE NEWS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

27 September 1851, 2

GEN. QUITMAN WITHDRAWN.

From the letter below, it will be perceived that this here and patriot has withdrawn from the contest in Mississippi. He regards the result of the late election for Delegates to the State Convention in that State, as decisive of the opinions and wishes of the people upon the questions at issue, and having no personal ends to attain, withdraws from the contest.

The Tallahassee *Sentinel* sneers at this, and calls it submission, and appears to think it very reprehensible. It is submission—submission to the sovereign will of the people of his State. This is, and has ever been, the doctrine of the States' Rights party.

The *Sentinel* can see no merit in any sort of submission, except to the *Federal* Government.

Letter of Gen. Quitman.

Gen. Quitman has addressed the following letter to his friends in Missippi:

The result of the recent election for the Convention, however brought about, must be regarded, at least for the present, as decisive of the position of the State on the great issues involved.

The majority have declared that they are content with the late aggressive measures of Congress, and opposed to any remedical action by the State.

Although this determination of the people is at variance with my fixed opinion of the true policy of the State, heretofore expressed and still conscientiously entertained; yet as a State Rights man, and a Democrat, I bow in respectful submission to the apparent will of the people.

It is true the State has not yet spoken authoritatively; even the acts of the Convention will not be binding until they shall have been ratified by a vote of the people; but by the election of non-resisters to the convention, a majority of the people have declared against the course of policy on the slavery questions, which I deemed it my duty to pursue while Governor; and against the principles upon which I was nominated, and upon which alone I had consented to run as a candidate. I might, perhaps, be elected, notwithstanding this demonstration of public sentiment in the election for the convention; but as I have been mainly instrumental in seeking the expression of the will of the people through a Convention, I ought, in my political action, to abide by it.

Therefore, upon full consideration of all circumstances, respect for the apparent decision of the people, duty to the noble and patriotic party who were struggling to maintain the rights of the South against Northern aggression, and to preserve our institutions from the fatal effects of consolidating all power in the Federal Government, and a sense of self-respect, which inclines me not to seek a public station, in which my opinions upon vital questions are not sustained by a majority of my constituents, all concur in inducing me to the opinion that my duty requires me to retire from the position which I occupy as the Democratic State Rights Candidate for Governor. With emotions of the deepest gratitude to the patriotic party by which I was nominated, for the evidences of their unfaultering confidence, both in the nomination and in the warm and hearty reception with which I have been met everywhere in the canvass, I tender my resignation of the high and honorable post of their chief standard-bearer in the pending canvass; pledging myself to them and to the country, that I will to the last, serve the great cause of the State Rights, as faithfully in the ranks as I have endeavored to do in high position.

J. A. QUITMAN.

Monmouth, Sept. 6, 1851.

The following incident related by Col. Loring, of the Mounted Rifles, (and a native of Florida,) is a fit commentary on the above fact and eloquently shows the deep degradation and ingratitude to which *Federal submission* may bring us. It seems the most devoted hero and patriot is to be sacrificed, if he dares to raise his voice against the behests of a corrupt and tyranical majority of politicians at Washington. Well may it be exclaimed, *O Tempora! O Mores!* Is this to last? We hope not! The 'sober second thought" may yet come,—we hope before it is too late.

"Gen. Quitman.—It is right [says the Washington Union] to give publicity to an incident in the storming of the city of Mexico which illustrates the bravery and patriotic enthusiasm of this officer, but which his modesty has suppressed from the knowledge of the country.—The following is an extract of a letter from the gallant leader of the mounted rifle regiment [Major Loring] who fell at the head of his regiment on the eve of entering the city of Mexico, by a wound which deprived him of one of his arms. The extract is an eloquent tribute of a gallant soldier to the bravery of his distinguished commander. This letter was addressed to a friend in private correspondence:

"Gen. Quitman was at the head of my regiment at the time I was shot. We were the nearest American soldiers to the city of Mexico and their army, at the time I was wounded.—After I fell, he armed himself with one of my rifles, joined the rifles in their charge upon the Garita de Belen, fired his last cartridge, tied his handkerchief on his muzzle, and waved his gallant soldiers over the breastworks—being the first to mount amid the terrible carnage that followed. I'll venture to say there are few instances in history where one so high in rank, and advanced in life, has thus had, and availed himself of the brilliant opportunity of wreathing around his brow so distinct a title to the honor of being regarded the "BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE."

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HERALD & NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

27 September 1851, 3

From the Alabama Planter.

Cuba Mortgaged.

It seems from a recent debate in the Spanish Cortes, that Cuba is mortgaged to England as security for the debt which Spain owes to that power—a debt now, in round numbers, estimated at $50,000,000.

The debate alluded to occurred in July, and arose on a call for information "concerning the antecedents of the last expedition of pirates, commanded by Don Narciso Lopez against the island of Cuba." Senior Badia, a deputy who has lived much in Cuba, after speaking of the annexation of Texas and the invasion of Mexico,—the attempt of Lopez at Cardenas last year, and the threatening of another attempt this year—proceeded thus:

"Some persons in Europe inquire: How can such excess be committed, if the opinion of certain influential men is opposed to all these annexations? The explanation is easy. When, in the United States, an opinion becomes popular, Statesmen do not govern,—they are governed: 'I am the government,' say the people and so the thing comes to pass. Down to the early part of the present century, the Anglo-Americans, faithful in the religious sentiments and the humane maxims of Washington, when he retired to private life, acquired territory as in the cases of Florida and Louisiana, by treaties and according to the principles of international justice. But of late years as if the Law of Nations were a dead letter, they threaten, invade, and occupy foreign territory as if the World of Columbus were their own exclusive property. And thus it is, gentlemen, that I entertain a deep conviction, that the Democracy of North America will compromise the peace of the World."

After some further remarks of the same sort, the Marquis of Miraflores, one of the ministers, and a very accomplished statesman, repled:

"Senior Badia has just pronounced a discourse, which both the Congress and myself have heard with the greatest pleasure. The desire for information expressed by the gentlemen, who have sustained the proposition for inquiry, cannot be more praiseworthy than it is, but the explanations asked for by Senior Badia might, perhaps, compromise the government.' He then speaks of the explanations given on a former occasion, to which he refers Senior Badia, and concludes with these words: —"All I can say to Senior Badia is that, at the present time, *the naval force of England and France and the state of our relations with those countries, offer us the certain means of preserving the integrity of our valuable island* [nos ofrecen *medio seguro* de conservar la integridad de nuestra precioso Antilla] being able to assure the Congress, that while the Spanish Government possesses in the Island of Cuba a brave General and great elements of internal strength, none can attack our territory with impunity."

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON
27 September 1854, 3

The New Dilemma of the Administration.

The New-York Express quotes, apparently with approbation, the following passage from a recent article of the *National Intelligencer:*

"It is due to the President of the United States to say that, in his proclamation against the criminal enterprise known to be meditated against Cuba, he did no such thing as 'proclaim that they [the prisoners] were out of the pale of the law.' Nor, we are morally certain, did Mr. Owen, the United States consul at Havana, in his communication to the prisoners, whatever language he may have employed, represent the President to have used such language. There is much virtue in words in such a case as this, and much mischief in misrepresenting them. The President's proclamation is on record, and speaks for itself. There is no such language in it."

The government, then, in its proclamation, did not hold these unhappy captives "to be without the pale of the law." Be it so. Then, why did the government in the same proclamation so utterly abandon them to all manner of torture and death, without law and without mercy? Why, if it held them to be within the pale of the law, did the government proclaim that they had forfeited all claim to "*the protection of this government, or* ANY INTERFERENCE *in their behalf,* NO MATTER TO WHAT EXTREMITIES *they might be reduced?*" Is this to be borne? Is it to be *endured* that an administration here shall use such fatal and atrocious language towards a portion of our citizens, and *then* turn placidly round, and tell us, forsooth, that all the time it has held them to be within "the pale of the law?" The wretched excuse that the government now gives for its proclamation only aggravates tenfold the already crushing burden of its offence. What is the next ingenuity of self-abasement—the next elaborate and far-fetched refinement of self-condemnation—to which the administration will in this matter resort?

But to even this wretched excuse the administration is not entitled. The proclamation not only *does* regard the prisoners as "out of the pale of the law," but it takes care to proclaim to the world that this government will so treat their case. When a man has forfeited all claim to "*any interference*" in his favor by his government, then he is, in literal strictness of speech, "out of the pale of the law;" for, so long as he is within the pale of the law, his government is bound to see that he has the benefit of the law, whatever the law may be, and whatever his offence under the law. If these prisoners in Cuba had a right to have Cuban or Spanish law applied to their case, then our government was bound to *interfere* so far as to see that law fairly applied. In saying it was not bound to interfere at all, it put the prisoners out of the pale of law altogether: in a word, it abandoned them to their fate, be that fate lawful or not.

But see, again: how does the government, by this declaration of the *Intelligencer*, treat its own authorized agents? To say nothing now of Owen, how does it treat Commander Platt? Does the *Intelligencer* deny that *he*, as is shown by his official despatch, felt his hands to be wholly tied up by the President's proclamation? Did he not so tell the prisoners themselves? And does the *Intelligencer* mean to gainsay Commander Platt's declaration, as it now openly discredits Owen's? This is worse and worse. First the government abandons our citizens, thereby doing its utmost to put it out of the power of our civil or military officers to do anything for them, and then tries to turn round, and shift, by inference, the whole odium and blame of its heinous offence to the shoulders of these, its subordinate agents! But this poor *evasion*, either by the administration or its organs, it is our purpose both to prevent and expose.

One thing, however, is manifest from the *Intelligencer's* above-quoted statement, and we are glad to see it: the administration has come to its senses in this business, so far as to be either ashamed or afraid to face its proclamation. It is bewildered by its own deed. Its organs writhe and wriggle, and quibble and equivocate, before its own deadly words—now taking the ground that the men with Lopez were *pirates*, and then protesting that it never said they were "out of the pale of the law"—now justifying Owen, now apologizing for him, and then again apparently giving him up—and, finally, professing that the government will take time to deliberate what they shall do in the matter! Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard!

An Accusation Nailed, and Another Accusation Presented.

Referring to a telegraphic statement published in our columns about three weeks ago in regard to the Cuban expedition, the *Republic*, in its leading article of yesterday, makes the following very precise and pointed accusation against us:

"The course of the Union, from that day to this, *has been consistent in repudiating the laws of the United States, and vindicating the right of the American invaders of Cuba to act under the higher law impulses* by which they were stimulated in their recent lawless enterprise."

Assuming that the *Republic* perfectly understands, and has duly considered, the predicament in which it will stand if it shall fail to make good or to withdraw the above language against us, we now challenge that journal to produce its specifications and proofs. *What* "*laws* of the United States" have we "been consistent in repudiating?" Produce the statute words, and produce beside them our words of *repudiation!* Then produce our statements "vindicating" the legal "right of the American invaders of Cuba" to do the deed they have done! We join issue with the *Republic* in the very terms of its declaration.

And now we make an averment, and we stand ready to produce specification and record proof. We charge that in a recent official act—to wit, the Cuban proclamation—the present administration has practically repudiated and set at naught the supreme law of the land—to wit, the seventh article of the treaty with Spain of 1793, as continued in force by the Florida treaty of 1819—and has further, in this same official act, repudiated and abjured its sworn constitutional duties and obligations under that treaty; and has thus left American citizens to perish in a foreign land, without such aid and succor as their government was solemnly bound to extend towards them, offenders though they were!

And we challenge and summon the *Republic*, the organ of the administration—hitherto silent upon this charge, as before preferred by us—to make distinct answers in both the premises above stated. And we claim that if the *Republic* shall refuse to retract or make good its above charge against us, it will stand convicted of bearing false witness against us; and if it shall fail to make answer to our charge against the administration, it will, by such failure, place the administration, which it represents, in an attitude of open defiance of its just responsibility to the opinion of the people, in a matter involving the life of American citizens.

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

28 September 1851, 2

THE CUBA INVASION—*A New Statement of Facts Expected—Plans for Another Invasion.*—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing on the 18th, undertakes to prepare the public for some new statements of a very remarkable kind, with respect to the history of the recent invasion of Cuba. He says:

"It is notorious that many persons were connected with Lopez and in his confidence, and it is not to be wondered at that they should make public any facts within their knowledge, contradictory of those reports which have already been circulated. Such an exposition will be made soon, and I presume that some interesting disclosures will be made by Monday next, to explain the character of the Lopez expedition and the means employed to annihilate it. The British press, and particularly, the French press, censure the Americans for the invasion of Cuba, but what a fearful responsibility would rest on the government of Cuba upon proof that it used means to get up an expedition, for the mere purpose of annihilating it! On this point, the future may divulge something of considerable importance. At all events, any facts which will tend to make clear a history of the invasion will be acceptable, and these, I can promise you, will soon be before the public.

"One word more. That a day, and hour, and men and means, and all the appliances of war, will be arranged at no distant day, out of the jurisdiction of the United States, to make another attempt upon Cuba, I am certain. It may be at a time when this Government is poised between a Cabinet about to retire, and a new one about to enter upon public duties—when there is a kind of interregnum, and political parties are not disposed to peril popularity. It may be sooner—but it will take place, unless there are means taken to suppress the very designs of men. One question, property question alone—is the obstacle to a much earlier action. However, you may be prepared to expect a more formidable invasion of Cuba than has ever yet been talked of or contemplated by the public. I have no disposition either to alarm or to excite any one—but I have no hesitation in predicting that an attempt will be made, because I believe that a very formidable military force will be concentrated at a great distance from the United States, for the purpose of making a descent upon Cuba, when no one, except the commander of it, can know the appointed hour.

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The Daily Delta

28 September 1851, 2

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—*Reported Proposals of Sale to the United States, by the Spanish Government.*—The following significant article we extract from the London Leader, of the 6th instant, an able and highly respectable journal, of the liberal school, which we received by the Europa:

Terms for the Sale of Cuba.—On authority which we believe to be quite trustworthy, we learn the terms of the negotiation now going on in London, for the sale of Cuba to the American Government. It is anticipated that Gen. Lopez will be repulsed; but after the Spanish Government has thus cleared its honor, the island will be sold to the United States for a round sum of money. More than one *douceur* will be given—amongst others, an immense sum to the Queen-mother of Spain. But the most remarkable bonus is the allotment of half the purchase money to the English holders of Spanish bonds.

It is said that Lord Palmerston dislikes these terms. *Credat Judæus.*

We do not know how far the late explosion in Cuba and New York will affect this negotiation; but according to our authority, it will make no difference. Gen. Lopez, the English bondholders, and other influential parties, having been engaged in the negotiation before the untoward event, occurred at Havana.

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The Daily Delta

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AND THE CUBAN SCRIP

28 SEPT. 1851, 2

[redacted]

...justified by the occasional allusions to the fact of the issue of Cuban stock or scrip, founded on the basis of the harvest of wealth expected to be reaped from the lately-attempted conquest of Cuba, we have heretofore spoken, it is as a fact, but not without the abhorrence which must be felt by others as well as ourselves, at the very idea of any American citizen's speculating or trading in such an article; because, though asserted, we had, from the enormity of the thing, a remaining doubt of its being literally true. We have at length, however, evidence in the subjoined article, which we find in a New Orleans journal received yesterday, of the truth of the statement of the existence of such a scrip. We trust—now that there is no longer any room for concealment on the subject—that some one will come to be inserted in a newspaper the *form* of one of these 'bonds,' or certificates, stating particularly, if it be not so stated on the face of the bonds, out of what funds those bonds were to be paid.

"That such bonds were in market, we repeat, we have the proof subjoined. Should they turn out to be of a different character from that which we have supposed for them, there are no journalists in the country to whom it will give more pleasure than to us to pronounce upon the innocence of the transaction."

The apparent sincerity of the concluding observation of the above, induces us to make the attempt, at least, to get the Intelligencer to state the truth, and the whole truth, respecting this oft-repeated slander, that the Cuban Expedition was got up by bond-holders and speculators in scrip. We have stated, from a positive knowledge of the facts, which are well known in this city, that the means to equip the expedition of the Pampero were contributed entirely by one gentleman in this city, out of his private funds. The enthusiasm and confidence of that gentleman in the cause, were such that he would have contributed twice as much, or any amount in the world he could have realized. He supplied the means without requiring any bond, or security of any sort. From his character, nature, and habits, he was the last man in the world to be prompted by speculative or selfish ends.

We assert with positive confidence, that not a cent, to fit out the expedition, was raised by bonds or scrip. The idea of raising funds upon such scrip originated elsewhere. The receipt of such bonds was a mere form of donation, resorted to long after the expedition had sailed, by the Cuban Committee in this city, which was composed of some of our most prominent and reliable citizens. Two gentlemen who contributed to the expedition, took in return Cuban bonds to the amount of $700,—which amounts were never applied to any expedition, because they were never required; the enterprise being abandoned before these monies could be called in. The allusion of the Intelligencer, however, has induced me to hunt up one of these bonds, and accordingly, for the first time in our lives, we were favored with the sight and perusal of one of them to-day. They purport to be issued by the Patriotic Junta, for the promotion of the political interests of Cuba, and the liberation of the people from the tyranny and oppression to which they are subject by the powers of Spain, and are signed by Gen. Lopez and the Chiefs of the Junta, who are Creole gentlemen of high standing.

For the redemption of these bonds, the signers pledge to the holders, the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and government of Cuba. And this is the simple obligation, upon which all these foul charges and imputations of agrarianism, plunder, and confiscation of private property, have been made against gentlemen who have actually sacrificed everything in their devotion to Cuban liberty. They pledge the public property of Cuba to redeem debts incurred to relieve her of Spanish oppression. Of course such a pledge would not amount to anything unless subsequently ratified by the people of Cuba; but it was believed that persons could be found willing to incur that risk. This idea, however, was a delusion. The bonds were a failure; speculators would not take them, and the idea of raising money upon them was abandoned, until the simple transaction which has already been noted, was made by the Cuban Committee in this city.

And who were the speculators who got up this whole movement? There has been a great deal of assertion and surmise in regard to "traders in blood" "speculators in patriotism," and all that. Capt. Piatte, and his friend Lieutenant Van Vechten, have asserted that, whilst the men of the expedition were undergoing such great dangers and sufferings, there were selfish speculators in New Orleans who were enjoying large profits by the transaction. The thoughtless absurdity of many of these declarations is only equaled by their malice. What profit or advantage the speculators, or holders of bonds, can derive from the entire failure of the whole affair, upon which the payment of said bonds depended, would be an inquiry worth the attention of these indignant gentlemen.

Let us see who these selfish speculators were. There was Narciso Lopez, a Brigadier General in the Spanish service, in the enjoyment of a splendid estate, of the confidence of his government, and of great popularity among the people,—he sacrificed his rank, position, fortune, and finally his life, in the cause. We should think it would be difficult to give stronger proofs of sincerity than these.

Next in position, influence, and order, is Ambrosio Gonzalez, a gentleman of accomplishments of the highest order, whose family occupy a very high position in Cuba. He has sacrificed his fortune, position, home, and everything but life, and that he has always been ready to offer up on the altar of Cuban liberty. So of Sanchez Iznaga,—he is, too, a young man of talent, education, and high social position. His family is one of the wealthiest and most influential in Cuba. Both these young men have been condemned to the garrote, and are now exiles from their native land, made so by foreign despots and usurpers.

To these, we may add the name of our late colleague, Mr. Sigur, of this city, who has sacrificed his whole fortune in the same cause.

And these are the men whom the National Intelligencer and kindred journals have denounced as speculators in blood,—as selfish adventurers in an enterprise of plunder. We defy the records of revolutionary and patriotic effort to be searched for more startling examples of unselfish devotion and sincerity. It is an infamy which we cannot characterize in terms sufficiently strong to express our feelings, to assail the memory of the dead, and the hearts of the living, who have thus suffered, by the base, false, and dastardly insinuations, which are so recklessly hurled at them.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
28 September 1851, 2

Mr. Thrasher's Letter from Havana.

The circular letter of this gentleman in regard to the Cuban prisoners, lately published in our columns, is attracting much attention from the press. The following information as to its author, which we find in the Baltimore Sun, will be interesting to our readers. Comment upon the course adopted by the Cuban authorities towards this American gentleman seems unnecessary. Their despotic violence speaks loud enough in its own condemnation:

"Mr. Thrasher, owner of the '*Faro Industrial*,' the most successful newspaper in Havana, which was suppressed lately at night by a police officer, backed by five men with muskets, is an American, who has mastered the Spanish language completely. The paper never published anything against the government; in fact, it could not publish anything, for the censorship is so rigid that all articles are seen in proof before the paper appears. No reason was assigned for stopping the press; nor was the proprietor allowed even a copy of the order of the governor-general. Mr. Thrasher was instantly and suddenly deprived of his property without a why or wherefore."

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
28 September 1851, 2

The Guarantee of Cuba to Spain.

We copy the following from that long-established whig journal, the New York Commercial Advertiser:

"SPAIN, FRANCE, ENGLAND.—The National Intelligencer publishes an extract from a private letter 'from a respectable and well-informed source' in England, in which occurs the following passage:

"'I have a letter by the last British steamer, which states that Spain, France, and England are negotiating a treaty respecting the guarantee of Cuba. The conditions are, that Cuba shall have a local legislature, a representation in the Cortes at Madrid, and that provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery in the island. I consider the information very reliable.'

"There are more unlikely things than this, we imagine. The conditions are of a nature to give plausibility to the report."

Our readers will bear in mind the view we took two days since of the *Intelligencer's* announcement of this unfurling of the *bicolor* flag of American abolition and perpetual Spanish despotism in Cuba, under the auspices of England and France—simultaneously with the announcement in the *Republic* of the formation of a league or "Fœlus" to make Canada the common asylum of fugitive slaves.

We have since looked in vain to both of the organs of the administration for any intimation of the position or policy of the administration in these momentous movements. In so far as we are warranted in believing that the administration *has* any position or policy in the premises, such an inference must be drawn from the willingness which the administration has shown to strain its legal authority, and disregard its highest obligations under the supreme law of the land, in order to co-operate with England and France on the high seas, on the coasts, and in the public shooting-grounds of Cuba, to imbolden and strengthen the police of the Spanish despotism. Such an inference as to the feeling and intention of the present administration is doubtless strengthened by the previous declarations of the *Intelligencer* in regard to Cuba, the line of defence in regard to late transactions there which the *Republic* has adopted, and the manifest air of satisfaction with which the *Intelligencer* put forth its menacing disclosure of the negotiation of the guarantee treaty.

These indications are all of most evil augury for the safety of the South, the peace of the country, and its position in favor of republican government under the principle so solemnly put forth by the administration of Mr. Monroe, precluding foreign intervention in the political affairs of the American continent. We submit that if the administration is not prepared to stand silent and inactive, while England and France guarantee Cuba to Spain, on the condition that slavery shall be abolished there, and Cuba thus become a near and most fatal point of assault upon the slavery of the southern States of this Union, then it is high time for the administration to give to the country some sign that it is not in a profound sleep in regard to this most momentous business.

We are openly told by the whig organs, upon reliable authority, that British and French diplomacy combined are just accomplishing, or have already accomplished, this double work of assured abolition and perpetuated despotism on our very borders. It is a work, certainly, in violation of the whole policy of our government as imbodied in the declaration of Mr. Monroe. It is a work over which every friend of free institutions must mourn. It is a work which every southern State of the Union must look upon with horror.

Has our government said anything, or done anything, or taken care to *know* anything, about it? If not, then has the administration been most fatally false to its high trust. If, on the contrary, our government, as may be suspected, favors the scheme or acquiesces in it, let us know the worst at once, and then the people will assuredly know how to apply such remedy in the premises as may yet be practicable. If, in the last place, the administration does not regard the scheme with favor—if it has ventured to go even to the length of any diplomatic discouragement or remonstrance—let the public mind be relieved without longer delay from its painful forebodings by such small assurance of duty performed in the premises, during the past summer, as the habitual absence of the President and cabinet from the seat of government has left it in their power to give.

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Louisville Courier
29 September 1851, 2

[From the New York Herald, 23d inst.]

TEN DAYS LATER FROM CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE!

The steamship Cherokee, Capt. Windle, arrived yesterday from Havana, whence she sailed on the 17th inst.

One of our Havana correspondents has sent us the following note and card, by Col. Haynes:

HAVANA, September 6, 1851.

I have just time to send you the enclosed copy of a card, handed to me for you, by our unfortunate countrymen, for publication. They personally desired me to request you to publish it. Twenty-five of them have been taken to the hospital to-day sick or wounded, and the rest leave by ship Primera de Guatemala for Spain, on Monday morning. It is to be hoped our Minister there will interfere in their behalf.

A subscription for the English prisoners was taken up by the Secretary of the British Consul, who has been very kind to them, visiting them twice daily. The German Society afforded some aid to the Germans, and a private subscription, amounting to nearly $1,000, has been taken up for all, by some American citizens, to which the Cubans contributed liberally. The Consul has given nothing, and has done nothing for them.

Commodore Parker has been refused permission to see them.

Col. Haynes and Capt. Kelly, officers of the expedition, have been mysteriously liberated, and go home per ship Norma to New York.

I have not time to add more.

Annexed is the card spoken of in the above letter:—

CARD OF THE AMERICAN PRISONERS.

We, the undersigned prisoners in the City Prison of Havana, on account of our connection with the late Cuban expedition, under the command of Gen. Lopez, cannot withhold an expression of our feelings toward the American Consul, Mr. —— Owen, of Georgia, now at this place. Since our arrival at this place, he has honored us once by his presence; but since that time, although repeatedly solicited, has always steadily refused to revisit us, either in his private or official capacity. Placed as we are, we feel an act of this kind far more deeply than if otherwise circumstanced. How to account for it we know not, but can only ascribe it to that worst of all feelings, inhumanity, or that, more degraded still, cowardice.

We write this so that our countrymen at home, may know what kind of a man is placed at the head of their affairs at this place.

Robt. M. Grider, Captain commanding Co. B.	Edmond H. McDonald, 1st Lt. Company A,
John D. Brown,	Charles A. Downey,
Wm. L. Wilkinson,	Peter Lacoste,
Edwin Q. Bell,	Michael Geiger,
Chas. Daily,	Wm. Inslee,
Daniel Seavy,	Thos. A. Simpson,
Wm. H. Vaughn,	Joel D. Hughes,
John Cooper,	Thos. Little,
James Smith,	John Boswell,
Jas. G. Dwann, 1st Lt. Co. K.,	Timothy K. Henry,
D. Winborn, 2d Lt. Co. A.,	George Metcalf,
Lieut. J. G. Bush,	Henry Metcalf,
Lieut. Wm. H. Craft,	Howard Purnell.
Lieut. D. Q. Rousseau,	James H. Livry,
Harvey Williams,	Joseph B. Gunst,
Franklin Boyd,	Cornelius J. Duffy,
Asher J. Phillips,	A. R. Wier,
Benjaman Gilman,	John Norris,
John Carter,	Cornelius Cook,
Henry Saylo,	J. T. Pruit,
H. J. Thomasson,	C. L. McMurray,
S. H. Purnell,	Henry B. Hart,
G. S. Berry,	Wm. H. McHenry,
Henry Slaninir,	Thos. Daily,
Peter D. McMullin,	Edgar Crissey,
Thomas Hudnall,	James B. Fagan,
Fenton B. Hough,	And 106 others.

Most of the prisoners—all those, in fact, who were not wounded—had been sent to Spain. Before their departure from Havana, they wrote and signed the following paper:

HAVANA CITY PRISON, Sept. 7, 1851.

We, the undersigned, officers and men now incarcerated in in the City Prison of Havana, on account of our participation in the late expedition against the Island of Cuba, under the command of General Lopez, being about to embark for Spain, cannot refrain from expressing our heartfelt gratitude to Joseph T. Crawford, Consul General of her Britannic Majesty, and to Mr. W. Sydney Smith, British Consulate at this place. To Mr. J. S. Thrasher, and to the American and British citizens of Havana generally, we also owe a debt of deep and lasting gratitude. To them we owe all, for, by their kindness and generosity, we have been enabled to overcome many of the difficulties and sufferings we should have otherwise undergone. To them we owe a debt of gratitude we would willingly express by words, but language fails us; hoping, however, that should we be spared to return to our homes, we may have an opportunity of repaying, in part, the debt we owe. Should such not be the case, we sincerely pray that God, the Ruler of the Universe, and lover of good acts, may repay them, by bestowing upon them in this world all the blessings that a Divine Providence can bestow; and after death, by a reward more lasting still, life eternal.

(Signed.) Major Louis Schlessinger, Captain R. H. Ellis, Captain Robert M. Grider, Lieut. David Winborn, Lieut. Edmund H. McDonald, and 133 others.

They also prepared the following card for publication:

HAVANA, Sept. 8, 1851.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE ISLAND OF CUBA:

Now on the eve of starting on a long voyage, we cannot do so without returning to all an affectionate adieu, combined with a fond hope that, before long, we will again meet under auspices of the most friendly nature. We return to the citizens of Havana, and particularly to those under whose immediate charge we have been placed, our warmest thanks for the kind manner in which they have treated us during the time it was our fortune to remain with them.

Lt. J. G. BUSH,
Lt. WM. H. CRAFT,
For selves and the remainder of the prisoners.

Annexed is a statement relative to the prisoners, which was prepared by Mr. J. S. Thrasher, late editor of the Faro Industrial, a paper recently suppressed by the government:

The Prisoners at Havana.

MR. THRASHER'S CIRCULAR TO THEIR FRIENDS IN THE UNITED STATES—NAMES OF THE PRISONERS.

HAVANA, September 11, 1851.

Having been requested by a very large portion of the prisoners of the late Cuban expedition, to write to their friends informing them of their situation and good health, I have thought it best to throw my observations, which must necessarily be general in their principal features, into the form of a circular, and I have now the honor to address you this at the request of (naming the persons requesting the service.)

The prisoners were brought to this city in different lots, and as fast as they arrived were shaved of their hair, chained two together, and placed all in one long saloon in the prison. During the first two days it was exceedingly difficult to obtain permission to visit them. The British Consul, Joseph T. Crawford, Esq., did so on the first day, and, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. W. Sidney Smith, who has never ceased in his exertions in their behalf, gave them the first cheering words. On the next day Mr. Allen F. Owen, the American Consul, asked for and obtained permission, and as I was subsequently informed by the prisoners, told them that "the President had proclaimed them without the pale of the law, and he could not do nothing for them." During several days our only means of contributing to the amelioration of their condition was through Mr. Smith, who continued to visit them twice daily, taking them small comforts and speaking in their behalf, by which means he improved in a very great degree their situation. He took up a subscription among the English residents for the purpose of providing extra clothing for those who were British subjects; and the secretary of the German Society, in consequence of receiving a letter from Captain Schlicht, went to see them, and subsequently provided for the Germans in the same manner that the English Consul had provided for his countrymen.

I was not able to obtain permission to see them until Friday, 5th inst., at noon, when I found that twenty-five had that morning been sent to the hospital, and that some few others had had their chains taken off, for what reason I could not learn. The Americans and some others I found very much dispirited in consequence of the language Mr. Owen had held to them, and from seeing others so much better cared for, and I did what I could to cheer them, assuring them that I would do my utmost to have them as well provided for as their more fortunate companions had been.

On leaving the prison I spoke to several of my friends about raising funds for the prisoners, and so great was the interest shown in their behalf that our efforts were crowned with the utmost success. I take this occasion to pay a just tribute to those Cuban gentlemen who so generously provided me with funds, without which my efforts would have been barren, and also to many American friends who contributed not only money but personal efforts: I would gladly mention names but the impossibility of naming all would render the particularising of a few apparently invidious.

On Saturday, the prisoners received several visits and a sum of money wherewith to purchase bread; Mr. Smith also took to them cigars and other comforts. On Sunday morning their chains were taken off, they were allowed to bathe, and I was enabled to send them their extra clothing. They were in excellent spirits, and as many of their countrymen had now obtained permission to visit them, and they found they were not abandoned by their friends, they were quite gay. Writing materials were to day allowed them, at the request of Mr. Smith, and many of them wrote to their homes. They all received a small sum of money to purchase such trifles as they might fancy. On this day they received information that Commodore Parker was not allowed to see them, which they regretted exceedingly; and, during the afternoon, they had a short visit from Mr. Owen.

On Monday morning, as they were to embark early, Mr. Smith, Mr. Callahan, and myself, visited them before day; they had coffee and bread before going on board. Besides what they received from the government each man had a peajacket, a woollen shirt, a pair of pants, a pair of stockings, and a tin pot; and on board ship were placed for their use 625 lbs chocolate, two boxes tobacco, two barrels vinegar, and some small stores, and the sum of $745 was placed in the hands of Capt. Ortiz, of the Primera de Guatemala, for general distribution on arrival at the port of destination. Besides this, the German Society gave Capt. Ortiz $136 for the Germans, and several persons left sums for individuals.—They embarked in high spirits and excellent health, all desiring a most affectionate farewell to be sent to their friends, with assurances of their high hopes for a speedy release.—Those who remain here awaiting ship, will follow their companions in a few days.

Those who are in the hospital are all doing well, and are very well cared for by every one around them. They also have been allowed writing materials, and their friends will probably receive letters from them as early as they may receive this. The Captain General has been very considerate and kind in his orders relative to both sick and well, and their attendants and jailors have treated them with much consideration.

In regard to exertions for their liberation, I would suggest to you some prompt effort in their behalf, through the American Minister at Madrid, for the reason that the proximate accouchement of the Queen will afford a most advantageous opportunity to grant them all a free pardon, and the liberation of three here would induce us to suppose that a like boon might be obtained for all.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your very ob't servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

The following is a list of the prisoners brought to Havana, from the late Cuban expedition, under the command of Gen. Narciso Lopez, and final disposition of them as far as known:

SENT TO SPAIN BY STEAMER ISABEL LA CATHOLICA

Charles A Downer	Mobile
J St Levy	Quebec.
J D Hughes	New Orleans.
F D Hough	New Albany, Ind.

SENT TO SPAIN BY SHIP VENUS.

Louis Schlessinger	Hungary.
E H McDonald	Mobile.
J Norris	do.
D E De Wolf	do.
H J Thomason	do.
A R Wier	do.

SENT TO SPAIN BY SHIP PRIMERA DE GUATEMALA.

Joaquin Cassanova	New Orleans.
Wm. H McKlosey	Bardstown, Ky.
Daniel Sea	New Orleans.
J D Baker	Do.
Louis Bauder	Germany.
Benj. F Hanna	Baltimore.
J G Dwyn	New Orleans.
D Q Rousseau	do.
Wm. H Craft	Memphis, Tenn.
J G Bush	New Orleans.
T A Simpson	Philadelphia.
W W Inslee	New Orleans.
A T Pruitt	Alabama.
Thomas Hilton	Washington, D. C.
W L Wilkinson	Mobile.
M Mullen	St. Louis.
P Lacoste	New Orleans.
Patrick Coleman	Do.
M L Hefren	New York.
James Brady	Galena, Ill.
Henry Schmidt	New Orleans.
George Foster	do.
James Chapman	Charleston.
C Cook	Alabama.
C Nell	Berlin.
Henry B Hart	Petersburg, Va.
Jacob Faust	St. Louis.
Patrick McGrath	New Orleans.
Charles J. Daily	do.
S H Purnell	do.
Conrad Tailor	Berlin.
Thomas Denton	New Orleans.
C A McMurray	Baltimore.
Antonio Hernandez	Havana.
Elias J Otis	Depotville, N Y
Bernard Allen	St Louis.
Julio Chassagne	Havana.
Thomas H Lee	New Orleans.
George Metcalf	Ireland.
H B Metcalf	do
Robert M Grider	New Orleans.
M K Scott	Kentucky.
George R Wilson	Philadelphia.
William H Vaughn	Kentucky.
William H Cameron	Jefferson county, Va
Peter McMullen	Ireland.
John Denton	New York.
Franklin Boyd	do.
Thomas R Munroe	Mississippi.
Edward Weiss	Germany.
Robert Schutz	Prussia.
C Schenck	Baden.
George Holdship	St Louis.
James H Hearsey	New Orleans.
Luke Scully	do
William Wilson	do
Thomas Daily	do
James M Wilson	do
Wm K Hurd	do
Thomas Hudnall	do
J B Gunst	do
E Q Bell	do
Henry Saile	Liverpool.
G Bentlia	Hungary.
Sleslager	do
Radaits	do
Carmell	do
Petrie	do
Kerekes	do
Vioag	do
Negikos	do
Aldelar	do
Michael Bire	Austria.
David Winborn	Mississippi.
H Von Schlicht	Berlin.
Timothy K Henry	Natchez.
Howard Purnell	——
John McKinnie	——
John Carter	——
Bernard McCabe	Ireland.
John Murphy	do
Hiram West	Spring Valley, Ohio.
C Sebring	——
James Halpin	——
Benjamin Gilman	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Edward Crissy	——
James Smith	——
James Smith	——
Hudson Nelson	——
A R Ludwig	New Orleans
Chas Harrison	do
Victor Duprat	do
Henry Stanmyre	do.
George Quick	Philadelphia.
Henry McHenry	Pottsville, Pa.
Charles Giblin	Cincinnati, Ohio.
John Murtigh	Philadelphia.
Thomas McClelland	Ireland.
John McKneiss	Pittsburgh.
Pedro M Lopez	Venezuela.
Pedro Velazco	Cuba, Lopez's serv't
Manuel Fleury	Cuba.
Jacob Harbsle	Germany.
Louis Haskel	Swiss.
Manual Martinez	Havana.

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F A Laine.....Cuba.
F C Mahan.....Danville, Ky.
John Boswell.....Baltimore.
W L Constantine.....Canada.
Wm Cousans.....Lincoln, Eng.
H Schmidt.....Saxony.
Conrad Bechtold.....Prussia.
James Oglevie.....New Orleans.
Harvey Williams..... do.
John Cooper.....—
James B. Fagan.....Ohio.

WAITING SHIP AT HAVANA.

C J Duffy.....New Orleans.
Thomas Little.....Mobile.
Michael Geiger.....New Orleans.
John D Brown.....—
George S Berry.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
Asher J Phillips.....New Orleans.
Jacob Jessert.....—
Thomas Bryan.....—
John Bachilder.....New Orleans.
John Brown.....—

IN THE HOSPITAL, ALL DOING WELL.

A L Alfonso, Cuba, arm.
Manuel Aragon, leg.
J B Ruvira, Gallela, leg.
Preston Beeza, St. Louis, leg, slight.
Robert H Ellis, Washington, D. C., left hand.
John Cline, New Orleans, thigh, slight.
N Port, Prussia, finger, slight,
John N Davis, New Orleans, shoulder, slight.
James Fiddes, Malta, both legs.
J G Porter, Dublin, breast and arm, slight.
G Richardson, New Orleans, arm, slight.
F Curvia, Havana, arm.
M J Keenan, Mobile, finger, slight.
John Talbot, New Orleans, hand, slight.
Jose Douvren, Cuba, side, slight
Wilson A Rieves, Mississippi, leg, slight.
William Losner, Saxony, finger.
Thomas MacNeil, Lumpkin county, Ga, sick.
Henry Jasper, Saxony, foot, slight.
L Palenka, Hungary, graze, slight.
William Miller, Northampton, England, finger, slight.
J B Weymouth Nashville, Tennessee, hand, slight.
John Robinson, England, side, slight.
George Edgerton, Natchez, sick.
N Lopez, executed.
P S Van Vechten, delivered to Captain Platte.
Andrae Gonzalez, in prison.
Somers, New Orleans, pardoned.
Captain Lopez, in prison.
Julio Herren, detained here.
J A Kelly, liberated.
H S Haynes, do.

In relation to the above, Mr. Thrasher has appended the subjoined note:

DEAR SIR: The following have been brought in since making out the list I sent you, and I am told four more are in the country. All here are doing well.

J. S. THRASHER.

Capt John Johnson.....Kentucky.
Eugene Cay.....London, England.
George Parr.....Petersburg, Va.
John A Sowers.....Barryville, Va.
Joseph Stevens.....New York.
Frederick Hagar.....Prussia;
Andres Cestera.....Spain.

IN HOSPITAL.

David Gano.....New York.....Chas J Hodge....England.

The *Diario de la Marina* and *Gaceta de la Habana* are filled with editorial articles upon the failure of the expedition of Lopez, and glorifications on the bravery and fidelity of the army and the Cuban population. They state that Don Jose de la Concha, Captain General of the island, left Havana on the 11th inst., on board the steamer Pizzaro, to visit the battle fields of Lopez. The Captain General, who was accompanied by the principal officers of the administration, was received, it is said, at Mariel, Bahia Honda, San Cristobal and San Antonio, with the marks of unbounded enthusiasm. He returned, with his suite, to Havana, on the 16th. The object of his visit was to reward the persons who had aided the troops against the expedition. These papers also give an official account of the offers and subscriptions of the citizens who sent to the administration money for the aid of the wounded, and for the widows and children of the killed in the conflict. A performance was also given for the same object, at the Tacon theatre, which produced a sum of eight or ten thousand dollars. A Te Deum was sung, in great ceremony, at the Cathedral, and was attended by an immense crowd.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.

I am happy in being able to acquaint you that the wounded, with the exception of two—a Mr. Hode and a Cuban—are all doing well.

Seven additional prisoners were brought here the night before last; one of them had been terribly ill-treated, having been bayoneted nine times in the back, because he did not move as fast along the roads as the soldiers required him to do, and which it was impossible to do, being wounded in the feet; another, who had delivered himself up to three peasants, was struck from behind, by one of them, with a large knife; the blow being aimed at his throat, took him across the left eye, and laid it completely open. The poor fellow made a desperate struggle for his life, and succeeded in despatching one of the three wretches, and the other two fled. After suffering dreadfully for more than a week, the maggots having got into the wound, he at length fell in with a humane negro, who assisted him to dress his wounds, and gave him to eat, and finally conducted him to the head quarters of the commanding officer of the district of Bahia Honda, who had his case duly attended to.

I understand that Gen. Rosales is under arrest for cowardice, in not having seconded General Enna in the attack, in which the latter lost his life.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.

Mrs. Downer arrived on the Cherokee yesterday, from New Orleans, in the hope of rescuing her only son, who is one of the survivors of the expedition. She brought letters to several influential parties here, and among others, one to the Bishop, who promised everything in his power for her; but her son had already left in the Isabel la Catholica for Spain. The Bishop informed her, among other things, that at his intercession the Captain General had determined upon shooting only eighteen out of the fifty, and that had the American Consul called upon his Excellency and pressed the matter, thirty-two lives would have been saved; but a commission from the Catalans having learned that such was his Excellency's intention, waited upon him (Mr. Zulueta was one of the commission) and stated that, unless the whole fifty were executed, the Spaniards would not be satisfied.

Gen. Pragay, upon seeing the Spanish soldiery under the hospital in which he was laying dangerously, if not mortally wounded, and unable to help himself, blew his brains out with a pistol.

Arrival of Col. Haynes and Capt. Kelly.

The New York *Herald* of Tuesday last, the 23d inst., notices the arrival at that place on the ship *Norma*, of Col. Haynes and Capt. Kelly, of the Cuba expedition. The *Herald* had an interview with the former and says:

Colonel Haynes and Captain Kelly, of the Lopez expedition, have arrived by the Norma. We have had an interview with the former, who has given us a verbal account of many circumstances connected with the sailing, landing, and final dispersion of the invading force. It appears that Colonel Haynes and Captain Kelly were called before the Captain General, after their capture, who said to them that they were to be set free. The only thing enacted of them was, that they were not to converse on the subject of the invasion till they were out of sight of Cuba, although General Concha expressed the hope that they would only tell the truth with respect to the recent transactions in the island. Col. Haynes states that two hundred and sixty-eight young Cubans—the flower of Havana—who attempted to join Lopez's party, are now in prison—that it is not strange that the Cubans did not join the invaders—that information received at Key West changed the point of landing originally marked out by Lopez—that the invaders had two pitched battles and four skirmishes with the Spanish troops. General Lopez was not captured by bloodhounds, but was taken by peasants while asleep. Colonel Haynes commanded the right wing at Las Pozas, where Col. Downman was killed and Col. Pragay mortally wounded. He was in the engagement in which Gen. Enna was shot. Indeed, he was in each battle, and in all the skirmishes. His opinion with respect to the Cuban population being in favor of the establishment of a new government, is somewhat different from that of others who have expressed their views on the subject. He emphatically states that with a body of six thousand men, who should land at given points, there would be no difficulty in establishing a new independent republic within ninety days. He has added that, where tongues are sealed, the dispositions of men cannot easily be discovered."

H. S. Haynes
J. A. Kelly

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☞ The news from Cuba which we publish in quite full detail this morning, will be found very interesting. We think the fact that Owen, the Consul at Havana, has irrecoverably disgraced himself, can no longer be doubted, and the administration owes it to itself to have him immediately recalled. His longer continuance in the office he holds will attach a stigma to the administration which all patriotic Whigs will have reason to deeply regret.

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☞ Benjamin Gilmore and Charles Gibbon, of Cincinnati, are among the Cuban expeditionists, and have been sent to Spain.

☞ Among the list of names of the prisoners taken in the recent Cuba expedition, we notice the name of C. A. McMurray, who, for a long time, was a compositor in the Democrat office. during his stay in Louisville he was one of the most active men in the fire department. Many, doubtless, remember him.

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☞ We find in the New York papers another detailed account of the Cuba expedition, from which we take a few items. After the first conflict of Lopez with the Spanish troops, in which he was successful, Captain Stewart's company, and that of Captain Ellis, now under the command of the young but brave Lieutenant Edmund McDonald, were sent to pursue the Spaniards, and, if possible, to endeavor to form a junction with Colonel Crittenden, who was expected to be on the march from Morillo to Las Pozas, Gen. Lopez having, the previous evening, sent him two wagons to assist in bringing forward the baggage. Stewart's and McDonald's men had marched about three miles on this service, when discovering large bodies of the enemy, and their men being greatly fatigued, having already gone through so much fighting during the morning, Captain Stewart thought it more prudent to return.

McDonald is well known here. He is a young man hardly out of his teens, the son of a widow lady of this city. His numerous friends will be glad to hear something of him. After the last skirmish, the writer gives one scene which is a redeeming incident in the tragic story:

The dispersion was general—each man for himself. Capt. Ellis, Lieut. Thomason, Lieut. Edmund McDonald, and a few others, fled back to the mountains, where they remained undisturbed for three days. They had subsisted for nearly a week upon the cabbage palm, and at last, reduced to despair by hunger, emaciated and ill, with barely strength sufficient to hide themselves from their pursuers, many of them severely wounded, and Capt. Ellis fast sinking from his several wounds, they determined to descend into the valley, with the faint hope of obtaining assistance. They accordingly conducted the gallant Ellis to a rancho, and entreated the inmates to afford them succor, which was most kindly extended to them by an old lady and her two fair daughters, proprietors of the farm. They shook hands with the poor fellows, dressed Ellis's wounds, and set before them an abundant meal. It afforded the greatest satisfaction to the ladies to witness the rapid disappearance of the enormous quantity of food which they had prepared for them, and which doubtless, they thought would have been sufficient for a whole regiment. But when it was explained to them that these hungry men had lived upon roots, only, for ten days, the tears came into the old lady's eyes, and it seemed as if she could not do enough for them. May God Almighty bless and multiply thy talents a hundred fold, thou good old lady, and thy two fair daughters, for thy kind compassion towards these unfortunate men, who, perhaps, but for thy kind heart, may have died of hunger!

The following gives the account of the end of General Pragay, and the conduct of Consul Owen:

Gen. Pragay, upon seeing the Spanish soldiery under the hospital in which he was laying dangerously, if not mortally wounded, and unable to help himself, blew his brains out with a pistol.

The captives were all confined together in one large room in the *Preedio* department of Havana jail. Their heads were closely shaved, heavy chains put upon them, and the ordinary dress of convicts given to them to put on, in the room of their own tattered garments. The floor, a composition of mud and stones, of this room, was very damp, and the prisoners, especially the wounded, suffered severely for the want of blankets, or other covering, to protect them when sleeping, from its bad effects. No distinction whatever was made between the wounded and the well, officers or men—all were huddled, chained together by the leg, in common misery, with barely food sufficient to satisfy the cravings of hunger which even reached them here; no water allowed them to wash—friendless and forlorn—captives in a strange land, and plunged in despair. Mr Owen, the American consul, accompanied by Captain Platt, commanding the United States corvette Albany, called at the prison. But Mr. Owen found the heat and stench arising from such a number of men, crowded together in an ill ventilated room, and in such a climate, to be so overpowering that he cut short his visit to some five minutes duration, comforting the wretched captives, his countrymen in misfortune, by assuring them "*that the President of the United States considered them without the pale of the law, and that he himself could not do anything for them*"!—upon which he retired, and did not repeat his visit till the day before they departed for Spain, and which he then did by order of Commodore Parker.

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The Charleston Courier.

30 September 1851, Z

The Trial at New-York of the Alleged Cuban Expeditionists.—The case of Mr. J. L. O'SULLIVAN and Capt. LEWIS, indicted with Maj. SLEISENGER, some weeks since, on a charge of fitting out the steam boat *Cleopatra*, with a view to an expedition to Cuba, has been set down for trial next month. Mr. O'SULLIVAN and Capt. LEWIS are in New-York. Maj. S. was among the prisoners sent to old Spain from Cuba, he having been in the expedition under Gen. LOPEZ. Mr. O'CONNOR is his bail in $5,000. Mr. O'SULLIVAN, who has been to Savannah, probably with a view to testimony, returned to New-York a day or two since.

Mr. THRASHER, owner of the "*Foro Industrial*," the most successful newspaper in Havana, which was suppressed lately by a police officer, backed by five men with muskets, is an American who has mastered the Spanish language completely. The paper never published any thing against the Government; in fact it could not publish any thing, for the censorship is so rigid that all articles are seen in print before the paper appears. No reason was assigned for stopping the press; nor was the proprietor allowed even a copy of the order of the Governor-General. Mr. THRASHER was instantly and suddenly deprived of his property without a why or wherefore. So says the Baltimore *Sun*.

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The Daily Delta

30 SEPTEMBER 1851, 2

Mr. Soule's Speech at Opelousas.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the speech of our Senator, delivered at Opelousas on the 16th September. We have carefully read it, and without endorsing all its views, cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of its candor, boldness, and force. It is quite different from the report of his remarks, which has been published in the journals opposed to him. Mr. Soulé states nothing of his hostility to the Compromise. He dwells upon its injustice, its wrongs and oppression to the South, and presents a formidable array of quotations and facts, to show that it is regarded by the North as a great victory over their Southern brethren. For these wrongs, however, Mr. Soulé does not advocate disunion. Here are his remarks on this subject:

"I am not for breaking this confederacy; I am not for advising this State to join in any secession movement which may be made by other States. I stand ready still to *endure* past wrongs with with you; but I cannot bring myself to acknowledge that they are not wrongs, and while I live, I shall, with all the energy of my lungs, *protest* against them. I wish not to discourage you, but to keep you on the watch; and I sound the alarm because I see danger ahead of us. Others may find their interest or their pleasure in lulling you into a deep slumber. My mission is (while in your service) to warn you of, and point to, the abyss that yawns before you. I would have you at least to equal in dignity that Roman slave, Spartacus, whom the sculptor represents as bound down in chains, *enduring*, not *submissive*, looking at his fetters in sadness, but without dejection, and betraying through the sternness of his eye, and the impressive pallor of his countenance, the storm that rages within him and betokens to the oppressor heroic resolves and impending disasters.

"Your attitude, in other words, should be considerate, but dignified; forbearing, yet firm and unambiguous; such as would not authorize the North to consider you in the light of willing tools in their hands, and incite them to new attempts at oppression and plunder—an attitude that would command their respect, and stop them in their career of aggression and insult."

In this we see no authority or sanction, whatever, for the charge of disunionism against Mr. Soulé.

The rest of the speech is a strong argument in favor of the right of secession, which Mr. Soulé regards as a part of the inherent sovereignty of the States, and by the assertion of which he contends the Union was formed,—eleven of the States having seceded from the old Confederation, leaving two behind; under a compact of perpetual union. He gives a number of authorities on this point. We commend this version of Mr. Soulé's speech to the perusal of the people of Louisiana, to whom it is dedicated, and who have the greatest interest in knowing his opinions.

Col. Jefferson Davis.—This gallant soldier—patriotic son of the South—and defender of Southern rights, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, and accepted the nomination of the States Rights party, for Governor of Mississippi, *vice* Gen. J. A. Quitman, declined, as will appear from the annexed letter, directed to the Chairman of the Democratic States Rights Central Committee, at Jackson:

Brierfield, Sept. 17, 1851.

R. C. Wilkinson, Chairman, &c.—Sir: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, informing me that the committee, which was appointed by the Convention in June last, to fill any vacancy which might occur in the State ticket then nominated, had met, and found that the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Gen. Quitman had been already filled by the people and the democratic press of the whole State, having nominated myself for the vacant post, and that the committee gave to that nomination their concurrence. Your letter also informs me that the committee were aware that the state of my health would not permit me to engage in the canvass.

Under such circumstances, I have only to reply that my whole political life has been devoted to the democratic cause, and the maintenance of those principles in which originated the party of strict construction, and faithful adherence to the Constitution. It is not in an hour when clouds have darkened our fortune that I can refuse any poor service it is still in my power to render. That cause, and those principles, seem more dear to me now than in the day of their triumph.

As soon as my health will enable me, I will prepare an address to the people, in answer to this nomination, my acceptance of which has been taken for granted. At present, I can only return my thanks to the committee, and, through them, to the democracy of the State for the confidence they have thus manifested in me, and which I still believe to be essential for the preservation of that constitutional liberty we inherited from our revolutionary sires.

Very respectfully, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

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Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE
30 September 1851, 1

From the New Orleans Delta 13th inst.

History of the Expedition.

BY ONE OF THE PRISONERS RELEASED BY THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES.

We had a conversation yesterday with Mr. Summers, one of the late expedition to Cuba, who was the fourth prisoner released by the Captain General after Messrs. Hynes, Kelly, and Von Vechten, and who arrived in the city yesterday, per brig Tehuantepec. From this conversation, we have gathered some facts which have not been published before.

Mr. Summers, speaking Spanish, was able to avail himself of the pardon offered, and surrendered to the Spanish soldiers at San Diego. He was treated very kindly by them, and taken to Havana on the railroad. On his arrival at Havana, he received his pardon and passport, and left the next day, (the 4th.) He represents that there were 195 prisoners in the Punta, who were well-treated; that except those released, they would be all sent to Spain—and that but for the mob in New Orleans, the Captain General assured him, all would have been released.

Mr. Summers states that when the Pampero went to Key West, Gen. Lopez met some Creoles, with whom he was engaged some time in consultation. It was then communicated to the men, by Captain Gotay, a Creole officer, that the people of the island were ready to receive them on their landing. They accordingly weighed anchor, and set sail. We infer from the spirit and tenor Mr. Summer's statement, that from the commencement there was some feeling of jealousy between the Creoles and Americans. The steamer, however, left Key West, the men in good spirits, and bent on her way to Cuba. On the morning after, about eight o'clock, the tops of San Blas were discernible in the distance; the steamer steered to the eastward, until they could discover from the mast-head the light house on Moro Castle. The coast was spotted with vessels. A schooner was boarded and a pilot taken from her by Gen. Lopez, who was required to pilot them into the port for which they were bound.

The Pampero, under the direction of this pilot continued her course eastward. At one time they descried a large frigate, three leagues distant, which spread sail for them, but the swift steamer soon left her out of sight. Next, they saw the smoke of a steamer, right ahead, which caused them to turn about, and take the track in an opposite direction. They next approached Puerto Cabanos, and sent a boat into the bay to reconnoitre. The boat soon returned, and the officer who had charge of her reported that the post was manned, and that a signal gun had been fired. They then stood out again, and proceeded along the coast for an hour and a half, and then ran into Murillo. Though they ran it carefully, the Pampero got aground in seven feet water. They then commenced their landing, the shore being two miles distant. Capt. Gotay was sent first with a detachment. On their landing, they were fired at by the Paisanos, returned the fire with cheers, and the Paisanos fled.—This detachment then secured the wharf, and nine boats and launches, which were sent to the Pampero, and soon the whole party was landed. On landing, piquet guards were thrown out and the men bivouaked for the night.

Early in the morning, the men were formed and addressed by Col. Downman. They continued here until the steamer got off, which was about eight in the morning. Orders were then given for Crittenden to remain with the extra arms and ammunition, and 111 men, whilst Lopez with the balance of the command, would proceed to Las Pozas, and thence transmit wagons that night, so that Crittenden could come on early the next morning. Lopez arrived at Las Pozas about twelve o'clock that day, (Aug. 13.) The General believed and so assured his men that they would not be attacked for two or three days, and the men commenced enjoying themselves, there being a plenty of everything in the town, for which the men paid dearly. The store people continued in town, and pretended to be friendly, shouting "*Viva Lopez!*" The very same persons were the first to join in the pursuit on the retreat. The General having procured some carts, started them towards Crittenden's party; they were never heard of afterwards. At night sentinels were posted in all directions.

At daylight the next day Col. Downman turned the men out for battalion drill. Many of the men were very green, and hardly knew the use of a gun. After drilling them, Col. Downman informed the men that it had been charged that some man of the command had broken into the store of one of the natives, and insisted that they should hunt him up in order to make an example of him, as he was an unfit person to be associated in an enterprize of an honorable and patriotic character. But before this could be done, they discovered that the enemy was approaching by the main road. At this time, the men having been dismissed, were all engaged in various occupations, and were separated and scattered through the village. The enemy's advance, about one hundred and fifty men, approached by the main road. At first, they were thought to be of Crittenden's command, and no order was given to oppose them. Some fifty or sixty of the Americans ran out to meet their supposed comrades, but when they got within fifty yards of them, were fired upon by the Spaniards. Fortunately, the guns of the Cuban volunteers were stacked near, and the Americans seized them, returned the fire, and the Spaniards fell back to their main body, which was about four hundred yards off just under the hill. In their retreat, they were pursued by the Americans, who kept up a destructive fire, and before they could rejoin the main body, were nearly all killed or wounded—only eleven, Mr Summers was informed by a Spanish officer, escaping unhurt. Lopez's men then assembled from various directions, and were formed on the hills, just outside of the village, by Gen. Pragay—Capt. Ellis' company being on the right, Capt. Saunders' company next, Gotay's next. Col. Downman, with the rest of the men held the road. The companies on the hills were exposed to the whole fire of the Spanish force; their bullets flew among them like hail as they approached by the road and through the corn fields. The Americans, however, reserved their fire until the Spaniards came near, they then opened upon them a most destructive volley. The Spaniards stood their ground well, but the Americans were better marksmen, and picked off the officers as fast as they appeared in sight, they being recognizable from their epaulettes. The slaughter in the Spanish ranks was great, but the Liberators also suffered greatly. Here General Pragay fell mortally wounded—also Capt. Gotay. Labuzan was killed, and Capt. Ellis badly wounded.—Several others also fell, whose names are not remembered.

Finally the Spaniards retired into the road; they were then pursued by a party of Americans led by Col. Downman, who pressed too close upon the Spaniards. The latter, perceiving that they were chased by a small force, instead of the whole command, wheeled and made a charge; the Americans then slowly retreated, loading and firing on their way.—Col. Downman, however, refused to retire, crying out, "Come back, boys!" He fell fighting hand to hand with the enemy, using the butt of his musket. The enemy battled over his body, which was afterwards found pierced with balls and bayonets. The Americans, too, halted and formed, when the Spaniards concluded to retire from the field. The latter then sent small parties for their wounded, which were not disturbed by the Americans. Finally, they retreated in the direction of Crittenden's command.

In this engagement, the men fought pretty much on their own hook; but few orders were given. During the engagement, Gen. Lopez was in the thickest of the fight, where the balls flew fastest; but it was quite perceptible that though insensible to fear, he was depressed by the aspect of affairs. The first order given by the general after the battle was, that Captain Ellis' company and another should pursue the enemy, and go through to Crittenden. They accordingly proceeded, and soon overlook the rear guard of the enemy, who was slowly retiring on account of his wounded. Believing it too hazardous to advance against such a force, the Americans determined to give up the effort to reach Crittenden, and returned to Las Pozas. Mr. Summers thinks that if they had not done this they would all have been cut off, as Crittenden, he thinks, was attacked by three companies at the same time that five companies attacked Las Pozas. The Spanish companies are composed of nearly two hundred men. Of Crittenden's party, all were captured or killed but the rear guard, under Capt. J. A. Kelly, forty in number, who cut their way through, and reached Las Pozas in safety.

On the return of Capt. Ellis' detachment, the men were employed in taking care of the wounded. Mr. Summers counted 70 dead on the road, and there must have been a good many in the cornfields. The Liberators lost 22 killed, some 18 or 20 badly wounded, and 15 or 20 slightly. Among the killed, in addition to those mentioned, were the Captain of the Cuban company, (name not remembered,) and Lieut. Johnson. They remained at Las Pozas until the arrival of Capt. Kelly assured them that it was vain to wait longer for Crittenden's command. They then took up the line of march, towards the mountains, proceeding by a narrow path and suffering much from fatigue, exposure, and want of food, and continually watched and dogged by the enemy. From ignorance of the country, or from treachery of their spies, they found themselves, after a fatiguing march, near Bahia Honda, where the enemy were in large force.

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They again took the mountains, and finally reached Capetal Del Frias, about one league from Candelaria. Here they halted on a beautiful sugar plantation, which Gen. Lopez said once belonged to him, and were stationed in a large grove of mango trees, and told to help themselves to anything to eat they could find. They availed themselves of the invitation, and procured material for a fine dinner, which they were just about enjoying when some cavalry were seen approaching. The men flew to their arms and commenced firing, when Gen. Lopez shouted, "Don't fire—they are friends—they must be patriots"—so confident was he that he would be joined at this place by a large force of Cubans. The men, however, were not so sanguine, as there were two hundred horsemen in the party, and they came dashing down the road in hostile array; they accordingly opened fire upon them with great effect, the Liberators being protected by the mango trees. The horsemen galloped off in a great hurry, the riders clinging close to the necks of their animals. Had it not been for the belief of the General that they were friends, the whole party would have been cut off. As it was, only fifteen were killed and two captured, and eight horses killed.

The Liberators were then formed and marched to the rear of the house. Suddenly they found themselves exposed to the fire of six hundred infantry in ambush. They marched on, however, without returning the fire, until they reached a hill, when they rallied and prepared to meet the enemy—determining to save their ammunition as it was getting scarce. Here they were attacked by the large Spanish force, but it was difficult for their officers to bring the men near enough to the dreaded "rifles" of the Americans. (There was not a rifle in the party.) The officers exposed themselves very much, and several of them were singled out and killed. It was on this occasion Gen. Enna was killed. Finding it difficult to bring the Spaniards to close quarters, the Liberators determined to charge, which they did in impetuous and pell-mell style, yelling terrifically, and driving the Spaniards before them—Gen. Lopez all the time crying out, "Hurra for the brave Americans! Three cheers for the Sons of Liberty!" which were given in hearty style. After this battle which was on the 17th of August, (lasting two hours,) in which the Americans lost but three killed and two wounded, the Spaniards retired, and the Liberators again took up the march for the mountains.

This was a most fatiguing march, the men being without food, and many of them being exhausted on the way. Those who stopped were never heard of afterwards. Finally, they reached a place in the mountains called the Old Castle, which afforded an admirable natural fortification, where, if they had had ammunition and provisions, they could have maintained themselves in spite of the whole Spanish army. Here they found houses in which they slept. The next day they took up the march in the direction where they were told a Patriot force was encamped, but got lost and reached a thick wood near San Blas, where they killed some beeves, had a comfortable meal, and a good night's rest, which was the first and last they had in all the campaign.

The next day they resumed their march. A heavy rain came drenching their persons and their ammunition. They kept onward, towards the mountains, the General all the while trying to console and cheer them with the hope that they would soon reach a point where they would be joined by a large force of Patriots. The road was slippery and miry, and led through a precipitous country, up steep mountains and on the brink of deep valleys, the water running down with such force that the men could with difficulty keep their footing. Still they kept on in good spirits. Suddenly they emerged into the plains near San Christobal, where there was a large Spanish force. The General then discovered that the guide had misled him, and proposed to return. The men having become reckless and indifferent to life, positively refused; they got some corn and beef and bivouaked on the mountain side, being almost washed away at night by the rain. The next day they began to retrace their steps.

Arrived at Rosario the next day, the men demanded of the General what prospects of aid he had, and not being satisfied with his assurances, determined to leave him and proceed towards the coast. The next day, whilst engaged in taking their breakfast, the Spaniards stole upon them through the corn fields, and fired at them. This was the first intimation they had of their being near. They were unable to return the fire, the greater part of their muskets being wet; they then fled up the mountains, firing a few shots at the enemy as they retreated. Several Spanish officers, including a general, were killed by the scattering shots of the Liberators. Finally they gained the top of the mountain whither the enemy did not follow them. They lost several men in this engagement, which took place on the 21st, and was called the battle of Rosario. The rain continued to pour in torrents; they marched on, and that night had a horrible time, being exposed to a terrible tempest, wet, exhausted and without a particle of food.—They had to hold on to the branches and trees to prevent being washed away by the torrents that came down the mountain sides.

The next day brought no abatement of the tempest. As soon as there was a lull, they resumed their wearisome march, until they stopped for the night, when they made a meal on the General's horse, having had nothing to eat for three days. The next morning seventy-five of them—the others having dispersed—found themselves in the neighborhood of San Christobal, where they came suddenly on a cavalry force, whose fire they could find but two muskets in the whole party capable of returning. They were then scattered, dispersed, and broken up into small parties, deeming it unsafe to go in any number. Mr. Summers and his companion wandered about in the mountains for two days not knowing whither they were going.

They at last reached an old saw-mill, which they had left six days before. They had thrown away their muskets, and here they obtained a couple of long knives. They then proceeded towards San Blas, and entered the first house they found. The inmates fled at their approach, for their appearance was frightful enough.—Here they found a piece of salt beef, which they divided and ate raw. They resumed their march, and at evening reached another house, where they were kindly treated by the females but the men fled. The proprietor of this establishment was a widow lady, who supplied them with with coffee, meats, and spirits, and told them to go into the mountains, and she would apprise them when the enemy approached, giving them a shepherd boy to direct them. They were conducted to a thick mango grove, where they made themselves tolerably comfortable. Here they remained all the next day, living on the green mango fruit. From the tops of the trees they saw over five hundred soldiers pass and repass on the road to San Blas. On the morning of the 25th of August the shepherd boy was sent by the patriotic lady to inform them that they had been discovered by the Paisanos, who had informed the military.

They then left, sending by the boy many thanks to the kind widow who befriended them. They now determined to give themselves up, and about sundown took the high road to San Diego. They did not, however, enter the town until the next morning. They walked in about sunrise, and were immediately shown to the house of the commander. As they were waiting for him, they perceived a horseman in full gallop through the streets, waving a package over his head. Dismounting before the house, the horseman delivered the package to the commander, who hastily tore it open, and then remarked to Mr. Summers and his companions—"You are in luck; had you arrived an hour earlier, you would have been shot. This is your pardon." They had heard the report of some guns as they were approaching the town, but a half hour previous; they proved to be the shooting of two of their companions, one of whose names was Black.—They afterwards saw the bodies of these men, but could not recognize them.

The Commander at San Diego then gave them a good breakfast, and the people of the town treated them kindly. They were then sent to Gen. Rosales' camp, who requested Mr. Summers to go into the mountains and inform his countrymen of the proclamation, which he did, persuading all that he could find to avail themselves of it. Having a pass from Gen. Rosales, he finally reached Bahia Honda, where he was kindly treated, and then proceeding to San Antonio took the road for Havana, which he reached on the 4th September—was presented to the Captain General, and kindly treated by him—received his passport and left for the United States.

Such are the leading facts of Mr. Summer's narrative. He speaks in the most favorable terms of the kindness of the Spanish soldiers after the proclamation was issued, and in the most contemptuous an unfavorable manner of the country people generally. Some of his views and opinions we omit, contenting ourselves for the present with his narrative of the facts, which, as the first one presented of this expedition, will no doubt possess great interests to our readers.

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Louisville Courier
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Having from the first denounced the conduct of the above public functionary, in terms which we believed his inhuman indifference to the American prisoners deserved, we to-day publish his card, that, so far as we are concerned, his defence may be as wide spread as the accusations we have brought against him. We cannot refrain, however, from the expression, that his letter is as pusillanimous in tone and spirit as his conduct has proved a reproach and stigma upon the American character. Our contempt for the man is greater than ever, and, as sincere friends of the administration, we hope they will not hesitate, by his instantaneous removal, to avoid becoming responsible for the turpitude of his conduct towards the American prisoners. The following from the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, of the 25th inst., coincides so fully with our own views that we cannot refrain from its republication, severe as is the pressure upon our columns. The Courier, in alluding to Mr. Owen, says:

"There seems to be no longer room for doubt that that functionary has exposed himself to severe public animadversion. We are at an utter loss to reconcile Mr. Owen's conduct in the premises with the kindness and urbanity which we know him to possess. That conduct could not have been dictated by instructions from Washington because the Administration is incapable of giving such instructions, and even if they were given, however much they might have regulated his functions and acts as a public officer, they could not have released him from his obligations as a citizen of this Republic and as a member of the human family. A man in affliction, whatever be his misdeeds, always has a claim upon compassion and friendly assistance. He may become an outlaw, but he cannot in these days become an outcast. No crimes on his part can put him out of the pale of humanity. Even were the Cuban invaders the worst vagabonds in America, and had their acts been piratical not only in name but in absolute fact they still, in their fearful extremity after capture, would have been entitled to some degree of commiseration. But the men who went upon this expedition were mostly animated by noble motives, and many of them were as truly high-minded and chivalrous as can be found anywhere. They were deceived wretchedly deceived; but apart from the great fatal mistake of rushing, in spite of national obligations, to the aid of a people ready, as they believed, to rise against accursed oppression, they did nothing to bring dishonor upon the American name. They abstained from plunder, they fought with courage, they treated their prisoners with great humanity, they bore the most terrible privations and sufferings without a murmur. The fifty who were shot met death with the most heroic firmness. Surely such men could not have forfeited all claims to human sympathy.

The impassive attitude maintained by the American consul through this whole affair, is extremely reprehensible. The nephew of our Attorney General, as manly a fellow as ever trod American soil, and his fifty associates were hurried off to execution, and not the slightest attempt was made by the consul to procure for them the least favor of any character whatever. He even denied them the consolation of his presence in their last trying moments, and it was though no concern of his that their dying messages and memorials reached their friends far away. He has taken no interest in the fate of the surviving prisoners. He paid them one short formal call, and although again and again solicited he refused to repeat his visit. He has done nothing whatever towards relieving their necessities. They had indeed, received liberal aid but it has been through the active exertions of private American citizens and of the *British authorities*. The neglect by American officials abroad of the rights and conveniences of their countrymen has long been a matter of some notoriety, but we hardly expected it would ever happen that British sympathy would be worth more to American citizens than the services of the servants of their own government. Even admitting that the President's Proclamation, strictly construed, precluded Mr. Owen from any interference whatever in his official capacity, still his influence as a private citizen might have been made greatly available to the aid and comfort of the unfortunate men who are now suffering the penalties of their rashness. His representations and efforts would have been far more effectual than those of all other American residents combined. We are sure that his total inaction under the circumstances, when seen in its true light, will incur universal condemnation. Mr Owen we believe is a graduate of Oxford. We wonder whether his classical studies ever carried him up to the line in TERENCE "*Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto*." A Roman could utter a sentiment like this; but an American freeman, it appears, has found no place for it in his bosom.

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Louisville Courier

30 September 1851, 2

Letter of our Consul at Havana.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
HAVANA, Sept. 16, 1851.

To the Editor of the Republic

SIR: In your weekly issue of the 28th ult., you do me the justice to object to my condemnation without a hearing, and to say that I am probably able to explain, to the satisfaction of my countrymen, my omission to act relative to the execution of the prisoners who were shot here on the 16th ult.

I do not doubt that I shall satisfy every impartial mind that I am undeserving censure, and that I had no opportunity of doing anything in behalf of the unfortunate men who met so sad a fate.

I reside about four miles from this place, and, not being well on the morning of the 16th did not reach my office till some time after ten o'clock, where, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer *Pampero*. I at the same time heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution.

Shortly afterwards, the American residing here who, it is said, called on me, came and mentioned the subject to me, when I said to him that it was too late, and that I could do nothing—that I should not have time to get permission to see the prisoners. Of this I felt perfectly satisfied at the time, and I have since been confirmed in this opinion by the highest authority in the island, who informed me that the execution which had already been ordered before I reached the city, would not have been postponed for me to have an interview with the prisoners, inasmuch as all I could have asked to be permitted to do had already been done by a gentleman known to some of the prisoners, and for whom they had sent.

Soon after the American referred to left my office, I received the information that a gentleman known to me of the prisoners had been sent for by them, and to him they had delivered the articles and messages they desired to be conveyed to their friends. It was but a short time afterwards that I sent to the palace of the Governor and Captain General and heard that the prisoners had then been executed.

You will thus see that I had no time to act, and that it was not in my power to do anything for the unfortunate men who had been induced to invade Cuba with the expectation that they would find the whole island in a state of revolution and that they would be received with open arms by the whole native population at least.

The charge of indifference to the dreadful condition of such a number of men, the bitterest enemy I have on earth will not believe; and all must believe it a base falsehood and an unfounded calumny.

If it were allowable on such an occasion, I would most solemnly declare before God that, in my judgment, at the time and under the circumstances, it was not in my power either to have an interview with the prisoners, or to have done anything on their behalf.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. F OWEN.

☞ Some wags in the First Ward are determined to have their own sport out of the Cuba meeting recently held at Kerr's. The report of the Committee appointed to remove Mr. Consul Owen, has been made to "this people," and may be found in another column. It is rich.

CUBA.—The National Intelligencer publishes the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, whose correspondence in England, it says, is from the most respectable and well informed sources. He says:

I have a letter by the last British steamer which states that Spain, France and England are negotiating a treaty respecting the guaranty of Cuba. The conditions are, that Cuba shall have a local Legislature—a representation in the Cortes at Madrid—and that provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery in the island. I consider the information very reliable.

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

Louisville Courier

30 September 1851, 2

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Report of the Consultamotucubamatous Committee.

To the sovereign people of the First Ward, Louisville, Ky.:

The committee appointed at Captain Kerr's some time ago, for the purpose of removing the Consul of the United States of America at Havana, beg leave to make the following report, and if leave be not granted, they will make it anyhow:

1. This committee, on their way to New Orleans, resolved very firmly to bring home Consul Owens, if they should catch him.

2. The diligence of Uncle Sam rendered it impossible for this committee to be transported to Cuba, with any decency, as there were spies everywhere, as eager to take us as babies are lumps of sugar.

3. A resolution was passed in committee of the whole, to divide the mighty waters, as did the Children of Israel the Red Sea, but one of our number having suggested the fate of Pharaoh, we suddenly concluded that a division of the "vasty deep" would not do.

4. The fire of philo-Cubanity burned very strong in our bosoms, yet it was not capable of lighting us to funds enough to enable us to evade the Argus eye of Uncle Samuel, who said he was opposed to the *entente explosive*, and had consequently shut down on it.

5. This committee were not in favor of the manner in which friend Lopez gave up the ghost; and they did not think the plans and assistance offered them by their efficient Representative, Doctor Bryan, would secure them from a similar fate, unless the Doctor had been with us in *propria personæ*.

And lastly, this Committee have not been able to remove the said Consul, because we could not scare him up or catch him in our travels; and, moreover, we understood from one of our number, who is a sort of one-horse lawyer, that if we should succeed in getting to Cuba, a search warrant would not be granted us to look up OWENS.

After thus giving half a dozen good reasons for not removing this outrageous Consul, we deem it but just to ourselves to state that other great enterprises have proved magnificent failures. The sea did not roll back her mountainous waves when commanded by the redoubtable Canute; the iron fetters thrown into old Ocean by the great Xerxes did not chain the might of the storm-lashed tides; Napoleon did not win the battle of Waterloo, upon the result of which impended the high interests of great nations; the winds and storms have spent the force of six thousand years upon the immovable rock of Gibraltar, and still that rock is there; the wondrous Mrs Bloomer has not succeeded in making the new costume go; and, finally, the far-famed Mrs. Partington did not succeed in warding off the invading waves as she stood in her door, and fought the sea with her mop.

This committee having thus fully reported, conclude with the following suggestions to the sovereign people of the First ward:

1. If Consul Owens does not speedily resign, we ought to consider him a tenacious Hunker in an office which he has most damnably abused.

2. If Spain does not release the prisoners sent to the African mines before Dr. Bryan takes his seat, our said representative shall be instructed to move the Legislature of Kentucky to declare war against Spain and to support his motion by a remarkably eloquent war speech.

3 If the Legislature do not accede to the motion of Dr. Bryan, then the sovereign people of the First ward should declare war against Spain, and call upon the chivalrous State of South Carolina to assist them in their belligerent designs upon the Castilian realms.

4. And finally, this committee suggest that they be hereafter known by name of the "Consulamotucubamatous Committee," and that their report be published in the Louisville Courier, to secure it as wide a circulation as possible.

Your ever ready COMMITTEE.

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

Louisville Courier

30 September 1851, 2

The Purchase of Cuba.

In yesterday's Courier we published an article from a London paper, intimating that Spain was now willing to dispose of Cuba to the United States, and that negotiations were, or shortly would be, entered into, with a view of consummating this result. The fact that during Mr. Polk's administration an offer was made to Spain of one hundred millions of dollars for this Island, and that it was favorably entertained, and only in the end avoided through the cunning diplomacy of England, through unofficial channels that were brought to operate upon the authorities of the Crown at Madrid, gives some ground for crediting the main features of the article copied as above from the London paper. Spain is impoverished to a condition worse than bankruptcy, and can ill afford to be subject to the enormous expense that she finds necessary in keeping a large standing army in Cuba to suppress insurrections among themselves, and to guard against military expeditions from this country. The late demonstrations on the part of the people in all sections of the Union that followed the heartless massacre of the fifty American prisoners, have opened the eyes not only of Spain, but of France and England, to the condition of public opinion in this country, of which, previously, there is every reason to believe, they had no conception. If Cuba falls hereafter, it can only be after a war on the part of the United States on the one hand, and Spain, England and France on the other. Spain by herself never would venture a war with us on account of Cuba and as France and England are the allies upon which her chief dependence is placed in the event of hostilities with the United States, there is but little doubt but what, as England and France advised, so Spain would act upon the proposition to dispose of Cuba by sale. Neither France or England are prepared for war with the United States, either on their own account or as the allies of Spain, in a struggle to prevent the Queen of the Antilles from falling into the hands of the United States by conquest. Internal difficulties pervade both France and England, which will tax their diplomacy and skill to the utmost to keep within proper restraints, and prevent civil wars among themselves, without volunteering as the allies of Spain to bring on the very state of things that their own national safety demands should be prevented. From prudential considerations, therefore, it is no violent presumption to suppose that both France and England would prefer a peaceable settlement and disposition of the perplexing question growing out of the future retention of Cuba by Spain, by a sale for a full consideration from Spain to the United States, than incur the hazard of a war in which both of their own distracted nations would to a certain extent be jeopardized, let the result of that war, so far as Cuba is concerned, be what it might. England would be the gainer, in one respect, by such a sale, as she would thereby realise a debt due to her subjects which Spain is now wholly unable to meet, either as regards principal or interest. The idea of Cuba, universally conceded as the key to the whole Gulf of Mexico, passing into the possession and coming under the jurisdiction of the United States, is no doubt repugnant to the judgments of the statesmen both of England and France. But it is an *alternative* in their estimation, no doubt, between the loss of Cuba, in a national point of view, by the peaceable means of purchase, or its ultimate loss at the end of a bloody, sanguinary and protracted war. And motives of interest as well as policy may influence their judgments in advising or consenting to Spain making the sale which, if they were in a sounder condition among themselves, and the elements of internal revolutions were not at work within their respective national limits, they might never consent to. We can therefore see nothing improbable in the article from the London paper, which asserts that Spain is about to offer Cuba to the United States for a full consideration.

What would be the action of our Government in the event of such offer being made, it is difficult at this time to conjecture. The very proposition to acquire Cuba by purchase, which would increase the slave population some three or four hundred thousand souls, would prove an element of sectional and religious discord that would revive the agitation from which we have but just emerged, with ten-fold the rancor and bitterness that ever before has convulsed us as a people. It could, of course, be obviated by making Cuba an independency under the protectorate of the United States; but this could hardly be expected to be accomplished where it would require so heavy an outlay as would be indispensable in making the purchase. And unless this was done, nothing could prevent a most violent sectional controversy springing out of the proposition to buy. So far as the South is concerned, looking at the question in a dollar and cent point of view, we doubt whether the acquisition of Cuba, either by purchase or conquest, would not work a serious injury instead of benefit to us. She would become the great tobacco and sugar producing portion of the Union, and would most materially lessen the value if not entirely destroy those interests in such slave States as are the principal producers of these two staple products, and which constitute the chief sources of wealth to the Southern planter. It would drain several of the slave States so rapidly of their slave population—owing to the greater value of their labor in Cuba than in the States from whence they might be taken—as to render it almost certain that such States would, before long, become free States, an event, in a sectional point of view, that no friend of the acquisition of Cuba desires. But in a national view of it, we believe that it is for the interest of the United States to avoid all further collision and excitement as to Cuba, to purchase it if Spain will sell for any price within the bounds of reason, and that the slave States, upon patriotic grounds, would consent to it.

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Daily National Intelligencer (Washington, D.C.)

30 September 1851, p. 3, col. 1.

WASHINGTON

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1851.

P. 3

GIVE US LIGHT!

It is with a joy too sober for exultation that we recognise, in the state of the public mind of this country, since the failure of the late criminal enterprise against Cuba, the triumph of moral principle; of reverence for law, Divine and human; and of a just regard for the good opinion of the World. Whilst these elements are in the ascendant in the national character and policy, we have nothing to fear for the Republic. A People that can master its own dangerous sympathies, and even control its good ones, as this People has done on the late occasion, offers a noble spectacle to the world of a sound integrity not incompatible with the freest institutions.

Of the prime movers of the desperate enterprise against Cuba, the greater part had probably no higher aim than their own personal advancement and interest. *Some* of them, doubtless, young and inexperienced persons, were seduced and deluded by the false idea of lending aid to a people struggling for liberty; but, after weighing the evidence, already before the Public, of temptations held out to the grosser senses of the adventurers, it cannot now be doubted that no small number of them were enticed into the service more by the prospect of plunder than by the love of liberty.

By what *deceptions* the honest-hearted and real liberty-loving men in the expedition were induced to abandon their homes, and, in many instances, their helpless and destitute families, to follow the fortunes of an outlaw leader with the view of wresting from the Government of Spain a great territory—by the spoils of which *he* at least was to be enriched—we have already shown to our readers, in the proclamations and false intelligence manufactured, for the purpose of deception, at different and distant places in our own country. The evidence on that subject is conclusive. But, in regard to the *inducements* held out, our information has not hitherto been so particular. We know, however, from the evidence of parties concerned, that the humblest individuals who engaged in the Expedition were promised large sums in the event of its success—as much as a thousand dollars each—whilst those of higher pretensions, who held nominal rank in the invading force, were, in the same event, to become possessors of untold wealth. We know, also, that much of the money for the actual expenses of both expeditions—that of last year and that of the present—was raised upon bonds (promises to pay) issued by somebody or other; that these bonds have been bought and sold; that, in one case, a thousand dollars was advanced by an officer of the Expedition, for which he was to receive ten thousand, making the price of the bonds to be ten cents on the dollar; that much money has been let out upon this gambling sort of security; and we have even heard that at the same rate crops *of cotton* have been exchanged in Louisiana for these bonds; whilst elsewhere they have been passed off for cash at as low a rate as two or three cents on the dollar. But we have as yet had no definite information of the form of these bonds, the nature of their stipulations, or the amount and character of the fund or funds out of which they are or were to be paid.

Satisfied, by an accidental publication in the New Orleans newspapers of the *sale* of a small amount of them, we expressed a wish to be enlightened by the publication of the form of one of these bonds, to enable the Public to determine, from the face of it, whether it bore the impress of a guilty or an innocent transaction.

Our wish has been accomplished. *We have got a copy of one of these bonds.* Here it is, word and letter:

$2,000. No.

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN, That I, General NARCISO LOPEZ, Chief of the "Patriotic Junta for the promotion of the political interests of Cuba," established in the United States of North America, and the contemplated head of Provisional Government and Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary movement, about to be now undertaken through my agency and permissive authority, for the liberation of the people of Cuba from the tyranny and oppression to which they are now subject by the power of Spain, and to be prosecuted by me till superseded by a superior Executive Officer, or such form of Government and authority as the people by their free will and choice shall prescribe, do, by these presents, to subserve the cause and object aforesaid, make and execute this obligation, on behalf of the people of Cuba, by whatever designation of nationality or form of body politic they shall hereafter assume, to wit:

I do, by these presents, for and on behalf of the said people of Cuba, and their successors in Government forever, and for value received, promise to pay to ——— ———, or bearer, in equal annual instalments at one, two, three, four, and five years, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with six per cent. interest from date, payable ratably on each annual instalment, until both principal and interest be fully paid and discharged. And I, the said General Narciso Lopez, in virtue of the authority and for the promotion of the object aforesaid, do by these presents pledge to the said ——— ———, or bearer, the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and Government of Cuba, from whatever source to be derived; and do further pledge the good faith of the people and Government of Cuba, in perpetuity, for the faithful and complete discharge of this obligation.

In testimony whereof, I, the said General Narciso Lopez, do hereto affix my signature and seal of the said Provisional Government, which is further witnessed by Ambrosio José Gonzales and José María Sanchez Yznaga, members of said "Patriotic Junta," and the Hon. Cotesworth Pinckney Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi.

This done and executed in the City of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, one of the United States of North America, on this 30th day of April, A.D. 1850.

NARCISO LOPEZ.

J. SANCHEZ-YZNAGA,
AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALES,
C. P. SMITH.

$2,000.

At the head of this Bond is a handsome *cut* of a shield or coat-of-arms, (in one division of the field of which, by the way, is a Palmetto and Stars, signifying we know not what,) surmounted by a Liberty Cap, and garnished on both sides with flags of different kinds, cannon, trumpets, drums, swords, &c. And at the bottom is an impression of a seal, with the legend "*Gobierno Provisional.*"

Our readers and our contemporaries who are yet incredulous, or doubting, as to the character of the Lopez Expeditions, first and last, will at once perceive that this new testimony leaves no room for any remaining disbelief or uncertainty. All is now made clear.

We submit, this piece of evidence, without argument, to the verdict of our readers; contenting ourselves with stating the material points which it appears to us to establish, viz:

First. That the whole scheme of the Revolution of Cuba originated, and was executed, so far as it was carried out before its sailing, *within the United States.*

Secondly. That the "Cuban Junta" within the United States was not, as we supposed, a fancy term applied to certain New York leaders in the conspiracy against the territory of Spain, but a fixed fact, and that LOPEZ claimed to be acting by their authority.

Thirdly. That, so far from any revolution existing, or in progress in Cuba, this document peremptorily excludes such a conclusion, by declaring, in express terms, that "the revolutionary movement" was "*about to be* now undertaken *by his* [Lopez's] *agency*," &c.

Fourthly. That the resources out of which the amount of this and of all similar bonds was to be paid, in the first place, were the *public* lands and *public* property in Cuba, of whatever kind: and

Fifthly. That these bonds were to be further paid, in the second place, out of "*the fiscal resources* of THE PEOPLE *and Government of Cuba*, from whatever resources derived."

Sixthly. That a high Judicial functionary of one of the States of this Union was, with LOPEZ and two Members of the "Patriotic Junta," a party to this bond.

Seventhly. That this document establishes the precise accuracy of the language employed by the President of the United States, in his Proclamation of 25th April last, warning all persons against connecting themselves with the unlawful and desperate enterprise against Cuba, wherein he expressed his belief that this expedition was "insti-" gated and set on foot by foreigners who dare to "make our shores the scene of their guilty and "hostile preparations against a friendly Power, "and seek by falsehood and misrepresentation to "seduce our own citizens, especially the young "and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes;" and when he denounced such expeditions "as adventures for plunder and robbery, which must meet the condemnation of the civilized world."

What more stupendous scheme of "plunder and robbery" was ever presented to the eye of the world than that which is sketched out in the "bond," of which the above is an accurate copy?

The suggestion, in the President's Proclamation of last April, that "the young and inconsiderate "were especially in danger of being seduced into "the schemes of the Cuban conspirators," turned out to be literally true. Of the hundred and sixteen victims sent prisoners to Spain, fifty-one are ascertained to be of the age of 22 years and under, down to the age of 16; and of the whole number only eighteen are above the age of 30 years.

ONE OF MANY CASES.

The New Orleans "True Delta" of the 19th instant says that it has a letter from Mrs. Eliza F. Dorr, depicting, in very feeling language, her bereavement and destitution, her husband, *John M. Dorr*, having left, as she alleges, on the Cuba expedition, as interpreter to Col. Crittenden's command, leaving *her and her six children entirely unprovided for.* Since then she states her misfortunes brought her to extreme want, her furniture being taken by some constable on an execution, and herself and little ones exposed on the bare ground; from which afflicting condition Sheriff LEWIS benevolently extricated her.

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

Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
30 September 1851, 2

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Cuban Invasion—Judge Catron's Charge.

The Cuban excitement has passed, and a time of reflection has come. It is proper for us to improve this moment to examine our true position as citizens of these United States in relation to other countries, and the amount of responsibilities to our laws which we encounter when we aid and abet such unauthorized doings. We say nothing of the morality of the acts and principles of the Filibusteros, for they will not bear examination for one moment.

Judge Catron, one of the Associate Judges of the United States Supreme Court, lately delivered a charge to the Grand Jury for the Middle District of Tennessee, in relation to this Cuba business, and we copy it for the especial benefit of those of our citizens who took so active a part in the Cuban meeting in this city, among whom are some who are aspirants for high Executive and Judicial offices, and who have the reputation of gentlemen learned in the law. They will see by Judge Catron's Charge that persons are liable to severe punishment for acts which that meeting approved and encouraged, and which it was calculated to excite. We hope, however, that wiser and better thoughts and counsels will prevail among all our citizens. We have enough to do at home, in perfecting our institutions, and in teaching the true principles of rational liberty to our children, and to the hundreds of thousands of emigrants who throng our shores, without going on wild crusades against a peaceful nation, which repels our interference.

The following is Judge Catron's most clear and explicit charge:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: From the limited criminal jurisdiction of this court, and the gratifying fact that it is not often required to exercise that jurisdiction, it is seldom that we are called on to address the grand jury upon being empanneled, except on offences for the commission of which parties are in custody. But recent acts and demonstrations, too prominently notorious to have escaped general attention, have been committed in this city, and which acts were professedly done in violation of the treaties and laws of the United States. Our streets have been paraded by military music, accompanied with banners, for the purpose of exciting the evicious, the idle, the young, and the thoughtless to enlist as soldiers for the purpose of invading the Island of Cuba, and aiding there a portion of the population to overthrow the present Government.

The island is a colony of Spain, and has been governed by that kingdom since its first conquest from the natives, three hundred and forty years ago. We are at peace with Spain, and bound by several ties to maintain peace; and Congress has enacted stringent laws to secure an observance of our treaties with Spain and other nations. By the act of 1818 it was provided:

"Sec. 2. That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States enlist or enter himself, or go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with the intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, State, colony, district or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, every person so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding three years.

"Sec. 6. That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be find not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

In open violation of the law, a large public meeting has been held at this court house a few weeks since, professedly and notoriously having for its object the raising of money by voluntary contributions to equip men and send them off in detailed numbers, to be afterwards organized at New Orleans, or beyond there, into companies and regiments, and to act in military array, in conjunction with others, thus to invade Cuba, overthrow its government, and establish another. This was done in contempt and open defiance of our treaties with a foreign nation, with which we have much commerce, and a deep interest to maintain peace. In all our relations with Spain for more than thirty years, she has fairly and fully observed the faith of her treaty stipulations with the United States; nor can we violate these treaties without national disgrace. On their observance depends our honorable standing among civilized nations of the earth. It is idle to suppose that other nations will respect our institutions if our Government is so weak that our laws may be disregarded at pleasure by disorderly and lawless mobs; that solemn treaties may be violated, foreign consuls be driven from the country, and the subjects of foreign nations residing in our seaports, under express treaty stipulations, be mobbed and their property destroyed. That such has been the case at New Orleans, within a few weeks past we all know. There the law is trodden under foot, and that is the head quarters to which our people are invited.

It is the imperious duty of the Federal Court and the District Attorney representing the United States in the several districts to act and to suppress crimes arising under the act of 1818. If they fail to perform this duty, as part of the Government, little can be done by the President, as no power to punish rests with him.

That the President has not been enabled to enforce the act of 1818, at New Orleans, up to our latest accounts, is a matter of notoriety. The law stands unexecuted, and the question for your consideration is, whether we here are to treat it as a dead letter also? So far in the history of Tennessee, a deservedly high character has been maintained for the certainty and ease with which we have administered and executed the criminal laws, both in the State and Federal Courts, and it is our duty to act as we have always previously done, and firmly punish as criminals all those who have done acts that are made criminal by the standing laws.

See who it is that has "began," or "set on foot," or provided means, or prepared the means for use or transportation when provided, or who has transported men or means for this enterprise of invading Cuba, and indict them. The Attorney for the United States will aid you in reducing your presentments to the technical form.

The providing of money, of provisions, of clothes, or arms, or munitions of war, and the transportation of troops by steamboats, or other vessels, are all indictable, and punishable by a fine of $3,000, and by imprisonment in the common jail for three years.

The law governing you as a grand jury is that you may indict on the knowledge and information of one of your own body. Such is the rule in the State Courts, and your power and duties are the same. And it is your special duty to act on the indictments and evidence to support them, sent up to you by the Attorney of the United States, as on him devolves the onerous duty of causing the laws to be executed.

Another circumstance will be brought to your notice. Witnesses may be sent to you who will refuse to testify because their evidence might tend to criminate themselves. Against giving such evidence a witness is protected; but he is bound to testify against all others, fully and fairly, regardless of his own opinions or wishes on the subject; and, should a witness refuse, you will report the fact of his refusal, and the reason assigned for it, to the court through your foreman; so that the court may decide to what extent the witness is bound to answer, and how far he is protected. Under no circumstances will you disclose what is said or done in the jury-room. Should a witness state facts that implicate himself, disregarding consequences, it is your duty not to disclose the facts he may state, nor to use them to his prejudice in any way.

It is proper to remark that, although the idea of invading Cuba may be discouraged just now by the reported news that Lopez and his followers have been taken, and most of them destroyed, still this country has no security against a recurrence of other attempts similar to that of Lopez and his associates, it it is generally believed that no power to punish them exists in the President or courts of justice. Had this foreign adventurer and his confederates been punished as they deserved, for the first invasion of Cuba, the late invasion and the unfortunate sacrifice of human life inflicted on men, (most cruelly and basely deluded,) and the recent mobs and unlawful proceedings would not have occurred. Their leading cause has been immunity of punishment, and the consequent belief that none could be inflicted. Disregard altogether, gentlemen, the present slumbering condition of the excitement, and indict for crimes already commited, as you would do if the excitement was in full force. If you do not, we may soon see our country agitated as it recently has been and the laws further set at defiance.

Ours is a government of the people; 'it is self-government.' On no other people of the earth is the duty so high to maintain the laws as on the citizens of the United States. The government is in their hands, and depends on them for safe-keeping; and, if the laws are not upheld it must fall, and be remembered in history as a signal failure, and be held up by kings and emperors in future times, as conclusive evidence that man is incapable of self-government. This is no morbid dreaming, but an undeniable fact, requiring deep consideration at your hands.

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

Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio

30 September 1851, 2

Judge Catron's Charge.

We respectfully call the attention of the *Ohio Statesman*, and all the papers of that faith throughout Ohio, to the charge of Judge CATRON, of Tennessee, to the Grand Jury, as found in another column of to-day's *Journal*. They will please bear in mind that this is no "Tory, Federal, Whig rant," but is the deliberate opinion of a Locofoco judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, given under oath, and in the solemn discharge of his duty to the constitution, the laws of the land and the best interests of humanity and freedom. He was appointed to his present high position by a Locofoco president, and the purity of his faith to his party has never been doubted. But he is on the bench for life. He has a reputation as a jurist and a true patriot to make and to leave behind him; and, from his high position he sees the Cuban foray as it is, stript of all the pretence of love of liberty, &c., and so seeing it, does his duty by denouncing it, and calling on the jury to protect *the honor of Tennessee* by punishing all who have been guilty of violating the laws. Read his charge and remember that this is the view an impartial posterity will take of the question.

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Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
30 September 1851, 2

The way it did n't Work.

We have had some difficulty in determining to our satisfaction the true gorters up of the late ill starred Cuban expedition. It seemed hard to charge that Lopez was acting the traitor to our young men who have thus thrown away their lives. He gave good evidence of sincerity by leading the foray, and paying the forfeit of failure with his own life. It is probable that a two-fold influence has pushed matters on. The holders and speculators in Cuban scrip, that was issued before the famous Cardenas expedition, last year, have been uneasy ever since. They have moved every element to get up another movement against Cuba. We shall not be surprised if it turns out that Lopez, and others have been deceived through the connivance of these Cuban Scrip gentlemen, and that all the stories and rumors of insurrections, proclamations, declarations of independence, &c., were gotten up by them to humbug our people into a new crusade. At all events, somebody has been most awfully deceived, and have paid the bitter price of their temerity.

Another class who have dealt largely in getting up this Cuban fever, are soulless, heartless politicians.—These men, for the mere chance of getting an office on the strength of some new electioneering hobby, have added fuel to the flames and have talked in the veriest tone of pompous humbuggery about oppressed, down trodden Cubans struggling for liberty and life, &c. It is possible that some of them have been deceived, but some of them have *known better*; have known that there was no sympathy for the expedition among the Cubans, and have acted in the whole matter from motives of pure, unmitigated selfishness, without the first impulse of patriotism or any thing else that did not promise a little party capital.

We have just seen a letter from ex-Governor Reynolds, of St. Clair county, Illinois, to the editor of a Locofoco German paper at St. Louis, that exhibits a fair sample of this class of politicians. We clip it from the St. Louis *Republican*:

Belleville, Sept. 11, 1851.

To the Editor of the "Anzeiger Des Westens":

Dear Sir: I am much pleased to see that you have stirred up the *dry bones* of the Republican newspaper of this morning, the 11th, on the Cuba subject. You have taken the right ground—that the Spaniards have themselves violated the "old treaty" of 1795, and it is all broken loose as to us; but the blue light Whig papers will justify the Government, right or wrong. The course, in my judgment, and the one which I shall pursue, is to rouse the people for true and genuine liberty, and by this course the people will force the Government into war, or put this Whig Administration out of power.

Excuse me in the above suggestions, and also pardon me for presenting you with my views, in print, on this Cuba subject. I am, and have been extremely anxious for the emancipation of Cuba, as you may have seen in our doings in St. Louis recently, in front of the Court House.

Your paper has great influence on this side of the river with the Germans—this is what the Republicans fears.

I see the Democratic papers have taken up for Cuba all over the Union, and *of course the Whigs are wrong on the other side.* This Cuba subject will be a strong element in the next Presidential contest. I think Douglas will go for Cuba. I will vote for no man opposed to Cuba. Excuse me writing to a stranger. It is liberty that joins us. Your friend,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Here is a foreshadowing of the policy that was to be adopted toward the Administration. It is infamous and disgraceful to the last degree. It was to take such a course as shall "*force the country into a war*," or put this Whig administration out of power. Will the sober, honest yeomanry of the country tolerate a class of heartless villains that can openly talk in this way?

We desire to call especial attention to the remark about Senator Douglas. Remember, this letter was written *before* the news of Lopez's death, and the blowing up of the whole scheme. Remember too, that Douglas is an Illinois man, and that so good a partisan as Governor Reynolds would be likely to know his plans.

Let us relate what came to our knowledge while at the city of New York a few days since. In conversation with a Broker of that city, a man of influence and ability, and at the Astor House dinner, when a number were about, he declared that this Cuban matter would be an important element in the coming campaign, and that in less than two weeks Douglas would be out with a letter taking grounds in favor of Cuban annexation. This gentleman was a Locofoco, and avowed himself in favor of Douglas for the Presidency.

Now, it is possible that Douglas was deceived; but we submit it whether the probabilities are not that he designed to use this Cuban question as a stepping stone to the Presidency without regard to any other consideration than his own private advancement. Let the people of the Union think of these things deliberately

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
30 September 1851, 3

One of the Survivors of Col. Crittenden's Party.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25 —We have heard from Lieutenant Theodore A. Stevens, who was with Colonel Crittenden's party at the time they were attacked by the Spanish war steamer Habanero. Lieutenant Stevens escaped by jumping overboard and swimming ashore. After wandering for a month through the woods and mountains, ragged and shoeless, and without any other food than leaves and wild fruit, he surrendered himself to the authorities, and was taken to Havana. Lieut. S. belonged to Captain Kelly's company. He may, perhaps, be able to give some information respecting the thirty missing men, whose fate as yet is unknown.

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
31 September 1851,1

GEN. WORTH.—A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says, it is well-known in certain quarters that a distinguished officer, high in rank, and of the regular army—whose name will forever be most honorably connected with the event of the Mexican war—was only "saved by death" from being at the head of the Cuban expedition of last year. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars, it is said, awaited his acceptance on the resignation of his command, the time for which had been agreed upon, to be his beyond peradventure, no matter what the result.

THE ALLEGED MEXICAN FRAUD.—We learn from Washington papers that Dr. Gardner who had been indicted in the Washington City Court, in consequence of an alleged forgery in procuring an award under the Mexican Commission for the settlement of claims against the United States, arrived lately in the Pacific, and proceeded immediately to Washington. He was in Europe when information reached him that suspicions had been excited, and although the treaty with Great Britain did not provide for an arrest in such a case, and no means existed for bringing him to trial here, yet he has returned to seek as promptly as possible, judicial investigation. His counsel stated that Dr. Miller and Mr. Riggs, having no interest in the matter, and but a slight acquaintance with Dr. Gardner, had kindly consented to become his bail, under circumstances which were explained. The bail was fixed at forty thousand dollars.

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
31 September 1851, 4

The New York Express, in giving the correspondence between Gen. Concha and Capt. Platt, says:

Every revelation of this Cuba expedition more and more convinces us of the wickedness of those who instigated it, and of the weakness of those who were misled by the villains who set it on foot. Mr. Van Vechten, among other things, we understand, was the possessor of a Cuba bond of $10,000, and New Orleans was full of those paper promises at the time the Pampero sailed.

It is thought that the prisoners now in Havana, after being sent to Spain, with the exception of one or two persons, will be liberated. No parties hereafter visiting Cuba, however, as enemies, will have any right or reason to expect any mercy from the Captain-General of the Island, or of the Spanish Government. The President's Proclamation so warned before; but experience may prove a better instructor than proclamations, and we hope it may.

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The Daily Pilot
1851

The Cuban Statement of the Cuban Invasion.

Some of the journals of the United States, when speaking of the expedition to Cuba, by Gen. Lopez, severely censure the Cubans because they did not join him. Far from meriting the charge made against them, and the epithets so freely applied to them, they should, on the contrary, receive the defence and sympathy of all freemen. In Cuba, in spite of the orders of the Spanish Government, all that appears in the American papers is read, and we Cubans feel bitterly the harsh opinions formed of us, while we pay to our defenders the homage of gratitude and enthusiasm. Sad is the lot of the Cubans. They toil perpetually to be free, and have to bear, in addition to their failure, the censure of a large portion of the American press. These papers impute to us the charge of being wanting in a love of liberty, because, say they, we have done nothing to secure it, and for the reason that we did not join Gen. Lopez. Against these charges we individually protest.

The Cubans wish to be free, and Spanish tyranny is intolerable to them. The reason is clear. A tax of $12,000,000 a year is wrested from us; every profession is closed to us; we are forbidden to meet, even in the smallest assemblages; we are constantly subjected to an ignominious espionage; are governed by the caprice of a despot; have no political rights, and the least suspicion suffices to furnish an excuse to confiscate our property, incarcerate us in prison, or send us from our homes as exiles, if we are fortunate enough to escape death. Sometimes it is said, "why do not the Cubans make themselves independent of Spain?" Now, that no other colony than Cuba remains to Spain, she taxes and oppresses it as much as she can, and effects this, among other means, by an army of 25,000 Spanish soldiers, aided by a strong naval force.

Every Cuban knows that were his native island annexed to the United States within a short time its population and wealth would greatly increase—its commerce and agriculture would rest on a solid basis—property and personal security would be guaranteed—her sons would be able to adopt professions congenial to their talents and tastes, and fear neither European governments nor their own slaves—and that the great evils she now bears, would be superseded by the blessings and benefits enjoyed by the people of the United States. If the Cubans did not rush forward to conquer their liberty, it was because the Spaniards, in addition to their army and navy, have the steam boats and railroads for the rapid transportation of troops, and rely on many natives of the Peninsula, who are established in Cuba and possess the castles, arms, ports and fortifications of the island. It is also said that the United States were colonies once, yet conquered their liberty. This is true. Yet the cases are not similar in any respect.

Though the United States were an English colony, they had provincial assemblies, soldiers who were sons of the soil, freedom of religious worship, a free press, trial by jury, laws which protected life, liberty, and property, schools and colleges, and the right in part of voting their own taxes. More than all, their citizens had the right of meeting in public to discuss all subjects of general interest, both in an economical and political point of view. How widely different is the condition of the Cubans! What means have they to resolve, to fight, or to conquer? Yet all these advantages did not suffice to win liberty for the United States, for they needed and received the aid of France and other nations, whose interest it was to destroy the power of Great Britain. And in addition to these means they were able to unite the great virtue of Washington, and the wisdom of the illustrious men whose signatures are now seen in the Declaration of Independence.

The causes which contribute to the emancipation of a people are very complex. The number of the oppressed, their desires, extraction, their sacrifices, and the cooperation of other nations, does not suffice. It is necessary, that these, and other causes not less necessary should open in order and harmony, and, so to say, with identification. We might cite a thousand instances to show this doctrine: Poland, Italy, and Hungary, by their heroism did not conquer liberty. Greece made sacrifices worthy of her forefathers, and with difficulty won free institutions. As much may be said of the efforts of France to make her a republic. Even England, before those nations aspired to liberty, rushed into revolutions and and shed torrents of blood, but is far, even now, from possessing a truly liberal constitution. It is unjust to censure the Cubans because they are not independent.

If they are not, the reason is to be found in the great disadvantages they have labored under, compared with those people who have been able to throw off the yoke of tyranny, and because the strange state in which they find themselves presents immense inconveniences, which, so far, have been invincible to them. The Cubans are ruled by the Spaniards for the same reason that the Americans were by the English, the Greeks by the Turks, the Hungarians by the Austrians, the Italians by a despotic government. Now, let us see if the sons of Cuba have sought to throw off the Spanish yoke, or have made any attempt to effect this object.

When the people of America who were subject to Spain, proclaimed their independence, many Cubans enlisted under their flags, and their *fasti* are filled with the names of natives of Cuba who figured as generals, and were employed in high rank in the army, navy, treasury, and civil services, especially of Columbia and Mexico. These illustrious men and the agents of Cuba, occupied no insignificant position in the formation of the Congress of Panama, which determined to send a formidable expedition to Cuba, for the purpose of effecting the liberation of the island. This idea was so far carried out that the Colombian and Mexican forces had already assembled for this purpose. The expedition did not take place—not on account of the Cubans, who were the first to regret that it did not sail. Since that time there have existed in Cuba secret *juntas*, collections of moneys, emissaries to various points, (the United States included) and ideal conspiracies. There have also been *juntas* in foreign countries, charged with forming an expedition; and all that any country anxious for liberty could do, has been done. A few years ago a plan of conspiracy at Puerto Principe, caused the execution of Aguero and Sanchez. Subsequently, another conspiracy was formed at Havana, the members of which extended through the whole island. Men, arms, munitions of war, leaders and troops had been obtained; there was a division among the Spaniards, and fortresses would have opened their gates to us. A fatal man, who was informed of all, revealed the plot to the government; eight hundred were taken and became the victims of the *verdugo*; there were fines, sentences to death, and exiles. Among those who died was the great Heredia. Other plans of conspiracy arose; in 1843, the epoch in which the representative government of Spain was destroyed, the Cubans, under the pretext of preserving the constitution, formed *juntas* and lodges, and collected arms and money. In 1825, plans of conspiracy were formed in all parts of the island, in expectation of aid from Columbia and Mexico. In 1840, a *junta* of patriots induced the gallant General Don Manuel Lorenzo to exact an oath to the constitution in Santiago de Cuba, displacing the Governor of the island, with the sole intention of preparing for independence. Finally, in 1851, many sons of Puerto Principe and Trinidad were executed for having declared the independence of the island. Is not this to love and to toil for the liberty of one's country?

But the Cubans have not only toiled in the island, but have sought strangers to aid them in their emancipation from Spain. They came to the freest people in the world, and found men, arms and ships. The Cuban Junta in the United States had 3000 men prepared, and it was only necessary to procure three or four ships to carry a numerous expedition, enough to afford any security, to induce the Cubans to join it. No one doubts the heroism of Gen. Lopez; but that the Spaniards of the island deceived him; that he had too much confidence in his own valor; that he judged his own presence in the island would suffice to induce the Cubans to join him, or that he was unwilling to divide his glory with any one, and rushed to Cuba with 400 men, are indisputable. Sixteen thousand Spaniards fell on him, and his heroic deeds, his magical death, are now too well known. The invasion of Cardenas and Las Pozas prove his valor to be dauntless; but not to have been free from rashness. Cardenas is inhabited by Spaniards, and Las Pozas is a lonely place. Four hundred men, compared with the Spanish army, is a handful. The Cubans did not join Lopez to attack the Spaniards, for the reason that they did not strive for themselves alone. At last the Spaniards surrounded the expedition, so that none could join it. They kept the Creoles from leaving the towns; they imprisoned all who sought to join him, and concealed all that took place at Las Pozas, and from the very day of his landing, published that he had been beaten, and was a fugitive in the woods. In spite of all this, there were various projects of *pronunciamientos*, which were delayed by the vigilance of the Spaniards, ignorance of what was prepared, and the little confidence inspired by the small number of the invaders.

We think we have proved that the charge of apathy and desertion is unjust. In Spain, in Colombia, Mexico, and in Cuba, among Lopez's companions, are the names of many Cubans who will be immortal in every part of the world where valor, virtue, and patriotism are appreciated. The Cubans contributed to Lopez's expedition as much as they could, and are in no manner responsible for his ardor and precipitation. All hope did not disappear with him. He has proven the Spanish army and navy are not powerful, as we believed, and that republican armies, in a few days, by their valor, can gain advantages over more numerous enemies. Another greater benefit we owe to the expedition of General Lopez. It is the best practical proof that there are thousands of Americans ready to fraternize with the Cubans, prepared to shed their blood in aid of the conquest of our independence. The annexation of Cuba interests the one country as much as the other, both in an economical and political point of view. Proofs of this are found in the pens which came to the aid of the Cubans, and employ their talent and patriotism in making this reciprocal utility evident, and in contributing, by every means, to induce the sons of Cuba, and the citizens of the great American confederacy, to estimate as it deserves.

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The Daily Delta

1 October 1851, 2

The Pampero.—Official information has been received at the Treasury Department that the Pampero is in the custody of the revenue cutter Jackson, at Jacksonville, and the district attorney of that district has been notified that she is there, and has been directed to take such proceedings as the law will warrant against her.

Cuban Statement.—The statement on our first page, defending the conduct of the Cubans in reference to the recent revolution, is published by the New York Herald, which attributes it to the Cuban Junta in that city. It is a fair and candid statement, and deserves the perusal of all who desire to do justice in all parties in this matter.

Capt. Lewis.—Our gallant friend, Capt. Lewis, who commanded the Creole in the expedition to Cardenas, and the Pampero in the late expedition to Bahia Honda, passed through Baltimore on the morning of the 30th ult., on his way to New York. It will be remembered that he is on bail there for his alleged connection with the Cleopatra, seized by the Federal authorities.

[Communicated.]

A Contrast.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Twitchell, in his sermon, made a most striking digression which, by the by, was listened to by the congregation with deep and breathless attention. It was in substance as follows, viz.:

"Some few years since, an outbreak occurred in the city of Mexico, in the progress of which several persons,—whose supposed political offences had marked them as the victims of an incensed and terrific mob,—fled, closely pursued, to the house of the American Minister for protection. All appeals, or attempts to stay the vengeance of the assassin crowd, who assailed his residence, were vain, when, with prompt presence of mind and true American courage, the American Minister appeared on the balcony, and gracefully unfurled to the breeze the flag of his country. At the sight of that glorious emblem of liberty, as if struck with an universal electric shock, the infuriated multitude—abashed—fell back—dispersed—retired to their homes! That minister was J. R. Poinsett, a native of South Carolina.

"Oh! that the American Consul at Havana had had the courage and presence of mind to have unfolded the same emblem of liberty, the flag of his country,—displayed it to the murderer Concha! *demanded* access to his unhappy and unfortunate countrymen, and over them spread the ample folds of its magic protection—'The Stars and the Stripes!'—then would those fifty-one brave patriots have been saved! Alas! he was an unfeeling coward!—unworthy of the name of an American. 'Breathe not his name.'

"Pardon me, my brethren, for this digression."

"Ask no pardon for that," (whispered an aged gentleman who sat behind me,) "I say amen."

HUMANITY.

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The Daily Delta

1 October 1851, 2

[illegible] Union, and Compromise [illegible] at our unanimity and devotedness. We have all held in abhorrence the traitor. If, the confusion in which many persons involved who hastily, blindly, or knowingly assume false premises, still proceed to adapt them to sequent facts. We refer to the course of those journals and politicians in this State, who assumed that all who were opposed to the late Compromise, and indisposed to sing its paeans, were Disunionists. Among those most violently assailed on this premise, was our distinguished Senator, Pierre Soulé. From the time he returned to this city from Washington, we have scarcely ever known a public man to be more ruthlessly assailed. It was not the virulence of these attacks which surprised us, so much as the injustice of misrepresenting a public man's sentiments, and upon such misreports, assigning him a position which he so strongly and distinctly declined occupying.

That Mr. Soulé was bitterly opposed to the Compromise,—that he believed that it involved serious wrongs to the South,—that he regarded it as unmanly as well as impolitic, to exult in a measure involving such concessions,—and that, if it could be done, he would support any movement to repeal or meliorate the provisions of this bill, which were unjust and injurious to the South, were not more obviously his sentiments, than that he did not regard the passage of such acts as a justification of disunion or secession.

Here is the full extent, as we have always understood, of his whole course and opinions on this subject. And yet he has been held up, all through the State, as a Disunionist, and all who are disposed to do him justice, are thrown into the same category. These sentiments, in favor of disunion, he was charged with conveying in the most decided and obnoxious manner in his speech at Opelousas, a copy of which now lies before us. We have carefully read this speech, and find nothing in it of the character stated. On the contrary, Mr. Soulé expresses himself, in the most positive and decided manner, against such a desperate remedy.

And yet the Bee has not hesitated to speak of it, as a Disunion speech, and all the other journals here have followed suit. It is astounding with what temerity such imputations are hurled at citizens, who distinctly repudiate the opinions ascribed to them. But, what is a still stronger proof of partisan recklessness,—when such imputations are refuted, these reckless accusers, taunt with the charge, of all others the most offensive to high-minded men, of backing out, or of "crayfishing." The Bee, for instance, assumes, without a color of proof, that Mr. Soulé preached Disunionism at Opelousas,—and when the Senator declares, in St. Mary, that all such statements and conclusions are erroneous, and reiterates, distinctly, the opinions expressed at Opelousas, he is then let off with the milder charge of "crayfishing!" As far as we can gather from a comparison of the two speeches, they are identical,—almost word for word, certainly idea for idea,—the same. We have seen no shadow of change in Mr. Soulé's opinions since his return to this city from Washington.

But the Bee had a party object to gain in this matter. It was necessary to convey the idea that Mr. Soulé's views were becoming unpopular, in order to injure the prospects of Mr. Morse, the candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, whom the Bee represents as a frank, open and manly Disunionist. We believe that frankness would not go very far to defend or palliate disunionism, and that "crayfishing" in politics is really a more venial offence. Mr. Soulé is no candidate; for some years yet, he is beyond the reach of popular opinion and partizan designs, but Mr. Morse is now before the people, and the charge of disunionism, if fixed on him, (though mitigated by the admission of candor and boldness) must ensure his defeat. This is the whole design, laid bare.

Now, mark the inconsistency of the confederated Compromisers. The Democrat, at Alexandria, is one of the warmest, as well as the ablest advocates, among the democratic journals of the South, of the Compromise doctrine. Its policy is to swallow the whole Union humbug; or, if the democrats find it difficult to do this, to keep mum, and say nothing. Of late, we believe the Democrat, whose editor is a gentleman of great ardor and enthusiasm of character, has gone so far as to declare that the Compromise was supported and approved by a large majority of the democratic party, and that Mr. Soulé was doing the party a great injury by making speeches in Morse's district. And yet the Democrat supports Mr. Morse, and goes so far, in its last number, as to declare that while Mr. Soulé's speech was of such a damaging character, that of Mr. Morse was all proper and judicious. Putting this by the side of the Bee's averment of Morse's open disunionism, and we should be forced to the conclusion that friend Martin had turned Disunionist in his old days. Observe the admirable facility of our party organs! The Bee, (Whig Unionist) to defeat Morse, makes him far worse than Soulé,—sinks him into that lower depth beyond the lowest of Disunionism, whilst his Alexandria confederate (Democratic Unionist) first greases this rank "secessionist" with a little good Law doctrine oil, and then swallows him whole, without making faces.

All this is quite funny,—but instructive. It adds to the many other conclusive proofs extant, that all this cry of Disunionism is "mere sound and fury, signifying nothing,"—that it was never believed in by those who swelled and taxed their lungs in bellowing it,—or else they were less patriotic than they pretend to be, as all their love of the Union and fear of its dissolution, have proved to be secondary and subordinate to their devotion to the spoils and triumphs of party.

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The Daily Delta

1 October 1851, 2

Free Press.

In the Intelligencer of Tuesday, September 9th, were published extracts from the National Intelligencer, extracts purporting to be from two letters of a citizen of the United States, long a resident in Havana, but now in New York, which contain sentiments as foreign to American sentiment as the worst absolutism of Europe. The writer may call himself a citizen of this country, but in opinion he holds nothing in common with what constitutes the chief distinction and glory of the American name.

That the Intelligencer should publish such calumnies upon our progressive tendencies, surprises nobody who understands the sympathies of that print for the last thirty years; because it would gladly cede back the old thirteen States to their former colonial vassalage to Great Britain; Louisiana to France or Spain; Florida to the latter, and Texas and California and all their appendages, to Mexico or the d—l, (immaterial which,) so that the glory of its own native Britain might be restored with a better hope of perpetuating it. That print was, doubtless, well pleased with the atrocious malignity and absolutism of the armed intervention of France in the affairs of Rome; and with the crawling cruelties of Austria in butchering and smothering the noble efforts of Hungarian patriotism and valor,—as also in defending the repulsive, disgusting, piratical, wholesale murders, lately perpetrated at Havana, in the name of a vile and adulterous government, which deserves only execration and extirpation, by the scorn of the world! But, that papers conducted avowedly and indisputably upon full-blooded Americanism, should be found giving discordant echo to the pæans sung to the "stability of despotism" by the Intelligencer, is passing strange!

The sentences which most offended me in the extracts referred to, were these: Referring to the horrid butchery of Crittenden and his fifty comrades in misfortune, NOT CRIME, the writer says to his friend: "You know the Captain General to be of a MILD and *benificent* character; but, in the execution of these *deluded* followers of Lopez, it is said that he acted under the most distinct existing orders from Spain, *and from a conviction that the populace could only be thus satisfied!* You will remember the *muttered threats* against the former Governor (Alcoy) FOR HIS LENIENCY in *the case of the* CONVOY PRISONERS!!!"

God help the writer of such awful profanation of the use of type in a free country! but any one claiming citizenship in this country, should open his veins, and let out all his American blood, before he prostitutes himself to adulation so utterly vile and sycophantic. The idea of a "mild and beneficent character" being ascribed to the cowardly vindictiveness of the pitiful assassin, Concha, is bad and cruel enough—but to talk of "muttered threats against Alcoy," for his capping the climax of Spanish insolence and audacity, in his piratical kidnapping of American citizens (sailors and others) "at Contoy," a place obviously beyond the shadow of Spanish jurisdiction; and of retaining them upon the frivolous charge of their having contemplated participancy in the first Lopez expedition at Cardenas, taken in connection with all the facts of the case which have yet been anywise explained, comprise a sublimation of fanatical absurdity, without a precedent in our history, and the like of which no respectable nation can tolerate, while it has power to resist. The "leniency" of Spanish insolence in that case, furnishes a pregnant commentary on the criminal apathy of our Government, throughout that whole affair. That was a grievous error (blunder, possibly,) of Federal authority, not in its efforts to restrain those expeditions, and preserve our treaty obligations, but in allowing the Cuban-Spanish authorities to retain American prisoners, surreptitiously captured at Contoy, (Mexican territory) upon no other possible allegation than that of having "contemplated a violation of Spanish law, in case they had actually gone with Lopez to Cardenas," instead of declining it altogether. The management of that whole business, or, more truly, the utter omission of any sort of management in it, on the part of our authorities, exhibited a disregard of American rights, so despicable and mean-spirited, as to stand without a precedent in our annals.

When the irrepressible and burning indignation of our whole country, with respect to British insolence, claiming the right to search our ships, which finally led to our war of 1812, is remembered at Washington, and our demand for atonement from British arrogance, for their attack upon the Chesapeake frigate, is contrasted with the cold pusillanimity of our Government of the present day, towards Spanish audacity with the "Contoy prisoners," how disgraceful and mortifying the page in our history which records it! And the cold, murderous assassination of Crittenden and his fifty brethren in misfortune, at Havana, on the 16th ult., is a fit and appropriate commentary upon the previous text—atrocious, vindictive, and inexorable to scoundrelism, as it was; and worse yet, that the villainy and silly arrogance of Spanish fanaticism should find an American endorser in the consular tool of federal authority at Havana, who, rightly imbued, might, almost by a dash of manly indignation, have postponed their miserable fate, even if he had not promptly rescued them from the clutches of that ruthless and contemptible despotism!

A few days since, during a storm in the Gulf, a Spanish vessel was driven ashore on the coast of Florida—fifty seven men escaping from the wreck to land. Now, instead of sending them to Cuba—their destination—suppose, in revenge, we had kidnapped those men, and hung them to the trees of Florida by "Lynch law," upon a charge of piracy, or of being caught on our coast, what would all the world have said? Why, simply that the lawless wretches who did the deed, and all their aiders and abettors, were the outlaws of all civilization, and justly merited extermination at the hands of universal humanity! And where is the difference between the condition of these fifty-seven shipwrecked Spaniards, who have safely gone to Cuba, and that of the Americans kidnapped at Contoy?—or that of Crittenden and his comrades, who, the moment they discovered their error, made prompt efforts to retrace their steps, and return to their yearning homes?

In these unexpected exigencies to which the interests and honor of every nation are more or less exposed, much must always depend upon the prompt action and intrepid daring of our Naval Commanders, when those exigencies are of foreign origin, to interpose their immediate intervention. And if this is done with the spirit of Edward Preble, or Stephen Decatur, it will seldom result otherwise than successfully, both in economy of human life, and maintaining the honor of the country. Does any man who understands the character of the old fashioned naval officers of the era of "seventy six" down to 1815, believe it had been possible for the authorities of Cuba to have murdered fifty American citizens in cold blood, without trial, and within hearing of a single sloop of war—supposing that sloop commanded by an officer wearing the Preble mantle and emulous of Decatur's fame? Would those same authorities have been permitted to kidnap—capture American vessels and prisoners at Contoy, and hold them during pleasure at Havana, in the presence of Preble, Decatur, or David Porter? Impossible! Never! Had there been no other means of wiping out a stigma so disgraceful, either of them would have run his ship aboard the enemy, and by one terrible effort of indignant heroism, have taught them a lesson never to be forgotten!"

But with the unaccountable degeneracy which seems to have overtaken that formerly chivalrous arm of service, some of its officers are gravely charged with the effeminacy of taking cake and wine, and other civilities, at the hand of despotic power in Havana, within hearing of the groans of American prisoners, dying in chains in Spanish dungeons, captured in the jurisdiction of a friendly nation, and guilty of no crime against Spanish or any other law!

"Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in the streets of Askalon!" that the whole machinery of American Government is disordered—its spirit waned—its influence degraded—its hopes withered—its power emasculated, under the auspices a whig administration.

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

Louisville Democrat
1 October 1851, 2

SHALL WE PURCHASE CUBA?—We must first be satisfied on one point, and that is, whether the people of Cuba prefer to be citizens of the United States. We have bought territory, but not people. It is true, there have been a few sparse settlements of semi-barbarians on territory that we have acquired by purchase, but still the land might pe considered vacant, the amount of population being insignificant. The case is different with the Island of Cuba. It can come into this Union but one way; and that is by the vote of her people. We might indeed give Spain a consideration to acknowledge the independence of the Island. It would save a great deal of trouble; but as to purchase the Island of Spain, it can't be done. We don't acknowledge that the people belong to Spain; nor could we consistently with the principles of our government claim that they belonged to us, after the purchase. We could only open the door and invite Cuba to walk in or stay out out, as the people might think proper. We are entirely opposed to any purchase, until we have the voice of the Cubans by a popular vote.

CUBA.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, whose correspondence in England is from the most respectable and well-informed sources. He says:

"I have a letter by the last British steamer, which states that Spain, France and England are negotiating a treaty respecting the guaranty of Cuba. The conditions are that Cuba shall have a local legislature — and that provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery in the Island. I consider the information very reliable."

Let them fix it up as well as they can for Cuba. The Island will be so much more valuable to us when we get it.

☞ Whig papers generally condemn Consul Owen at Havana, but they laud Fillmore who led the Consul into temptation. They hold that Owen misinterpreted the proclamation. It should not have been liable to a misinterpretation.

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HAVANA MORNING NEWS.

1 October 1851, 2

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

Vindication of the Dead.

The following note is accompanied by the name of the writer, which is at the service of any person who may desire to know it. The writer is a gentleman of truth, honor, and respectability, whose word will pass wherever he is known. It will be seen that it very effectually disposes of certain calumnies propagated against General Lopez.

N. ORLEANS, Sept. 24, 1851.

Editors Delta.—It is with indignant feelings that I have watched the vile, calumnious reports invented and circulated with regard to the motives of the leaders of the late Cuban Expedition, and the industrious manner in which the editors of a few American journals have lent their aid to the cause. Mr. Van Vechten, in his "narrative," states that the letters received from Cuba were forged here; also, that at Key West, Gen. Lopez ordered liquor to be brought on board and held a drunken carousal, afterwards calling a council, to which no American officer was admitted. I was a member of the Expedition, on board, at the time, but unhappily, I was compelled to leave at Key West, in consequence of a severe attack of sickness. I was on board within an hour after the council was held, and I can and do openly assert that Mr. Van Vechten is guilty of a base, unmitigated, cowardly falsehood. I was shown a letter from Cuba, postmarked Havana, directly asking aid from Lopez and the Americans here, stating the country to be in a partial state of insurrection. The liquor brought on board at Key West, was one keg of whisky for the men and was taken below. I was lying on deck when the council was called, and, Col. Crittenden and several other Americans were included. At that time Mr. Van Vechten was the last man, in my opinion, who would so falsely have blackened his leader's stainless fame, and that, too, when he was in the cold embrace of death, and unable to refute his charges. I know not whether Mr. V. is an American, but I sincerely hope he is not for our own good name.

CUBA.

Thus, are the base slanders of the renegade, VAN VECHTEN, refuted. It will be remembered that we expressed our disbelief in the statements of this man, at the time of our publishing his narrative. The *Republican*, however, with that remarkable sagacity which characterizes its editors, espoused at once the cause of the writer, and stepped forth as his champion. In their preface to his narrative, the editors took great pains to vindicate the writer from the imputations of "some of the Filibuster organs," who, according to the editors, had tried to cast discredit upon the truth of his narrative, upon the ground that the condition of his (VAN VECHTEN'S) release, was that he should return home and tell a favorable tale of Spanish despotism." They thus conclude their article by endorsing for the truth of Mr. V.'s infamous slanders upon the murdered CRITTENDEN and his noble chief, LOPEZ:

We have deemed it necessary to say thus much against the assaults made upon Van Vechten's veracity, because in publishing his narrative, we think it not only the most interesting, but also the most truthful statement we have yet seen; and for the reason that he himself was an active participant in these scenes, and so far as we are advised, had no motive from "fear, favor or affection" for stating any thing but the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

The *Republican* did not wait in this instance, as in that of Consul OWEN, for any corroborating testimony. The miserable slanderer, VAN VECHTEN, defended the conduct of "our Consul" and denounced and basely misrepresented that of Gen. LOPEZ and his friends; that, with the *Republican*, was sufficient evidence of his credibility—at once the powerful ægis of that paper was thrown over his character, and to give force and effect to his libels upon the gallant dead, the above emphatic endorsement was written.

How different was the course of the editors in regard to Mr. THRASHER, a gentleman who, according to all accounts, has exerted himself more than any other American in behalf of our unfortunate countrymen in Havana. This gentleman's statement is regarded with suspicion by the editors of the *Republican*. Speaking of it, they say:

"We present to the readers of the *Republican* this morning, the letter of Mr. J. S. Thrasher, dated at Havana, and written, as he said, at the request of a *very large portion* of the prisoners of the late Cuban expedition. We will not stop to inquire how large a portion, or if all the prisoners made this request, or further, whether Mr. Thrasher is or is not a Filibuster, or aided in *baiting* these unfortunate men into the fatal snare, in which they have fallen!"

In another part of the same article, the editors remark:

"Hence we find that our own great Government is blamed and denounced, and its official functionaries villified and abused. The letter of Thrasher has added new fuel to inflame the spirit of restlessness and insubordination which kindles in the bosoms of the enemies of our government—under its laws and institutions."

Mr. THRASHER having at the request of the American prisoners told the truth in relation to the infamous conduct of our consul, has according to the *Republican*, added new fuel to the flame that is about to turn creation up side down, and endanger the perpetuity of "our great Government." How disgusting is this twattle about "our great government." Do the editors suppose that, because they enjoy the patronage of the Government advertising at present, that they have any greater interest in "our great government" than any other of their fellow-citizens? A few years ago, they thought that "Our great government," was a very miserable affair. So they would think to-morrow, if an adverse change in the administration of its bounties were to take place. Do the editors think that their readers do not appreciate the motives of their singular devotion to our great government? Do they suppose that the public do not laugh at their abortive efforts to excite their apprehensions and to turn every trifling circumstance into treason against "our great government?" We beg the editors to calm their fears—there is not much danger that the Filibusters, who failed to upset the Government of their friend, the Captain General, will succeed, even with Mr. THRASHER'S circular to aid them in demolishing "our great government." Even Mr. OWEN may be consigned to that oblivion which his conduct so richly merits, without danger to their largest patron, the Government.

The editors are remarkably unfortunate in their tactics. First they undertook the championship of VAN VECHTEN, who, besides being a base slanderer, according to Col. HAYNES, *"acted like a pusillanimous coward, deserting his command in the very first engagement*, so that the men afterwards *refused to fight under him.*" Another venture of the *Republican* was the championship of "our Consul." The editors waited long and patiently in the hope that some tenable ground of defence might be patched up for him—until at length finding the case hopeless, and that public opinion was becoming unanimous in his condemnation, then the editors came out with an endorsement of the New York *Commercial*, stating that that article expresses their "*present* opinions" in regard to Mr. Owen. What their opinions will be in a month to come depends entirely how the political wind may blow in the mean time. At the present time they stand enrolled among the "villifiers" and "denouncers" of the "official functionaries" of "our great government."

The last venture of the *Republican* is its gratuitous attempt to excite prejudice against Mr. THRASHER. In this we look for another signal failure. The editors will stand alone in their efforts to impugn the motives and character of that generous hearted and devoted American, whose kindness and self-sacrificing exertions in behalf of his captive countrymen have elicited the praise and admiration of the entire country. The editors will find the move an unpopular one, and we would advise them not to commit themselves further if they do not desire to be forced to another recantation, as in the case of their championship of "our Consul."

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
1 October 1851, 2

Telegraphic News.

One of the Survivors of Colonel Crittenden's Party.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25, 1851.—We have heard from Lieutenant Theodore A. Stevens, who was with Colonel Crittenden's party at the time they were attacked by the Spanish war steamer Habanero. Lieut. Stevens escaped by jumping overboard, and swimming ashore. After wandering for a month through the woods and mountains, ragged and shoeless, and without any other food than leaves and wild fruit, he surrendered himself to the authorities, and was taken to Havana. Lieut S. belonged to Captain Kelly's company, and is the only surviving officer who was with Colonel Crittenden at the time of his separation from Colonel Haynes and Captain Kelly. He may, perhaps, be able to give some information respecting the thirty missing men, whose fate, as yet, is unknown.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Florida, from New York—R Bolton, A A Roff, R L Matthews, J L Bryan, lady and child, C B Scully and lady; Dr Derry, lady and 2 children, Mrs Howland and servant, Miss E R Coue, Miss Rosenkrantz, Miss E Kennedy, G H Sawyer and lady, B F Lanahe and lady, Dr Roosevelt and lady, Jno Rossant, Jas Stewart, J C Hoyt, H Bonner, J M Boardman, lady and child, Mrs Morland, Miss Young, Mrs Newman, Mrs Webster and son, Mrs Ellis, W R Symons and lady, Jno T Lincoln and lady, J F Sanderson, R K Hunt, A H DeWitt, S G Barker, E H Rogers, H Washburn, J M Tison, J L Villalonga, J H Sheban, W H Bray, E C Bolton and 2 sons, A B Long; Jas McHenry, G R Fairbanks, J N O'Neil, G McDonald, R Strafford, H P Horton, G J Jordan, Thos N Manu, Sam'l Nuttman, C Huse, A Petty, G W Price and lady, H S Smith, Jas G Price, Mrs Jno Rutherford, J B Lamar, Capt Dutton, R A Beers, Geo Rapelje, Jas M Mulden, Francis Golden, C H Baldwin and lady, Miss Doolittle, Miss E H Ball, Mrs H Carter, Geo S Nichols, lady, child and servant, Geo Hungerford and lady, A Dunbar, Chas Mygatt, W S Hurd, Mrs Hale, M Donhardlaben, lady and child, Miss Parker, Miss E Flanagan, J Rea, D E Hull and lady, Alex Miller, J L Truax, Wm Hale, lady and daughter, H Pelton, F W Barclay, Jno Scott, jr, S L Terrill, J H Hase, Miss Sharp, Miss Armstrong, M H Deenan and lady, Mrs S Tomlo, A Bonnue and lady, Mrs Card, Miss Mills, Miss Sarah Mills, Mrs Reed and child, Frances A Burlingame, Mrs Merritt & child, Mrs W Bradford, Jas Hadley and lady, Miss Susan Burnside, Chas Ryse, M Rose, J Blaisdell, E S Kembton, Jno K Reid, O Switzer, Capt R H Tittle, W P Fitzgerald, Geo A Curtis, C J Carey, Wm A Bonand, J L Carruthers, H Treanor, W W Gage, L Connell, A J Perry, R Sadler, D B Crane, Jno Allis, W E Jennings, J W Nevitt, F A P Barnard, M Durnwell, J W Reid, P Ayres, R J Johnson, W Duncan, Geo S Pierce, J M Harris, Lucius Tift, Alex Albin, F B Stow and son, E S T Herrick, Geo Lang, L Burke, W L Saunaler, H W Lathrop, F Nabano, Jas Ayres, Edw'd McDermott, Geo Ehrlick, F P Mitchell, J L Dunham, Darius Williams, R B Watson, Geo Beach, T Dunn, A G Fairbanks, Geo Hadley, S D Hernandez, Geo T Rogers.—Total, 182 cabin, and 135 steerage.

Per steamer Welaka, from Palatka, &c.—Mrs Rodericke, Mrs Duke, Mrs Fox, Miss A L Waterman, Miss Bond, Miss J G Cunningham, Miss E Cunningham, Miss L R P Uxime, S B F Alives, J L Andrew, J Corcopely, P R Lachicott, S Cararud, S E O'Neal, J R Marsh, A Waterman, J M Rogge, E J Abyster, C G Patterson, J Gunby, J S Nevitt, and 3 deck.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Charleston.—Mrs Moody and child, J R King and lady, J Exley and lady, G Dange and lady, J Manor and lady, J G Lawton, lady, child and 3 servants, H Phare, W P Goodall, S Kingman, U Tillman, W H Miller, S Sturgis, Dr J Foreman, C H Dibble, P Buffington, M Miller, J Ludlow, and 7 deck.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
1 October 1851, 2

SPAIN.—The affairs and prospects of Cuba are the subject of greatest interest in Madrid.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, in a letter dated September 10, says: "I now learn that the English government will not only do nothing for Spain in the Cuban question, but have, very uselessly and impolitically, caused as much to be signified to the Spanish government, which, when it is considered that it is the unanimous policy of all parties here, without exception, to retain Cuba at all costs, shows at any rate that Lord Palmerston sets very little value on preserving any influence that may have been acquired by the British envoy at this court. It is a favorite notion in some quarters that Spain must lose Cuba, and perhaps the anticipation of the loss is not regarded with feelings of very great regret by such parties. Nevertheless, it might easily be shown that no object of British policy would be promoted by a change which would substitute the stars and stripes of the American Union for the banner of Castile. The anti-slavery cause would certainly not be promoted by it. The present captain-general, Gen. J. Concha, is believed to be desirous to repress the slave trade, and gradually to extinguish slavery itself; but annexation would make it, to all appearances, perpetual. Then, again, the Spanish government have drawn upon the surplus revenues of Cuba to the amount of eighty millions of reals, which, under the most favorable circumstances, it will probably take two years or more to pay off; and should this source fail, the bank, and other parties who have taken the bills, must be indemnified out of other revenues, and it may be judged what chance there would be of the arrangement of the public debt being fulfilled under such circumstances. The prompt putting down of the Aguero insurrection, and the destruction of the Lopez expedition, will perhaps give a breathing time to Spain, which, it is to be hoped, will be used to place things in better order in this island and her other colonies. One practical evil has been the division, and often opposition, of the colonial powers. Thus, in Cuba, the captain-general finds his authority counterbalanced by the superintendent-general, who is at the head of the finances of the island, by the commander-in-chief of the naval department, and by the head of the judicial department.

"Gen. J. Concha, on arriving at Cuba, found himself so hampered (the parties being frequently nominated on the same principle as at one time regulated the appointment of chief secretaries of Ireland, viz: that they were to 'look after' the Lord Lieutenant) that he demanded to have supreme powers conferred upon him over every other authority, and forwarded his resignation to his brother, Don Juan Concha, the diplomatist, as the alternative. The breaking out of the rebellion prevented the resignation being sent in by Don Juan Concha when it arrived here; but it is understood that the present captain-general will not remain except on that condition, which, from the recent language of a ministerial journal, (the *Popular*,) will probably be agreed to. It is said to be under contemplation to raise the governors of Cuba and the Philippines to the rank of viceroys, and also to create a separate ministerial department for the colonies, the new colonial secretary to be assisted by a consultative junta, composed of the members of the colonial section of the council of State; to be increased to nine Spanish members of royal nomination, and six colonial ditto, each named by the Queen from a list of three candidates forwarded by the governor, on the proposal of the colonial merchants and proprietors. Something of this kind will very likely be ultimately adopted; and if this lead to a better administrature of Cuba, and the full powers given to its governor enable him to repress the slave trade, and perhaps to promote the gradual abolition of slavery, all will have been done that can be done with safety; for it is the height of folly to suppose that slavery could be extinguished there at once, as it is that England has any national object to gain which would be promoted by the loss of that valuable colony to Spain.

"I believe that, although the preponderating feeling in the ministry is in favor of conceding to General Concha the full powers he demands and some of the chief reforms which he has proposed, there was not unanimity on the subject, even previous to the entry of General Armero; and the presence of the latter, who has filled of late the post of naval commander-in-chief at Cuba, in which capacity he did not work very well, it is said, with General Concha, may prove rather embarrassing under present circumstances, since it may be difficult to withstand the demands of a captain-general who has successfully put down insurrection and invasion, while those demands will not be willingly acceded to by the new Minister of Marine. It is quite understood, however, that General Concha will not remain at Cuba, unless the powers and reforms which he considers necessary for the efficient government of the island be granted him."

Additional Foreign News by the Baltic.

ENGLAND.—The visiters to the Exhibition are as numerous as ever. They are now nearly all of the working class, particularly agricultural laborers. The Daily News of the 16th instant has the following in regard to the Collins testimonial:

"A great novelty was exhibited in the American section, the conductors of which, following the example of Sweden, seem determined to make up at the close of the Exhibition their remissness in sending goods at the beginning. In the front of the counter upon which stands Mr. Hobbs's wonderful lock, there appeared for the first time yesterday a large glass case, containing a magnificent tea service of gold plate—a testimonial from the citizens of New York to Mr. Collins, the founder of the American steam-packet line. The service—which is stated to be of pure gold, without alloy—consists of a large tea-kettle, tea-pot, cream-ewer, and sugar-basin, all arranged on a large salver of the same precious metal. The whole service is made of California gold, 23 carats fine, and contains no admixture of any other metal. This, which is the most singular fact of the description, is accounted for by the fact that California gold, besides being finer, is more malleable than gold from any other of the auriferous regions of the earth, and therefore has to be worked without any admixture of silver or copper. The designs and workmanship are also very beautiful, and were much commended by the numerous visiters who crowded round the case during the day. The custom-house valuation of this costly tea service is £1,000."

The Morning Chronicle of the 16th passes the following judgment upon the Cuban executions:

"On this side of the Atlantic there can be but one opinion with regard to the guilt of the invaders; and there will doubtless be some persons who, looking merely at the gravity of the crime, will think that the summary execution of fifty persons was but an act of justice, or, as the official apologist of the Spanish government terms it, "the most simple and primary duty." We must, nevertheless, condemn this wholesale judical massacre. The extreme plea of right is no justification for a precipitate act of vindictive cruelty. It is, indeed, asserted that, on the previous occasion of the attempts at Round Island and Cardenas, the utmost clemency was exhibited by the Spanish authorities, but without the effect of preventing further aggression. Yet this is a most insufficient justification; and the fact of the invaders having disregarded the warning then given, and having made a new piratical incursion, is no excuse for savage severity on the part of the Cuban government. It was, no doubt, the duty of the latter to inflict some punishment upon their prisoners; but a summary execution was alike cruel and impolitic. It has dishonored and damaged the Spanish cause, it has exasperated the American people, and it has increased the difficulties of the federal executive. In defending the acts of his government, M. Isturitz has thought proper to allude to the proceedings of the English cruisers in the Eastern archipelago as affording an analagous case. But the parallel is not exact. There is a great difference between destroying a body of savages actually engaged in piracy and the wholesale execution of prisoners. The operations of our ships in the East were, in reality, very much like the war at the Cape—a campaign against barbarous races, who, by repeated acts of plunder and murder, had provoked their fate. But neither our naval officers nor Sir Harry Smith are accustomed to shoot their prisoners *en masse*; on the contrary, except on the field of battle, our commanders have rather erred on the side of leniency. Nor can it be admitted that such vindications of authority are necessary to the interests of society. Such a principle is strictly a peninsular one; and though it may be acted upon by Narvaez and the military statesmen of Spain, it will scarcely be recognised by the rest of the world. Again, it is alleged that the number and resources of the invaders aggravated the criminality of their attempt; but it would be equally true, and more to the purpose, to say that the power and resources of the Spanish government, for its immediate security, heighten the imprudence, if not the guilt, of its conduct."

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THE UNION. WASHINGTON
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"There is, however, another important movement, quite as inauspicious to the general tranquillity of our country, and which is announced with as much unconcern by the Republic as would be the failure of some speculation in the stocks. It is the late formation of the "*Canadian Fugitive Agricultural Union*," for the avowed purpose of harboring and protecting the runaway negroes from the southern States of the Union. Speaking of this union, the Republic says 'its purpose is to afford facilities of escape and the means of subsistence to *negroes* in the United States; and with this view it has been concurred in *by delegations from New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Vermont.*'

"Combined with the determination of the members of the Holy Alliance in Europe to use Cuba to disseminate the power and influence of abolitionism, this Canadian league is well calculated to arouse the indignation of every real friend of our republican institutions. If we have not the power to prevent this *alliance from riveting* the chains of despotism in Cuba, we have certainly the right of protecting ourselves against this despotism within our borders. *If England can use Cuba to spread abolition, we can certainly use Canada to prevent it. Will it not be our duty at once to take the ground that a fugitive negro flying to her borders from our jurisdiction shall be treated as property, and shall be surrendered up to the owner?* This, we are sure, would be the impulse, if not the language, of a *democratic President* in the presence of the Holy Alliance, when negotiating to make Cuba the victim of abolition fanaticism and the ally of the same influence in the United States; and if the American people intend to maintain the principles of the early fathers of the republic, we are equally certain they will give such a response to this feeling as will remind the despots of Europe that this is still 'the land of the free and the home of the brave.'"

We entreat every advocate of peace and justice, as well as every generous sympathizer with human liberty, to read and ponder the above extract, bearing in mind that we cut it from the leading editorial in the national organ of the self-styled "democratic" party.

"*We can certainly use Canada,*" says the Union. Use it for what? To return by force into eternal bondage those who have fled from it beyond the borders of the United States. Use it as a fresh, well-stocked hunting-ground for our Albertis and Gorsuches in chase of men, women, and children, whom they want to work, to whip, and to sell. No man need be told that what is here proposed is in direct defiance of existing treaties and the law of nations. No man need be told that Great Britain could never submit to it without surrendering her national independence. The vital question involved has been made familiar here by the famous Amistad case and by that of the Bambers, claimed of us by Great Britain as murderers, but refused to be given up because their offence was essentially political, having grown out of a resistance to the exaction of tithes. And yet the Union virtually tells the slaveholders, "Elect a *democratic* President, and you shall have Cuba for a confederate and a market, or Canada for a hunting-ground. Elect Douglas President, and you shall be enabled to recover your slaves who have fled to Canada during the last thirty years."

How hollow, how stultifying, the cant of the slavery question being "*settled*"—of the compromises of 1850 constituting a "*final* adjustment!" This day the northern provinces of Mexico are undergoing the revolutionary process preparatory to a demand for their annexation to the slaveholding power of the Union. This day slavery and counterfeit democracy are plotting and mustering their forces for the subversion of Spanish power in Cuba, with a direct view to that island's addition to the slaveholding power in the Union and its government. This day the slavery propaganda is studying new exactions to be imposed on its northern allies through the resolves of the next Baltimore convention. This day "democratic" aspirants to the presidency are bidding higher and higher against each other for the decisive support of that propaganda in that same convention. If all who are now resisting slavery's progress were to submit and never again raise their voices, the slave power would increase its demands until it would compel even those now preaching submission and finality to resist them. The only practical question, therefore, is, "Shall we hold what little ground we have, and make battle upon it? Or shall we just give it all up, and afterwards contend with forces weakened and depressed against a conquering, confident adversary?" What say you?

The Very Latest from Europe.—By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.—Very Interesting Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 17, 1851.

TREATY WITH SPAIN RELATIVE TO CUBA—FRENCH STEAMER DESPATCHED TO WASHINGTON, ETC.—Important despatches have been received from Spain, amounting, it is said, to a treaty with England for the preservation of the colony of Cuba from American invaders.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Spanish and English ambassadors had a meeting on Monday evening.

France and England are decided on preventing a rupture between Spain and the United States, and in preserving for the former her valuable colony, but with the introduction of some indispensable reforms in the general government of Cuba.

A French steamer was to leave Havre on Tuesday for Washington, with despatches from the French government and the American Minister.

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The New York Tribune inviting the Holy Alliance to invade Cuba on account of its Love of Liberty.

Adverting a few days since to the declaration that France and England had guarantied Cuba to the Crown of Spain, or intended to do so, on condition that that power would provide for the gradual abolition of slavery in the island, and also seeing, at the same time, a formal annunciation of a league between the abolitionists within our borders and those in Canada to convert the latter territory into a land of refuge for the runaway negroes from our southern States, we expressed, in general terms, the just apprehension which such events were calculated to create in the minds of the American people, and intimated that this apprehension naturally increased when President Fillmore seemed to be regarding with silence, if not with favor, such portentous signs of foreign interference with the peace and tranquillity of this country. Instead of examining, in the spirit of truth and fairness, our observations, the leading organ of the whig party in New York breaks out into violent denunciations of what it is pleased to term our slavery *propaganda*, and holds up to public contempt the operation of the law under which the lamented Gorsuch sought to recover his fugitive property. To maintain the constitution of the United States is thus virtually denounced as a crime, and Great Britain and her holy allies are assured that there is at least a respectable and large portion of the whig party which can be enlisted in a crusade in favor of the cause of abolition.

Nothing can be plainer than the right of the United States to protect themselves within their own borders *against the machinations* of a foreign power to subvert their constitution, and even to defend themselves, if necessary, by pursuing the authors of the evil within the territory from which they direct against us their firebrands. This law of self-defence is recognised by every publicist in the world. But it is not our intention on this occasion to show the necessity which will arise for the resort to this law, if the evil pointed out shall be aggravated by those foreign powers who may mistake for the public opinion of this country the fanaticism of the anti-slavery societies now forming under the patronage of the British government.

Can it be possible that the President and his cabinet have enjoined silence upon their newspaper organs in this city, and are willing that the Seward wing of their party should have the exclusive honor of expounding the sentiment which guards American institutions against the intrusions of the Holy Alliance?

In 1823 Great Britain did not feel herself restrained by her obligations to the allied powers of the continent of Europe from saying to Spain that she could not receive aid from France, or any other foreign power, to put down the efforts of the Spanish colonies to establish their independence. Great Britain, in fact, protested against the right of any power to interfere by force in the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies. Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning at that day, so far from sending fleets to stop such expeditions as those of Lopez of this day, would have connived at their fitting out; and Mr. Monroe, animated by the same liberal sentiment, declared that the political systems of Europe could not be transplanted on this continent without exciting the displeasure of the United States. A few years afterwards—in 1826—the British government protested against the interference of the French government in the affairs of Spain; and we all know what violent wars grew out of that interference in Portugal.

What has occurred to make that wrong now which was right in 1823? Why should Mr. Canning, in 1823, be willing to co-operate with the United States in advancing a policy whose necessary success would be the loss to Spain of all her colonies on this continent? And now that this policy has triumphed, why should Lord Palmerston enter into a league with Spain and France to do the very reverse of what was then proclaimed as not only good *national law* but *good humanity?* Did Spain say to France, or Austria, or Russia, Come to my aid, or I shall lose all my jewels in America? And did Great Britain answer, Yes, that will be the fact; but that fact is less important to you, than the commercial advantages we will derive from the destruction of your power on the American continent are to us, and therefore you must submit? And was Great Britain more free to act in this manner, in order to extend her commerce, than we are to defend our constitution, *now that we are become a great nation, and when we see that the object assailed is that constitution which has made us so great?* Is Great Britain to treat us as she has treated Spain, or as she has recently treated China? She has robbed Spain of all her wealth—she has made war on China in order to profit by the trade in opium. Is she now to rob us of our negroes, under the flag of abolition, and declare, all the time, that she is respecting the law of nations, and the same principle of non-interference or non-intervention that she appealed to in 1823?

We venture to say that a more glaring insult was never offered to one of the little duchies in Germany, by Prussia or Austria, than the recent orders which foreign journals authorize us to suppose have been issued by the British and French governments, in regard to the late transactions in Cuba, are to the dignity and honor of the American government; and that such will not only be the view taken of these orders by the States of our Union, but by all the monarchies of Europe. We venture to say that, in less than six months, the subjects of these monarchies will not only be laughing at our sympathies for revolted subjects, but openly proclaiming that it was the intention of the great powers of Europe to insult and stigmatize us. If it shall appear—as we have no doubt it will—that the guarantee of Cuba to Spain has been or is the subject of negotiation, on the condition of starting from that island an abolition war against the United States, and that the fleets of England and France were directed to arrest by force on the high seas any citizens from our shores, or from any other shores, who intended to take part in a revolt of the people of that island, and to make such arrest without waiting to know, or caring to know, what would be the position of the United States in respect to such a war, then we maintain that we shall be placed in a condition not more respectable than was Bavaria or Wurtemburg when the King of Prussia sent an army of sixty thousand men to compel the people of those monarchies into submission to the abuses against which they had revolted. Whether the Cubans were *actually in revolt or not*, is not material. Those orders, if issued, proceeded on the supposition that there would be a revolt; and the consequence to our government is the same, if the orders to prevent by force the passage of citizens of the United States to the shores of Cuba were actually issued by the French and English governments. Where did those governments acquire the right to prevent American citizens from landing on the coast of Cuba? Could Spain confer that right without the consent of the United States? Could she do so, and could those governments exercise that right against our consent, without avowing in a most offensive manner the fact that the non-intervention insisted on by Mr. Monroe was trampled in the dust, and that Europe stood ready to immolate on the altar of the Spanish inquisition every American citizen who should dare to do that for Cuba, under any circumstances, which all the civilized powers had done for Greece, and which Mr. Canning had done for all the Spanish colonies on our continent? In thus doing, these allied powers will have not only taken from us the right of an equal in deciding upon the policy which shall be hereafter pursued in Cuba, but we are robbed of the rights of *locomotion* on the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Our readers will remark that we are not inquiring into the statutes of the United States enacted to prevent our citizens from engaging in illegal foreign wars. All that we are saying of the conduct of Spain and her allies is outside of our municipal laws. Foreign nations have no right to presume that we are incapable of executing our neutrality obligations. They have no right to infer from the proclamation of the President of the United States that our citizens on the high seas are plunderers, or robbers, or pirates. Foreign nations can only know the character of the American citizen in the manner pointed out by the constitution of the United States. We may hang our citizens, or not hang them, for alleged violations of our own laws. *That is not a matter* to be inquired into by foreign governments; and if those governments assume that we are not able to perform our duty in this respect, the assumption is an insult which ought to be repelled. If the American citizen, when beyond the jurisdiction of his government, violates the laws of another country, that country has the right to punish him; but that furnishes no pretext for the intervention of a third power whose laws are not disturbed or menaced, and this third power cannot intervene but at its peril.

We have, from the moment we heard of the Lopez expedition, done what we could to discourage it as an infraction of our laws, and we have, over and over again, expressed our astonishment that the authorities of the United States did not use more effectual means to arrest it; but this does not prevent us from defending *the rights* of these citizens when beyond our jurisdiction, and exposing the greedy thirst of foreign powers for victims at the altar of a policy which is at war with both humanity and law. In all the history of the Spanish colonial contests, justified as they were by the existence of abuses and oppressions which provoked revolt, not a case has arisen where this *ultima ratio* made stronger appeals than it does in the present condition of Cuba. Yet in these days the bare suspicion of such a revolt is followed by annunciations of alliances in Europe to put such revolt down; and we are told that citizens going from the United States to take part in it will be arrested on the high seas and treated as pirates. Against such extravagance we protest; and we insist that our government shall not be frightened *from its propriety*, and remain an inactive spectator of a combination of the allied powers to introduce upon this continent their peculiar systems. We insist that our government shall hold up its head, and not allow the affectation of a regard for the rights of slaves to be the passport of foreign interference with our most sacred rights.

Our country has recently seen the *fiat* of the Emperor of Austria, making himself, *by a stroke of his pen*, independent of all constitutions and laws. More than forty millions of white men were thus reduced to a state of abject servitude. But the fanaticism which welcomes British and French interference in the affairs of Cuba sees nothing to apprehend from such a fact. If those powers will only talk about sympathy for the negroes, and intimate a wish for their gradual emancipation, they are welcome friends. Abolition has a talismanic charm which dispels all recollection of the interest which monarchy now has to upset our free institutions, and to banish from the world the idea that the people ought to govern themselves.

But that our readers may judge for themselves of the audacious language employed by the organ of the Sewardites of New York in noticing the apprehensions excited by the fact that Cuba is to be made by foreign powers a hiding-place, as well as Canada, for the robbers of the property of our southern States, we subjoin for their perusal the comments in its columns of Monday; and we also subjoin from the New York Herald the latest intelligence by telegraph, declaring that the treaty referred to has been consummated.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 29.

CUBA AND THE PROPAGANDA.—We have already quoted the following important paragraph from the National Intelligencer, but it was most provokingly credited in our columns to the Union:

"CUBA.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, whose correspondence in England is from the most respectable and well-informed sources. He says:

"'I have a letter by the last British steamer which states that Spain, France, and England are negotiating a treaty respecting the guarantee of Cuba. The conditions are, that Cuba shall have a local legislature—a representation in the Cortez at Madrid—and that *provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery in the island*. I consider the information very reliable.'"

We heard enough while lately in Europe to strengthen our belief that this story has a foundation in fact. If it be not yet true that such a treaty *is in progress*, it is quite certain that the repeated invasions of Cuba from this country are strongly calculated to suggest and to hasten its negotiation.

The Union of the 26th affects to see in such a guarantee by France and England of the Spanish ascendency in Cuba, under conditions which assure representative institutions to its citizens and ultimate emancipation to its slaves, a grand conspiracy against *the United States* and against *liberty!* Were ever two other words so prostituted as are "liberty" and "democracy?" "The Monroe doctrine," that new European colonies should not be formed on this continent, is invoked to cover the monstrous assumption that the stronger European powers shall not interfere to prevent the wresting from one of the weaker of her most valuable colonies by law-defying expeditions from this country, which pervert the name of liberty to cover schemes which aim at the extension and perpetuation of slavery; and the national administration is grossly attacked for its alleged imbecility and treachery in not resisting the guarantee aforesaid.

But the Union proceeds:

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
1 October 1851, 3

The Administration at the Bar.

We have at last forced the administration to plead to the indictment which we have preferred against it in the matter of the Cuban proclamation and the treaty with Spain. We pass by as unworthy of our notice, and equally unworthy of a place in the columns of the *Republic*, the poor pretence that the administration has hitherto failed to answer in this matter only because it doubted the *seriousness* of our accusation. Does the storm of public indignation through the length and breadth of the land, which has burst upon the head of Consul Owen, appear to the *Republic* to be only "a ghastly joke?" Or does the *Republic* mean to deny that the consul has squared his conduct towards the Cuban prisoners exactly by the terms of the proclamation, and must stand upon it if acquitted, and fall with it if condemned? Before this business is finished, both the *Republic* and the administration will find out that, however "ghastly" its aspect may be, there is no manner of "joke" about it.

Before touching the *Republic's* argument, let us see what are the facts of the case, and what is the question which they present to be argued:

1st. It appears that certain American citizens—fifty or more—while making the best of their way home, as unarmed and defenceless fugitives from the coast of Cuba to the United States, were picked up at sea, in open boats, by a Spanish steamer, carried in chains to Havana, incarcerated there for a few hours, denied all access to aid or counsel of any kind whatever, and then shot down by platoons, without any pretence of any legal trial to ascertain the nature or degree of their guilt. The guilt which is supposed to have been *charged* upon them, however, was of the most capital character—probably involving, in the judgment of the Spanish authorities, such offences as murder, robbery, insurrection, and public or private war against the Spanish government of the island.

2d. At the time when these American citizens were thus taken out of their Cuban dungeon and shot without trial, there was in force between Spain and the United States a treaty of peace and amity, expressly stipulating that whenever any citizens of the United States should be *seized*, *arrested*, or *detained* for any offences perpetrated within Spanish jurisdiction, such citizens should be prosecuted to due punishment by regular and usual process and authority of law, and in such manner *only*, and, as a part of such due process of law, should have access to all aid of counsel and other agents needful to a fair trial.

3d. In anticipation of the offence which these Americans were alleged to intend against the laws of the United States, and in anticipation also of the further offence alleged to be intended by them against the Spanish authority in Cuba, the President of the United States formally proclaimed to them and to the world, that if they should set forth from our shores in order to perpetrate such offences, the Spanish authorities would not be in any way interfered with, or held to answer, by our government, no matter what measures they might adopt towards any of our citizens, so offending, who might fall into the power of Spain, and be held by that power for punishment.

In this state of facts we have charged that the President, by his proclamation, abjured and repudiated beforehand his sworn constitutional duty to see that Spain rightfully executed the stipulations of the treaty in favor of those offending Americans after their arrest and incarceration. Spain did not do in their case what she was bound to do by the treaty after their arrest. The President kept his word, and did not interfere; and so, by reason of the President's abjuration of his sworn duty, the men, being in the custody of the civil authority of Spain, died without the trial to which, as offending American citizens, they were entitled by the words of the treaty.

And now, what is the *Republic's* first point in answer to this charge? We give its own words:

"To sustain this proposition, it [the Union] must demonstrate that the invaders ought not to have been met in the field and shot down by the Spanish troops, but that processes should have been commenced before the Spanish tribunals against certain 'Americans unknown' who had landed on the island with artillery and firearms, and were proceeding to take military possession."

To this we reply: The Americans who, with arms in their hands, were shot down by Spanish troops in battle, were not illegally dealt with. They had appealed to the laws of war, and died in stricken battle under those laws. The calling out of the military by Spain to repel by force the armed invasion was no violation of the treaty, and there was no call for any other legal *process on the battle-field* than the due order from the commanding officer. But the *Republic* knows, and we know, that all this has nothing whatever to do with the fate of those men who, when there was no battle, were *arrested* unarmed, and flying in their boats, and then handed over to the civil power and confined in its dungeons. These men—or some of them—might deserve death, or they might not. But, whether they deserved death or not, the treaty had stipulated that they, in common with all other American offenders, should have a fair and legal trial. That they were thus shot without such trial, in plain violation of the treaty, is directly traceable to the official act of the President of the United States in most fatally and unlawfully proclaiming them, beforehand, to be out of the pale of his interference, and therefore out of the pale of the law and the treaty.

The distinction we here take between the case of the men who stood under arms on the battle-field and the same men after they had been arrested and placed in the custody of the civil law, gives to the wind all the *Republic's clap-trap*—it hardly deserves the name of sophistry—about the "*Creoles* invading the islands off the coast of Georgia," or "George Thompson, with five hundred abolitionists, making a descent on South Carolina." All such doings would be quelled legally by the musket while they stood up in armed resistance, and legally by the gibbet, *after a legal trial*, if they submitted to arrest. This is just what the United States will now do in the Lancaster treason, if the political affinities of the *Republic's* good friend, Governor Johnson, do not somehow get in the way and embarrass the matter.

The *Republic's* next point in defence of Concha for shooting the Americans after their arrest, without a legal trial, shall also be stated in its own words:

"Every treaty must be interpreted in subordination to the principle of national self-preservation. No government enters into a compact that binds it to treat the citizens of other countries with more indulgence than its own subjects."

Oh, certainly! It *would* have been a clear act of *self-destruction* for the Cuban authorities to have had the fifty Americans up before a court of justice, to inquire in due legal form into their guilt, before blowing their brains out! Is it not humiliating—is it not sickening—to find the government of this country, through its special organ, forced, in defence of its official acts, to stoop down to the level of such barefaced nonsense as the application of the above principle of self-preservation to the shooting, in cold blood, in the streets of Havana, without trial, of fifty young Americans, when brought out of a dungeon, chained together by the leg?

The *Republic's* next point in its defence of Concha and the President for their joint act in abrogating the treaty, so far as the American citizens were concerned, is such a sweet morsel of learning and logic that our readers must have it entire, as follows:

"In the most favorable light in which they could be regarded, the misguided men captured by the Spanish troops in the island of Cuba were prisoners of war. They were waging hostilities, without a flag and without a commission, against a nation with which their own country was at peace. They had first violated the treaty of amity between the United States and Spain. Does the Union intend to say that, after having broken that treaty, they were entitled to claim its protection? Does it so far presume upon ignorance or want of reflection in its readers as to argue that men who violate the primary and fundamental article of a treaty can, in the very act of violation, invoke its assistance?

"Prisoners of war!" And is that an excuse for bringing them out of their dungeon to shoot them without a legal trial? Does the *Republic* mean to say that the President's considerate and merciful proclamation contains the doctrine of this administration as to the treatment of prisoners of war? But these men were prisoners, says the *Republic*, taken in a private war, without flag or commission. Be it so, if the *Republic* pleases; or even grant that their war was *piratical*. What then? A pirate in the hands of the civil authorities has just as good a right to a fair and legal trial, before you hang him up as any other criminal has; and this especially when a solemn treaty guaranties such a trial for all criminals. But again, argues the *Republic*, these prisoners had been making war on Spain, and so had broken the treaty. Be it so. Was that a reason for shooting them without a trial, after they had submitted to arrest, and were in prison? This same treaty makes *privateering* piracy. But suppose, in a war between France and Spain, an American privateer, with a letter of marque from France, should be driven under the guns of the Moro Castle, having in his hold the goods robbed from a Spanish galleon, and should there *surrender himself* to the Spanish authorities, would he not have a right to a fair and legal trial under the treaty? Would not a presidential proclamation, designed to deprive him of that right, and hang him up without a trial, be an infamy? Yet he, too, has violated both the "fundamental article" and another special article, also, of this very treaty. The fact is, the *Republic* flounders through the whole of the above-cited paragraph in such an utter confusion of ideas as not to perceive that the article in question in the treaty was inserted expressly to cover cases of *offence* by American citizens, and gravely argues that the very offence for which it thus provides excludes its operation, and makes it a nullity. Now, this, instead of being a defence of the proclamation, is simply a repetition of its fatal and pitiless blunder.

We pass to the *Republic's* next point, and again give its own words:

"Men who engage in these expeditions are liable to such law as they may find within the jurisdictions in which they undertake to pursue them."

Exactly; and when they find a solemn treaty there, guarantying to them a fair trial after they have surrendered and are in custody, then they are not justly "liable" to have a proclamation of their own President flared in their face to abrogate beforehand, in their case, whatever small barrier of legal formalities or legal delay that treaty may build up between them and the rack or the scaffold!

We come now to the *Republic's* last point. Quoting the fourteenth article of the treaty with *Mexico*—which, by the way, differs entirely from the article in question, in that the Mexican article makes no mention of *offences*—the *Republic* proceeds to say:

"When our citizens rushed with arms into *Texas*, in 1836, they were at least as well entitled to the protection of our treaty with Mexico as the invaders of Cuba were entitled to the protection of our treaty with Spain. When Bexar was taken by the Mexicans under Santa Anna, the entire garrison, saving only one woman and a negro boy, were put to death. A few days afterwards Col. Fanning surrendered with 520 Texans, among whom were many citizens of the United States, who were massacred nine days after their surrender, six only escaping. We would ask our contemporary of the Union if General Jackson regarded these acts as infractions of our treaty with Mexico, because there were no solicitors, and advocates, and notaries employed to give these unfortunate men the benefit of trial before the judicial tribunals?"

What are we to understand by this? Does the *Republic* mean to *justify* the cold-blooded butchery of Fanning's men, even as it justifies the President and Concha in having the Cuban captives shot *without a trial*? To what other *end* is the comparison of the two cases made? Fanning's men were butchered in cold blood as prisoners of war; and that war was public, legitimate, and successful. But Fanning's men were citizens of *Texas*, and under the flag of *Texas*. And right nobly did Texas avenge them, when the cry of "*Remember poor Fanning*" ran along the blazing lines of San Jacinto! *Their* government did not by proclamation abandon them to death. It took blood for blood! The conduct of Mexico in that butchery was a violation of all law, human and divine. That conduct found no sanction in any proclamation of President Jackson. Fanning's men were not told by Mexico, as Lopez's men were told by Spain, that a presidential proclamation by their own government had turned them out, unarmed and defenceless as they were, to be shot like dogs. And no American official, like Owen, was constrained, by such a proclamation, to stand silent and inert, within ear-shot of the scene, while the shooting went on!

But our article, though not so long as that of the *Republic* which we have torn to pieces point by point, has already extended beyond the limits we had prescribed. We shall have more to say on the subject. In conclusion, we have only to remark that the administration, through its organ, has now assumed the position that Concha was entirely justified in all his deed. It has completely identified the spirit of the President's proclamation with the spirit of that deed. It has completely identified the doctrine of the administration with the conduct of Owen. We infer that the consul is to be retained or promoted. On the doctrine of the *Republic's* long-pondered cabinet manifesto, his conduct, if not quite tender-hearted, was yet eminently wise and discreet, patriotic and just. In this view it seems to us that the administration has done its worst. We see not how they can bring a deeper disgrace on the American name!

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

2 October 1851, 1

Our Consul at Havana.

We have received the following letter from Alex P. Owen, Esq., our Consul at Havana, and submit it without comment to the consideration of his countrymen.—*Washington Republic.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havana, September 24, 1851.

To the Editor of the Republic: Sir—In your weekly issue of the 28th ult., you do me the justice to object to my condemnation without a hearing, and to say that I am probably able to explain, to the satisfaction of my countrymen, my conduct to act relative to the execution of the prisoners who were shot here the 16th ult.

I do not doubt that I shall satisfy every impartial mind that I am undeserving censure, and that I had no opportunity of doing anything in favor of the unfortunate men who fell a sacrifice.

I reside about four miles from this place, and, not being well on the morning of the 16th, did not reach my office till some time after 10 o'clock, when for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez in this island in the steamer Pampero. I, at the same time, heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution.

Shortly afterwards, the American residing here, who, it is said, called on me, came and mentioned the subject to me, when I said to him that it was too late, and that I could do nothing—that I should not have time to get permission and see the prisoners. Of this I felt perfectly satisfied at the time, and I have since been confirmed in this opinion by the highest authority in the island, who informed me that the execution, which had already been ordered before I reached the city, would not have been postponed for me to have an interview with the prisoners, inasmuch as all I could have asked to be permitted to do had already been done by a gentleman known to some of the prisoners, and for whom they had sent.

Soon after the American referred to left my office, I received the information that a gentleman known to some of the prisoners had been sent for by them, and to him they had delivered the articles and messages they desired to be conveyed to their friends. It was but a short time afterwards that I went to the palace of the governor and captain-general, and found that the prisoners had then been executed.

You will thus see that I had no time to act, and that it was not in my power to do anything for the unfortunate men who had been induced to invade Cuba, with the expectation that they would find the whole island in a state of revolution, and that they would be received with open arms by the whole native population, at least.

The charge of indifference to the dreadful condition of such a number of men, the bitterest enemy I have on earth will not believe; and all must believe it a base falsehood, and an unfounded calumny.

If it were allowable on such an occasion, I would most solemnly declare before God that, in my judgment, at the time, and under the circumstances, it was not in my power either to have an interview with the prisoners, or to have done anything in their behalf.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. P. OWEN.

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2 October 1851, 2

THIRD WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the Third Ward, Second Municipality, for the purpose of forming the Democratic Club of the Ward, the following officers were nominated pro tem: President, H. B. Kelloy; Vice President, John Corberry; Secretary, Thomas Diamond.

On motion of R. Condon, that a Committee be appointed by the Chair, to draft resolutions, the Chair appointed R. Condon, P. Clark, and D. Fitzpatrick.

On a motion for the election of officers, the following gentlemen were chosen:

R. CONDON, President,
JOHN FARRELL, Vice President.
DANIEL FITZPATRICK, Treasurer,
THOMAS DIAMOND, Secretary.

They were all unanimously elected.

On motion being duly seconded, that a Committee of Ways and Means be appointed, the Chair nominated R. Condon, Wm. Monaghan, B. Wheelahan, Daniel Fitzpatrick and M. Murphy.

Mr. Kelly made a speech which was received with great applause.

Mr. Fabre also addressed the meeting, which was unanimously approved.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

oct3 THOS. DIAMOND, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting held on the 1st instant, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of the Third Representative District hold an election at O'Donnell's Ball Room, corner of Poydras and Circus streets, for the purpose of choosing Candidates for the State Legislature, in place of Dr. Edwards and others, on FRIDAY, 3d instant, from seven to nine o'clock, P. M. The election will be superintended by Mr. E. Wood Perry, as President; R. D. Barry, Thomas Cunningham and D. Falvey, as Inspectors, and L. Y. Lusk and James R. Barry, as Secretaries.

HORATIO DAVIS, President.

H. C. Yowman, Paul R. Tuaan } Secretaries.

oct3

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS.

The Seventh Ward Democratic Club of the Second Municipality, will please attend a meeting to be held THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) 2d instant, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., at Mr M. Kelly's Coffee house, corner of St. Paul and Poydras streets. Punctual attendance is requested of every Democrat in the Ward.

By order:

oct2 J. McGARITY, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democrats of the First Representative District, are respectfully requested to attend a District Meeting to be held at Louis Fossel's Coffee house, corner of Race and Magazine streets, on THURSDAY EVENING next, October 2d, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature.

	John Sewell,	R. B. Shortridge,
	P. Irwin	P. W. Robert,
	F. Cummings,	Wm H. Reese,
	J. P. Hugues,	Wm R. Crane,
	A. Rucant,	John H. Barroughs,
	J. L. Levy,	Matthew Tardy,
	R. Nugent,	James M. Colley,
	J. Henderson,	J. M. Daly,
	Wm. Rucant,	David Maxwell,
	G. Cornyelius,	P. H. Murphy,
	R. Hamilton,	James Cuthmore,
oct1 3t	M. Hogan,	W. A. Copp.

INDEPENDENT UNITED MARIGNY CLUB,

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

A Meeting of this Club will be holden at "Our House," corner of Mandeville and Love streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 3d October, at half past seven o'clock. All friendly to the election of Marigny are invited to attend.

JAMES LYNCH, President.
JOHN P. BRIGGS, Vice President.
WILLIAM CALLENDER, "
oct1 3t* THOMAS HARRISON, Secretary.

SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

The Democrats of the Second Representative District will assemble at the Louisiana Hotel, opposite St. Mary's Market, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 3d inst, according to adjournment.

oct1 3t By order, T. ARAMOND, Sec'y.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
2 October 1851, 1

The Statement of Lieut. Van Vechten.

Below we publish Lieut. Van Vechten's narrative, which upon his arrival he sold to the N. Y. *Herald*. It is of the most thrilling interest and will be read with eagerness by all. Some of his moralizings and reflections we have omitted.

On Board Steamer Wm. G. Crawford, Sept. 21, 1851.

James G. Bennett, Esq.

Dear Sir—Having been connected with the late unfortunate expedition against Cuba under the command of Gen. Narciso Lopez, and allowed to return in safety to my home and friends, I feel it to be a duty which I owe to the friends of my unfortunate comrades, and to the public at large, to publish, through the columns of your valuable and widely circulating paper, a true account of the proceedings of that expedition, correcting as far as possible, the false reports which, for the last month, have been in circulation throughout the United States, and endeavoring to do justice to all.

I became connected with the expedition at New Orleans, receiving on the 26th of July last an appointment as First Lieutenant of Company B of Colonel W. L. Crittenden's regiment, (1st Art. Inf.) commanded by Capt. James Saunders. The expedition, as you are already aware, left New Orleans at daybreak on the morning of Sunday, the 3d of August, in the steamer Pampero, which we were towed to the mouth of the river, our engine being out of order. We remained in the river until Wednesday, the 6th, and left through the North East Pass, at five o'clock, P. M., of that day for Key West. The intention at that time was to go to Key West, and there take on board a pilot for the river St. Johns—at which place we were to embark a light battery of artillery, with cais ns, ammunition and harness complete, together with a number of cavalry saddles—and from thence were to run to the south side of Cuba and land as near as possible to Puerto Principe.

We reached Key West, and anchored some distance from the city, at about three P. M of Sunday, the 10th inst. While at Key West, a quantity of brandy and champagne was received on board, which was imbibed tolerably freely by Lopez and his staff. About dusk of that day, no pilot appearing, Lopez called a council, composed entirely of the Cubans and Hungarians attached to his staff, (no Americans being called,) who decided to give up going to the St. John's River, and run immediately for the coast of Cuba, which was done at about 10 P. M. The next morning, owing to the variation of the compass from muskets being stacked near it, we found ourselves in plain sight of the Moro Castle, and about twelve miles distant; the vessel was immediately headed to the northward and westward and run out of sight of land. About 2 P. M., of that day, Lopez took the captain and mate out of a Spanish schooner, to act as pilots, giving them to understand that they would be shot if they showed any disposition to escape or deceive. At 1 P. M. we again stood in for the land, and soon after dusk sent a boat in to reconnoitre a high fort, situated near Bahia Honda, the ship not being more than a mile from it. As soon as the boat reported, lights were extinguished and a press of steam put on the ship running to the westward along the land. About 10 o'clock, while running under the charge of a pilot, under a press of steam, the ship suddenly struck, and before the engines could be stopped had run more than her length upon a coral reef. After examining her situation, it was found that she was lying in about eight feet of water, while her draft was over nine feet; and that it was necessary that the force should be immediately landed, which was done; and about two o'clock on the morning of the 12th of August, the last of us disembarked upon the shore of what we had been taught to consider would soon be the free Island of Cuba! The first boats which landed were fired upon by a party of twenty men, who fled on their fire being returned from the boat which contained Capt. Gouti, (a Cuban commanding an American company,) Lieut. Laningham; and about thirty privates of his company. One of Gouti's men was wounded in the arm and returned to the ship, and the cap of the lieutenant was cut into halves on his head.

At daylight Lopez sent a pronunciamento to Los Posas, a small village ten miles distant, in which he informed the inhabitants that he was about to march to that place, and would give no quarter to any whom he found there who would not join him. There being no means of transporting baggage at Cabanos, where we landed, Lopez ordered Col. Crittenden to remain there and protect our stores, consisting of 160,000 musket cartridges, 3,000 muskets and 700 pounds of powder in kegs, together with the personal baggage of all the officers, saying that he would march on to Los Posas with the regiment of infantry commanded by Col. Dowhman, and send from thence transportation, and that he would remain there until joined by Crittenden. Accordingly, Lopez marched at eight o'clock, with 223 men, leaving Crittenden, at Cabanos, with one hundred and thirty men. At ten o'clock that night Crittenden received two carts and started immediately after to join Lopez at Los Posas.

The carts being heavily loaded and the roads bad, our progress was of necessity slow, not advancing more than a mile an hour. About two hours after daylight, on the morning of the 13th, we reached a house containing a store and grog shop, about four miles from Los Posas. The advance guard and main body had only reached the house, (the rear guard with the carts being still some quarter of a mile behind,) and were engaged in eating breakfast, their arms being laid aside, when they were surprised by the report of musketry and the whistling of balls, which proceeded from the advance guard of a body of the enemy, five hundred strong. We immediately seized our guns and killed nine of the enemy, and made one prisoner, none of our party being injured. Not seeing any more of the enemy the Colonel concluded it was but a foraging party that had attacked us, and our rear guard having come up with the carts, ordered us to resume our breakfast, which we did. About ten minutes after we were again attacked by the [illegible] enemy, they having the [illegible] tion, being [illegible] chapparal, [illegible] interval, [illegible] charge, leading himself, and forced the enemy to retreat to a large body of chapparal, some seventy-five or eighty yards in the rear of their first position, from which they opened a heavy fire upon our force as soon as it appeared in sight on the brow of the hill. Finding he could not maintain that position, Crittenden gave an order to retreat to the house, which was done, while the enemy resumed his position on the hill, and again opened his fire; upon which Crittenden ordered a second charge, at the same time saying that he wished a small party to attain a position at the right flank of the enemy, to charge from that side at the same moment he charged from the front.—Second Lieut. W. H. Crafts (also of Company B.) and myself volunteered, and succeeded in gaining the position, and charged the enemy from the right flank, while Crittenden charged from the front. The enemy fled in confusion, leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded, and we returned to the house, where we found Capt. Kelly, of Company A, with ten men, guarding the carts, but could hear or see nothing of Crittenden. The enemy soon after advancing towards the house, we were compelled to retreat, leaving our baggage and stores; and that night, or rather the next morning, we succeeded in forming a junction with Lopez at Los Posas half an hour before his march from that place.

At the same hour that Crittenden was attacked at the hacienda, a body of the enemy, eight hundred strong, under Gen. Enna, attacked Lopez at Los Posas. After a hard fight of over two hours, the enemy retreated, leaving the Americans masters of the field, and over two hundred of their number (among whom were several of their highest officers) dead, wounded—the American loss being, in killed, wounded, and missing, only about thirty men, among whom Col. Dowman and Lieut. Labizan were killed; and Gen. Pragay, Capts. Brigham and Couti were mortally wounded. After the action, the Spanish wounded were brought in, and as well taken care of as circumstances would admit. Lopez rode entirely unarmed over the field, through the hottest of the fire, occasionally applying a red raw hide, with a great deal of vigor, to the shoulders of such men as he thought could be hurried into firing a little faster. On the morning of the 14th, at 2 o'clock, Lopez marched from Los Posas into the mountains, leaving there seventeen wounded Spaniards and thirteen of our side, all of whom were bayoneted by the Spaniards, and their bodies piled in a heap crossways at the foot of the hill.

Two days after, (on the 16th,) Lopez was again attacked by three hundred lancers and six hundred infantry while encamped at a hacienda which formerly belonged to himself, but was confiscated some three years since. Here the action lasted from 11 to 2 o'clock, on one of the hottest days ever experienced. The enemy were again compelled to retreat, with a loss of three hundred and twenty men; and at the same moment that the retreat of the Spaniards in one direction was reported to Lopez, he issued an order to his own force to retreat in the opposite, and actually that day made a forced march of eighteen miles in five hours over a mountain road. On the 19th, being still on the mountains, we were overtaken by a severe rain storm, which destroyed the greater portion of our ammunition, and rendered our guns entirely useless. We encamped on the evening of that day at a rancho at the foot of the mountains, about two leagues from Bahia Honda. We remained undisturbed that night; and were attacked just at breakfast time on the morning of the 20th, being taken by surprise, the sentry on the outpost having left his post to wash himself in a creek, where he was killed. Owing to the unserviceable condition of their arms, the force under Lopez was completely routed, flying to the mountains in all directions—with the loss of his saddle, pistols and spy-glass—of every thing, in fact, but what he wore. That night he encamped on top of one of the highest mountains on the island of Cuba, exposed to all the violence of a terrific norther, without either shelter, fire or food.

It is impossible for me to describe the sufferings of that night. Heaven forbid that I ever pass such another. The rain fell in torrents, while ever and anon a terrific crash would announce that some massive tree had fallen, either before the force of the wind or the still mightier lightning. That night equalled an ordinary life time. On the even-

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which was divided among one hundred and twenty-five men, who were all that now remained with Lopez. We wandered through mountains, unable to extricate ourselves, subsisting on such leaves and roots, as we could find, until mid-day on Sunday the 24th, when we succeeded in reaching a road running from Bahia Honda to San Cristobal, along which we advanced until nearly night, when two Spanish lancers were discovered advancing, but fled on seeing us. A halt was immediately ordered, and an examination made of the state of our forces, which showed a total of 120 men, eighty muskets, twenty of which were serviceable, and about forty dry cartridges. Under this state of affairs, it was deemed advisable to retreat, which was ordered, and a pursuit commenced by the enemy, who lay in ambush some few hundred yards in advance, with a force of nine hundred men. On the approach of the enemy, the whole force of Lopez separated into small bodies, and dispersed through the mountains, throwing away their guns and every thing which could encumber them in their flight—seven men only remained with the general. A large number were overtaken and immediately killed. I myself was one of the party of eight who had previously determined on leaving Lopez and attempting to escape from the island.

We remained in the mountains until the morning of Tuesday, the twenty-sixth, when, having had but one meal in six days, and feeling that we could bear it no longer, we determined to go into the plains, considering that it would be better to be killed outright than die a lingering death from starvation, which we certainly would do in the mountains.

We accordingly advanced to a house where we were treated with a great deal of kindness and received a most excellent breakfast. An arrangement was made to procure a guide to the south shore, with provisions, &c., and we were about to leave and conceal ourselves until night, when, in the twinkling of an eye, we were surrounded by two hundred armed countrymen, who immediately bound us securely and inverted our pockets, considering the contents lawful plunder. That day we reached San Cristobal. Until we reached San Cristobal, we were under the impression that we were to be immediately shot, our only consolation being that we were to die with full stomachs.

On our arrival there we were informed that a proclamation had been issued ten hours before our arrest, sparing the lives of all Americans who were made prisoners, or gave themselves up, within four days, except the traitor Lopez, by which an order dated, I think, the 24th of 1850, (by which all foreigners found in the island were ordered to be put to death,) was to continue in full force. On the 28th, there being then forty-seven prisoners, we left San Cristobal for Havana; and on Friday night reached Guayma, the terminus of a railroad from Havana. There an order was received from the captain general to proceed to Mariel and embark, he being fearful that the prisoners would be torn to pieces by the rabble of Havana. We reached Mariel on the evening of the 30th, and were embarked on the steamer Almendares to proceed to Havana, when an express arrived, bringing information of the capture of Lopez, and the steamer was delayed to await his arrival, which took place at two o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, the 31st, when we immediately left for Havana. Lopez was entirely at liberty, and smoked his cigaretto with apparently as much unconcern as he ever did in his life. Outside the harbor of Mariel, Lopez was transferred to the steam frigate Pizarro, which conveyed him to Havana, and which he did not leave until he left next morning for the place of execution.

The remainder of us were confined that night in the city prison, in the rear of the fort called the Punta. The prisoners passed through a regular process, their hair being first cut close to their heads. They then passed into the hands of another barber, who deprived them of their whiskers; then another provided them with a prison uniform, and the exercises were terminated by a big negro, who securely fastened them in pairs by a chain similiar in size and weight to a log chain, firmly secured to the ankle.

At the time of my release from prison, which was at 10 o'clock on the night of the 4th instant, there were 160 of our force prisoners. They were all chained and confined in one large room, hardly large enough, however, for all to lie down at once. They were treated very kindly, and allowed all the privileges that could be expected. As a matter of course, where so many are confined in a limited space and not allowed to leave it under any circumstances, it naturally follows that it must be very unpleasant. Their sentence is ten years' hard labor in Spain, probably in the construction of a canal. They all appeared to be in good spirits at the time I left, being under the impression that they would soon be released after their arrival in Spain.

Lopez was brought from the Pizarro and publicly garroted in the square adjoining the prison, at seven o'clock in the morning of Monday, the 1st of September. With him ended not only this expedition, but I sincerely trust all expeditions to Cuba.

Up to the time I left, the Spaniards could account for two hundred and seventy-one Americans—including Crittenden's command—whom they had killed, that is in action; wounded men who were left on the field, and sick and fatigued men who gave out on the march and were left behind, and men whom they hunted down in the mountains with dogs. These with the one hundred and sixty taken prisoners, make a total of four hundred and thirty-one men accounted for—leaving a balance of twenty-two men whose fate is yet unknown—the total force landed being four hundred and fifty-three men. Of these twenty-two, probably the greater portion are yet alive and in the mountains; and as the troops have all been recalled to Havana, it is probable some of them may yet succeed in getting home.

Out of the whole number made prisoners, but two others beside myself have been pardoned.—These are Col. Haynes and Capt. Kelly, whom the Capt. General pardoned and sent home unsolicited. They were to leave Havana for this port in the packet ship Norma, on Friday. My own release was granted as a special favor to Captain Chas. T. Platt, of the United States ship Albany, on board of which I was conveyed by an aid of the Capt. General, at eleven o'clock, on Wednesday night; the ship proceeded to sea immediately, his Excellency sent a government tow boat and put to take her out.

Lopez was caught with bloodhounds, in the mountains, on the morning of Friday, the 29th ult. The dogs being some distance in advance of the men, bit him badly in the left leg. There were seventeen countrymen in the party who captured him, each of whom was publicly presented with $1000 and crosses of honor, immediately after his execution.

Let us now review the causes and results of this expedition. At the time I received my appointment from Mr. Sigur, one of the editors of the New Orleans Delta, I was told by him that a revolt was regularly organized among the creoles throughout the Island of Cuba; that they had elected General Lopez as their leader, and their object was to free Cuba from the tyranny of Spain, either form a republic of their own, or annex the island to the United States. He told me that Lopez was about to leave New Orleans for Cuba, with about five hundred Americans; and that his landing was a signal for a general rising, and that within ten days after landing he would be at the head of an army of ten thousand men; and there were also two whole regiments of Spanish troops to come over to him with their equipments. The same story was told to all. Was it so? As I have already stated, our first salutation was a volley of musketry, instead of, as the Delta asserts, a large body of friends, with horses &c., for our use. Instead of finding the creoles our friends, we found them our most bitter enemies, far more so than the troops—keeping the troops constantly informed of our movements, and hanging on our skirts, putting to death, without mercy, all those who straggled on the march. Of the troops I cannot but speak in praise, without a single exception. They treated the prisoners with the utmost kindness, giving them wine, cigars, bread, tobacco and aguardente, freely, and from their own small means. I imagine no one will say that we had any right to expect such treatment. Our conduct forced and demanded their respect, but certainly we had no claim either on their sympathy or generosity.

Much has been said relative to the mutilation of their bodies. Certainly, I was not present at that time and cannot speak positively, but I cannot learn from a reliable source that such was the case. I have conversed with officers of the U. S. sloop Albany on the subject. They are men of high standing in society, and they assured me that such was not the case, that they were shot in accordance with military usages on such occasions, and that the only thing that occurred that could be condemned, was the way in which they were dragged to and thrown into carts by the negroes ordered to bury them.

It has been reported that Crittenden wrote home that he had been abandoned by Lopez, without arms or ammunition. I do not believe that Crittenden ever wrote any thing of the kind. Attached to his command—in hourly contact with him—I knew him, and do not hesitate in saying that a braver, nobler, more honorable man than Wm. L. Crittenden never lived. Instead of having no ammunition, he had it all! and was particularly selected to guard it—that being a most difficult and yet most honorable service. Lopez did not desert him, but in leaving him—in dividing his command—committed one of those errors which eventually cost him his life; but had Crittenden, on the morning of the 13th, gone and joined Lopez at Los Pozas, instead of retreating to the sea, all would have been well; then he would have lost only the stores—as it was he lost all. Why he did so is inexplicable, and must remain involved in mistery.

Had Lopez carried out his original intention of landing near Puerto Principe, the result might, perhaps, have been different—he might there, perhaps, have found friends, and raised a force sufficient to have sustained itself until reinforcements were sent from the States. In landing where he did, Lopez without doubt acted as he thought for the best; but there, as in many other instances, he erred. Of his personal courage there is no doubt; but when we speak of military knowledge, of judgment, of his ability to

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lead an expedition, I say at once he had neither. Lopez was probably as much or more deceived than any man in the expedition. His ambition led him to be the tool and victim of heartless speculators. Avarice, not philanthropy, was the main spring of this expedition.

I now distinctly, openly assert that all those letters purporting to be from Cuba, which were published during the month of July last, and copied throughout the Union, were base forgeries for the express purpose of deceiving the citizens of the United States, and advancing the sale of Cuban bonds. Knowing the ambition of Lopez and that strong disposition to extend the glorious boon of freedom which fills the breast of every American citizen, these speculators in human blood took advantage of their knowledge to further their own end.

What do they care for the mothers, wives and sisters of the gallant men who formed this illfated expedition, who have been rendered utterly miserable and wretched forever! They do not feel the chains, the anguish, borne by those one hundred and sixty noble fellows, doomed to spend the best ten years of their lives in a Spanish prison: No! they feel the blood money in their pockets, and laugh over the result of their speculation. They are the men to be punished. It is on them the shades of our murdered countrymen call for vengeance. Heavy, indeed, must be their punishment, when, at the last day, an offended and just Judge shall demand of them retribution for their deeds.

This is, I believe, a correct account of the causes, proceedings and results of the unfortunate expedition. I have endeavored to give an impartial account, and if any man, either North or South, considers himself aggrieved by any remark contained herein, I will endeavor to afford him such satisfaction as the nature of the case may demand. There have also been, I understand, some reflections made on the conduct of our Consul at Havana, Mr. Owen, and also on the officers of the Albany at the time of that execution. At that time, Mr. Owen not only was unable to do any thing to assist them, but, as I was informed and believe, was actually in danger himself from the rabble of Havana, a guard of Spanish soldiers having been placed over his property and person by the order of the captain general.

As for the Albany, she was powerless, on that occasion. Her officers and crew, to a man, sympathised with and deeply regretted the melancholy fate of their unfortunate countrymen; but they could do no more.—My word for it, if ever an opportunity should occur, the officers and crew of that ship will not only uphold the honor of the American flag, but add new laurels to its wreath.

And now, in conclusion, let me, through the medium of your columns, return my sincere thanks to his Honor the Mayor, to Colonel O'Hara, Captain Cary, and other citizens of Key West, for the many kindnesses and attentions shown to me, assuring them that I shall ever remember them with gratitude. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

PHILIP S. VAN VECHTEN,
Late 1st Lieutenant Cuba Expedition.

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LATER FROM CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF BRIG PALO ALTO, FROM MARIEL.

The brig Palo Alto, Capt. Wood, from this port, in distress! She left Mariel on the 9th inst. On the 12th, in lat. 20, N. long. 74, 50, during a heavy squall, was struck by lightning, which injured the mainmast.—The Captain reports the wind N. E. in the Gulf Stream, which has been blowing a hurricane for the last 48 hours.

Capt. Wood reports that a few days before he left Mariel, some 20 or 25 more prisoners, connected with the Cuba expedition, had been captured in that neighborhood, whom he saw in charge of the Spanish officers. They were chiefly Americans and Englishmen—four of them being Spaniards, one of whom was a Sergeant, and formerly belonged to the Spanish army, and had joined Gen. Lopez during the Cardenas attack, and came to the United States with him. He returned with Gen. L. to Bahia Honda, and has now been captured, and sent to Havana.

Mariel is quiet, but the Spanish officers are insolent to Americans, and extort money from them whenever an opportunity occurs.

[*Sav. News.*

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THE PENNSYLVANIA OUTRAGE.

THIRTY-SEVEN PRISONERS ARRESTED.

Excitement at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 10 P. M.

The officers of the United States composed of the United States Marshal, District Attorney Ashmede, and Commissioner Ingraham who went up yesterday to investigate, at Christina, Lancaster county, Pa., in reference to the recent terrible outrage perpetrated there by the negroes, have thus far made twenty-four arrests, besides the thirteen previously arrested. The officers were accompanied by about forty other gentlemen. Those arrested were mostly colored persons. Several guns, dirks, &c., were found: some of the guns heavily loaded.

Much excitement prevails. Young Gorsuch was still alive at last accounts, though but little hope was entertained of his recovery. It appears, from the testimony, that about 100 colored persons were engaged in the riot, who were, more or less implicated in the resistance. The firing commenced from the house after blowing a horn, and a large number came up, mostly armed.

The evidence is very strong against some of the prisoners.

Joseph Scarlet, a white man, and William Brown, colored, have been committed on the charge of high treason. Several prisoners were subsequently released, and others detained for further investigation.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 10½ P. M.

The officers have just returned from Lancaster county, having in custody ten of the party arrested—seven of whom were committed to prison on a charge of high treason. Three are detained as witnesses. They are all colored except Joseph Scarlet. A great crowd of negroes was at the depot when they arrived, but no disturbance took place. The prisoners were marched off to prison guarded by U. S. Marines.

The Christiana Affair.

By the Baltimore papers received, we learn that the excitement in reference to this melancholy affair is extending through the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Arrests continue to be made by the officers, who are scouring the country in every direction for many miles round the scene of the tragedy. Some twenty-five or thirty persons, white and black, have been arrested, among them Brown, the negro who fired the pistol that killed Mr. Gorsuch. A part of the prisoners are confined at Lancaster and, a part at Philadelphia. A letter in the Baltimore Sun dated 16th inst. says:

Those confined at Lancaster will have a hearing to-day before Judge Lewis, on a writ of habeas corpus, and should any be discharged, Marshal Roberts will at once arrest them on a charge of treason, and they will be removed at once to Philadelphia. A Quaker, named Joseph Mourse, was yesterday arrested and brought before the Commissioner, charged with giving counsel and aiding in the escape of some of the suspected parties who were afterwards arrested and testified against him. He was bound over to appear at the Circuit Court at Philadelphia, in the sum of four thousand dollars.

A large possy of officers are at the scene of the murder. The U. S. Marines have returned to Philadelphia.

There was still some hope of the recovery of young Gorsuch, though he was very low.

The Sun of Wednesday morning says:

We are pleased to learn, from a private source, that the action of Governor Lowe, upon the official information which he has received with respect to the atrocious outrage at Christiana, has been such as will commend itself to the entire confidence and respect of the people. He has interested himself zealously in the premises, within the sphere of his duty; and immediately upon the receipt of authentic information, despatched a special messenger to the President of the United States with a communication on the subject. From the tone of sentiment at Washington, with respect to the faithful execution of the laws involving the rights of the States and the integrity of constitutional enactment, we have no doubt that the federal government will exert all the authority and power necessary to bring the offenders to punishment.

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GEN. LOPEZ'S SONS.—The Nonpareil, of Cincinnati, states that two sons of Gen. Lopez are among the students of Xavier College in that city.

It is also stated that he has a son at School in Switzerland, and his wife is living in Paris. Gen LOPEZ is reported to have expended a large income in his enterprises against Cuba.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons whomsoever, of the Monition issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, and delivered to me, of which the following is a copy:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

To the Marshal of the Northern District of Florida, or his Deputy, greeting:

Whereas a libel or information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, on this day, by Geo. W. Call, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the said District, in the name and on behalf of the United States and of all others concerned, against the steamship called the "Pampero," now lying at the port of Jacksonville, in this District, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, the same having been seized by the Collector of said port for violation of the *Revenue Laws* of the United States, and which said libel or information propounds and charges in substance as follows, to wit:

"1st. That the said steamship, the Pampero, did, on the fourth day of August now last past, the said steamship being then and there a vessel enrolled and licensed under the act of Congress for carrying on the coasting trade, proceed on a foreign voyage without first giving up her license to the Collector of the District comprehending the port from which she was about to proceed on such foreign voyage, and being duly registered by such Collector, to wit, the Collector of the port of New Orleans and District of Louisiana, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided."

"2d. That the said steamship, the Pampero, did, upon the twelfth day of August now last past, the said steamship being then and there a vessel enrolled and licensed under the act of Congress for carrying on the coasting trade, proceed on a foreign voyage without first giving up her enrollment and license to the Collector of the District comprehending the port from which she was about to proceed on such foreign voyage, and being duly registered by such Collector of the Customs, to wit, the Collector of the Customs for the port of Key West and District of South Florida, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided."

"3d. That the said steamship, the Pampero, did, upon the second day of September now last past, the said steamship being then and there a vessel enrolled and licensed under the act of Congress for carrying on the coasting trade, proceed on a foreign voyage without first giving up her enrolment and license to the Collector of the Customs comprehending the port from which she was about to proceed on such foreign voyage, and being duly registered by said Collector, to wit, the Collector of the Customs for the port of Jacksonville and Northern District of Florida, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided."

"4th. That also the said steamship, the Pampero, being then and there a vessel licensed according to the act of Congress for carrying on the coasting trade, was, on the second day of September of the present year, at the port of Jacksonville in the District aforesaid, found engaged in another and different trade than that for which she was so licensed, to wit, in a trade between the port of Jacksonville and some foreign port or place upon the Island of Cuba, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided."

"And also, that by reason of the premises and by virtue of the statute aforesaid, the said steamship, the *Pampero*, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo found on board of her, and the goods, wares, and merchandise imported in her, have become forfeited," and praying due process of law against the same.

And whereas, a warrant of arrest for the seizure of the said steamship Pampero, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and of the cargo found on board of her, and of the goods, wares, and merchandise imported in her, hath this day been issued to you, returnable before the Judge of said Court, at the Court House in the city of St. Augustine, one the SIXTH day of October next at 11 o'clock A. M., which time and place hath been appointed by the said Court for the hearing and trial of the matter aforesaid upon said libel. Now THEREFORE *you are hereby commanded and strictly enjoined*, to cite, admonish, and notify all persons whomsoever having or pretending to have any right, title, interest, or claim whatsoever in and to the said steamship Pampero, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, or in the cargo aforesaid, or any of the goods, wares, or merchandise (if any) imported in her, (in the modes and manner directed by law, and by the rules of this Court, and by all other lawful means and methods whatsoever whereby this Monition may be made most public and notorious) to be and appear before the Judge of the said District Court upon the return of said process, at the time and place last aforesaid, then and there to interpose their claims and to answer the premises and make their allegations in that behalf, and to do and abide by, receive and perform, what to justice shall appertain.

And whatsoever you shall do in the premises, you will certify and make return of the same hereon, together with this Monition, at the time and place aforesaid.

Witness, the Hon. Isaac H. Bronson, Judge of said Court, at the Court House [L. S.] in the city of St. Augustine, this 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1851.

(Signed) G. R. FAIRBANKS, Clerk.

GEO. W. CALL, U. S. Dist. Attorney.

A true copy: JOHN T. MYRICK, U. S. Marshal.

By GEO. J. ZEHNBAUER, Deputy Marshal.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

2 October 1851, 2

From the [illegible]

Constitutional Union Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Constitutional Union party was held at the Exchange long room last evening, to receive the report of the Committee of thirty appointed to nominate suitable candidates to represent Chatham County in the ensuing Legislature.

The meeting was organized by Dr. Arnold resuming the Chair and Geo. L. Cope, Jr., acting as Secretary. After some appropriate remarks from the Chairman, in his usual happy style, Richard R. Cuyler, Esq., Chairman of the nominating Committee, made a verbal report, and submitted to the meeting the name of Hon. John W. Anderson as the Candidate for the Senate, and Hon. Charles S. Henry and Hon. Francis S. Bartow, as Candidates for the House of Representatives.

A motion was then made, that the nominations be confirmed by the meeting, which was unanimously carried.

The Candidates being present, responded to the calls of the meeting—accepting their nomination.

Col. Samuel Spencer, of Jacksonville, Fla., being present, was introduced to the meeting by F. S. Bartow, Esq., and entertained the audience in a speech replete with elegance, and the true spirit of patriotism. The speaker was frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic applause of the assembly.

There being no other business, on motion the meeting adjourned.

R. D. ARNOLD, Chairman.
G. L. COPE, Jr., Secretary.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
2 October 1851, 1

THE PENNSYLVANIA OUTRAGE.

THIRTY-SEVEN PRISONERS ARRESTED.

Excitement at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 10 P. M.

The officers of the United States composed of the United States Marshal, District Attorney Ashmede, and Commissioner Ingraham who went up yesterday to investigate, at Christina, Lancaster county, Pa., in reference to the recent terrible outrage perpetrated there by the negroes, have thus far made twenty-four arrests, besides the thirteen previously arrested. The officers were accompanied by about forty other gentlemen. Those arrested were mostly colored persons. Several guns, dirks, &c., were found: some of the guns heavily loaded.

Much excitement prevails. Young Gorsuch was still alive at last accounts, though but little hope was entertained of his recovery. It appears, from the testimony, that about 100 colored persons were engaged in the riot, who were, more or less implicated in the resistance. The firing commenced from the house after blowing a horn, and a large number came up, mostly armed.

The evidence is very strong against some of the prisoners.

Joseph Scarlet, a white man, and William Brown, colored, have been committed on the charge of high treason. Several prisoners were subsequently released, and others detained for further investigation.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 10½ P. M.

The officers have just returned from Lancaster county, having in custody ten of the party arrested—seven of whom were committed to prison on a charge of high treason. Three are detained as witnesses. They are all colored except Joseph Scarlet. A great crowd of negroes was at the depot when they arrived, but no disturbance took place. The prisoners were marched off to prison guarded by U. S. Marines.

The Christiana Affair.

By the Baltimore papers received, we learn that the excitement in reference to this melancholy affair is extending through the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Arrests continue to be made by the officers, who are scouring the country in every direction for many miles round the scene of the tragedy. Some twenty-five or thirty persons, white and black, have been arrested, among them Brown, the negro who fired the pistol that killed Mr. Gorsuch. A part of the prisoners are confined at Lancaster and, a part at Philadelphia. A letter in the Baltimore Sun dated 16th inst. says:

Those confined at Lancaster will have a hearing to-day before Judge Lewis, on a writ of habeas corpus, and should any be discharged, Marshal Roberts will at once arrest them on a charge of treason, and they will be removed at once to Philadelphia. A Quaker, named Joseph Mourse, was yesterday arrested and brought before the Commissioner, charged with giving counsel and aiding in the escape of some of the suspected parties who were afterwards arrested and testified against him. He was bound over to appear at the Circuit Court at Philadelphia, in the sum of four thousand dollars.

A large possy of officers are at the scene of the murder. The U. S. Marines have returned to Philadelphia.

There was still some hope of the recovery of young Gorsuch, though he was very low.

The Sun of Wednesday morning says:

We are pleased to learn, from a private source, that the action of Governor Lowe, upon the official information which he has received with respect to the atrocious outrage at Christiana, has been such as will commend itself to the entire confidence and respect of the people. He has interested himself zealously in the premises, within the sphere of his duty; and immediately upon the receipt of authentic information, despatched a special messenger to the President of the United States with a communication on the subject. From the tone of sentiment at Washington, with respect to the faithful execution of the laws involving the rights of the States and the integrity of constitutional enactment, we have no doubt that the federal government will exert all the authority and power necessary to bring the offenders to punishment.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

2 October 1851, 1

J. L. Sigur, Esq.

Since the character and motives of this gentleman, in common with all others who sympathized with or participated in the late unfortunate Cuban expedition, have been grossly assailed by a press in this city, where he has been for the past few weeks a sojourner, and where, by his manly bearing, his frankness and openness of character, and the many amiable traits which distinguish the true gentleman, he has made many friends, we deem it but just to him and his friends that we should give place to the following vindication of his conduct in connection with that expedition. The article, from which we take our extract is from the pen of one of the editors of the New Orleans *Delta*, a gentleman whose intimate association with Mr. Sigur enables him to speak from his own knowledge of that gentleman's conduct, views and feelings, in reference to the matter. The editor says:—

The denunciation of Mr. Sigur, though well understood by those connected with the press, may not, by the public at least, be ascribed to the real source which prompts the greater part of it, and that is, his supposed connection with this paper. Mr. Sigur, the citizen and gentleman, might easily pass unnoticed and uncensured, but Mr. Sigur, the supposed editor of a paper of unbounded popularity and unparalleled progress, could not escape the malice and calumny of the envious and low minded.

To deprive these calumniators of all such pretexts, we may as well state here, that Mr. Sigur sold his interest in this establishment, to Maj. Heiss on the 9th June last, some time before the commencement of the preparations for the expedition on the Pampero,—and that ever since he has had no connection whatever, editorially or otherwise, with the Delta. The price received by him, for his interest in this establishment, was invested in the Pampero, whose value exceeds $40,000, every cent of which he embarked in this enterprise, without receiving the slightest security or pledge in return. But his enthusiasm and devotion to the cause, did not stop here,—he devoted to it all the rest of his property, pledging it all, and involving himself in large liabilities to further the object which has engaged his every thought and feeling for the last two years.

Having already lost large sums by the expedition to Cardenas, and by that which was broken up last spring, he still persevered, with unflagging enthusiasm and constancy, in his efforts to redeem Cuba from bondage. Entertaining Gen. Lopez during his residence in this city, he shared to a degree, which alarmed his friends, the unbounded confidence of that sanguine, but honest Chief. He never permitted a doubt to enter his mind of the glorious triumph of the cause. Reading daily the letters which were transmitted to the General from some of the most prominent men in the island, he relied upon them with the confidence, perhaps with the credulity of a man, who, entirely incapable of deceit or falsehood himself, did not suspect such vices in others.

The views which he entertained himself, and upon which he wrecked his whole fortune, he may have communicated to others, but with what justice they can be called deceptions, we leave to the right thinking. Those, however, who know the state of feeling in this section of the country, can bear witness that it has never been necessary, here, to induce young men to flock, in numbers greater than were needed, around the banner of any chief who proposed to extend American principles into any neighboring State. The difficulty always has been to keep our young men back. In the Cardenas affair, not a word had ever appeared in the papers about revolutions, and yet the number engaged in it was greater than in that of the Pampero. There was not, we venture the assertion, a man on the Pampero who would not have gone if he had never read or heard a word about revolutions in Cuba. Col. Crittenden, whose pretended friends declare that he was deceived, was only prevented by accident from going in the Cardenas party, and was engaged in the enterprise long before accounts had been received of any rising in the island.

We may add in further proof of the readiness of our young men to go to Cuba, whether there was a revolution there or not, that when the news of the disasters of Lopez's party reached this city, there were then here at least 2000 men ready to embark as soon as transportation could be procured. Certainly no deceptions had produced this effect.

Those who were in this city, during the fitting out of the Pampero, know that Mr. Sigur was nearly distracted by the importunities of young men desiring to embark in the expedition, and that after the Pampero had left the city, about one hundred men had to be sent back, being more than the boat could carry.

These facts are sufficient to show, first, that Mr. Sigur had such unbounded confidence in the success of the expedition, as to embark all his means in it, and therefore could not have been guilty of any deception, in communicating that confidence to others.

Secondly—That no deceptions or enticements were ever used, because they were not necessary, the men being willing to go on any conditions. We should also add that the officers and men of the expedition had the same opportunities of learning the true state of affairs in the Island that Mr. Sigur had. He confided in letters which were generally seen and read by the officers, particularly by Colonels Crittenden and Downman, who shared the confidence of Gen. Lopez.

But it has been insinuated that Mr. Sigur, or the getters-up of the expedition, took care not to hazard their own lives, by going in it. In this community, we imagine that a much larger number of persons could be found, who are willing to hazard their lives in any enterprise, than of those who would imperil their fortunes. In regard to Mr. Sigur, however, it was well known that he remained here to organize the parties who were to follow Gen. Lopez, and that shortly after the departure of the Pampero, he proceeded to Savannah, for the purpose of carrying out the arduous duty conferred on him, and which he would, indeed, have willingly exchanged for all the toil and exposure of the men who went in the expedition, as now he would be happy to exchange the grief and affliction in which the result of the enterprise has steeped him, for the manacles and hardships of the prisoners in the Spanish ships.

All the averments about speculations, holders of Cuban bonds, which designing scoundrels have put into the minds of young men who went in the expedition, are utterly false. The means for the late expedition were raised exclusively by Mr. Sigur, on the pledge of his own property. Not a cent was realized from bonds, or from any other source. Nor was there any other contributions in New Orleans or the South.

Such is truthfully, though imperfectly stated, the full connection of Mr. Sigur with the late expedition. He is the last man in the world to ask any man's sympathy or commiseration. His friends will never ask it for him. He stands on the purity of his own motives,—the sincerity of his faith, the integrity of his whole conduct. He scorns the base imputation of speculation or venal motives. He embarked in the adventure his whole fortune, without any security,—or any expectation of reward, save that of the gratified ambition and proud consciousness of having aided a people in achieving their liberties. He felt unbounded confidence in Gen. Lopez, and assumed the whole responsibility of conducting him to the Island, where he believed he would be joined by the Creole population.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

2 October 1851, 2

T. M. ROSIS,
SEGAR SNUFF, AND TOBACCO STORE
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(At the Blue Sign, one door west from Drayton,)
KEEPS constantly on hand, imported and home made, SEGARS of different Brands, fine cut TOBACCO, and SNUFF of all kinds; put up carefully, at wholesale and retail, and at the most reasonable prices.
☞ *Orders from the Country punctually attended to.* 6 mos. apr. 1

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The Subscribers are now receiving their Fall Supplies of Plantation Work, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of every quality and style, selected by a member of the firm with the strictest care, comprising the largest and best arranged stock ever offered in this market. We are prepared to furnish great inducements to those who will favor us with a call, and pledge ourselves to give in every instance satisfaction.
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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

2 October 1851, 2

More Filibustering.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article on our first page to-day from the London *Leader*, a sober, dignified, liberal journal of high standing, in which a crusade against European absolutism, under an American General and the Stars and Stripes, is gravely recommended.

Commenting upon this article, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:—"It is altogether a very queer affair, and worthy of perusal. It is surprising, however, to see such sentiments coming from an English source. If an American journal, even in jest, were to advise such a movement against the governments of Europe, what a thundering it would arouse among the British papers. But here a London journal recommends, in all apparent sincerity, what is neither more nor less than a Filibustering expedition on a gigantic scale, and as yet we have no outcry against it."

It is, indeed, a remarkable article to come from an English journal. But men of observation have not failed to notice the growing influence democratic or republican sentiments in Europe. The age is far in advance of the old barbarous institutions by which the great human family are made the subjects and serfs of the privileged orders. The ignorance and superstition in which those institutions were founded, have given place to the enlightenment of a higher civilization, and though the monarchs and princes of the present day have succeeded, and may still succeed, for a time, to crush down the spirit of liberty which the people have imbibed from the contemplation of our own great and triumphant experiment of self-government, the day is not far distant, when not all the hosts of their mercenary armies can sustain them upon their thrones.

Their tyranny, oppression, and despotism, have driven millions to our shores. But America is not only a land of refuge to the oppressed of the old world. It is the great theatre in which are being developed the great republican truths which must one day, and we hope at no distant period, prevail throughout the civilized world. Men from every nation, the victims of monarchical oppression, are gathering here. The time may come, wild and visionary as may seem the speculations of the *Leader*, when the tide now setting upon our shores, will roll back upon the old world, bearing with it the star-spangled banner of liberty, and sweeping before it every vestige of the rotten and corrupt dynasties which have so long oppressed the nations.

☞ A New York letter says: Capt. Lewis, who was indicted with Capt. Schlessinger and John L. O'Sullivan, for fitting out the steamer Cleopatra, and who was held to bail in $5,000, appeared before the U. States marshal yesterday morning, and announced his intention of appearing in court to take his trial. Capt. Schlessinger is a Spanish prisoner. Of course his recognizances will be forfeited, and the trial of Lewis and O'Sullivan probably take place next week.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer St. Matthews, from Palatka, &c.—Miss Haywood, Miss C A Dozier, J H McIntosh, J Arnow, J Eady, H McGehee, A J Dozier, A J Miller, C Moore, W Kennedy, R B Turner, J W Robertson, Mr Masle, and 11 deck.

Per steamer Gordon, from Charleston—P J Punch and lady, E Bostick, Mrs Morries and child, Mrs M Trumpler, G W Shaw, S Arnold, Mr Partridge, lady and child, W Odon, and 4 deck.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

2 October 1851, 2

How admirably they conduct the government!

In our yesterday's reply to the cabinet manifesto in the *Republic* of the day before, we noted the fact that, in justifying the Cuban proclamation, the administration, in its whole line of argument, had assumed at the same time fully to justify both Owen and Concha. It is henceforth, then, to be taken as a fact, officially ascertained, that the administration, in issuing that proclamation, intended to give, beforehand, a pledge to Spain and other powers, that this government would leave any or all of the American citizens of the expedition to die, without law and without mercy, whether they should resist or surrender, and whether it should turn out that there was or was not a public revolutionary war in Cuba.

It appears, further, that the government, before it could possibly know whether there was or was not a revolutionary movement in Cuba, also intended, by the same official act, to assure both France and England that if their respective fleets should, under their instructions, stop on their way to Cuba any Americans thus engaged in the expedition, and hang them quietly and summarily up to the yard-arm as pirates, this government would ask no questions, and take no steps in the matter—being pledged against "any interference," "no matter to what extremities" the Americans in the expedition "might be reduced."

Certainly, in all this, the administration was acting on paper with a freedom from all timidity and all scruple which we suppose to be happily without any precedent in the previous history of the United States. With great ability, and with entire success, the administration thus accomplished by a few strokes of its pen the complete outlawry of certain American citizens; and, with a frank and generous fervor of international hospitality, it welcomed the world to the hanging of them before it knew at all whether they were to be few or many, or whether the course of events in Cuba would make them patriots or pirates. It has since, however, taken care officially to assure us that these citizens, though grievously deceived, did yet in fact start for Cuba in the "expectation and belief" of joining there in a public and patriotic war for freedom, and that they have now, therefore, "a strong claim to pardon;" and such an assurance at this time will, we trust, be very consoling to those mourners among us who may be tortured by the reflection that their captive sons and brothers might, after all, very possibly, have escaped the shooting in Cuba or the dungeons in Spain, if they had not chanced upon the evil fortune of such premature and zealous denunciation and outlawry by their own government.

It is certainly unfortunate that the administration, after showing such efficiency in twisting the pirate's rope round the necks of all the men who should start with Lopez, did not think it worth while to order some one of its civil officers to *stay at his post* in New Orleans and stop the Pampero from sailing. It appears, we believe, that when she sailed, though the whole country was full of the rumor of it, not a single one of these gentlemen—neither collector, nor marshal, nor district attorney, nor district judge—was on the spot. All had gone into the country, and naturally enough; for had not the President and cabinet gone, too? It was the era of official merry-making! We have finished their business for them; we have put out a proclamation that will hang them. Revolution or no revolution, let them start now if they dare; and now let us go and play! Such seemed to be the official spirit of the hour. It is the new style of governing the country!

The statesmanship shown by our government in this matter hitherto consists, it would seem, simply in slumbering over the departure of the men of the expedition while they were starting, and telling all the world to hang or shoot them on their journey and at their journey's end.

Such a policy, however faithfully Owen may have carried it out, however boldly the administration may avow, or however ingeniously the *Republic* may defend it, really strikes us as quite objectionable in this country, as on many other grounds, so also on the ground of its *novelty*. The American people are not used to it. If they see fit to continue the present dynasty or its counsels in power much longer, repetition *may* make it less annoying. Besides, this first experiment in this new style of government has been very ill-timed. It appears that the President's policy—proclamation and all—became known to England and France just in time to enable those powers to interfere, if they chose, in Cuban affairs, under pretence of helping Spain to *police* that island against Americans, denounced beforehand by their own President as pirates. By so doing, they plainly opened the way for a *treaty of guarantee* which should make Cuba a colony of abolition. Such a result may square well enough with the past views of the President and of some of his cabinet, now apparently reaffirmed and renewed by the recent official republication of the Erie letter. But we judge that the American people will regard such a policy as at least *ill-timed*. Must they not also, whenever it shall be fully disclosed to them, regard it as most humiliating to their country, and fraught will all manner of peril to its safety and its peace?

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THE UNION. WASHINGTON
2 October 1851, 2

British Judgment on the Course of the Administration.

We subjoin the two following brief extracts from the two leading journals of England, both charging upon the administration neglect of proper precautions to prevent the fitting out of the expedition to Cuba, which it yet denounced beforehand as piratical. *The Times* of the 16th of September says:

"We are quite ready to suppose that the execution in cold blood of fifty gallant though unprincipled youths, by the Spanish authorities, shocked many who in no way sympathized with the objects or justified the conduct of the unfortunate sufferers upon this occasion. Feelings of national vanity were quickly mixed up with the anger roused by the inhumanity of the execution; and then a somewhat generous sentiment, and an almost pardonable weakness, contributed simultaneously to a sudden outburst of passion. There are also some politicians in the United States who consider Cuba an exceedingly desirable acquisition for their country, and who view with undisguised satisfaction any events which may tend to bring it about. These men join the sympathizers, and swell the shout which demands revenge and seeks to enforce punishment. If to these we add all who belong to the class of those who suffered—viz: all the idle, reckless buccaneers who still remain in the United States, and are eager for a fray—we shall understand the nature of the cry raised, and its probable influence upon the sober-minded government of the United States. *That government cannot fail to lament the inadvertence—to give it no other name—which permitted the expedition against Cuba to sail;* and they ought henceforth to exercise with proper energy the power which the law gives them to put down every attempt to renew such an outrage upon the comity of nations."

The Morning Chronicle of the same day bears down with even more force upon the past action of the government in the case, but hopes better things for the future. It says:

"Notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the excited feeling of the American people, it appears that the government of the United States is taking vigorous steps to prevent any further infraction of treaties by its citizens. It is said that President Fillmore is determined to persevere in the policy laid down by his predecessors, and that precautions *will be* adopted to prevent the departure of the bodies of troops which have lately been collected in different parts of the Union. *The government is already, to some extent, answerable for the effects of its previous remissness, and for the want of vigilance on the part of its officers.* But if the federal authorities are really resolved to restrain the unruly buccaneers of the South, *there is no doubt that they possess the means of so doing.*"

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The Daily Delta
3 October 1851, 1

A True Statement

OF THE LATE CUBAN EXPEDITION,

And a full refutation of the calumnies of Van Vechten and others.

BY COL. WILLIAM SCOTT HAYNES.

We published, several days ago, a narrative of the expedition of General Lopez, written by a gallant young officer, a Captain, who in this city enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. This statement was addressed to our late colleague, Mr. Sigur, and was couched in the most affectionate and friendly terms. We state this, in order to show that the number of those who pretend that the members of this expedition were deceived and deluded here, does not include some of the most gallant and reliable officers in the command. This narrative published by us is also a full defence and exculpation of General Lopez, from all the charges of deserting Col. Crittenden, of incapacity, insincerity, or any of the other crimes attributed to him by his detractors.

The relation of Captain Kelly, also well known in this community, confirmed the statement published by us. And now we have further confirmation, in the account given by Col. Wm. Scott Haynes, to the editors of the New York Sun, which we publish entire. Col. Haynes is well known here as a gentleman of mature age, of experience, and chivalry of character. Here is his narrative:

On yesterday we had the pleasure of an interview and conversation with Col. Wm. Scott Haynes, late commandant of the First Regiment of the Liberating Army of Cuba, who arrived in this city on Monday, in the ship Norma from Havana, being one of the four prisoners released by the Captain General. As we have Col. Haynes' permission to make public the statements he made to us in the course of the conversation, we will present them to our readers as briefly and comprehensively as possible. In the first place, Col. Haynes emphatically denies that Gen. Lopez deceived, or in any way acted dishonorably towards the men who volunteered to accompany him to Cuba. He also indignantly repels the charges made in a certain class of American journals, that the Expedition was of a piratical or plundering character, or had its origin in any motives that would do discredit to an honorable man and an American. And here we may observe, that he speaks in terms of contempt for Lieut. Van Vechten. Col. Haynes states that Van Vechten acted like a pusillanimous coward, deserting his command in the very first engagement, and that his men afterwards refused to fight under him. Such is the man who has attempted to malign Gen. Lopez, and libel the motives of men of true courage and gallantry.

With regard to the change in the place of landing, Col. Haynes informs us that the original design was to land in the Eastern part of the island, as that was the part from which the most positive assurances of aid were received. After the expedition sailed from New Orleans, they touched at Key West to take in provisions and some equipments, intending then to go up the St. John river to drill the men and take on board some five pieces of artillery that they had in that neighborhood. At Key West, however, parties friendly to the expedition stated that they had just received letters from Havana, informing them that there were six thousand men in the Western Department ready to join the expeditionists, and two thousand in the city of Havana, and suggesting Bahia Honda as a good point for landing. The American officers regarded it with distrust, but Gen. Pragay and some others, strenuously advocated the landing at the place thus suggested. Gen. Lopez himself hesitated some time, but finally decided to land on the Western Coast, and the American officers also gave their consent. This Col. Haynes regards as the great and fatal error. Had they followed out their original intention, he thinks the different results would have followed.

We have already published full details of the occurrences after landing, and we therefore omit much of Col. Haynes' conversation regarding them. He fully exonerates Gen. Lopez from the charge of deserting Col. Crittenden and his command.

In the battle of Las Pozas, which was fought in an open field, neither party having the protection of fences or woods, the Spaniards had 700 men, while the force of the expeditionists amounted to about 180 men, yet the Spaniards were routed with great loss.

Col. Haynes speaks in the highest terms of Gen. Lopez as a man and a soldier. No man, he says, could be braver. He says that it is an unqualified falsehood that Gen. Lopez finally deserted his men. He shared every danger with them to the last, and, until their very necessities compelled them to scatter in various directions. As a general, Col. Haynes regards Lopez to have been equal to about the best in the Spanish service, but as inferior in ability to almost any of our American generals.

As bearing upon the charge that has been made against the expeditionists, that they were animated by a desire for plunder, we may state that Col. Haynes informs us that the greatest strictness was observed to prevent the men taking to the value of a cent from the inhabitants unlawfully. As Colonel of the regiment, he invariably placed a guard at the doors of groceries and of other houses, the occupants of which expressed any apprehensions, in all the villages they entered, or through which they passed. So much gratitude did the people feel for this protection, that a deputation from some of the villages went to Havana and besought the Captain General in his behalf, and this, he thinks, may have been the chief cause of his release.

Col. H. also stated that it is not true that the creole inhabitants showed bitter hostility to the expeditionists. After their dispersion, he says that he was received and kindly treated at several plantations. The creoles would also assemble in the house in which he was, and talk to him about the expedition, asking him why they came in such a foolish way, with a force that could effect nothing against the numerous troops of Spain.

They said that if Lopez had only brought men enough to sustain himself decently for a short time, the whole island would have risen to his aid. As it was, such was the rapidity of the movements of the Spanish troops, that almost before the news of the landing of the liberators could be spread, they were surrounded, and all access to them utterly cut off. The whole country, except the little space in which the liberators were confined, was in the possession of the authorities, and the least attempt to join, or disposition to sympathize with them, on the part of the Cubans, was instantly punished with death. Add to this the fact that the only intelligence that could be had of the liberators among the people was, that they were defeated, for Lopez and his party had no means whatever of making their situation known, and so the Spaniards had it their own way. Colonel Haynes says that the native Cubans, to a man, are anxious for the overthrow of the present tyrannical government, and the moment a favorable opportunity presents, it will happen. He thinks the Cubans would have been fools to have attempted a rising for Lopez, under the circumstances, for they certainly would have failed, being entirely destitute of arms, ammunition, leaders, and information. Many did attempt it, but were taken on the roads, and shot like dogs; and when Colonel Haynes left Havana, upwards of three hundred persons of the first families were in prison for having encouraged to make a rising and assist Lopez. Col. Haynes having been a participant in the expedition from first to last, in all the battles and subsequent misfortunes, his statements and opinions can be relied upon as correct.

He assures us that the failure of the Creoles to rise, by no means proves that they did not wish to join Lopez. He is confident that they did desire to do so, but were overawed by the Spanish soldiery. As a whole, they are a servile race, with but little courage, and so accustomed to be ground down by their despotic masters, that the sight of a single Spanish musket would make forty of them tremble.

There are, says Col. Haynes, three parties in the Island; one class who want Cuba to be an independent State, another class that wish to see it annexed to the United States, and the Spaniards, whose interests make them prefer the present rule.

Col. H. smiled at the accounts published about the prisoners being kindly treated and well fed. It may be kind treatment for Spaniards to show, but the treatment he got while a prisoner, he thinks, could not be called kindness, and he fared no worse than others. We may add of Col. Haynes, that he bears in his countenance and form the stamp of true manhood and bravery.

Col. Haynes confirms in toto the statements published in reference to the horrible indignities perpetrated upon the bodies of the fifty massacred Americans. He states that he himself saw one of the scalps, with portions of the brain and ear attached, and assures us that the shameful exhibition of other parts of the bodies, at the Dominica coffee house in Havana, is true. Further information relative to these heart-sickening indignities is yet to be published.

Capt. J. Kelly, another released prisoner, also returned in the Norma. An account written by him will be found on the outside of to-day's Sun. Both these gentlemen speak the truth in a candid and manly tone, and will be respected on that account.

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

The Daily Delta
3 October 1851, 1

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

The New Collector.

Yesterday George C. Lawrason, the newly appointed Collector of the Port, entered upon his duties. Mr. Lawrason appointed, as his Private Secretary, Mr. John Churchman, head book-keeper of the late firm of Lawrason, Armstrong & Co., in the place of Mr. Solomon, removed. The retirement of Mr. Solomon completes the list of removals of all parties to the feud which has prevailed for some months past between the officers of the Custom House,—a feud commencing, we believe, in an effort to remove Mr. Solomon, which was warmly resisted by the Collector. All the other incumbents continue in office, it being, we understand, the desire of the Government that no removals should take place.

We trust, now, that matters will proceed smoothly and harmoniously with our Federal officers. They have but a short time before another Administration will come in, and they had better devote that to their country,—not altogether forgetting themselves. The cats, we hope, will soon regain their amiability. The ex-Collector may be consoled with the Mayoralty, or some other good office from the people. And as for Colonel Stille, his admirable talents for all kinds of business, his universal popularity, great shrewdness and management, will be certain to place him in any position to which he may aspire. The Government never had a better, more faithful or efficient officer than Colonel Stille, nor did any officer ever have a more capable deputy than Dr. Reybarn, the Deputy Surveyor.

The removal of Colonel Stille, on the ground of his devotion to his capable and excellent Deputy, whom he refused to remove, on a hint from the acting President or Ass. Treasurer,—that being a democrat, it was a matter of little import how good an officer he was,—is a tribute to his honor as a man and his firmness as a friend. It is not often we see feelings of this sort manifested in political life.

Some days ago, in referring to the cause of these removals, we ascribed them to the Assistant Treasurer, who administers the Executive Department of the Government, so far as New Orleans is concerned; but we learn that that official has written a letter to a friend in this city, expressing his unbounded astonishment at the removal of Col. Stille, for whom he entertains feelings of a very cordial nature.

The Colonel, however, shakes his head, and is not altogether satisfied, inasmuch as, unfortunately for the Ass. Treasurer, Col. S. has an admirable memory, in which he has carefully stored away a reminiscence of a certain letter, written some months ago, by the same potent Vice Treasurer, in which that exalted functionary expresses his surprise that a certain corpulent democratic deputy should be retained in office, when there were good whigs, and hungry, too, who desired the office.

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The Daily Delta

3 October 1851, 1

A Philadelphia Fireman turned Filibuster.

Though our readers must have got tired of the frequent repetition of the occurrences of the late Cuban expedition, we cannot refrain from giving a portion, at least, of a dashing, characteristic letter, from a Philadelphia Fireman, who has the misfortune, or, as he appears to regard it, the good luck to be one of the prisoners in Havana. The letter is addressed to one of the writer's friends, "about the engine house:"

"CASTLE LA PUNTA, (Havana,) Sept. 17, 1851.

"*Dear Jack:* By this time you have probably heard of the scrape that I have got in, and no doubt, you think me on my road to Spain. One hundred and thirty of the Cuba pirates, as we are termed here, left here one week ago, to pay a visit to her Majesty, the Queen of Spain. How long they will stay, I know not, but believe we are all sentenced for ten years. Eleven of us were taken out of the city prison about four hours before they shipped the one hundred and thirty. We were placed in this castle, and I believe it is the intention of the Governor General to keep us here until our wounded and sick, which are in the hospital, get well. They number twenty-five. Then we will all leave for Spain—a capital excursion. Jack ——, and your humble servant, that is, myself, are the only delegates our engine company send to that remote region. However, if there is anything up, no matter what part of the world, the engine boys must be represented. I believe the members in general have all taken turns, but it is my opinion that this honor has fallen to me once too often. Remember, I represented the boys at the burning of the St. Charles Hotel. This I thought was my share. But such was not the case; and here I am, with a leave of absence for ten years from the States, with the prospect of the most arduous duty to perform. However, I must not grumble, and you must assure the boys that their delegate has not, or will not, disgrace the company he has the *honor* (*queer honor*) to represent. Joking aside Jack, I tell you I have seen some awful times—marching from daylight to dark over mountains, through heavy rains, crossing heavy streams breast deep, and then when night closed upon us, our camp would be on the road half-way up some mountain; there, in the dark, we would have to gather wood, make a fire, and cook our share of beef. Some times we would make out to get enough, but generally we were as hungry as when we sat down."

Then follows a description of the battles in which they were engaged, and the sufferings they endured. The idea of a voyage to Spain in a prison ship being a "capital excursion," is quite original.

The writer then proceeds:

"I content myself first rate; they treat us well, and give us enough to eat, and I don't see what more any person could wish. In fact, all hands take it about the same—none give themselves any trouble, and we are just about as happy a party as could be met with.

"The evening before we were to leave for Spain, I heard my name called out, and, on going to see what for, who should I meet but one of the boys from the Engine House! Had it been a pardon I could not have been as happy. It was P—— C——, from the corner of Mouth and Tenth streets. To meet one of the boys at such a time, and under the circumstances, was like a dream; and I could scarcely believe it was so. He gave me all the news about the Engine house, and also procured a box of preserves and sent it to me, for the voyage. He had to leave Havana the next day, on business; and as he promised to write to the boys, he has probably told you that I left for Spain the next day.

"Our loss was from thirty to thirty-five killed and wounded. These are facts, and as such can be relied upon.

"I write to ——, in the other prison, but as my letter had to go to the Captain-General unsealed, I could say nothing about the fights, as it would have went against us. We were all told how to write, by our friends here. And the way the letters were written is the reason why they have treated us so well. This one I intend to give to one of the visitors who comes to see us.

"The American Consul is an infernal ——. The English Consul's Secretary, is a perfect gentleman in every respect, having attended to all our wants. Mr. Wm. Halsey Smith, is his name.

"Remember me to all the family; also, to all the boys about the Engine house.

"Most respectfully, your affectionate friend, —— ——"

Patrick Coleman

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The Daily Delta

3 October 1851, 2

Our Consul at Havana.

It is like striking a man when he is down, to refer, in a tone of censure, to this individual, who has so disgraced and compromised the American name and character abroad. But still, we owe it to ourselves not to allow his unfortunate letter, published in the Delta of Thursday, to go forth without comment. This letter, so far from being a justification of Mr. Owen's conduct, will only serve to sink him still lower in public contempt. If it had contained even a plausible excuse for his conduct in reference to Col. Crittenden's command,—fortunately for justice, though very unfortunately for Mr. Owen, its publication in the United States was simultaneous with the appearance of the letter of the prisoners in the Punta at Havana, denouncing his unfeeling and brutal desertion of them,—ascribing it to inhumanity or cowardice, and contrasting with it, the noble, generous, manly and chivalrous demeanor of the British Consul and his Secretary, (W. Sidney Smith,) whose name will ever be held in affectionate regard and admiration by the American people.

There is no man in or out of the country, who could enter New Orleans to-morrow, and receive from its warm-hearted population, so brilliant, enthusiastic, and grateful a welcome as that noble-minded Briton, who, in a hostile land, befriended our suffering countrymen, relieved their wants, and assuaged the grief of misfortune and imprisonment, by the most kindly and soothing attentions. Nor could any one meet, at the hands of an indignant and betrayed people, louder and more expressive manifestations of public scorn and contempt, than those which would be extended to the American Representative, who, in a foreign land, abandoned his own countrymen to the barbarity and profanity of a cowardly and debased race,—who heard the report of the guns which sent their souls into eternity, and did not rush forth to stretch over their forms the glorious stars and stripes of our Republic,—who visited his countrymen, in a pestilential prison, only to hold his nose, becomes sick with the close air, and beg to retire, after assuring them he could do nothing for them—passing by their piteous appeals for bread, which, in abundant quantities, could be had at the door of the prison! Great God! Can the President of the United States hesitate a moment in recalling such a man? Will he expose our nation to the contempt of the whole world, by the retention of such an agent, who thus disgraces it by his imbecility, ignorance, or timidity?

But it is pretended that these men, thus murdered and imprisoned, were pirates. We have shown how false this designation is,—how these persons were punished under a special decree of the Queen of Spain,—not as pirates are, under the laws of nations. Admit, however, for Mr. Owen's benefit, that they were pirates, why would not the British Consul be as much compromised by extending any favors to them, as the American Consul? Pirates are enemies of the human race, and are punished in the same manner under the English, as they are under the American law. Mr. W. Sidney Smith compromised his Government as much as Mr. Owen could his, by having any intercourse with these pestiferous enemies of the human race.

But to Mr. Owen's letter and excuse. His residence, he says, is four miles from Havana. To reside away from his post is a clear violation of one of the first and most important of the duties of a Consul. Mr. Owen is Consul at Havana, and is bound to reside within the limits of that city. Robert Tyan's Elementary Treatise on the duties of British Consuls, thus sets forth this duty:

"The duties of a Consul are important and multifarious. It is his duty to be always on the spot, to watch over the commercial interests of British subjects; to be ready to assist them with advice on all doubtful occasions; to see that the conditions in commercial treaties are properly observed; that those he is appointed to protect are subjected to no unnecessary or unjustifiable demand in conducting their business; to represent their grievances to the *authorities* of the place where they reside, or to the British Ambassador at the court on which the Consulship depends, or to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs at home; in a word, to exert himself to render the condition of British subjects within his Consulship as comfortable, and their transactions as advantageous and secure as possible. It is his duty to protect from insult or imposition British subjects of every description within his jurisdiction."

Such are the duties of British Consuls. We borrowed the office from the political regulations of Great Britain, and her laws and definitions will apply as good authority in regard to the duties and rights of the office.

Mr. Owen, therefore, in seeking to palliate his cowardly desertion of our countrymen in Havana, confesses a fact of violation of duty, in residing away from his post. And this he has done, without presenting any satisfactory excuse for not interfering to secure his countrymen a fair trial, which was also incumbent on him. But, forsooth, he retires on the assurance of the Captain-General that he (Mr. Owen) could have done nothing more for them than had already been done. A proper defence, indeed, for an American Consul's abandonment of his post, that a tyrant had stated that he would not have allowed him to do his duty! And he, instead of hurling defiance in the face of this self-important agent of a petty despotism, and at the risk of life and everything, maintaining the rights and honor of the nation, seeks to excuse himself with the certificate of Concha, that he did all that was possible. No wonder Concha should be willing to give him such a certificate. For the same reason that General Campbell was recalled from Havana, the Government of that island must be mightily pleased with such a Consul as Mr. A. F. Owen. We have yet to learn that American Consuls are to be bolstered up in gross violations of duty, by kindly testimonials from such sources as the tools and agents of Despotism.

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

3 October 1851, 2

The London Times—The Cuba Question—Hon. Ashbel Smith.

We copy from the London Times the following letter, addressed to the editor of that journal by the Hon. Ashbel Smith, of Texas, now in Europe. In reply to the intimation of the Times, that the hereditary rights of the Spanish crown to Cuba are guaranteed by Powers which would be bound to their duties by private interests, no less than by treaty obligations, he enunciates the true American doctrine—a doctrine which our whole people will be found to sustain, though it were to be done at the cannon's mouth, or at the point of the bayonet. But let us give Mr. Smith's letter:

To the Editor of the Times—Sir: The true cause and origin of the whole movement in Cuba appears to be as little understood on this side of the Atlantic, as the rumors about Cuban affairs are uncertain and unintelligible.

I beg permission to state a few facts which may, perhaps, throw some light upon the subject.

The movement now in progress, having for its object a change in the political relations of Cuba, originated in that island, and exclusively with the Creole population of Spanish origin; and all of the early steps of that movement, such as the publication of certain articles in American newspapers, the purchase of arms and munitions, and the enlisting of volunteers in different parts of the United States, for the purpose of carrying into effect the revolutionary attempts, were paid for by moneys raised in Cuba, and contributed for this very purpose by the Creole Spaniards. As to any money that may have been recently collected, as well as expressions of sympathy, and other acts of coöperation on the part of American citizens, since the Cuban convulsion has assumed its present magnitude,—all these, I say, have, in point of fact, nothing to do with the origin of the movement.

The inquiry, then, naturally arises, what were the motives and objects of the Cubans?—and the inquiry becomes the more curious as the Spanish-American populations are supposed to entertain no extravagant liking for their neighbors of a different race and religion.

The main cause of the Cuban movement is the uncertainty of their property and the insecurity of their social and political condition, and even of their lives, arising from the mischievous intermeddling of British abolitionists with the slave institutions of Cuba. These individuals have continued their mischievous practices, tampering with the slaves and poisoning and infuriating their tempers against their masters, from a period antecedent to the open outrages of Mr. Consul Turnbull down to the present moment. And it is believed by the Cubans that this unwarrantable conduct is largely approved in England, and winked at by this government. Of the correctness of this opinion I have nothing to say; I merely state the belief of the most intelligent Creoles of Cuba. They know, too, that they are "dependent on a power of declining rank and feeble resources;" and they strongly apprehend that in the event of an European war, especially if involving any great State of the West of Europe, they would fall under the protectorate of an European Government of gigantic power both by sea and land, and of vast resources. This apprehension is a fixed idea in the Cuban mind. They know, too, that such protectorate would insure a speedy change in the social institutions of the island, with the total ruin of their property. Under these circumstances, it will not appear strange if the Cubans should desire to become an integral and coequal member of "one of the most vigorous States of the world," though it be deemed also "one of the most aggressive;" a State that possesses the power, and would have the will, to defend Cuba against all aggression whatever, and to secure its citizens, whether of Spanish or Anglo-American origin, in the possession of their property, and against all changes in or even meddling with their internal *status*, except what they should themselves freely and spontaneously adopt.

It is the mischievous intermeddling of English abolitionists in Cuban affairs, with a knowledge of the weakness of the metropolitan power, and an apprehension of the consequences of any war in Western Europe, impressing on the Creoles a sense of their insecurity, which has led them to cast about for support in other quarters. And it is a conviction of the truth of this charge of intermeddling, that has roused the sympathy and enlisted the coöperation of numerous American citizens.

The Cubans dislike the Americans, but they fear British protection and British sympathy more.

I have mentioned the main cause and the origin of the Cuban movement; I beg to call your attention to a minor though not unimportant source of dissatisfaction. And this leads me to intimate that you have, perhaps, overrated the revenues of Cuba, in stating them at $20,000,000. I have no means at hand of obtaining accurate information, but I believe $13,000,000 will be found a large estimate. Of this sum about $8,000,000 are appropriated to the expenses of the internal administration of the island, and $5,000,000 are withdrawn to supply the fisc of Spain. Now, you will not be surprised if the Creoles of Cuba make significant comparison between $13,000,000 paid in taxes by themselves, a population of only two-thirds of a million, all told, black and white, and the same only three times as large paid by the 25,000,000 souls of the American Confederacy. Moreover, $5,000,000 of the $13,000,000 are withdrawn from the island, while their neighbors expend all their revenues among themselves. At your estimate of $20,000,000, the burden appears still more oppressive. Besides, the Creoles are excluded from all high offices—these form a precious stock of places in the gift of the metropolitan Government to natives of Spain, who affect to regard the Creoles with supercilious contempt.

You will have seen that this letter of mine has been suggested by your article on Cuba in this morning's Times. I beg, in conclusion, to make a remark or two relative to your intimation that "the hereditary rights of the Spanish Crown are guaranteed by Powers which would be bound to their duties by private interests no less than by treaty obligations." With most of my fellow citizens, I sincerely desire that Cuba may preserve its present political relations, but with a government more liberal, considerably ameliorated, and less extortionate on the part of Spain. Most of us believe the acquisition of Cuba by us to be in no degree desirable for American interests, unless circumstances force us to take possession of it. I trust that the American Government will never lack the good taste and sense to receive with respect the friendly counsels of other Powers; but I feel in my own mind that I speak the determination of my countrymen, in declaring that we will not permit the "Powers" alluded to, to interfere by force of arms in the affairs of Cuba, or in any other home matter of the American continent beyond their own colonial possessions; nor will we suffer the institutions of Cuba to be destroyed by secret fraud or open violence. The attempt to do so by the first means, is the true cause and origin of the present convulsion in Cuba; the attempt to accomplish it by the last means, would insure the incorporation of Cuba into the American Union. Spain has been counseled to abolish slavery in Cuba, in a certain event;—taking advice and acts of hasty relinquishment have not hitherto been traits in the Spanish character. Perhaps, too, the American people would not consider themselves bound to carry into effect an edict of abolition, such as has been counseled. It might be equally advisable, too, in framing such an edict, to include a decree for the abolition of serfdom in Russia, and the regulation of the affairs of the Nizam.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
ASHBEL SMITH, of Texas.

London, Sept 3

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The Daily Delta

3 October 1851, 2

COMMODORE PARKER AT HAVANA.—A letter has been received at Washington from Commodore Parker, in which he states that he had exerted himself to see the Cuban prisoners, but had been prohibited from so doing, it being contrary to the regulations ordered to be observed by the Government in regard to them.

GEN. CASS.—Our readers will find below an extract from the address delivered by Gen. Cass in reply to G. H. Post, who presented him, on the 5th ultimo, a splendid gold ring, on behalf of the citizens of California. Explaining the motives of the donors, Mr. Post said:

"It is presented, General, as a tribute most justly due you as the able and fearless advocate of liberty and the equal rights of man, as the zealous and consistent upholder and advocate of the Constitution and Union of the United States, as the bold and ardent defender of our country and its interests, abroad and at home, in war and in peace, as the noble and undismayed bearer of the standard of the Democratic party of the Union in 1848, and last, but not least, as one of the earliest, most devoted, and ablest friends of the State of California."

Gen. Cass, in reply, after thanking the donors for this splendid testimonial of their confidence and esteem, said, with reference to the manifest destiny of our country and its free institutions:

"We have carried our empire across the continent, and planted our flag upon the shores of that distant ocean, which separates us from the islands and continent of Asia. Our progress Westward has brought us into direct communication with the regions of the East, with those old countries where civilization commenced early, but has long been stationary, if not retrograding. Our intercourse with them may be designed by Providence to infuse new vigor into their institutions, and to teach them the only true principles of freedom and religion. And our establishment upon the Pacific cannot fail to be felt powerfully and beneficially through the immense regions washed by its waves. The extension of our territory has introduced a new era into our history. From ocean to ocean, the outline is ours, and it will be filled up with an energy and rapidity which the past foreshadows, and the future will accomplish.

"The perseverance and enterprise of your fellow-citizens have been honorable to the American character, and have gained for them the respect of the civilized world. Your magnificent country is indissolubly bound up in the same destiny with us. Mutual wants and mutual supplies will furnish motives for industry, and will insure its adequate rewards. Instead of active enemies, as we should often be, and jealous rivals as we should always be, if placed in contact as separate nations, our future, we hope, will be a glorious one, friendly and protective, and our only contest a strife for that superiority which is attained by the arts of peace, and not by arts of war."

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MORNING NEWS.
3 October 1851, 1

[For the Morning News.]

The Republican and the Cuban Cause.

[Translated from the Spanish.]

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to occupy a part of the columns of your valuable paper with a few lines, which I will devote to the holy cause of Justice, offended by the *Republican* of this city, in its number of yesterday. In doing this, I am fully aware that my assistance in this matter, so far as relates to the vindication of the lives and conduct of the brave Gen. Lopez and his unfortunate companions, who have recently been sacrificed for divine liberty, is wholly unnecessary; certainly so; for the reply or refutation which you gave to-day to the false accusations of the *Republican*, clearly show that any help in the maintenance of the cause which you have so generously espoused, is needless. But I deem it my duty as a Cuban,—a Cuban who, in the numbers of 5th and 6th June last, of your valuable journal, sustained with proofs, the undeniable fact, that my countrymen desire to enjoy the sweets of liberty—to repel the charges which the editors of the *Republican* have made against you, the *Delta*, the *Sun*, and *Cora Montgomery*, respecting the picture made by yourself and them of the condition and sentiments of the Creoles of Cuba, in relation to their Government.

The *Republican* says that the *News*, and the other periodicals mentioned above, have made "the most extravagant picture of the condition and sentiments of the Creoles," &c. I, not only for myself, but also in the name of all the Cubans residing in the United States, as well as of a great majority of those on the Island, who, like ourselves, long and wish to see that loved Island free and independent, *do* declare, once, a thousand; and as many more times as it should be necessary, that the accusations of the *Republican* are false, and uttered without any foundation for them, and without regard to conscience.

Neither the "*News*," the "*Delta*," the "*Sun*," nor any periodical of the Union which, more *republican*, more humane, and with more noble sentiments of generous fraternity than the so-called *Republican*, have misrepresented the condition and political sentiments of the Creoles of Cuba. *Not* only, they have not exaggerated, but they have not given an adequate idea of either of them, not because they were unwilling to do so, but for want of the facts, at their command, to give a just idea of a foreign people without the liberty of the press—who are in vile servitude, and subject to the severest espionage in its correspondence with this country—whose thoughts of liberty and progress are crushed in the bud without receiving the honors of public light, and even many times without their being confided by friend to friend. For such is the degree of want of confidence that the barbarous Spanish government has succeeded in establishing in their hearts, with its treacherous system of espionage, that the Creole fears to encounter at every step, like the unfortunate Montes de Oca, an enemy in the man who, under the pretence of friendship, invites him to disclose his liberal sentiments and opinions.

As to yourself, Mr. Editor, and the other periodicals of this Union, who have generously given the use of their columns to publish the letters received from Cuba, in which was depicted the true condition of servitude in which the Creoles are suffering, (under a gilded cloak of riches and progress, *slow enough in truth*,) and their revolutionary sentiments, you and they have only done so, impelled by the noblest and purest republicanism; and the same noble spirit has guided you in refuting lately the numerous falsehoods and accusations that the various enemies of Cuban liberty have published; and, in giving vent to your just indignation, against the unheard of despotism which Spain exercises in Cuba, aided by *constitutional* England, *self-styled* Mother of Liberty, and countenanced, to say the least, by two republics marching at the head of civilization and the dignity of man, France and the United States.

Myself and all the exiled Cubans residing in the United States, as well as those who live on the island, informed by us, know how much our holy cause owes to your well directed pen, as well as to all the other friendly newspapers who are to-day the objects of the vile assaults of a periodical without liberality, which is nothing more or less, as you have proved to-day, than a silly weathercock.

We are well satisfied of the purity of your intentions. Cuba shall never forget this debt of immense gratitude.

If I were asked to explain the opinion advanced in these lines on the condition and political sentiments of the Creoles, my countrymen, I would answer by referring to my communications published in the *News*, of this city, on the 5th and 6th of June last. And if asked why entertaining such sentiments, and being conditioned as I described them then, (and which I reiterate and confirm now,) my countrymen did not rise and join in the cry of liberty, given by Gen. Lopez and his gallant but small band of liberators; I would answer—"Read the letters of Mr. DeGournay, published in the N. O. *Delta*, and the recent one of Col. Wm. Scott Haynes, published in the N. Y. *Sun* on the 24th inst. Remember what happened to the expeditions of Mina and Miranda to Venezuela and Mexico. Do not forget that the revolutions in every country have presented surprising *phenomena*, which, however, do not warrant us to say that "*there was no revolutionary sentiment there.*" Search the histories, and you will find, that in Spain, less than thirty years ago, General Riego, the liberal and patriot, so much beloved by the people, went to the gallows for his love of liberty, and the people saw him executed; and that of millions of men for whom he sacrificed himself, there was not *one* that went forward to his defence—that the brave, noble and young General Leon, to whose powerful lance is due, in great part, the triumph of Isabel II's cause, the beloved of the people and of the troops, was also executed ten years ago in the outskirts of Madrid, for having contemplated a change of government favorable to his country; and the people shed tears while they were conveying him to the scaffold, but the people defended him not. Is it strange, therefore, that the people of Cuba, unaccustomed to such scenes, and seeing Gen. Lopez surrounded by 8,000 Spanish soldiers, with all their artillery and cavalry, should have allowed the execution of that illustrious martyr, devoted and lost for sustaining the rights of that same people? Those who, under all the circumstances, should be surprised at this, must be either very candid, very ignorant, or very wicked.

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON

3 October, 1851

THE CUBAN REVOLT.—Dr. Ashbel Smith, of Texas, now in Europe, publishes a letter in the London Times, giving an account of the origin and development, since so disastrously terminated. Among other things, he says:

"The movement now in progress, having for its object a change in the political relations of Cuba, originated in that island, and exclusively with the Creole population of Spanish origin; and all of the early steps of that movement, such as the publication of certain articles in American newspapers, the purchase of arms and munitions, and the enlisting of volunteers in different parts of the United States for the purpose of carrying into effect the revolutionary attempts, were paid for by money raised in Cuba, and contributed for this very purpose by the Creole Spaniards. As to any money that may have been recently collected, as well as expressions of sympathy, and other acts of co-operation on the part of American citizens since the Cuban convulsion has assumed its present magnitude all these, I say, have, in point of fact, nothing to do with the origin of the movement."

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The Daily Delta

4 October 1851, 2

TRIAL IN NEW YORK OF THE ALLEGED CUBAN EXPEDITIONISTS.—The trial of Mr. J. L. O'Sullivan and Captain Lewis, indicted with Major Sleisenger, some weeks since, on a charge of fitting out the steamer Cleopatra, with a view to an expedition to Cuba, has been set down for trial this month. Mr. O'Sullivan and Captain Lewis are in New York. Major Sleisenger was among the prisoners sent to old Spain from Cuba, he having been in the expedition under General Lopez. Mr. O'Connor is his bail in $5000. A few days ago, in court, the District Attorney suggested to his assistant, whether it would not be proper to call the parties, (they were all away then) and the reply was, "you may call, but they won't come." Mr. O'Sullivan, who has been to Savannah, probably with a view to testimony, has returned to New York. The trial will probably proceed the second week of the month.

A NEW GUARANTEE OF CUBA AND SPAIN.—The National Intelligencer gives the following as an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, whose correspondence in England is from the most respectable and well-informed sources. He says:

"I have a letter by the last British steamer which states that Spain, France, and England are negotiating a treaty respecting the guaranty of Cuba. The conditions are that Cuba shall have a Local Legislature,—a representation in the Cortes at Madrid,—and that provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery in the island. I consider the information very reliable."

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
4 October 1851, 1

Interesting Letter from Cuba.

HAVANA, September 11 de 1851.

Having been requested by a very large portion of the prisoners of the late Cuban Expedition to write to their friends informing them of their situation and good health, I have thought it best to throw my observations, which must necessarily be general in their principal features, into the form of a Circular, and I have now the honor to address you this at the request of all the prisoners.

The prisoners were brought to this city in different lots, and as fast as they arrived were shaved of their hair, chained two together, and placed all in one long saloon in the prison. During the first few days it was exceedingly difficult to obtain permission to visit them.—The British Consul, Joseph T. Crawford, Esq., did so on the first day, and accompanied by his secretary, Mr. W. Sidney Smith, who has never ceased in his exertions in their behalf, gave them the first cheering words. On the next day, Mr. Allen F. Owen, the American Consul, asked for and obtained permission, and, as I was subsequently informed by the prisoners, told them that the "President had proclaimed them without the pale of the law, and he could do nothing for them." During several days our only means of contributing to the amelioration of their condition was through Mr. Smith, who continued to visit them twice daily, taking them small comforts and speaking in their behalf, by which means he improved in a very great degree their situation. He took up a subscription among the English residents for the purpose of providing extra clothing for those who were British subjects, and the secretary of the German Society, in consequence of receiving a letter from Capt. Schlicht, went to see them and subsequently provided for the Germans in the same manner that the English Consul had provided for his countrymen.

I was not able to obtain permission to see them until Friday 5th instant at noon, when I found that twenty-five that morning had been sent to the hospital, and that some few of the others had had their chains taken off, for what reason I could not learn. The Americans and some others, I found were very much dispirited in consequence of the language Mr. Owen had held to them, and from seeing others so much better cared for, and I did what I could to cheer them, assuring them I would do my utmost to have them as well provided for as their more fortunate companions had been.

On leaving the prison I spoke to several of my friends about raising funds for the prisoners, and so great was the interest shown in their behalf, that our efforts were crowned with the utmost success. I take this occasion to pay a just tribute to those Cuban gentlemen who so generously provided me with funds, without which my efforts would have been barren, and also to many American friends who contributed not only money, but personal efforts; I would gladly mention names, but the impossibility of naming all would render the particularising of a few apparently invidious, and I will therefore cite but two, who are connected with the press; these are Mr. White, of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, and Mr. Callahan, of the N. O. Picayune; to these gentlemen, in company with many others, much praise is due.

On Saturday the prisoners received several visits and a sum of money wherewith to purchase bread. Mr. Smith also took to them segars and other comforts. On Sunday morning their chains were taken off, they were allowed to bathe, and I was enabled to send them their extra clothing. They were in excellent spirits—and as many of their countrymen had now obtained permission to visit them, and they found they were not abandoned by their friends, they were quite gay. Writing materials were to-day allowed them, at the request of Mr. Smith, and many of them wrote to their homes. They all received a small sum of money to purchase such trifles as they might fancy. On this day they received information that Commodore Parker was not allowed to see them, which they regretted exceedingly; and during the afternoon they received a short visit from Mr. Owen.

On Monday morning, as they were about to embark early, Mr. Smith, Mr. Callahan and myself visited them before day; they had coffee and bread before going on board. Besides what they received from the government, each man had a pea-jacket, a woollen shirt, a pair of pants, a pair of stockings and a tin pot; and on board ship were placed for their use, 625 lbs. chocolate, 2 boxes tobacco, 2 barrels vinegar, and some small stores, and the sum of $725 was placed in the hands of Capt. Ortiz, of the Primera de Guatemala, for general distribution on arrival at the port of destination. Besides this, the German Society gave Capt. Ortiz $130 for the Germans, and several persons left sums for individuals. They embarked in high spirits and excellent health, all desiring a most affectionate farewell to be sent to their friends, with assurances of high hopes for a speedy release. Those who remain here awaiting ship will follow their companions in a few days.

Those who are in the hospital are all doing well and are very well cared for by every one around them. They also have been allowed writing materials, and their friends will probably receive letters from them as early as they may receive this. The Captain General has been very considerate and kind in his orders relative both to sick and well, and their attendants and jailors have treated them with much consideration.

In regard to exertions for their liberation, I would suggest to you some prompt effort in their behalf, through the American Minister at Madrid, for the reason that the proximate accouchement of the Queen will afford a most advantageous opportunity to grant them all a free pardon, and the liberation of three here would induce us to suppose that a like boon might be obtained for all.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your very obedient servant,
J. S THRASHER.

List of Prisoners brought to Havana from the late Cuban Expedition under the command of Gen. Narciso Lopez, and final disposition of them as far as known.

Sent to Spain by steamer Isabel la Catolica.—Charles A Downer, Mobile; J. St. Jiery, Quebec; J. D. Hughes, New Orleans; F. D. Hough, New Albany, Indiana.

Sent to Spain by ship Venus.—Louis Schlessinger, Hungary; E. H. McDonald, Mobile; J. Norriss, Mobile; D E DeWold, Mobile; H J Thompson, Mobile; A R Wier, Mobile.

Sent to Spain by ship Primera de Guatemala.—Joaquin Casanova, New Orleans; Wm H McKinsey, Bardstown, Ky.; Dan'el Seay, New Orleans; J. D Baker, New Orleans; Louis Bauder, Germany; Benj F Hanna, Baltimore; J G Dwin, New Orleans; Wm H Craft, Memphis, Tenn.; J G Bush, New Orleans; T A Simpson, Philadelphia, W W Inslee, New Orleans; A T Pruitt, Alabama; Thomas Hilton, Washington, D C; W L Wilkinson, Mobile; M Mullin, St Louis, P Lacoste, New Orleans; Patrick Coleman, New Orleans; M L Hefron, New York; James Brady, Galena, Ill.; Henry Schmidt, New Orleans; Geo Foster, New Orleans; Jas Chapman, Charleston; C Cook, Alabama; C Noll, Berlin; H B Hart, Petersburg, Va.; Jacob Faust, St. Louis; Patrick McGrath, New Orleans; Chas J Dally, New Orleans; S H Purnell, New Orleans; Thos Denton, New Orleans; C A McCurray, Baltimore; Antonio Hernandez, Havana; Elias J Otis, Depotville, N Y; Bernard Allen, St Louis; Julio Chasange, Havana; Thos H Lee, New Orleans; George Metcalf, Ireland; Robert M Grider, New Orleans; M H Scott, Kentucky; George R Wilson, Philadelphia; William H Vaughan, Kentucky; William H Cameron, Jefferson county, Va; Peter McMullin, Ireland; John Denton, New York; Thomas R Munroe, Miss; Edward Weiss, Germany; Robert Schutz, Prussia; C Schneck, Baden; Geo Holdship, St Louis; James H Hearsay, New Orleans; Luke Scully, New Orleans; William Wilson, New Orleans; Thomas Daily, New Orleans; James M Wilson, New Orleans; Henry Salie, Liverpool; G Bontila, Hungary; Slezinger, do; Radulitz, do; Carmeli, do; Petrie, do; Kereker, do; Vioag, do; Nigikos, do; Aldolar, do, Michael Biro, Austria; David Winborn, Miss; Thomas Hudnall, New Orleans; H Von Schlicht, Berlin; J B Gunset, New Orleans; Timothy K Henry, Natchez; Howard Purnell, John McKinnis, E Q Bell, New Orleans; John Carter, Bernard McCabe, Ireland; John Murphy, Ireland; Hiram West, Spring Valley, O; Sebring; Jas Haplin; Benj Gilman, Cincinnati; Edward Crissy; Jas Smith; Hudson Nelson; A B Ludwig, New Orleans; Charles Harrison, do; Victor Duprat, do; Henry Staamyro, do; Geo Quick, Philadelphia; Henry McHenry, New Orleans; Jas D Dounolly, Pottsville, Pa; Chas Giblin, Cincinnati; John Murtigh, Philadelphia; Thomas McClelland, Ireland, John Mc''neiss, Pittsburg; Pedro M. Lopez, Venezuela; Pedro Velazco, Cuba, servant of Lopez; Manuel Fleury, Cuba; Jacob Harbello, Germany; Louis Hackel, Swiss; Manuel Martinez, Havana; F A Laine, Cuba; F C Mahan, Danville, Ky.; John Boswell, Baltimore; W L Constantine, Canada; Wm. Cousons, Lincoln, Eng; H Schmidt, Saxony; Conrad Bechtold, Prussia; Jas Oglevie, New Orleans; Harvey Williams, New Orleans; John Cooper; Jas B Fagin, Ohio; Conrad Tallor, Berlin; H B Metcalf, Ireland; Franklin B. Boyd, New York; Wm K Hurd, New Orleans.

Waiting ship at Havana,—C J Duffy, New Orleans; Thomas Little, Mobile; Michael Geiger, New Orleans; John D Brown; George S Berry, Cincinnati; Asher J Phillips, New Orleans; Jacob Jessert; Thomas Bryan, John Bechilder, New Orleans; John Brown.

In the Hospital, all doing well.—A L Alfonso, Cuba, arm; Manuel Aragon, leg; J B Ruvira, Galicia, leg; Preston Essex, St. Louis, leg slight; Robert H Ellis, Washington, D C., left hand; John Cline, New Orleans, thigh slight; N Port, Prussia, finger slight; John N Davis, New Orleans, shoulder slight; James Fidder, Malta, both legs; J G Porter, Dublin, breast and arm slight; P Curvin, Havana, arm; M J Keenan, Mobile, finger slight; John Talbot, N Orleans, hand slight; Jose Donvren, Cuba, side slight; Wilson A Rievrs, Miss., leg slight; William Losner, Saxony, finger, Thomas McNeill, Lumpkin county, Ga. sick; Henry Jasper, Saxony, foot slight; L Palanka, Hungary, graze slight; William Miller, Northampton, Eng., finger slight; J B Way nouth, Nashville, Tenn., hand slight; John Robinson, England, side slight; George Edgerton, Natchez, sick.

N. Lopez, executed; P S Van Vechten, delivered to Capt. Platte; Andras Gonzalez, in prison; Somers, New Orleans, pardoned; Captain Lopez, in prison; Julio Herron, detained here; J K Kelly and A S Haynes, liberated.

Havana Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

HAVANA, Sept, 9 1851.

The ship Primera de Guatemala, which left here yesterday for Vigo, took with her 116 of the prisoners belonging to the late expedition under command of general Lopez, which left New Orleans on the steamship Pampero. Six others left in the Spanish transport ship Venus and four in the small steamer Isabel la Catolica, all for the same port. Their ultimate destination is understood to be the Arsenal of Cadiz. Eleven others are now in the prison of the Punta in this city, and twenty-five sick and wounded in the Military Hospital.

By the kindness of one or two Spanish officers I was permitted to see these poor fellows on board of the vessel destined to convey them to Spain, and I can with truth say they were made as comfortable as their situation would permit. All were furnished with blankets and light clothing by the Government, and all had an extra suit of thick and comfortable stuff, from head to foot, together with chocolate, cigars, tobacco, pipes, and many other little necessaries, which, to men in their situation were luxuries indeed. For these they were indebted to the American and Creole residents here, and to the British Consul and his attaches.—Nothing could exceed the kindness lavished upon them by the latter functionary. The first three or four days after their arrival here, no one was permitted to see them but the Consuls of the different nations to which they belonged; The American Consul I am sorry to say, took but slight advantage of this permission, and the only medium through which the Americans here could communicate with their distressed countrymen, or send them any of those little comforts which are absolute necessaries in prison, was Mr. Crawford, the English Consul. All honor be to his name, and to that of his humane and indefatigable Secretary, Mr. W. Sydney Smith. With an enlarged philanthropy that knew no distinction between nation or race, they bestowed their kindness and care undiscriminatingly upon all their prisoners.—Twice a day did one or the other of these gentlemen visit the prison, at no time empty-handed, and who can tell how much of consolation and hope these visits infused into the bosoms of the unhappy prisoners. Even after some two or three Americans received permission to visit them, these gentlemen did not intermit their semi-daily visits or their care, and no doubt much of the relaxation of the prison discipline permitted by the Spanish Government is owing to the interest shown by the representatives of so powerful a nation. Every relative of the prisoners in the United States, every American who feels for the situation of distressed countrymen, and every friend to humanity throughout the world, owe their grateful thanks to Mr. Crawford and to Mr. Sydney Smith. Their conduct has cast a lustre upon the already bright escutcheon of their country which the lapse of ages cannot dim. I now tender them the grateful thanks of at least one American, satisfied that it will be echoed by the voice of thousands, when the news of their kindness reaches the United States.

I must not forget in my thanks the Americans and Creoles of this city. When it was known that the prisoners were to be sent to Spain which was only two days and a half before their departure, a subscription was immediately started for the purchase of such articles

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as they would most need on their voyage, and was responded to most nobly by the parties named above. Within the short space of time I have mentioned, nearly $1,800 were raised and disbursed for the prisoners, and that, too, when the subscriptions of the Creoles, from whom the bulk of the money came, were collected in strict secrecy, and delivered freely, but with fear and trembling lest it should come to the ears of this worse than inquisitorial Government. The gentleman who conducted this part of the affair, is Mr. J. S. Thrashe, an American long a resident of this island, and to whose perfect knowledge of the people and their their language, manners, customs and laws, we were indebted for the free access permitted to the prisoners and the large amount of money raised and expended for their relief. Had Mr. Thrasher been granted a little more time, or had he been permitted to carry around his subscription list openly, I have no hesitation in saying that $20,000 could have been raised with half the trouble caused by the secrecy necessary to be observed in collecting what was received. Nor did this gentleman's philanthrophy stop there, for nearly all the purchases for the voyage were made by him in the intervals of collection,-and to the entire neglect of his own business, which you will perceive to have been pressing,when I tell you that he was the proprietor of the *Faro Industrial* newspaper recently suppressed by the Government.—Night and day he labored for the benefit of the prisoners, and he was among to grasp them by the hand as they were placed in the vessels which conveyed them from the Island. The poor fellows looked upon him as a ministering angel; and well they might, for never did man labor harder or with more success in the cause of humanity. He was assisted in his labor of love by several other Americans, whose names it would be invidious to mention, as they did no more than twenty others would have done had they had that opportunity.

Mr. Thrasher, though his exertions for the last three days have been almost superhuman has not relaxed his labor of mercy. There are still eleven prisoners in the Punta and twenty-five in the hospital to be cared for, and at this moment of writing he is still engaged in the charitable task of raising subscriptions to purchase comforts and necessaries for the voyage of the first to Spain, and articles to alleviate the condition of the last while lying upon a sick bed! and in this, I am happy to state, he will be again successful. Seven more prisoners, it is reported, are on their way here from Bahia Honda, and they, too, will be assisted on their arrival.

As an act of justice to the Spaniards, I must also state that the prisoners received many little acts of kindness from the officers of the prison, particularly the Segundo Commandante, Don Bernardo Dominguez.

I send you a card of thanks placed in my hands by Capt. Kelly and Col. Haynes, who left here on Sunday for New York, in the ship Nogma. The other two prisoners freed by the Captain General, Lieut. Van Vechten and —— Somers, have left here, the first on the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany; and the latter on the brig Tehuantepec, for your port.

Com. Parker, who arrived here on the 5th in the Saranac, received a positive refusal from the Captain General to his request for permission to visit the prisoners. Since his arrival he has been engaged in investigating the circumstances connected with the inhuman butchery of Crittenden and his forty-nine companions, and the atrocities perpetrated upon their lifeless bodies by the Spanish populace here. I have been informed that several gentlemen of the highest respectability have waited upon the Commodore, and related to him what they saw themselves in the streets and public places of the town on the day and night of the execution. The affirmations of these gentlemen more than bear out all that has been related by correspondents from here relative to the atrocities, and I can now confidently state in my letters to you on this subject, I have not told the half of what really occurred. The details are of too disgusting and indecent a nature to be related in the public prints; and, to one who does not know the Spanish character, would seem like monstrous fictions, even if related of the most savage and barbarous nations in the world. They are solemn truths, though, and I blush for humanity as I write it.

I almost forgot to mention that, just before we left the ship Primera de Guatemala, Mr. Thrasher placed in the hands of the captain, for the use of all the prisoners when they get to Spain, the sum of $733, taking his receipt therefor in duplicate, keeping one and presenting the other to Capt. Grider. The German Society also deposited $136 in addition, for the use of their countrymen. The "boys" all appeared to be in good spirits, although they were lying between decks, with one foot chained to the floor. Each had his little bundle of "traps" along side of him, and the articles intended for their use on the voyage were placed in charge of the officer commanding the guard, with a list in Spanish and English, a duplicate of which was given to Capt. Grider, who consented to act as commissary. The officer, who appeared to be a kind and feeling man, promised to [illegible] and to make them as comfortable as his duty would permit. Mr. Conlin, of the British Consulate at the request of the Spanish naval officer who went in command of the whole convoy, read to the prisoners the articles drawn up by the Government here for the guidance, denouncing severe punishments to all who should infringe or violate the rules laid down, but promising many alleviations of their condition if they were strictly complied with. The same officer requested Mr. Smith to state to the men that they would be permited to be on deck eight hours out of every twenty-four, and also told him that if they were quiet and obedient their irons would be taken off entirely after they had been out at sea a day or two. This intelligence was received with evident satisfaction by all, and they promised strict obedience and to the orders that might be issued.

Major Schlesinger, who was sent on board the man-of-war the Venus, deeply regretted parting with his nine Hungarian companions and the other prisoners, with whom he had done and suffered so much. Never shall I forget the mournful yet resigned expression of his countenance as he waved us a last adieu.—Just before we parted he recommended strongly to our care one of his countrymen who was left behind sick in the hospital, and upon our assuring him that the sick man should receive our special attention and coddling with him upon his condition, he answered, with a mournful smile, "We are Hungarians, and are accustomed to misfortune." Poor fellow, his race appear to be doomed to suffer in the cause of liberty in every clime. The night before they started, Mr. Thrasher saw the captain of the Venus, and obtained from him a promise that every indulgence should be shown to the Major and his companions consistent with their security.

Among the passengers who went on the steamer Isabel de Catolica were the widow of the late Gen. Enna and Mr. Laborde, late Spanish Consul at New Orleans. This Gentleman has, doubtless, gone to give his Government an account of the excess at New Orleans, and he will "nothing extenuate," that is certain. I myself heard him say that he left the city by the advice of the Mayor, Mr. Crossman, who informed him that his life was in danger, and that if seized by the mob he (the Mayor) would be unable to protect him. Can this be true

The New steamer Fernando el Catholico arrived to-day in twenty-three days from Cadiz. She brings no news of interest.

Yours, JUSTICIA.

HAVANNA, Sept. 15, 1851.

Yesterday morning nine more prisoners were brought in from Bahia Honda, where they had been lying for some days to recruit their strength, exhausted by starvation and their wanderings in the woods and mountains.—Their names are:

Capt. John Johnson, Kentucky; Eugine Clay, London, Eng.; George Parr, Petersburg, Va.; John A Sowers, Berryville, Va; Joseph Stevens, New York; Fredrick Hagar, Prussia; Andres Cestera, Spain; David Gano, New York; Charles J. Hodge, England.

The two latter are in the hospital, and the others were placed in the Punta prison with their former comrades, who received them with great joy, having supposed that they were dead One of the men in the hospital, David Gano, was with Crittenden when he left Capt. Kelly, on the 13th of August, and was seperated from him by accident the same night. He confirms the accounts already given by Capt. Kelly and some of his men relative to their seperation.—This man was wounded in two places in the head after he had surrendered to three countrymen; he grapled with and overthrew the one who struck him, when the other two fled, and, and after a desperate struggle, he succeeded in killing his antagonist. After this he lived nine days in the woods, until he was forced by starvation to surrender himself. He says that there are four men still remaining at Bahia Honda, being too weak to be removed. One of these, he says, is Corporal Edwards, of Capt. Sander's company, attached to Crittenden,s command. I have since learned that Major Blumenthal is another.

The brig Mary Elizabeth, Capt. McConnell, arrived on the 13th from New Orleans. I do not know what intelligence she brought, but the acting Governor thought it of so much consequence that he immediately despatched an express to Bahia Honda, and last night the Captain General returned to this city.

On the night of the 27th ult., the day after the capture of Lopez, a paper mill out at Puentes, Grandes, four miles from the city, took fire and burned to the ground. This was doubtless caused by the rockets, crackers and other fireworks set off in rejoicing at Lopez's capture but I have just been informed that two Americans have been arrested and are now in prison, charged with having set the million fire. I have not been able to learn their names.

September 16.—The Cherokee arrived from New Orleans to-day, bringing dates to the 13th. Among the passengers was the mother of one of the prisoners recently sent to Spain, Mr. Charles A. Downer. She came over here with the hope of seeing her son and procuring his liberation. Although the poor lady has been disappointed in this matter, yet I understand she has applied to the bishop to intercede for another of the prisoners now in the hospital here, whose wife and family are neighbors of her's at home. Heaven grant she may succeed in her mission of mercy.

The Saranac and Albany both came in to-day I suppose for the purpose of receiving intelligence by the steamers.

The Falcon, from Chagres, arrived last night bringing passengers from Chagres and Nicaragua.

Yours,

JUSTICIA.

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ORDER OF THE LONE STAR.—We have received, says the N. O. Delta, a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association, which has recently been formed in Lafayette, under the direction of some of the most spirited and influential citizens of that town. The following is the preamble to the Constitution of the Association:

"We, whose names are annexed, desirous of forming a society for the purpose of extending the area of liberty, and to elevate the character of mankind, do pledge ourselves to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws."

This is an excellent idea. Let us have Lone Star Clubs all over the Union.—*Sav. News.*

NEGROES NOT WANTED IN CANADA.—The Rochester Democrat, expressing a belief that the negroes in Indiana intend emigrating *en masse* to Canada, the Toronto Colonist remarks:

"We earnestly trust that there is no such calamity in store for us. Already we have a far greater number of negroes in the province than the good of our country requires; and we would suggest the propriety of levying a poll tax on all who may come to us for the future. Such a tax must, at present, be paid by emigrants arriving in this country from all parts of the British dominions, and we see no just reason why we should use the negroes better than our own countrymen. We abhor slavery, but patriotism induces us to exclaim against having our country overrun by blacks, many of whom are wofully depraved by their previous mode of life."

Dr. Gardiner, who has become somewhat famous for his connection with the Mexican claims, returned from England in the Pacific and has given himself up to the authorities at Washington. He has given security in $40,000, to appear at the December Court in that city.

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CUBA—THE AMERICAN PRISONERS—MR. OWEN, THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

The letters from Cuba, which we publish on our first page, will be read with deep and painful interest throughout the length and breadth of our land. The first feeling springing up in the bosom of every American, on the perusal of this intelligence, will be a burning indignation against the inhuman wretch, who, as the representative of our country, brought disgrace upon the American name, and even on humanity itself. His plea, that he acted under the instructions of Mr. Fillmore, "who proclaimed the prisoners out of the pale of the law, and he could do nothing for them," was the plea of a base tool of an unworthy master, which will avail him nothing before the great tribunal of the American people, where he must answer. How humiliating, that our gallant but unfortunate countrymen should be indebted to the kindness and humanity of the functionaries of a foreign Government for the assistance and consolation which was denied them by the representative of their own country! and yet, how every heart must swell with emotions of gratitude towards the generous foreigners who nobly stepped forward, at the call of humanity, to minister to their necessities and console them under their misfortunes.

Mr. Fillmore's proclamation, designating the invaders of Cuba as "pirates," was a gross perversion of language, and an act of injustice towards the Americans engaged in the enterprise, wholly inexcusable. Mr. Webster, in his correspondence with the British Minister, Fox, in relation to the invasion of Canada by Americans, under precisely similar circumstances, proves conclusively that the epithet of "*pirate*" is in no way applicable to the conductors of such expeditions. Yet, the President of the United States re-occupies the ground abandoned by the British Minister, and proclaims the gallant men, who volunteered for the liberation of Cuba, as "*pirates!*" If this foolish—we might say—this wicked proclamation, had been as innocuous as most such documents are—if it had led to no practical consequences, or produced no evil results, it might be passed over in silent contempt. But this we believe not to be the case: we solemnly believe that this proclamation of the President was the death-warrant of Crittenden and his party—of fifty-one Americans, and that their blood is on his hands. Without such authority, direct from our own Government, the Captain-General would never have dared to perpetrate an act so atrocious as to merit the condemnation of the whole civilized world. He would not have dared, in direct violation of our treaty with Spain, to have summarily executed American citizens, without trial, preparation or counsel, if he had not found himself justified by the President's proclamation.

The lame apology of the American Consul at Havana for his cruel and heartless abandonment of the American prisoners, is well exposed in the following remarks which we copy from the New York *Commercial Advertizer*.—The *Advertizer* is a Whig paper, and it would be well if there were more Whig papers that had independence enough to follow the example. How long this man will be left to disgrace the country in his present situation, we have no means of knowing; but of one thing we feel certain—no matter how much disposed Mr. Fillmore may be to favor a functionary who has so literally carried out his instructions—public sentiment, nay, public indignation, will compel him to do his duty, and to give practical effect to the public will, by his removal.

OUR CONSUL AT HAVANA.—Acting upon a settled principle, we have refused to join in condemnation of Mr. A. F. Owen until he could be heard in self defence. A letter from him is now before our readers. It refers, however, only to his conduct toward the men who were executed. We are constrained to say that his explanation is in the highest degree unsatisfactory, so far as it relates to those unfortunate victims of a gross delusion; and we find it difficult, in view of the heartless tone of this letter, to hope for a more satisfactory explanation of his alleged neglect of the second batch of prisoners.

How an American Consul, amid the excitement that must have prevailed at Havana, with a knowledge of only such facts as were common to every one, and having any interest at all in the country he represented, could, if able to attend to any business at all, saunter down to the city at 10 o'clock in the morning, is to us utterly inexplicable. By Mr. Owen's own showing—and it is impossible to avoid a feeling of indignation at the coolness and indifference with which he speaks of having had "the subject mentioned to him"—he made no effort proportioned to the emergency of the case.

The "American referred to" whose greater activity on behalf of his countrymen merited a respectful mention of him by name—was informed very unfeelingly that it was "too late," but there was no attempt to redeem the time that remained. Mr. Owen remains in his office after "the American" had "mentioned the subject" to him and retired, until from another source he receives further information, that "a gentleman known to some of the prisoners" had performed the service which he of all others should have performed; and then, "a *short time afterwards*," after a *second* application to him, he "SENT to the palace of the Governor" and "learned that they were executed!" And thus is the whole matter dismissed. The prisoners might have been a drove of sheep, on their way to the abattoirs; Mr. Owen is asked to intercept them *in transitu*; when the application is made, he replies that it is *too* late, being on that point "perfectly satisfied;" he remains inactive "a short time afterward" in addition, and then sending up to the abattoirs, learns that the sheep have been killed. Some blame being cast upon him, he obtains and publishes an assurance from the head manager of the abattoir that he would not have been successful if he had tried to intercept the sheep. This is about the tone of Mr. Owen's letter.

We shall never condemn an American official representing his country abroad, until he has been heard in his own defence. But if this be Mr. Owen's "explanation," we join heartily in the demand for his prompt dismissal from an office for which he is especially unfit.

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A Correct Inference against a False Inference.—The Administration and Cuba.

It is in vain that the *Republic* hopes to degrade the Washington *Union* to the level of its whig adjunct, the New York Tribune. The public knows that the comparison violates the truth, and is therefore condemned by all the rules of good taste. If *higher-lawism* be the criterion which is to test the affinity which exists between two organs of the same party, we have no fear that Nature will not vindicate her laws, and that the New York Tribune will not be found as appropriately the creature of the whig party in 1851 as it was in 1848. The equal of the *Republic* in experience, consistency, and ability, and its inferior in nothing but the etiquette and subserviency which are conceded to be the peculiar property of a journal less obliged to defend the principles of the whig party than to palliate and hide the blunders of the whig administration, the New York Tribune, we have no doubt, will survive the vain attempt of its ally to strip it of its honors, and will announce in due time that its Sewardism and fanaticism are as faithful to the whig party as *Fillmorism*.

In our yesterday's article we stated the difference, in principle and in law, between the proclamation issued by Mr. Van Buren in 1838 and the proclamation of Mr. Fillmore in 1851. In Mr. Van Buren's case he had no treaty stipulation to invoke like that which Mr. Fillmore had. The proclamation of the latter seems to have been drawn by some one who had no other motive than to reject, in the numerous precedents on the files of the State Department, whatever could be suspected as of democratic origin. The copyist appears not to have been aware that the 7th article of our treaty of 1795 with Spain was something more than a mere collection of words. It certainly never occurred to him that that article was specially inserted to guard our citizens against the horrors of the Spanish inquisition and the otherwise well-known corruptions and lawlessness of the Spanish authorities. But we leave this branch of the subject, and turn to the equally unfortunate defence set up for the administration in its gross departure from the doctrine of Mr. Monroe in regard to the attempt of European monarchies to transfer to this continent their peculiar systems.

We shall commence by pursuing the course of defence set up by the *Republic*. It says that "we are ready to concede that if Cuba were now in revolt against Spain, this would still be the true policy of the United States government; that we should be bound, by a regard to the rights of humanity, and a just interpretation of international law, to protest against the right of any power to interfere by force in the contest." This is the answer to an extract from our article in the following words:

"In 1823 Great Britain did not feel herself restrained by her obligations to the allied powers of the continent of Europe from saying to Spain that she could not receive aid from France, or any other foreign power, to put down the efforts of the Spanish colonies to establish their independence. Great Britain, in fact, protested against the right of any power to interfere by force in the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies. Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, at that day, so far from sending fleets to stop such expeditions as those of Lopez of this day, would have connived at their fitting out; and Mr. Monroe, animated by the same liberal sentiment, declared that the political systems of Europe could not be transplanted on this continent without exciting the displeasure of the United States."

Now, we ask our readers to bear in mind the facts which were before us in making the above remarks. The leading public journals of Europe, advised of a *pronunciamento* issued by a revolutionary party in Cuba, and of the proclamation of the President outlawing all American citizens who should leave our shores with the view of taking part in the contest, had brought us the intelligence that France and Great Britain had entered into an alliance with Spain guarantying to that Crown the island, and that the fleets of those powers had been directed to intercept the citizens of the United States thus outlawed by the President; and it was also stated, by authority which the *National Intelligencer* endorsed as reliable, that this treaty of guarantee contained a provision for the gradual abolition of slavery in the island of Cuba. We also beg our readers to bear in mind that the two organs of the administration observed a profound silence in regard to these grave events, except to inform us that the fleet of the United States had been sent on the same errand to the coast of Cuba, with orders to arrest the citizens of the United States and the vessels transporting them; and the *Republic* republished the President's abolition letter to the anti-slavery society of New York, just after announcing the formation of an abolition league by which territory was set apart by British subjects in Canada to harbor and provision runaway negroes from our southern States.

In this state of facts, we were unable to close our eyes to the violation of the policy avowed by Mr. Monroe, which was communicated to Congress in 1823, about the same time that Great Britain had informed Spain that no third power should interfere by force in the contest which might arise between her and her American colonies; and the inquiry into the motives which could have prompted this change of British policy naturally arose. It was evidently a step not at all influenced by the nature of the revolution in Cuba, whether likely to succeed or not, with or without aid from Lopez. Probabilities of this character had nothing to do with the proposed guarantee to Spain, nor with the orders forcibly to prevent the sending of American citizens on the shores of that island. To presume that the United States would not execute their neutrality laws would be an insult to the dignity and power of the United States, which we are unwilling to suppose that any monarchy would offer without an assurance that such a presumption had already been authorized by the conduct of the government itself. By so fair logic, then, could we account for this treaty, and the forcible intervention to suppress or punish a revolution, supposed or real, in the island of Cuba, but on the ground that, with the consent of President Fillmore, the non-intervention principle of Mr. Monroe had been abandoned, and that, for the sake of promoting the cause of the abolition of slavery, the great interests of this continent in upholding the monarchical despotisms of the Old World had been yielded.

Nor is this apprehension at all removed by anything contained in the article put forth by the *Republic*. That article, if it proves anything, proves that that apprehension is well founded. It professes to admit that we are right, if a revolution in Cuba had actually broken out. The language used on this point is:

"The mistake of the Union is that its subsequent reasoning rests on the unwarrantable assumption that Cuba is, or has been, in a state of revolt. Our contemporary says: 'Whether the Cubans were actually in revolt or not, is not material.' But it is material; for on this the whole issue depends; and the Union evinces its consciousness of the fact by conveying throughout an implied idea that the European powers are about to step in to aid Spain as against her own revolted subjects."

To our plain comprehension, this is only involving the administration still more deeply as utterly failing to vindicate the principle which it pretends to respect. The motive of England and France was to prevent and suppress revolution. If there were no revolution, the guarantee is intended to prevent one. If there had been a revolution, the alliance proposed to conquer it for the benefit of Spain and her allies, and the power of the United States, in either case, was treated with contempt. In either case, the two most powerful monarchies of Europe have intervened in a transaction vital to the United States, and in direct opposition to the policy of Mr. Monroe, whose object it was to check the extension of European control over the political institutions of the people of this continent.

If Spain could not in 1823 be permitted to obtain aid from France, Austria, or Russia, in order to preserve her American jewels, it is wonderful indeed that the laws of nations have been so modified that this aid can now be volunteered before it is needed, before even a revolution breaks out, and before the United States have had an opportunity to vindicate their honor as a friend of Spain.

By what right can Spain impeach the fidelity of the United States to their treaty obligations? By none that we can conceive, unless the President can confer it by the proclamation which outlawed his own countrymen, in defiance of such obligations and of all the sentiments of humanity. But, admitting that Spain, frightened by the consciousness of her own despotism, could legally invite England and France to help her massacre in cold blood our citizens, does not the *Republic* perceive that when the massacre is over the United States remain in possession of all the motives and duties which existed in the days of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Canning to prevent the extension to this continent of the principles of the Holy Alliance? In the interest of humanity it was deemed better for this continent that its various people should shake off the dependence upon mother countries too distant to provide for their wants, and it was supposed that the experiment of our own countrymen, in a system of government acknowledging the sovereignty of the people, would not be secure if the old governments of Europe were allowed to combine and maintain by force the opposite system. This was the reasoning of Mr. Monroe—not carried to such an extreme as to demand the immediate withdrawal of all existing colonial establishments, but to prevent their extension and any European alliances to perpetuate their dependence. To this enlightened policy Great Britain assented, and went so far as to say to Spain that if she called in third powers to interfere between her and her colonies, the British government would immediately recognise their independence.

But the wisdom of this administration alleges, as its apology for a most barefaced abandonment of this enlightened dictate of humanity and justice, that European monarchies may combine to prevent a revolution, but cannot do so to conquer one. Miserable pretence! Shameful evasion! The American people will never admit it. Grant this premise, and the down-trodden and oppressed throughout the world are deprived of all hope. Grant this premise, and it would have been legal for all the nations of Europe to have assisted England in preventing the revolution which established our glorious republic. Grant this premise, and *Russia*, *Prussia*, and all the German kings may combine to prevent the Austrians from revolting against the tyranny riveted upon them by the recent decree of the Emperor abolishing all constitutional restraint upon his will. To this absurd position is the administration driven by the ridiculous assertion that foreign powers may intervene in Cuba when there is no revolution, but would not be allowed to intervene after a revolution broke out. It would not be more ridiculous to assert that it is lawful to combine against a man for the purpose of starving him, but illegal to do so when he is dead or beyond the reach of starvation.

Let it not be said that Great Britain and France acquired the right to intervene because the United States could not maintain their authority at home. If this argument be sound, it would permit great Britain to interfere, and give us a President who could secure the execution of the laws. If this argument be sound, Great Britain can say to us that our institutions of slavery are contrary to law and must be abandoned, and that, for this purpose, we must continue at the head of our government Mr. Fillmore. If, by the fault of our President and judicial authorities, Spain can be entitled to the power of Europe to keep Cuba out of the violent hands of our people, it would be as logical to say that the same power may be invoked to take the negroes out of the same violent hands. All such suppositions imply that we have lost the right to maintain the elevated position which we occupied in the time of Mr. Monroe, and that what we could then vindicate as a right has been lost by our unworthiness.

Against this argument the organ of the administration has been content to answer as follows: "We shall not be suspected of partiality towards the heresies of the Tribune; but certainly they seem to us in every way as respectable as those of the *Union*. They are at opposite ends of the same stick, and that stick tarred." There is not a more infallible symptom of a bad cause than the attempt to bespatter the truth with the mud and filth which are always within the reach of those who choose to soil their hands. But, even supposing that our hands were soiled by pulling at the *tarred* stick of Whiggery, it seems to us that it would be far more easy to remove this stain than that which already attaches to an administration whose public conduct identifies it with a policy alien to the dignity, peace, and independence of its own country, depriving it of the means of securing to American citizens their just rights, and furnishing to foreign powers an authority to massacre them.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
4 October 1853

The Doctrine of this Administration, as to Treaties.

Every day is thickening the proofs upon us that neither the cause of republican freedom on this continent, nor the social system of the South, nor the rights, interests, and honor of American citizens within the reach of foreign jurisdiction in any land, are secure under the present administration of this government. Reserving to another occasion some other matters—which, when brought out, will, in our judgment, arouse public indignation and anxiety to a height not yet reached—we now ask the attention of the country to the general doctrine as to the protection given to our citizens by treaties upon which this administration professes to act. The following declarations form part of a carefully-prepared article in yesterday's *Republic*, defining, deliberately and after prolonged discussion, the ground which this administration takes as to the force of treaties:

"It is as plain as any rule in arithmetic that men cannot at the same moment *violate a treaty* and seek to benefit by its provisions. *If the government of the United States had sent an army to invade Cuba*, and a portion of that army had *been taken prisoners*, we would beg to know *if those prisoners could claim any privilege or exemption on the ground of any treaty between the United States and Spain?*"

First. We ask all concerned to note the fact that the importation of any contraband goods into Cuba is forbidden by the 15th article of the treaty of 1795 with Spain. Of course one of our citizens, so importing such goods, "*violates*" the treaty. *Therefore*, by the doctrine of this administration, he cannot "benefit" by those provisions of the treaty which secure to all American offenders a legal trial. The same is the case with any American *privateer* cruising against Spain under a letter of marque. He, too, "violates the treaty" in its 17th article, and therefore, when arrested, cannot "benefit" by the 7th article, which is drawn to insure him and every other American offender *a legal trial*—but must suffer death *as a pirate*, without trial! Now, we put it to the country that any administration holding such doctrines, and deliberately and officially announcing them to the world, is not worthy to be trusted by the country with the conduct of its foreign affairs. We leave our readers to decide whether any President, acting upon such doctrine, and sacrificing American lives upon it in any case hereafter to arise, would not justly incur the penalty of impeachment?

Second. We call the attention of the country to the declaration of the administration above quoted, as to the protection given by treaties *to prisoners of war* in the case of public war between the United States and any other power. We have express treaty stipulations with several powers that, in case of war, American citizens taken prisoners of war shall not be made slaves. The administration, in the above-cited passage, expressly affirms that such prisoners of war could not "*claim any privilege or exemption on the ground of any treaty!*" And in proof that we make no possible mistake as to the meaning of the "official organ," we quote again the following declaration of its rule of public law on this subject:

"An armed invasion of a country is of course a suspension of all treaty or pacific conventions between the invaders and the country invaded. This is a principle so obvious and elementary that no argument can illustrate or enforce it."

To this we reply that, in no sense whatever is the above doctrine true, *as stated*; and if by "suspension" is meant "abrogation," it is the exact reverse of the truth, and has been, as such, denounced time and again by our government. We reply, in the next place, that no act of war can by any possibility affect the operation of any treaty between our government and a foreign power, unless it be an act of public war assumed by the government; and even in such case, various treaty stipulations are still in full force.

For example: with several powers we have treaty stipulations that our merchants, or other citizens resident within their jurisdiction, shall not, *in case of public war* between them and the United States, be in any way molested or disturbed by those governments within a certain period.

Now, the doctrine of the administration, as laid down by the *Republic*, declares that no such citizens shall, in such case of war, "benefit" by any such protective treaty provisions; because "*all* such treaty or pacific conventions are suspended" by the first act of war! Are the rights, interests, or honor of American citizens safe under an administration openly professing such doctrines as these?

Be it understood, however, that we are not making these observations to establish the fact which the *Republic* denies, that the American prisoners in Cuba had a right to a legal trial, notwithstanding the *offence* with which they were charged. No argument is needed on that point. The charge of such offence itself made them *triable* under the treaty. Accusation, arrest, seizure, and detention for *offences* against the Spanish government in Cuba, were the very *conditions precedent*, upon which, and in view of which, their right to a trial was guarantied to them by the treaty. On *that* point, therefore, every man sees—and the *Republic* itself will before long, we think, *admit*—that it is entirely in error.

The *Republic* calls our assertion that these American prisoners in Cuba had a right, under the treaty, to a fair legal trial, "a ridiculous blunder." It defends the proclamation expressly on the ground that they had no such right. It thus *admits*—what is plain enough—that the proclamation *disclaimed* any such right in their case. And now for another precedent! It is the precedent of General Taylor. It is the precedent of John M. Clayton, Secretary of State. The *Republic* will remember that an *armed invasion* of Cuba, by an organized body of American citizens, took place at Cardenas on the 19th of May, 1850. About four hundred men landed in the night, took the town, burned the governor's house, and slew in battle fifty Spanish troops. As these invaders were re-embarking they were charged by Spanish lancers, dispersed, and seven of them *made prisoners*. At the same time about one hundred others belonging to the expedition were captured in two vessels near Contoy. On the same day, the 19th of May, Alcoy, then captain-general of Cuba, by a special decree, proclaimed Cuba in a state of siege, and ordered "all persons, in any number, belonging to the invading bands to be immediately shot."

Just as soon as all this became officially known to General Taylor, he, on the 31st of the same month, through the then Secretary of State, directed General Campbell—then consul at Cuba—*to demand a fair trial for all the Americans so captured and charged with offences against Spanish authority in Cuba*; and he further instructed the consul to report any refusal of such trial, in order that Spain might be held accountable. And, moreover, in the same despatch he referred to the provisions of the treaty of 1795, as governing Spanish action in the case of the invaders!

Here are the words of Mr. Secretary Clayton to Consul Campbell:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"Washington, May 31, 1850.

* * * * * * * *

"The duties devolving upon you in consequence of the fate of the hostile expedition against Cuba will require the exercise of all the prudence and firmness which you can command. * * * * * * * *

"But although your duties will be at once arduous and delicate, you will bear in mind that they must be such as strictly belong to the consular character under the law of nations. The Spanish government has refused to consider your functions as in any respect diplomatic. You will, however, be vigilant in ascertaining who, among your countrymen in your consular district *are charged with crimes against the sovereignty of Spain. You will see that they have a fair trial*; and if, in any instance, *this shall be refused*, you will report the fact to the department, in order that the Spanish government may be held accountable."

And now, where, in this controversy, stands the precedent-loving *Republic*? Where stands the whole doctrine of the [illegible] of the right of trial, on which the *Republic*, or rather the President through the *Republic*, has placed the defence of the proclamation? We begin to feel that magnanimity demands that we should close this controversy with the *Republic*. We hate to strike the *prostrate*. As we go on, it will be rather to fix the eye of the people on, if possible, even graver matters, than to press our victory further in this issue with the President's organ concerning the presidential proclamation.

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The Daily Delta

5 October 1851, 1

Consul Owen.—There is scarcely an exception among the press, to the universal condemnation of the conduct of our Consul at Havana. His so called *defence* is invariably considered the lamest thing that could have been offered. Whig papers unite with democratic to demand his removal. Even those that at first volunteered to defend him, now, since they find his excuse so poor, insist that he is no longer fit for his office. Among these is the New York Commercial, which concludes an article on the subject as follows.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

The prisoners might have been a drove of sheep, on their way to the abattoirs; Mr. Owen is asked to intercept them *in transitu*; when the application is made, he replies that it is too late, being on that point "perfectly satisfied;" he remains inactive a "short time," and a "short time afterward" in addition, and then sending up to the abattoirs, learns that the sheep have been killed. Some blame being cast upon him, he obtains and publishes an assurance from the head manager of the abattoir that he would not have been successful if he had tried to intercept the sheep. This is about the tone of Mr. Owen's letter.

We shall never condemn an American official, representing his country abroad, until he has been heard in his own defence. But if this be Mr. Owen's "explanation," we join heartily in the demand for his prompt dismissal from an office for which he is especially unfit.

NOTARIAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned most respectfully informs his friends the public in general, that he has this day formed an association with JACOB SOKIA, Esq., a Notary Public of this city, for the purpose of transacting the NOTARIAL BUSINESS in all its various branches, at No. 40 CAMP STREET, the whole and sole management of which will be under the charge of the undersigned. Having had an experience of 15 years in said business, he hopes to receive from his former patrons a continuance of their support.

The undersigned is also Commissioner for the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, and Mississippi, where all deeds, &c., of every nature and description appertaining to those particular States, will be correctly drawn up and executed. Claims of every description against the Government of the United States, will be punctually attended to, he having an efficient agent in Washington City, for that purpose.

oct 3m D. I. RICARDO

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The Daily Delta

5 October 1851, 3

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

A mass meeting of the Democrats of the First Representative District, was held on Thursday evening, the 2d instant, at Lewis Fassell's Coffee-house, corner of Race and Magazine streets, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Representatives in the State Legislature.

On motion, J. L. Levy, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W H. Reese, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the President, a resolution was offered that the Chair appoint a Committee of six (three from each Ward) to select and present to the meeting two gentlemen as candidates. The following persons were appointed on said Committee:

First Ward: Messrs. Andrew Smith, Mathew Riley, and W. A. Copp.

Second Ward: Messrs. John Sewell, P. Cummings, and D. C Labatt.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was most eloquently addressed by Messrs. Warfield, Carlin, Crane, and others.

The Committee reported through their Chairman, D. C Labatt, Esq., the following names as candidates: DR. H. EDWARDS, and W. R. CRANE, Esq., who were unanimously declared the choice of the meeting.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the Daily Delta and Louisiana Courier.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. L. Fassell for the use of his room.

J. LEVY, President.

W. H. Reese, Secretary. oct4 e&m

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The Daily Picayune.
5 October 1851, 2

[illegible] and Hypocrisy.

[illegible] the people and journals [illegible] the Union, [illegible] the meanest and most degraded [illegible] by the meanest form of public [illegible], the organ of a man, seeks to divert public attention from his master and its master's Cabinet, who has so disgraced the American name in a foreign country, by uttering the most atrocious calumnies against this journal, as well as against gentlemen deservedly honored in this community.

This same journal, it will be remembered by our readers, deemed it prudent, like many others of the same caliber, to maintain a cautious neutrality, in reference to the late movements in Cuba, as long as they were undecided, so that in case of success, they might leap over on the strong side, and huzza for Liberty and Cuba. They published the most favorable accounts of the progress of the outbreak, from other sources than New Orleans journals; they possessed the same means of ascertaining the facts that all other journals possessed, and yet their sagacity, their stern honesty,—their immense devotion to law and truth, afforded them no more protection against erroneous statements and accounts sent from Cuba, than were enjoyed by the press of New Orleans. Indeed, the Republic, which is now so ferocious against the Cuban *failure*, possessed opportunities not shared by the other journals of the country, as it had the privilege of the back stairs of the Departments at Washington, whose chiefs were bound by their duty to keep well informed of the real state of affairs in Cuba. And yet, previous to the failure, was there ever published in the Republic any contradiction of the gross deceptions relative to affairs in Cuba, which it now, with infamous falsehood, declares were manufactured in New Orleans? Nay; did its masters, the President and his Secretaries, undertake to arrest the flood of error which they now pretend was poured over the country by interested speculators? No. The Republic's position was the Executive's position; and the Executive's position *was* the Republic's. The President and Cabinet, thought they had gone far enough,—too far, as they have since confessed, in their crawfishing from responsibility for Owen's conduct, against the strong and growing feeling in favor of Cuban liberty, and determined to stand off until the affair had taken a decided character, and then regulate their conduct accordingly.

This was the policy of the Government and its organ. We have the proof at hand, in the fact which we now assert, on the very best authority,—that although the movement at Puerto Principe was known throughout the country and in Washington about the middle of July, yet the Government's orders to prevent the sailing of any expedition from this city, and urging vigilance on the Collector, were not received in this city until the 9th of August—more than a week after the departure of the Pampero! Now, this fact,—the failure of the President to issue a proclamation,—his opportune departure from Washington with his Cabinet,—Webster's cultivation at Marshfield,—and the entire absence from the columns of the Republic, of any expression of opposition or doubt in regard to the facts published by it as occurring in Cuba,—show most conclusively that the policy of the Executive was to keep mum and neutral in regard to this movement, so as to be able to profit by either result,—in case of success, to pretend that by its silence and inactivity, it contributed largely to it,—in case of failure, to declare that it was all caused by a violation of the President's counsels, and a disregard of law. The failure occurred; and now, behold the fiery indignation of all the Executive organs, big and little, "Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart,"—not against nearly all the journals in the country,—not against the New York Tribune, the Newark Advertiser, the New Orleans Picayune, each of which journals published, from their own correspondents in Cuba, for whose honesty they vouched, letters and accounts far more encouraging than any that ever appeared in the Delta,—but against this journal alone, as the source of all the errors and deception published in the country in relation to these affairs. Our readers will not be at a loss to discover the origin of this concentrated hostility to the Delta. Our paper has the largest circulation in the South-west. It enjoys the confidence of that large class of our citizens who are not disposed to sell the South to Mr. Fillmore's abolition allies for a mess of pottage. It is the paper, which, of all others, Mr. Fillmore and his Boston editor would delight to see put down, because it is the looking-glass which never fails to reflect their own deformities, their insatiate hostility to Southern rights and interests. But, more than all, the readers of the Delta know who there is at Washington, holding an office which does not go before the Senate, whose impotent hate has long sought to injure this journal, but has, thus far, only succeeded in strengthening our position before a people who know us, and know him.

It is to these feelings, and to this source, we owe a plentiful shower of Billingsgate, poured upon us with all the fury of a Xantippe, from that capacious and appropriate reservoir of such filth, the Washington Republic, of the 27th ultimo. The purport of this article is, that the young men who went to Cuba on the Pampero were deceived by Lopez, and then it proceeds to add:

"Who enabled Lopez to deceive them? Who aided Lopez in deceiving them? Who gave currency and credit to Lopez, and enabled him to enlist in his unlawful enterprise the daring and adventurous youth of the South-west? By what agents was Lopez assisted in persuading his unfortunate followers that Cuba was in a state of successful revolution? The Delta newspaper, Mr. Sigur, General Henderson, may answer these questions, and men like them, and presses like the Delta."

Then follows much other stuff of a like tenor,—in which the parties referred to are styled "guilty wretches,"—"speculators in blood as well as in script,"—who, it is asserted, were not deceived themselves, but deceived others,—who ventured their property, but not their "miserable lives," in the expedition,—who flooded the country with lying telegraphic dispatches,—"who stimulated the riotous excesses in New Orleans, and collected there some two or three thousand additional candidates for imprisonment and death." Now, from the character of this article, as well as from the names of the gentlemen mentioned, there cannot be a doubt as to the authorship of this infamously false article. We assert that the annals of calumny may be searched in vain for a like display of unscrupulous falsehood. There is not a glimmer of truth in it from the beginning to the end. General Henderson, whose name is thus ruthlessly dragged into notice, was not in the city during the whole preparations for the late expedition. He had not the slightest interest in, or connection with it, and arrived here after the departure of the Pampero. As to the other gentleman mentioned, he was no speculator or script-holder, but with an enthusiasm and magnanimity, which it would take a combination of ten thousand such souls as animate the frame of the writer of the Republic to comprehend and appreciate, actually sacrificed every cent of a handsome property, without the slightest security or pledge, to promote a cause, in the triumph of which he believed, with an undoubting sincerity and confidence, that astonished and alarmed his friends.

But these gentlemen have not now, nor did they at the time of the Expedition, have any connection with the Delta. We leave them, therefore, to take care of themselves, satisfied that they are amply able to defend themselves against a million of such calumniators as fatten on the scraps of Mr. Fillmore's kitchen. But as allusion is made to our paper in the same connection, we shall embrace the occasion, which we have bided for some time, to reiterate our declaration, that all who assert that the proprietors or editors of this paper ever published any statement in regard to Cuban affairs, which they did not believe to be true, and which was not received from good and reliable sources, are base calumniators. We will also add, in reference to similar attempts to injure this journal by other papers, such as the Memphis Enquirer and Cincinnati Commercial, by attributing to its proprietors any direct interest in, or participation in this Expedition, more than that felt and shared by all papers and persons friendly to the cause, they have (perhaps unintentionally) committed a gross error, and promulgated an atrocious libel.

Let it not be imagined that what we say proceeds from any feeling of dissatisfaction or regret for the course we have pursued. We say nothing in our past conduct on this subject, whereof with to accuse ourselves, nothing that we would not repeat under like circumstances. Always the friends of liberty, we have never failed to extend our warm sympathies to every people struggling for that great object. We impose no restraints upon this passion. We have never narrowed down our ideas in favor of the independence of man, to this or that nation or country. We are not of those who scream out for the liberty of Ireland, and then soften their voices down to discouragement of the struggles of the still more oppressed Romans, Hungarians, or Cubans. We are for political Freedom and Republicanism throughout the world, and we shall sustain, with warmth and ardor, the efforts of the people to achieve such blessings in every land. Further, we are for extending the Government and Institutions of this Republic over this continent.

We are for the acquisition of more territory, for the protection and security of the South against Northern aggressions and enslavement. With these sentiments, we cordially hailed the news of the outbreak in Cuba. Assuming the facts, which reached us in a great variety of forms, to be true, we gave our cordial sympathies, and such editorial support as we could render, to the support of the cause. We had no active participation in the Expedition. We repeatedly disclaimed all individual connection with it, and to the hundreds who wrote us on the subject, we made one invariable reply, that we knew nothing more of the arrangements than any other citizen. We are thus particular,—not that we desire to evade any responsibility due to our course, but to repel the base ascriptions of pecuniary or selfish motives in this matter.

The unscrupulousness of these attacks may be judged from the character of one of them, which appears in the Cincinnati Commercial, and which, in its whole tenor, is one of the idlest fictions we have ever read in a respectable paper. Our readers may judge, themselves, on this point, by perusing the following rich morceaux of "astounding developments":

"Previous to the fitting out of the expedition, we were called on, by prominent men, engaged in the enterprise, for the purpose of securing the influence of our columns. This led to an exposition, on their part, of the plan of the campaign, and the means by which it was hoped to carry it out. Among those we conversed with on this subject, was Gen. Hamer's son, now no more. We name him, because he told R. R. Campbell that we protested against the whole arrangement, and endeavored to dissuade him from engaging in it. There are others living with whom we had better success, and would name were it necessary. The reasons that influenced us in our position were, the

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invasion was unjustifiable, and the plan of the campaign showed the ignorance of the projector.

"Money was to be raised, and the bonds of the Cuban government that was to be, have been disposed of, it is said to immense amounts, at ten cents on the dollar. This was to engage the interests of speculators, and certain leading newspapers.

"The most rabid of the newspapers in favor of the 'patriots,' were the New York Sun and the New Orleans Delta; the first owned by the Beeches, notorious for their speculations in fancy banks and fancy stocks. The latter is owned by Mr. Hiess, formerly connected with the Washington House, but who more recently figured in the gold mine speculations in the Carolinas, and is said to be principal owner of the Pampero. But enough of these particulars. Leading presses throughout the country were to be secured, and it was thought the others would be their echoes, until politicians took up the subject; when the moneyed interest, the press and politicians, would force the government into the measures of the secret clique, which were then urging it forward, and fancy letters were to be written to keep the 'ball' in motion.

"Whilst these temptations were held out to the money interest, the press and politicians, the officers who would engage in the speculation were to receive sugar and coffee plantations, with the slaves on them.

"The method by which these plantations and slaves were to be obtained, was to confiscate the property of all the Cubans who did not join in the enterprise. While these princely offers were made to officers, the soldiers were to receive $2000, and all supposed degraded enough to listen to such propositions, were promised the smiles and gratulations of the Creole girls.

"The plan of the campaign, as laid down to us, was: From eight thousand to fifteen thousand men from the United States were to land some fifteen miles from Puerto Principe, where there are many bays and inlets to shelter vessels not only from storms but from observation. Why the plan of campaign was changed, and Lopez landed at Bahia Honda, we do not know."

This is a very fair sample of the fictions of these truth-loving, anti-Cuban journals. Major Hiess, who left this city in June last, and has been in Washington ever since, and who never had a cent's interest in the expedition, or the slightest connection with it,—who sold the Pampero at public auction in this city, in the beginning of June, sometime before the outbreak in Cuba,—is one of the main parties in the grand scheme to corrupt the whole press of the country,—(it appears that they commenced their attempts with the Commercial,)—and to raise money on Cuban bonds, with a view of sending over from EIGHT to FIFTEEN thousand young men, who were to receive vast sums out of confiscated Creole plantations, together with the smiles of the Creole ladies! Such idle inventions as these, made to gull and amuse political gossips, and pander to the morbid taste of the public for the strange and wonderful, are copied into papers of the respectability of the St. Louis Republican! What can we say of them, but that they are false, in whole and in every part—that there is not, in any word or sentence of the whole story, as much truth as could be gathered on the point of the finest cambric needle.

These denunciations and imprecations, then, against the Delta, before these facts and proofs, now dwindle down to the charge of publishing exaggerated and grossly erroneous statements respecting transactions in Cuba,—knowing their falsehood,—with a view of enticing young men to proceed to the island. Here is the charge in all its length, depth, and breadth. Now, it happens, on this subject, we apprehended that the fact of the connection of one of the former proprietors of this paper, with the expedition, might, in case of any failure, attach to us a disproportionately large share of blame and responsibility for any miscarriage, and were, therefore, more reserved and cautious than some of our cotemporaries in this city, and others in New York, in publishing accounts favorable to the revolution. We will not rest satisfied with this assertion, but will proceed to the proof.

The Picayune, in anticipation of some disturbances in the island, had sent from its office a reliable correspondent, who kept it constantly informed of what was going on. It had, besides, the services of an accomplished and highly respectable American citizen, resident in Havana. The Crescent had, also, a regular correspondent, for whose reliableness it vouched. The Delta had no regular correspondent on the island, because none would be allowed to live there. The letters we published, were either from Creoles of high character, in the island, or from Americans passing through. We received a great many, of the most encouraging character, which we would not publish, apprehending that the hopes of the writers and the pronouncs of the Spanish race to exaggeration, might mislead them. But we assert that there is no prominent fact, ever published by us, which was not confirmed by publications and letters in other papers of equal standing with our own, and that our own letters fell considerably behind those of the Picayune and Crescent, in this city,—and of the New York Herald, Tribune, and Newark Advertiser. To which we may add, also, the Savannah Republican, a journal which has also displayed a remarkable facility at "crawfishing" of late.

Let us look into the accounts and editorials of some of these papers, published prior to the departure of the Pampero. We limit ourselves to this date, because we are now answering the charge of having deceived and enticed to ruin the young men engaged in that expedition.

On the 23d July, the first news was received here of the outbreak in Cuba. The Picayune published a letter from its regular correspondent, stating that the "blow for Cuban Independence had at last been struck"—that the patriots in the mountains of Nejasa amounted to between 300 and 1000, and that their prospects were excellent. The letter of the Picayune concluded as follows:

"So great is the discontent and desire throughout the country to throw off the yoke that has so long oppressed them, that should Lopez land now with one hundred men, the Revolution would be finished in ninety days. What has become of him? Can't he get on a raft and drift over."

The same writer adds:

"Now that the ball has begun to roll, it cannot be stopped, but our brothers in the United States, and all friends of freedom, must give us a helping hand to make the contest a short one, and the result happy."

The Picayune, referring editorially to these statements, after counseling our citizens to aid the struggling Cubans, says:

"We have heard regrets and doubts expressed that, after all, the extent of these demonstrations may be exaggerated, having a great deal to rumor, and perhaps to the eager wishes of those who report them. Some think them only the effervescence from the celebration of the 4th of July, which it seems some of the Cubans have a habit of keeping. We think otherwise: our sources of information in Cuba are such as we confide in as discreet, no less than well informed."

The Crescent, of the same date, published a letter from its Havana correspondent, stating that "the numbers of the patriots of Puerto Principe are augmenting every day. Desertions from all arms of the Government troops in this vicinity are taking place, and it is with fear and trembling that a single squadron is put into the field." This letter further states that a general panic had seized the Government, and speaks most confidently of the success of the patriots. The Crescent, on the same day, had a most encouraging article in favor of the Revolution, speaking of it as a "successful outbreak." On that same day the Delta published letters, not more encouraging, if as much so, as either of our cotemporaries. They were all either addressed to General Lopez, or to merchants in this city, who vouched for their authenticity. In our editorial, however, whilst congratulating our readers that the Cubans had at last struck the blow, we were cautious enough not to express an opinion as to the ultimate result. We only said thus much: "The news from Cuba will now be looked for with absorbing interest. That victory may perch on the banner of the oppressed, and that the guns fired by the patriots on the Fourth of July, may prove to be the knell of Spanish despotism and domination in Cuba, is our most sanguine hope." On the same day, that model anti-law-and-order sheet, the New Orleans Bulletin, held the following language in regard to the news from Cuba:

"There is, however, no mistake that the Cubans have made a demonstration, and have been brought in conflict with the regular forces. Instead of calling upon Hercules, as they have been ignominiously doing, they have manifested a will and resolution to help themselves, and so far, whatever we may think of their discretion or judgment, they are entitled to our respect and sympathies. They (the patriots) have secured a rendezvous in the fastnesses of the mountains, and are continually receiving accessions. This statement, we believe, is uncontradicted, or at least, is corroborated by the various accounts we have seen. If it be so, they will form the nucleus of a powerful and formidable combination, which may prove the physical features of the country to be able to carry on a protracted guerilla warfare with the regular forces of the government, and which, in the end, may result in a triumphant victory, even should they be unaided by foreign auxiliaries. But there is no prospect that they will be left alone to battle for their cause without sympathy, and stout hearts and strong arms to aid them."

If that is not an incitement or suggestion to our young men to go to Cuba, we do not understand language!

The next news appeared in the New Orleans papers of 1st of August. The Picayune published, from Savannah and Charleston, per Isabel, accounts of the defeat and capture of General Quail, and of pronunciamentos in Tunas, Holguin, Bagarno, Baracoa, Guanabacoa, Guanajax and Pinar del Rio. It added:

"The Charleston Courier stated that it had been informed by a gentleman, whose source of information relative to Cuban affairs are generally most reliable, that many of the towns in Cuba are in arms—the present force amounting to about 3000 effective men."

The Picayune published, also, a letter from its correspondent, to the effect that the revolution was spreading rapidly,—"that the Patriots are daily augmenting"—"their movements are directed with consummate military skill, and in every encounter they have obtained an advantage over the troops." Remarking upon this news, the Picayune said:

"The intelligence from Cuba grows better and better. There is no longer question of a wide and apparently concerted rising of the people of the Island against the Government. The news comes to us through every channel of intelligence, even through the ports where the Spanish authority is supreme, and holds absolute control over the mails and the press. We have a right to believe, apart from the excitement of wishes and sympathies, that the rising in Cuba is wide spread and makes head against the Government thus far boldly and with increased force."

The Picayune concludes its article thus:

"The fulness of the national heart will speak out; and while men will submit to the injunctions of laws which forbid them from interfering with foreign quarrels, in such a manner as to violate international compacts, that are binding on the government, they will, without doubt, in thousands, think themselves justified in resuming the natural right of expatriation, which every man also enjoys,—who will encounter the perils, and such, with his life in hand, go to succor the oppressed in Cuba in their struggle for liberty, as their fathers were succored by the chivalry of Europe."

The Crescent published letters from its own correspondent, containing similar encouraging accounts from Cuba. The same journal, referring to the excitement in New York, expressed its fears that the Government might interfere in the matter, using this caution:

"Gentlemen should be cautious. Uncle Sam is wide awake at Washington, and there is no good cause in calling his attention to what he might overlook."

Of its correspondent, whose accounts were of the most encouraging nature, the Crescent said:

"Our Cuban correspondence is from a clear headed man, and its statements may, we think, be fully relied on. Whatever is mere rumor, is so called, fairly."

On the same day the Bulletin, under the head of interesting intelligence from Cuba, stated that the accounts by the Tuscaloosa and Home—

"Furnish conclusive evidence that the revolutionary movement in Cuba has been more general and successful than was at first supposed."

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It then refers to the rising at Trinidad and Villa Clara. The next day, referring to the news by the Tehuantepec, that the revolution had been suppressed, the Bulletin treats it as unworthy of belief, adding:

"No confidence whatever is to be attached to these Government reports."

This was on the 2d August, the day the Pampero sailed. Now, it is well known to all the readers of the Delta, that for years past, we have advocated Cuban independence, and insisted on its practicability, but without producing any very decided conviction in the public mind. Whilst, therefore, our views on this subject were very naturally attributed to over-zeal and enthusiasm, the views of journals like the Picayune, Crescent, Bulletin, and Bee, hitherto either opposed or indifferent to the whole movement for Cuban independence, would naturally affect the popular mind to a powerful degree, and induce men of deliberate judgment to embark in the adventure. Even if the quotations already given from these journals did not suggest the legality and propriety of extending aid to the Cubans, the accounts published by them, and vouched for as from respectable sources, would produce such an effect. Our young men would very naturally say, "this with the Delta is a hobby,—its notions on this subject are wild and ultra,—and we do not confide in them, but when the cautious Picayune,—the prudent Crescent,—the phlegmatic Bulletin,—and the calculating Bee,—all confirm every fact stated in the Delta, and back its recommendations, we think it is time for us to believe."

Is not such an argument the very one which did control the minds of our young men? But the Picayune, Crescent, Bulletin and Bee, are all owned by friends of President Fillmore, and to save their reputation, to bear off their sins, the Delta must be made a scapegoat. The Delta is obnoxious to the President; the Delta has kept the public continually reminded of Mr. Fillmore's atrocious denunciation of patriotic young men, as plunderers and pirates, thereby supplying Concha with a pretext for the most cowardly and brutal deed of modern times. The Delta is particularly offensive to the Oliver le Dain of the Treasury; and to that remarkable specimen of successful mediocrity, the Secretary of War. It is true, besides the New Orleans papers enumerated, other good administration papers have aided in circulating "most authentic intelligence" of the success of the Revolution in Cuba, but they were all, no doubt, deceived, humbugged, and bamboozled by the Delta!

We will settle accounts with some of these papers, after a spell. We will spot these dastard journals, who seek to throw the responsibility of their own acts and declarations,—the acts and declarations of one half the journals of the country,—on one single paper. But at present we content ourselves with showing that our contemporaries of this city occupy, in this matter, a position identical with our own,—that we never published more encouraging accounts, or stronger incitements, than they did,—and that if we had done so, our appeals would not, from the circumstances of our position, carry the force and conviction of appeals in those journals. And, having proved these assertions, we may leave to the just, truth loving, and magnanimous reader, to designate, as it merits, the base attacks on this journal, made by Mr. Fillmore's organs, the Republic and Intelligencer, backed by a considerable litter of smaller whelps, of the genus Administration organs.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
5 October 1851. 3

Foreign Newspaper Views of the Proposed Intervention in the Affairs of Cuba.

Our readers will be prepared to appreciate the force of the argument set up by the *Republic* for this administration in outlawing the brave but misguided men who fell victims to Spanish fury in the late massacre at Havana, when they ponder upon the manifestations of foreign policy founded upon that outlawry. The following are some of the observations of the Spanish papers on the subject:

"The ministerial organ, the *Orden*, intimates, in conformity with previous information on the subject, that it is intended to adopt a very energetic course of action towards the United States with respect to this subject, both as regards the enlistments allowed to go on there, and the insults offered to the Spanish consul at New Orleans. It says on the latter subject:

"'If the invaders of Cuba have been exterminated with valor, the ill conduct of the dwellers of New Orleans shall be equally repressed. There is too much patriotism in the blood of the Spanish people—there is too much tact in the thoughts of the advisers of their Queen—there is too much right in all the acts that circumstances prescribe—for us not to expect a moral victory, in whatever reclamations are undertaken, that may be a worthy successor of the material victory obtained by the army and the faithful Islanders. There is not a single humiliation in our history of twelve centuries, nor shall there be one in the history of the nineteenth century. Let the ambitious traffickers of North America thus understand it.'"

In the same spirit the *Epocha* boastfully remarks:

"It is said that General Concha is very angry with the captors of the fifty Americans shot at Havana for sending them there at all; he would have had them put to death at the moment of their capture."

Let the ambitious TRAFFICKERS *of North America understand it.* Spain—whose history for five centuries has been disgraced by inquisitions, piracies, and murders, that have brought her down from the position of the highest grandeur in the rank of nations to that of the weakest and most contemptible now on the continent of Europe—feels authorized and permitted to point the finger of scorn at the land of Washington, because there is a public document issued by President Fillmore denouncing as pirates citizens of the United States whose sympathies led them to embark in an expedition to aid Cuban patriots in breaking the chains of Spanish despotism. Doubtless the Spanish archives contain no document like that of President Filmore's proclamation. Even a government of pirates would take care to see that its public archives did not record against itself the fault of decreeing death to its citizens before trial, and before the common sense of mankind could have an opportunity of turning their misdeeds to the profit of the humanity which seeks to govern the world by law.

Let the ambitious traffickers of North America understand it. General Concha was angry that the captors of our citizens brought them to Havana. As a faithful servant of her royal Majesty the Queen of Spain, it would have been more agreeable to him to have put these unfortunate men, who were flying without arms and who could make no defence, to death *at the moment of their capture.*

Now let us suppose that Commodore Platt, who was sent to arrest these same unfortunate men, had been more lucky and caught them before General Concha did: What could the Commodore have done with them? According to the proclamation, they were beyond the pale of law, no matter to what extremity they might be reduced; and it was useless to bring them back to the United States, for, according to the logic of the *Republic*, it is idle to claim the protection of laws for those who openly defy and violate them. They had been on the island of Cuba, and had of course done the very thing which it was the object of the Commodore to prevent their doing. There could have been no American law, no American courts, no American juries to condemn these men, and to justify the ascription of crime to them which had been made by the proclamation. Commodore Platt, therefore, acting in good faith to the proclamation, if he had been so fortunate as to arrest these men, could have found no tribunals but those of the terrible Concha to inflict the justice demanded by Spain; and we are told by the official newspapers at Madrid that this worthy agent of her Majesty would have been *very angry* because they had not been put to instant death without troubling him about them. Such things as *trials* under treaties or under the laws of nations were not to be thought of; for the government of the United States had already ascertained and settled the fact that these men were out of the law, and not to be relieved, no matter to what extremity they might be reduced.

But leaving the sanguinary demonstrations of the Spanish papers on this subject, let us go to those of the British cabinet. The London times is at no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion expressed by the *National Intelligencer*, that the annexation of Cuba would be a terrible calamity to the United States. The only difference in the sentiments of these two commanding public journals is, that the British organ is so well satisfied of the truth spoken by the *National Intelligencer*, and feels so deeply concerned for the welfare of the United States, as plainly to declare that the British government will not allow such a calamity to happen to the United States. It thus speaks on this point:

"The annexation of Cuba to the United States would be, strictly speaking, an act of conquest—the conquest of a different people and a distinct territory, wholly dissimilar from the mere incorporation of such contiguous regions as those of Texas or California, and introducing into the Union an element entirely at variance with the Anglo-Saxon institutions that now pervade it. The occupation of a great maritime position, and the internal as well as external defence of such a territory with such a population, would require naval and military establishments, with their concomitant expenses, of which the federal government has as yet no experience; and if slavery were thus to be indefinitely prolonged, it could only be by the interposition of military force, supplied in part, at least, by free-soil States. Questions of this nature would give rise to the most violent and irreconcilable differences between the States and political parties in the States, followed, perhaps, by struggles scarcely less disastrous to their internal prosperity and their general trade than the foreign hostilities which are so much apprehended. The probability is, that we should suffer in the next degree to the United States themselves from any such convulsion, and we are therefore strongly interested in preventing it. But if these impediments did not arise, and the seizure of Cuba by the United States were effectually accomplished, that occurrence would at once afford a precedent for fresh aggressions and the means of conducting them. For all these reasons, we adhere to the opinion that the maintenance of peace itself and the common interests of the United States and of Europe, do imperatively require that this species of popular excitement should be restrained, and, if no other means remain, should even be resisted. We rely on the policy of the American cabinet and the good sense of the people to concur with us in pausing down so serious a danger; and we trust that the intentions of this pacific and legal party may be seconded by the certainty that, although no European government has the slightest pretension to intimidate or menace the American confederation, yet neither will European governments allow themselves to be intimidated and assailed by American citizens, who can only effect their culpable objects by imbroiling their own country with the rest of the world."

Next comes the London Sun, which, after commenting at some length on the contents of the despatches announcing the treaty of guarantee, very delicately remarks:

"France and England are decided on preventing a rupture between Spain and the United States, and in preserving for the former her valuable colony, but with the introduction of some indispensable reforms in the internal government of Cuba. A French steamer leaves Havre this day for Washington, with despatches from the French government and the American minister. Of the success of this mission—which, without wounding the susceptibilities of our somewhat over-sensitive transatlantic brethren, inasmuch as it will secure to the Cubans all which they profess to desire to obtain for them, viz: a good government, will at the same time preserve to Spain her most valuable colonial possessions—there cannot be a doubt; and we rejoice, therefore, that at this crisis the seals of the Foreign Office are held by Lord Palmerston, the statesman, instead of Lord Aberdeen, the capitulator."

The Liverpool Times also has a spicy remark to the following effect:

"The Madrid papers of the 10th instant, with our usual correspondence from that city, have arrived. Our correspondent states that the Spanish government has opened negotiations with those of France and England, for the purpose of inducing them to join in representing seriously to the cabinet of the United States that it is its duty to take measures for punishing the parties engaged in such expeditions as that of Cuba."

From all this it would seem that President Fillmore and his cabinet may dismiss any apprehension of war likely to grow out of the complaints of Spanish consuls in New Orleans or elsewhere in our country. The British and French governments give our government the fullest credit for doing all that it could do to maintain the neutrality laws of the United States; and as for what it has not done, *that* will be most cheerfully done for them. The treaty of guarantee will do all that the United States cannot do towards punishing piratical young men who might foolishly be drawn into a scheme for assisting revolutionary struggles in Cuba. The great interests of the United States must not be endangered by their own incapacity to preserve order at home, nor shall they be as long as Queen Victoria and NAPOLEON THE LITTLE have any fleets to guard the coasts of the United States. These amicable majesties will not undertake to pacify Spain for the injury already done to her by our Cuban sympathizers, but they undertake to say that Spain shall not attack the United States—shall not come and burn up the Capitol of Washington, as the British did in the war of 1812, nor do anything else that will seriously interrupt the growing prosperity and greatness of the United States.

It is expected, however, that the President will use every diligence in arresting not only all that had anything to do (as donors of old muskets or subscribers of money) with the Lopez expedition, but that all those actually engaged in that war not yet shot shall be prosecuted in our courts. This will be necessary to enable the official gazettes at Madrid and Havana to say that the *moral victory* of Spanish reclamations will be as great as that achieved by Gen. Concha when he directed his soldiers to shoot down the brave Crittenden and his companions.

When did our country ever before stand so low in foreign estimation? Who would have supposed that we could have fallen so immeasurably below the sentiment maintained by Mr. Webster in his Hulseman correspondence? The Hulseman correspondence! What American does not hang his head to see how soon and how shamefully the tone of our government has been lowered!

We were in Europe when France sent her army into Italy, and vied with Austria in the detestable scuffle for the palm of glory in taking from the Roman people their nationality. All liberal-minded men throughout the world looked on with amazement at that gross desecration of the sentiment which recognises the equality of nations and the right of self-preservation. But if there be any reality in that sentiment, can we not ask if it ought not to have impelled the British government to have protested against its violation in the case of Rome? Where did France and Austria get the right to invade Rome and dictate to its people a form of government?

Our opinion is, that the organs of Mr. Fillmore would do a great good to the cause of order if they would show why it is that Great Britain should be so horrified at hearing that four hundred men had gone from our shores to interfere with Cuban affairs, when one-half of Europe went on a similar expedition to Italy, and destroyed its liberty. If it be friendship to the United States which is at the bottom of this policy, perhaps a little explanation will not only take away the surprise which the manner of demonstrating it has produced, but prevent any necessity in future for the rigorous measures adopted by such generals as Concha.

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON
5 October 1851, 3

Remarkable and Suspicious Disclosure as to the Cuban Prisoners.

The following paragraph appears in the leading editorial of yesterday's *Republic:*

"We have as yet seen no evidence that the fifty prisoners were condemned and executed *without a trial.* We all know that our consul, Mr. Owen, *has stated that they were duly tried.* We now inform our cotemporary that *the prisoners shot at Havana were tried and condemned in the due form of Spanish law,* and that a copy of the *complete record of the trial* is now in the hands of an *official gentleman* in the city of Washington."

Upon the above we remark—

First. Mr. Owen has made no such statement publicly as is here attributed to him. His letter says simply that *the prisoners had been tried*—that they were "*duly*" tried he has not stated. He could make no such statement; for, situated as the captives were, *his* presence and interposition in their favor at least were absolutely necessary to their *due* trial under the treaty. The fact seems to be that, if tried at all, they were tried in the morning while he was *in bed.* The proclamation apparently had put him to sleep, and he waked up just in time to go and hear the shooting! A brave specimen of an American consul!

Second. We say to the *Republic,* "*Let us see that complete record*" of the "trial in due form of Spanish law!" Let "the official gentleman in Washington city" come into court and bring his papers. We shall then see how far the due and regular forms of Spanish law, as solemnly guarantied to these hapless men by the treaty, were observed in what is alleged to be their *trial.* We shall see what opportunities for regular and legal defence were given them to save their lives. We shall see how far the free access and aid of counsel, and other friendly legal functionaries, as expressly guarantied in the treaty to all American offenders, were allowed in their case. We *hope* that these prisoners had what was their clear right—to wit, the due and regular forms of Spanish law as administered by the tribunals having cognizance of criminal offences; but, as at present advised, we do not believe any such fact can be shown.

Third. But now we say to the *Republic,* If, as you claim, these men had *any sort of a trial* whatever, then *no thanks* to you or your President, or his proclamation or his consul! All of you together, with a solemn treaty to stand upon and to guide you, have, in the case of these men, *quitclaimed and renounced with might and main,* from the date of the proclamation up to this hour, all their *right* under that treaty to such trial. If they had a trial, that fact is your *shame;* for it shows that the despotism of Spain gratuitously *granted* as a boon to your citizens what their own government, in your hands, had not the spirit nor the justice to claim as their right. What you did for them was, by solemn proclamation, to pledge beforehand this government to lift no finger, and to ask no question, even though Spain or any other nation on earth should, before arrest or after arrest, shoot them down like mad-dogs! And now do you turn round and say that Concha gave them a *fair trial in spite of* your proclamation? That fact, then, only shows that Captain General Concha was more considerate of the rights of these American captives than Mr. President Fillmore, or his advisers, or his organ!

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
6 October 1851, 2.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Charleston—J B Barnard and lady, Miss M A White, F F Willis, lady and child, H A Richmond, lady and child, E Bond and lady, Miss M A Bond, Miss A Bond, Mrs W S Waller, Miss E Scott, F King, A C Anderson, D A Ambler, F P Holcomb, W W Mead, H L Holcomb, M E Harner, J Chambers, W H Harnith, E M Coles, M Cook, T Monroe and lady, A Haywood, and 4 deck.

Per steamer Gordon, from Charleston—W H Baldwin, J B Guerard and servant, J McDermott, D C Scarlett, M W O'Byrne, G Friedlander, Thos Long, Miss Long, B A Putnam, Miss Putnam, Chas La-Prince, J Johnson, lady, child and servant, Geo Robertson, T G Dempsey, L A Hodges, R H Millington, Miss Seatergood, Mrs Borgs and family, and 9 on deck.

Per steamer Wm Gaston, from Palatka, &c.—Miss A M Robert, Master Robert, J M Macias, L F Hines, H Sibley, W H Norton, S L Robert, Mr Cole and lady, Miss Mayt; O H Marshall, Mr. McDowell, and 4 deck.

Per steamship Florida, for New York—A H Cole and lady, Miss Hays, J H McIntosh, W Foster, J R Brown, G B Curtis, N P Beute, Messrs Norton, Libby, and 4 steerage.

Per steamer Wm Seabrook, from Charleston—J G Buckmyer, J Long, and C R Osgood.

Democratic and Southern Rights Nominations.

For Governor,
Hon. CHARLES J. McDONALD.

For Congress,
Hon. JOSEPH W. JACKSON.

For the Senate,
THOMAS PURSE.

For the House of Representatives,
DR. JAMES P. SCREVEN,
GEORGE P. HARRISON.

Constitutional Union Nominations.

For Governor,
Hon. HOWELL COBB.

For Congress,
Col. CHARLES H. HOPKINS.

For the Senate.
JOHN W. ANDERSON.

For the House of Representatives.
FRANCIS S. BARTOW;
CHARLES S. HENRY.

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

The Daily Delta
7 October 1851, 1

Captain Robert Ellis.

This gallant young officer, who so distinguished himself in the actions in Cuba, between the force of General Lopez and the Spanish troops, has, we are happy to perceive, been released from captivity by the Captain General, and permitted to return to the U. States. Capt. Ellis, though a very young man, was deservedly esteemed in this community for his manly qualities. At the time of his departure in the Pampero, he held a Lieutenancy in one of the companies of Col. Wood's new regiment of uniformed volunteers. Capt. Ellis was intended by nature for a soldier, and he has found it difficult to restrain his natural ardor and enthusiasm. In the Cardenas expedition he held a commission, and distinguished himself by his coolness and gallantry. In the late expedition he commanded a company, and in the first action, at Las Pozas, was selected by General Lopez for the post of honor, the right of the line, which he gallantly held, receiving a severe wound, but still continuing at his post until the enemy had retreated. His wound then assumed a serious aspect, and he was taken to the hospital, where it was feared he would have to be abandoned by General Lopez. Heroically resigning himself to his fate, he asked for a pistol, with which he purposed to anticipate the vengeance and brutality of the Spaniards, by destroying himself.

Fortunately, however, he recovered, and, being aided by a faithful friend, was enabled to accompany General Lopez. Instead of perishing on the road, he was sustained by his energy and spirit, and, though suffering greatly, took an active part in the subsequent actions and trials of his compatriots. His adventures and final capture are related by him, in the most graphic and faithful narrative yet published, of this expedition, which was transmitted to Mr. L. J. Sigur, of this city, and published in the Delta some days ago. He has since been released by the Captain General under circumstances highly creditable to that officer, and most honorable to Captain Ellis. This privilege was accorded to him, as a tribute to his manly bearing and heroism. No cringing appeals, no hypocritical confessions or pretences of delusion and deception were made by him. Nor did he seek to commend himself to mercy and favor by calumniating the dead, or by trying to throw upon others, the blame and responsibility for his own acts. He told the Captain General promptly and truthfully that he came to the island under the conviction that the people desired to change their institutions,—that he was willing to die for such a cause,—and that he had done his duty, and had no pity or mercy to ask. The Captain General having heard that he had written a narrative of the expedition, asked permission to read it. Captain Ellis consented, and accordingly gave it to the Captain General, who, after carefully reading it, returned the manuscript, remarking that it was a very bold act to write such a document in Cuba. "Perhaps so," responded Ellis, "but it is the truth, and I shall not publish it until my return to the United States." Struck with his courage, the Captain General yielded to the urgent solicitations of many persons in Havana, and granted Captain Ellis his release. He accordingly departed for the United States in the Empire City.

We have these facts from a gentleman who came over in the Georgia.

☞ The Crescent misapprehends the course of our argument. We do not mean to confine ourselves to editorials, in saying that other papers in this city contributed as much as the Delta to publications calculated to incite young men to join the expedition to Cuba. The Crescent certainly did throw out doubts as to the probable success of an expedition, and the entire reliableness of the reports published as to the extent of the reported revolution. But such intimations produced but little effect, when the Crescent's reliable correspondent in Havana, so strongly endorsed by that journal, gave as well authenticated reports, statements of the most favorable character as to the success of the movement. These were the true sources of the delusion. The opinion of an editor in New Orleans as to facts occurring in Cuba, could not be expected to prevail over the assertions of an honest and "clear-headed" correspondent. We assert, therefore, that if *any young men were incited or induced* to go to Cuba, by what they read in the newspapers, it was in the letters from Havana, and not in the editorial articles, they found such incitements.

The Crescent concludes its article by the following:

"The Delta is correct in one thing. Papers that were either 'mum,' or which even advised us to sending out a larger force, etc.,—papers which never dared 'face the music,' or question popular opinion, till after the disastrous news of the capture of Crittenden's party was received, are now piously horrified that some of their colemporaries should have been deceived."

We have much more to say on this subject, and some other pregnant proofs of the hypocrisy of the Republic's clients, which shall appear in due time.

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The Daily Delta

7 October 1851, 1

BUSINESS CARDS.

MONAGHAN & RARESHIDE,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, No. 79 GRAVIER STREET.
GEORGE RARESHIDE,
Successor to A. C. Ainsworth, Esq.
WM. MONAGHAN,
Successor to D. I. Ricardo, Esq., Notary Public for the Second Municipality, and Commissioner for nearly all the States in the Union.
☞ Particular attention paid to all Marine business. my14 6m

A. HERNANDEZ,
IMPORTER OF THE BEST HAVANA CIGARS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
HAS constantly on hand a large assortment of the most favorite brands, which he offers for sale at moderate prices.
No. 126 ROYAL STREET,
Between St. Louis and Toulouse sts., next door to the entrance of the St. Louis Hotel

THEODORE O. STARK, *Notary Public.* GEO. W. CHRISTY, *Attorney at Law.*
STARK & CHRISTY,
ap1 Office, No. 10 Bank's Arcade.

JACOB SORIA,
NOTARY PUBLIC, No. 81 Gravier street, has been appointed by Gov. Quitman, Commissioner for the State of Mississippi; by Gov. Collier, Commissioner for the State of Alabama, and by Gov. King, Commissioner for the State of Missouri. ap22 3m

J. L. LEVY,
REAL ESTATE, STOCK, NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
[illegible] 24 CAMP STREET.

HENRY C. WARFIELD, *Attorney and Counselor at Law*, [illegible] St. Charles street, up stairs. Business entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. He will practice in all the Courts of Orleans and the adjoining parishes. oct18

OLIVER H. PERRY, *Notary Public.* Office, No. 86 Gravier street, (formerly occupied by Lucien Hermann, Esq.) apr14-1y

SHIELDS & RUNFORD, *Attorneys at Law*, have removed from Royal street to 89 Gravier st., up stairs nov3

JOHN M. BELL & CONWAY, *Commission Merchants*, 56 Common street. jy4 1y

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The Daily Delta

7 October 1851, 2

One of the Gallant Dead.—Amongst the band of gallant men who were so brutally and cruelly shot at Havana on the 16th August, was Sergeant E. T. Collins, jr., son of the late Maj. Erasmus T. Collins, of La Grange, and brother-in-law of our fellow townsman, H. Hulbert, Esq. Sergeant Collins was a native Williamson county, in this State, and was in the 23d year of his age. He was a fine specimen of the brave, ardent and chivalric young Tennesseean. Generous to a fault, firm and decisive in his character, his heart filled with the traditions of his native State, the story of the wrongs of the Cuban people was of all others the very one to fire his mind with the resolve to aid them in their struggle for freedom. At the age of seventeen he was prevented from enlisting for the Mexican war, only by the earnest entreaties and commands of his father, then living. Probably anticipating similar opposition from his relatives, he joined the expedition under Gen. Lopez, at New Orleans, without giving them any intimation of his purpose. The first intelligence received by them of his having done so, was seeing his name in the list of the doomed victims of Concha's barbarity. Peace to his gallant spirit.—*Memphis Enquirer.*

Col. R. J. Downeman.—The Sumter (Ala.) Democrat, speaking of this gentleman, who was second in command under General Lopez, in the late expedition, says:

More fortunate than his Chief, he fell in battle. Col. Downeman was a man of talents, of ardor and resolution. Under more favorable circumstances he would have proved himself as able a commander as he was a warm and devoted friend of freedom.

He was a man of the greatest goodness of heart, a true friend and an honorable gentleman.

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The Daily Delta
7 OCTOBER 1851, 2

Defence of the Cubans.

The following letter, which we translate, was written by a Creole of Cuba to his brother in this city. Its object is to defend the Creoles from the heavy charge, which hangs over said upon them, of having invited and enticed Lopez and the Americans to come over with a small band, promising to gather around them in overwhelming numbers, and then, when these gallant men had blindly yielded to such solicitations, and exhibited their lives in the perilous issue, cowardly abandoned them to the savage brutality of the Spaniards. This letter, which is written in sincerity and honesty, displays the remarkable weakness and defect of the Creole character, which has produced all the sad results of this enterprise. The writer gravely states that one hundred and five patriots had collected on the eastern end of the island to go to the reinforcement of Lopez,—that sixty-two of them had fowling pieces and the remainder cane-knives,—that they were prevented from joining Lopez by various unforseen accidents,—and finally, on hearing the disastrous result of the Expedition, they dispersed. And these *immense preparations*—this single attempt to realize the extraordinary promises held out by them, of a rising of the whole population,—this vast accession of one hundred and five Creoles to Lopez's little band, but for the obstacles stated, would have effected a junction with Lopez, and achieved the independence of the island! Here we have exposed, the whole secret of the failure of these attempts, in the extraordinary pretences of this race to hyperbole,—to exaggeration of their prowess and virtues. Here is the source of the extravagant stories, as to the number, devotion and heroism of the patriots, which were transmitted to this country and believed by nearly our whole population! A people who talk so largely, who so easily deceive themselves, and so recklessly deceive others, will have to change their whole character before they can undertake, with any prospect of success, the stern and practical realities of a revolutionary struggle.

In justice to the parties, who desire this explanation to be published in this country, we give the letter of the Cuban gentleman referred to, leaving our readers to judge for themselves, of the force of its conclusions:

———, 11th Sept., 1851.

To believe that the fatal result of the Expedition was caused by our cowardice or imbecility, is an absurdity, and I cannot conceive how it ever entered your brain. I would not remind you of such an unfortunate event, but that I am able to convince you by calling back to memory what I would willingly forget. Hear the circumstances, reflect on them and then judge us.

On the 9th of August, we learned the departure of Lopez from New Orleans, and on the same day we prepared to receive him, ordering parties of two or three men, mounted on good horses, to all the points on the coast, from Bayamo to San Juan de Remedios, (points near which they were to land) in order to learn from them the moment of their arrival. Convinced that they could not delay more than three or four days, we were expecting them nearly two weeks, without having heard any news of the Expedition. Seeing this delay, we thought some obstacle must have prevented their landing, and that they were awaiting another opportunity; we hoped that they would communicate to us the facts from the United States. On this account, everything remained in inaction, our men continuing [illegible] because we are so placed that even in going to church, it is necessary to use great precaution. Until the 21st, when we received a communication from our friends in Matanzas, we did not know of Lopez's landing at Bahia Honda—that is, nine days after his arrival. Notwithstanding a thousand obstacles presented themselves, we succeeded in collecting one hundred and five men, in the district of Puentes, sixty-two of us having our hunting guns and the others their chopping knives.

Hence, by cross paths, we marched to Santi Espiritus, where we arrived on the 24th. We halted in the valley of Santa Lucia, three leagues farther, where we ate some biscuits and cheese, our only meal on the way. Here we were joined by seventeen men badly armed, but full of valorous enthusiasm. At six in the evening we left Santa Lucia, and marched towards Villa Clara, where we arrived the next day about two in the evening, without entering the city. We stopped in the pasture grounds of a friend, where we spent the night, and were joined by eight men more, well armed with their knives and lances, which they had prepared for this object. On the 26th we left this place and continued towards Matanzas; but as it was necessary to take a thousand different directions, to avoid the government troops, we could not arrive at Matanzas before the 29th at sundown, halting five leagues from the city. Here we learned that a part of Lopez's troops had been shot at Havana on the 16th, but that he continued advancing from *Las Pozas*, and that it was utterly impossible to join him, because all the routes which we could take between Matanzas and Havana, were blocked up by cavalry, infantry, or artillery; and that, besides, eight hundred and fifty men had left Havana the day before to be distributed among the different companies, and not let any person pass from one post to another without a passport signed by the captain or officer of the garrison. In such circumstances, what could *we* do—a handful of men, badly armed, badly drilled, and without any one able to direct an attack? To continue our march would be throwing ourselves into our enemy's hands, to be uselessly sacrificed like the others.

We did not, on this account, give up the hope of joining Lopez, nor that the progress of the revolution would reach the place where we were; hoping, besides, that the citizens of Matanzas would do their duty, but they were in the same predicament as we, without any possibility of their moving. After a consultation with some of our Matanzas friends, we determined to wait, concealed, in a place nearly hidden, whither we went and remained until the 3d of September, on which day we got the news of the discomfiture of the expedition, and of Lopez's execution. (I shudder as I write it.)

Seeing ourselves without forces or resources, what step could we take, but to retreat, submit, and suffer the weight of our misfortunes until a powerful hand could avenge us?

This account, written with all the sincerity of a brother's heart, which you have no reason to doubt, will convince you that it was not our cowardice but our misfortunes, which caused the failure of the Expedition. If we had been able to join Lopez, the island of Cuba, instead of mourning and shedding tears, would be singing jubilees, and raising monuments for the inanimate remains of Liberty's martyrs.

I returned day before yesterday and I have not met one family which has not lost one of its members, executed, or condemned to ten years' captivity in Ceuta. From Lopez's landing, to this moment, there have been executed on the garrote, seven members of the principal families, whose names are published, and more than fifty have been taken and not disposed of yet. They are continually bringing captives from the country. • • • • • • • • •

P. S. By a letter from Havana, we learn there is no room for the prisoners, because the prisons and

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The Daily Delta
7 October 1851, 4

The Prisoners in Cuba.

The following letters, relative to the prisoners in Havana, were received by the Georgia:

HAVANA, Oct. 2, 1851.

Daily Delta: I have been requested to send you the enclosed—a letter to Messrs. Smith & Thrasher—and a list of the prisoners.

The Spanish Schooner left on the 16th of August [illegible], for what unknown destination, save, perhaps, to Capt. Moreland, Esq., and his offending physician. I think there is no doubt that he was sent from his own want of nerve. But he claimed, on that day, to be fit for duty, when told that if he let that, the vital moment for his fame, perhaps he was inevitably a ruined man. He said he knew what explanations to give his countrymen, when they called on him "to account for his conduct."

We are all quietly and suitably preparing our hearts and minds for glorious war. So intimate our journal, par excellence.

As ever, yours, DETAIL.

HAVANA, October 1, 1851.

The remains to many of the prisoners that were included in the second lot sent to Spain, to remit to their friends the account of their state, has again rendered it necessary for me to avail myself of the facilities of a general circular, and I now address you this at the request of your correspondent.

On the departure of those sent away on the 8th ult. there remained in Hospital twenty-four; and in prison here, waiting ship. These last were removed to the Punta Castle, where they remained until the moment of their embarkation, and where they were joined by each of their companions as were subsequently brought in, and also by those who were removed, convalescent, from the hospital.

During their stay every attention has been paid them by their countrymen, as also by Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the English Consul, and they were visited by Gov. Letcher twice during his short visit here, and by several of the officers of the squadron. Their wants were supplied in every respect, consistent with the rules of the prison, and their treatment by their jailers was considerate and kind.

The embarked yesterday at two o'clock, P. M., on board the Spanish brig Ripa, for Cadiz, each one provided with clothing, provisions, and money, in every respect similar to those who were sent off before, and equally in good health, and high in hope. There remains in hospital, thirteen, all of whom are rapidly recovering from their wounds, and meet with the same kind treatment that has been extended to all.

Two men, Robert H. Breckenridge and Ransom Beach, both of Kentucky, who were picked up at sea, some twenty miles from land, by a Spanish coasting schooner, were for a few days confined with the prisoners; and, I understand, are to be tried on a charge of having appertained to the Lopez expedition.

It is reported that several of those here are to be liberated, and allowed to return to their homes; and while we rejoice at this, it is to be hoped that, with proper and continued exertion, all will soon obtain the like boon.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
J. S. THRASHER

Sent to Spain by the Brig Ripa.—C. J. Duffy, New Orleans; Thos. Little, Mobile; Richard Geiger, New Orleans; John D. Brown, ——; Geo. E. Berry, Cincinnati, Ohio; Thos. Bryan, ——; John Bechilder, New Orleans; John Brown, ——; Preston Essex, St. Louis; John Otise, New Orleans; N. Port, Prussia; John N. Davis, New Orleans; J. G. Porter, Dublin; P. Carvia, Havana; John Talbot, New Orleans; Jose Douvren, Cuba; Wm. Loener, Saxony; Thos. McNeil, Lumpkin county, Georgia; Wm. Miller, Northampton, England; J. B. Weymouth, Nashville; John Robinson, England; Andreas Gonzales, Venezuela; Edward Conolly, Ireland; Louis Magie, Missouri; Jas. Myers, Jos. Myers, [illegible] Bolder, Indiana; Michael Lyons, Ireland; [illegible] Doyle, England; Geo. Harrison, District of Columbia; Wm. Young, John T. Smith, Ireland; John Johnson, Kentucky; Eurene Cay, London, England; Geo. Parr, Petersburg, Virginia; John A. Bowers, Berryville, Virginia; Jos. Stevens, New York; Frederick Hagan, Prussia; Augustin Montoro, Cuba; James Freeborn, Ohio; Asher J. Phillips, New Orleans.

In the Hospital—All Doing Well.—Manul Aragon, Cuba; J. B. Rubira, Galicia; Jas. Fiddes, Malta; C. Richardson, New Orleans; M. J. Keenan, Mobile; Wilson A. Rieves, Mississippi; Jacob Jessert, ——; Henry Jasper, Saxony; L. Palanka, Hungary; George Edgerton, Natchez; Col. Blummenthal, ——; David Gano, New York; Chas. J. Hodge, England.

CASTILLO LA PUNTA,
Havana, Sep. 27 1851.

Messrs. W. Sidney Smith and J. S. Thrasher—GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned prisoners, now confined in the Castillo La Punta, on the eve of our departure for Spain, cannot refrain from expressing our most heartfelt gratitude for the unwearied exertions you have used in our behalf, and the repeated acts of kindness, which have tended so much to alleviate the sufferings, which we have nearly forgotten—your generosity having left us nothing to wish for but liberty. With our best wishes for your health, happiness, and prosperity, we bid you adieu, with the hope that the day is not far distant when we shall have the pleasure of welcoming you to the United States.

We are, very respectfully,
Your Friends.

Andres Gonzales	Jas Robinson	Frank Hagan
Eugene N Cay	Michael Lyons	J B Weymouth
Augustin Montoro	Jas Brown	Jas Myers
Fra'co Carbia Garcia	J F Batchelder	Jos Myers
Jose Darren	Wm Miller	Jno Clive
John D Brown	Preston Essex	Jas Freeborn
Thos Little	Jno Talbot	Jas T Smith
Robt H Ellis	Jas N Davis	Wm Loener
John Johnson	Jas Bedford	Thos J. McNeal
R H Breckenridge	Ransom Beach	Jas A Bowers
Jno M Harrison	E J Conolly	Wm Young
J G Porter	Louis Magie	Jos Stevens
C J Duffy	Nicholas Port	A J Phillips
M Geiger	George Parr	Thos J Bryan.
G E Berry	Jno Doyle	

Ellis, Breckenridge, and Beach, will not go forward by this transport.

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Florida Sentinel.

TALLAHASSEE

7 October 1851, 3

The steamer Pampero, which has been made to play so conspicuous a part in the late Cuban expedition, was built in Baltimore some eighteen months since, for J. P. Heiss, Esq. and Lieut. Hunter, of the U. S. Navy. Subsequently, it is said, the latter disposed of his interest in her to the former. The Pampero in the late movement appeared as the property of L. J. Sigur, Esq., one of the proprietors of the New Orleans Delta. We now observe in that paper of the 10th instant that Mr. Sigur's interest in the Delta had been purchased in June last by Mr. Heiss, and the presumption is that the Pampero was taken in payment.—*Balt. American.*

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Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
7 October 1851, 1

A Circular Letter to the Editors.

HAVANA, September 11, 1851.

Having been requested by a very large portion of the prisoners of the late Cuban expedition to write to their friends informing them of their situation and good health, I have thought it best to throw my observations, which must necessarily be general in their principal features, into the form of a circular; and I have now the honor to address you this at the request of all the prisoners.

The prisoners were brought to this city in different lots, and as fast as they arrived were shaved of their hair, chained two together, and placed in one long saloon in the prison. During the first few days it was exceedingly difficult to obtain permission to visit them. The British Consul, Joseph T. Crawford, Esq., did so on the first day, and, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. W. Sidney Smith, who has never ceased in his exertions in their behalf, gave them the first cheering words. On the next day, Mr. Allen F. Owen, the American Consul, asked for and obtained permission, and, as I was subsequently informed by the prisoners, told them that "the President had proclaimed them without the pale of the law, and he could do nothing for them." During several days our only means of contributing to the amelioration of their condition was through Mr. Smith, who continued to visit them twice daily, taking them small comforts and speaking in their behalf; by which means he improved in a very great degree their situation. He took up a subscription among the English residents for the purpose of providing extra clothing for those who were British subjects; and the Secretary of the German Society, in consequence of receiving a letter from Capt. Schlicht, went to see them, and subsequently provided for the Germans in the same manner that the English Consul had provided for his countrymen.

I was not able to obtain permission to see them until Friday, 5th instant, at noon, when I found that twenty-five had that morning been sent to the hospital, and that some few of the others had had their chains taken off, for what reason I could not learn. The Americans and some others I found very much dispirited in consequence of the language Mr. Owen had held to them, and from seeing others so much better cared for, and I did what I could to cheer them, assuring them I would do my utmost to have them as well provided for as their more fortunate companions had been.

On leaving the prison I spoke to several of my friends about raising funds for the prisoners, and so great was the interest shown in their behalf that our efforts were crowned with the utmost success. I take this occasion to pay a just tribute to those Cuban gentlemen who so generously provided me with funds, without which my efforts would have been barren; and also to many American friends who contributed not only money but personal efforts. I would gladly mention names, but the impossibility of naming all would render the particularizing of a few apparently invidious, and I will therefore cite but two, who are connected with the press—these are Mr. White, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and Mr. Callahan, of the New Orleans Picayune. To these gentlemen, in company with many others, much praise is due.

On Saturday the prisoners received several visits and a sum of money wherewith to purchase bread. Mr. Smith also took to them cigars and other comforts. On Sunday morning their chains were taken off; they were allowed to bathe; and I was enabled to send them their extra clothing. They were in excellent spirits, and as many of their countrymen had now obtained permission to visit them, and they found they were not abandoned by their friends, they were quite gay. Writing materials were to-day allowed them, at the request of Mr. Smith, and many of them wrote to their homes. They all received a small sum of money to purchase such trifles as they might fancy. On this day they received information that Commodore Parker was not allowed to see them, which they regretted exceedingly, and during the afternoon they had a short visit from Mr. Owen.

On Monday morning, as they were to embark early, Mr. Smith, Mr. Callahan, and myself visited them before day. They had coffee and bread before going on board. Besides what they received from the Government, each man had a pea-jacket, a woolen shirt, a pair of pants, a pair of stockings, and a tin pot; and on board of ship were placed for their use 825 lbs. chocolate, 2 boxes tobacco, 2 barrels vinegar, and some small stores, and the sum of $735 was placed in the hands of Capt. Ortiz, of the Primera de Guatemala, for general distribution on arrival at the port of destination. Besides this, the German Society gave Capt. Ortiz $136 for the Germans, and several persons left sums for individuals. They embarked in high spirits and excellent health, all desiring a most affectionate farewell to be sent to their friends, with assurances of their high hopes for a speedy release. Those who remain here awaiting ship will follow their companions in a few days.

Those who are in the hospital are doing well, and are very well cared for by every one around them. They also have been allowed writing materials, and their friends will probably receive letters from them as early as they may receive this. The Captain-General has been very considerate and kind in his orders relative to both sick and well, and their attendants and jailors have treated them with much consideration.

In regard to exertions for their liberation, I would suggest to you some prompt effort in their behalf through the American Minister at Madrid, for the reason that the proximate accouchement of the Queen will afford a most advantageous opportunity to grant them all a free pardon; and the liberation of three here would induce us to suppose that a like boon might be obtained for all.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your very obedient servant, J. S. THRASHER.

The following are the only persons from Ohio that are reported in the list of those sent to Spain:

Benjamin Gilman, Edward Crissy, James Smith, Charles Giblin and Hudson Nelson, Cincinnati; Hiram West, C. Sobring, Jas. Halpin, Spring Valley; James B. Fagin, Ohio.

GEORGE S. BERRY is awaiting ship at Havana, and will be transported on the first vessel to Spain.

The *National Intelligencer*, in copying the above communication, adds the following note:

Having received the above communication from its author, we publish it without reserve, just as it came to us. It is due to the PRESIDENT of the United States, however, to say, that, in his Proclamation against the criminal enterprise known to be meditated against Cuba, he did no such thing as "proclaim that they [the prisoners] were out of the pale of the law." Nor, we are morally certain, did Mr. Owen the United States Consul at Havana, in his communication to the prisoners, whatever language he may have employed, *represent the President to have used such language*. There is much virtue in words, in such a case as this, and much mischief in misrepresenting them. The President's Proclamation is on record, and speaks for itself. There is no such language in it.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
7 October 1851, 1

Letter from a Cuba Prisoner.

The following is an extract from a letter, written by a young man, now a prisoner in Havana, to his mother in this city, and furnished for publication in the *Morning News*. The writer served gallantly in the Mexican war, under the command of the late Col. Crittenden:

MILITARY HOSPITAL, HAVANA,
September 13, 1851.

Dear Mother:—You will see by the heading of this letter, that I am in the Hospital of Havana, and one of the Cuban prisoners, taken with Gen. Lopez. I left Mobile on the 1st day of August for New Orleans, where I joined the Cuba expedition, and sailed on the 3d for Cuba, I am now a prisoner, at the mercy of the Spanish Government, together with about 170 more of my fellow companions. Part of them have been sent to Spain on the 8th ult., numbering about 135—30 remain to be sent, 25 of whom are ~~in the hospital sick, some of them wounded.~~ I am very bad myself, and have been poisoned in the woods. My hands are so bad now, that the doctors talk of cutting some of my fingers off, but I think they can be cured. We are in a sad plight here; but we have plenty of friends in this town, who are very kind to us. Besides that, all of us who were not born in the United States, the English Consul has behaved very kindly to. He gave each of us a suit of clothes, and says, that when we get to Spain, that the English Consul in Spain will demand us, and most likely, we will be given up to him and sent to England.

From the time we landed on the island of Cuba, until we were taken prisoners, we had the hardest time I ever experienced in my life. If we procured one meal in twenty-four hours, we were doing well. We thought there were about four hundred and fifty of us who landed on the 12th of August, and on the 13th we had to fight seven hundred Spanish troops. If we had had all of our force with us, we should not have cared; but Col. Crittenden was left behind at the landing, to guard the baggage, with about one hundred and fifty of the men, and that left our force very weak. We, however, whipped the Spanish troops as it was, and killed and wounded about three hundred of them. They then left us and attacked Crittenden, and he whipped them once. But they received reinforcements and turned on him again, making him take the woods. He was afterwards captured, together with fifty others, and shot here in Havana. We defeated the Spanish troops twice, although they were three to our one, and more if I would say so. But the worst of all is to come. We travelled in the mountains for eight days in the rain, exposed to every priva- [illegible] longed to Gen. Lopez. The rest of the time we had to live on wild fruit, until we were taken prisoners. But enough of this at present. I expect to see you all again.

M. J. KEENAN.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

[illegible] MORNING [illegible]
October 1851

Cuba and the European Powers.

WHAT OUR OWN GOVERNMENT THINKS.—The Washington *Republic* of Thursday, in noticing the late important intelligence from Spain, by the Arctic, to the effect that a treaty had just been formed with England for the preservation of Cuba from the American invaders, (France having also previously been committed to something of the sort,) and that a French steamer was immediately to leave Havre for Washington, with dispatches on the subject, expresses the following opinions:

"We are disposed to believe that France and England have agreed to render to Spain any support that may seem necessary to prolong its hold on Cuba. The probability is that this guarantee has been given, subject to an agreement on the part of Spain to modify the laws, and so to remove the principal grievances of which the Creoles complain.

"Many circumstances combine to produce the belief that the ultimate resolve of the England government to follow the example of France, is the result of the pressure from without, rather than of a desire to meddle needlessly in the quarrel."

On this point the Republic refers to the view taken by the London Morning Chronicle in direct opposition to the Times, which urged interference, while the Chronicle took the ground that "so far as England is concerned, no one can desire to see any indication of a wish to interfere in the matter." The Chronicle also asserted that "no American Government could subsist for an hour under the suspicion of being dictated to by a European power." This the Republic endorses, and adds:

"For any overt interference there is fortunately now no occasion. But still the very appearance of intermeddling is calculated to do extended mischief.

"There cannot be a doubt that President Fillmore and his advisers are prepared and able to maintain the international relations of the United States on a proper footing, without being subjected to dictation, or the appearance of it, on the part of any foreign power."

Does any one doubt that the tone and arguments of the *Republic* and *Intelligencer*, which papers are regarded in Europe as the ministerial organs of our Government, have influenced the views of European politicians on this question? Those papers denounced the popular movement in Cuba, and all who sympathized with it in this country. They have even gone so far as to *suggest*, if they did not justify, the right of England and other monarchical powers to interfere for the protection of the Spanish government, we should any despotism, in Cuba. The position of the Government press in this country on this subject, has been so well understood, and so generally adopted in Europe, as will be seen by the extracts published to-day, that England and France have felt authorized to *tender their aid to enable our Government to put down all sympathetic demonstrations in favor of Cuban liberty in this country*. It has even been rumored that a treaty of alliance existed, or was about to be entered into by our Government with those same powers for the purpose of maintaining Spanish dominion in Cuba. No remonstrance accompanied these announcements when they were made to deter our people from going to the aid of Cuba. Is it not a little strange that the enemies of Cuban liberty, then, should be so indignant at the thought of European interference now? By their anti-American course in reference to the Cuban struggle for liberty, they have invited this foreign interference—this insolent intermeddling. They need not, however, have any apprehensions, the American people will permit nothing of the kind. The *people* will see that no dishonor comes to our Government.

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From the Buffalo Courier.

Mr. Fillmore's Delegs at Havana.

The universal sentiment of the people has forced the whig press from the apathy with which they regarded the conduct of our consul at Havana; and none, we believe, now attempt to diffuse the idea that the unfortunate sufferers were actuated by motives of avarice, although in all this they only echoed the words of the President, who declared that "*such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery.*" He thus viewed these in the same light as other handed robbers. This position the whig papers now no longer hold, but speak of the adventurous youths who formed that expedition as brave and unfortunate men, who, so far from deeming themselves robbers and pirates, thought that, like Lafayette and Kosciusko, they were undertaking a service of no small danger indeed, but which, if successful, would result in adding another liberated nation to this hemisphere. Misled by Lopez, who had a weak and narrow mind, but violent animosities towards Spain, and deceived by newspaper articles written by men who judged rashly, abused the public confidence, and kept aloof in the day and hour of danger, these young soldiers have found an early and unhonored grave in an island yet incapable of appreciating their motives, and unworthy to contain their remains. They practised no atrocities, refrained from plunder, and died, one and all, in a manner which, were no other proof afforded, should forever prevent every just and democratic mind from ascribing to any individual the honor of being THE hero of any battle-field where Americans are engaged.

The nature of the charges against Mr. Owen is well known. It is too palpably proved by the following well-authenticated statement:

"*To the American Public.*

"We, the undersigned, prisoners incarcerated in the city prison of Havana on account of our connexion with the late Cuban expedition, under the command of General Lopez, cannot withhold an expression of our feelings toward the American consul, Mr. Allen F. Owen, of Georgia, now at this place. Since our arrival at this place he has honored us once by his presence; but since that time, although repeatedly solicited, has always steadily refused to revisit us, either in his private or official capacity. Placed as we are, we feel an act of this kind more deeply than if otherwise circumstanced. How to account for it we know not, but can only ascribe it to that worst of all feelings—inhumanity, or that more degrading still—cowardice.

"We write this that our fellow-countrymen at home may know what kind of a man is placed at the head of their affairs at this place.

"Signed by Robert M. Grider, captain commanding company B; Lieutenant Edmond H. McDonald; John B Brown, Wm. L. Wilkinson, Charles A. Downer, Peter La Coste, and one hundred and fifty-three others."

This is sufficient proof of the intentional omission of the consul; and with reference to those who were executed, he himself states that, residing four miles from Havana, and being unwell, he did not reach his office until after 10 o'clock, when he learned, for the first time, that Crittenden's party had been arrested, condemned, and were soon to be executed. No time then remained for him to afford any aid. The negligence in this case is certainly criminal. Knowing that events of the kind might have been expected, he should have been at the post of duty at Havana, ready to attend to the events which he must have expected to arise; and the right to plead that moderate word "unwell" does not always clear a schoolboy; far less does it vindicate an American official when the lives of many of his fellow-citizens are endangered by his absence, or might be saved by his presence.

This conduct of our own consul is rendered upon the face of it more conspicuously ignominious by the apparent contrast between his deeds and those of the British consul, Joseph T. Crawford, and his secretary, W. Sidney Smith, and the secretary of a German society. This will be seen from a perusal of the following statement by J. S. Thrasher:

"HAVANA, September 11, 1851.

"*To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:*

"Having been requested by a very large portion of the prisoners of the late Cuban expedition to write to their friends informing them of their situation and bad health, I have thought it best to throw my observations, which must necessarily be general in their principal features, into the form of a circular, and I have now the honor to address you thus, at the request of the prisoners.

"The prisoners we brought to the city in different lots; and as fast as they arrived they were shaved of their hair, chained two together, and placed all in one long room. During the first few days it was exceedingly difficult to obtain permission to visit them. The British consul, Joseph T. Crawford, esq., did so on the first day, and, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. W. Sidney Smith, who has never ceased in his exertions in their behalf, gave them the most cheering words. On the next day Mr. Allen F. Owen, the American consul, asked for and obtained permission, and, as I was subsequently informed by the prisoners, told them that "the President had proclaimed them without the pale of the law, and he could do nothing for them." During several days our only means of contributing to the amelioration of their condition was through Mr. Smith, who continued to visit them twice daily, taking them small comforts, and speaking in their behalf, by which means he improved in a very great degree their situation. He took up a subscription among the English residents for the purpose of [illegible] subjects; and the secretary of the German Society, in consequence of receiving a letter from Captain Schlier, went to see them, and subsequently provided for the Germans in the same manner that the English consul had provided for his countrymen.

"I was not able to obtain permission to see them until Friday, 5th instant, at noon, when I found that twenty five had that morning been sent to the hospital, and that some few of the others had had their chains taken off—for what reason I could not learn. The Americans and some others I found very much dispirited in consequence of the language Mr. Owen had held to them, and from seeing others so much better cared for; and I did what I could to cheer them, assuring them I would do my utmost to have them as well provided for as their more fortunate companions had been."

Capt. J. A. Kelly and Col. Haynes, two of the released prisoners, confirm the statements we have given, and even show that the Spaniards themselves evinced more sympathy than the American consul. We learn from the New York Tribune that—

"Capt. Kelly speaks without complaint of the treatment received by the prisoners. They were well fed and cared for, and made as comfortable as the circumstances of the case allowed. He is cautious in condemning the conduct of Mr. Owen, the American consul at Havana, but thinks he should have pursued a different course himself.

"The prisoners were greatly indebted, among others, to the kindness and attention of Mr. Fulton, the proprietor of Fulton's Hotel, who spared no pains to provide them with every possible comfort, by which the misery of their condition was greatly alleviated.

"At the interview of Capt. Kelly with Governor General Conoba, in which his discharge was announced to him, the latter stated that he should have released all the prisoners and sent them back to New Orleans, if it had not been for the outrages of the mob in that city.

"On parting with Concha, Capt. Kelly received from him his passports without charge, a letter of introduction to the Spanish consul in this city, and sixty dollars in cash, besides an indifferent suit of clothes."

On the conduct of some Cubans it is only just to renew the testimony of Mr. Thrasher, who says:

"On leaving the prison, I spoke to several of my friends about raising funds for the prisoners, and so great was the interest shown in their behalf, that our efforts were crowned with the utmost success. I take this occasion to pay a just tribute to those Cuban gentlemen who so generously provided me with funds, without which my efforts would have been barren, and also to many American friends, who contributed not only money but personal efforts. I would gladly mention names, but the impossibility of naming all would render the particularizing of a few apparently invidious."

Such is the case presented against Mr. Owen, our consul. A free press has an undoubted right to censure his acts, which are a stain on the annals of the nation. But he is also entitled to be heard—his statements and his position are entitled to consideration. As an American and a southerner, it is impossible that his refusal to see the prisoners was made without pain to himself. His sympathies must have been with them. We cannot think otherwise. He is said by those who know him well to be a gentleman of great kindness and urbanity of nature, and we are not without a hopeful suspicion that the good offices of the British officials were prompted by his request. He himself states that—

"The charge made against him of indifference to the dreadful condition of those men is a base falsehood and unfounded calumny. He further says that if it was allowable he would solemnly declare before God that, in his judgment, under the circumstances, it was not in his power to have had an interview with the prisoners, or to have done anything in their behalf."

We believe him so far as his assertion of facts is concerned. We have heretofore published, and, since the subject is again fully discussed, now repeat the concluding sentence of the proclamation of our whig President:

"Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this government, or any INTERFERENCE in their behalf, NO MATTER TO WHAT EXTREMITIES they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct."

Is it to be supposed that the private instructions from this government contradicted the official proclamation? Doubtless they confirmed it. Nor did President Fillmore, or any one authorized by him, say to Mr. Owen, "This is to be your official conduct; as to personal interference, use your own discretion." He was forbidden from *all* interference, under *all* circumstances. Now a part of the whig press demands his dismissal from the service as "a man who has so signally outraged humanity, and disgraced the government which he represents." The public will perceive that the case calls less for the recall of the consul, who has only obeyed instructions against his own desires and sympathies, than for every exertion to elect at the next presidential election some one whose political opinions and sentiments affine more closely to those of the people, and who, if his officials, acting under his explicit directions, do wrong, will have the manliness to avow their acts, instead of permitting them to encounter undeserved obloquy for acts performed from a sense of duty, contrary to the dictates of their own de-

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The Editor of the Republic.

"It is said that there is a country in which, if a husband neglects to beat his wife for a month or two, she begins to be alarmed at his indifference.

"That's a good deal the way with the whigs. If the democrats don't happen to beat them at least two years out of three, they are pretty apt to *beat themselves.*"

We recommend the above to the notice of the editor of the *Republic*, who seems disposed to out-do such people in constantly *flailing* Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet. Does not the editor know that, in finding fault with Consul Owen, he castigates unmercifully the President? Does he not see that in vindicating Mr. Van Buren's proclamation he is assailing Mr. Fillmore's proclamation? Does he not perceive that in condemning the higher-lawism of France and Austria, when they sent their soldiers to batter down the walls of Rome, he is equally condemning England and France, and the United States, whose fleets in conjunction are now on the coast of Cuba to arrest American citizens as pirates? This is persecuting the whig party; and if the editor of the *Republic* does not stop, we shall move for his arrest, and insist on his trial under that provision of the guarantee-treaty by which Great Britain and France have established a better government for Cuba, and secured a new theatre for abolition and higher-lawism.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.

The Georgia has arrived direct from Havana with a week's later news. Forty more of the Lopez prisoners had been sent to Cadiz. Capt. Ellis, of Washington, had been pardoned and set at liberty.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
8 October 1851, 2.

The suggestion in President Filmore's Proclamation of last April, that "the young and inconsiderate were especially in danger of being seduced into the schemes of the Cuban conspirators," has turned out to be literally true. Of the hundred and sixteen victims sent prisoners to Spain, fifty-one are ascertained to be of the age of 22 years and under, down to the age of 16, and of the whole number only eighteen are above the age of 30 years.

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The Daily Delta

8 October 1851, 1

[illegible] Thursday, in reply to the Orleans [illegible] that the letter we had published of the correspondence of Fourth Estate, published in this paper. There is some mistake in this matter, it was, evidently, handed to us by a gentleman, who believed as it was from Mr. Turnbull, the request of Mr. Turnbull that it should be translated and published. That gentleman is now absent from the city, and we shall have to wait his return to hear his explanation of it. The editors and proprietors of this paper never read the document until it was rendered into English, at their request, by a gentleman of this city. In making the statement, we did so from a sense of duty to ourselves, not from any desire to compromise Mr. Turnbull.

The editors and proprietors of this paper have been deceived and imposed upon by persons in Cuba, to such a degree, that, in self defence, they feel bound, when they can trace any of such deceptions to their proper source, to expose them. They have now a large bundle of letters, many of which they have not published, from persons in Cuba, reputed to be respectable, containing the most flagrant and unaccountable misstatements and exaggerations respecting affairs there. We were cautious to publish nothing which did not come from what we regarded as the most reliable and trustworthy source. Of such a character we regarded the document now referred to, and which, in order to secure ourselves of its authenticity,—being but poor Spanish scholars ourselves,—we caused to be translated by a venerable and respected citizen, who has resided sometime in Cuba.

American and British Consuls.

The following letters, relative to one of the members of the late Cuban Expedition, who resided in New Orleans, and has many friends here, will be found interesting, as illustrative of the characters of the two Consuls. The noble deeds of W. Sidney Smith have excited warm interest in his behalf, and a desire to know more of his character and life among our people. This letter, written in the freedom of private correspondence, reveals the character of the man in all its nobleness. The genial benevolence and manly generosity of his sentiments, form a most mortifying contrast with the cold stoicism and stately importance of our ow[illegible]eau).

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,
Havana, October 1st, 1851.

My Dear Sir:—It is with the deepest regret that, in replying to your highly valued letter of the 27th ult., I have it not in my power to give you some satisfactory information relative to your poor brother. Up to this moment, all my inquiries about him have been fruitless. Eugene Cay and George Parr, both from New Orleans, and friends of your brother John, were with him after the final dispersion of the little army at Casiletaria. Cay became separated from him in their flight, and never saw him afterwards. Parr, who was one of the last captured and brought to Havana, was the person from whom I received the melancholy intelligence of poor John's death; but as he could not give me any precise details as to how it occurred, I have been buoying myself up with the hope that he may have been mistaken, and that, perhaps, he may have fallen into the hands of some kindly-disposed Planter, and, eventually, quickly sent off the Island. You may rest perfectly assured, that in case he is still alive, and should fall into the power of the authorities, I will see that he is well cared for, and that he shall want for nothing.

Perhaps it is just possible, that poor John, not wishing to afflict his beloved parents, by having his name printed amongst the List of Prisoners, may have been induced to give in a different name, so that we have been knowing him all the while as another person, and as such, has gone to Spain. I wish, with all my heart, that this may prove to be the case, as the name of *Gore* is not on the list of those now in the Hospital, nor on that of those gone to Spain.

In the hope, however, of John's turning up safe and sound, (and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to shake hands with him,) I will keep the ten dollars which I received from Mr. Costa, for John's use, and, as I said before, will not fail to furnish him with whatever else he may require.

Keep up your spirits, and cheer up those of your parents, for the lost one may yet be found, and for whom we would all gladly kill the fatted calf. Forty-one of the poor fellows embarked yesterday on board the Spanish brig Ilipa, for Spain. They were all in good health, high spirits, and well supplied with plenty of warm clothing, baccy, and all that kind of thing. I have made bets with them that they will all be back to the States in less than four months from this date; and one old fellow declares that if ever he catches me in *his steamboat* on the Mississippi, he will "chalk my hat," and swears that I shall not pay a rap! We purchased one whole ticket in the lottery, and gave them the number of it, and told them to pray for good luck, and for it to turn up a prize of thirty thousand dollars, as it would be something for them to go upon when they got back to the States.

You must excuse this very hurried scrawl, for, now that I have not got my friends at the *Punta Castle* to look after, I have still about sixteen in the *hospital*, which engage all my leisure time. But whenever I may be of the least use to you here, do not for a moment hesitate to command the services of

Yours, most faithfully, WM. SIDNEY SMITH.

L. Caswell Gore, Esq., New Orleans.

HAVANA, Sept. 23, 1851.

Sir: Yours of the 12th instant came by the steamer from New Orleans on the 16th, and I could not make the inquiries respecting your brother, John Henry Gore, in time to reply by the steamer, on her return to New Orleans.

All I have been able to learn from the prisoners here is, that your brother was safe at the time that the proclamation of the Governor of the Island was issued, offering quarter.

I have a full list of the American prisoners who have surrendered or been taken since the proclamation of the Governor General, and your brother is not among them.

I will keep this letter open, to see if anything further can be ascertained relative to your brother.

September 24th.

I have not yet been able to hear of your brother, and I close, that I may not lose the chance of sending this by the steamer.

I am, Very respectfully, A. F. OWEN.

J. Caswell Gore, Esq., New Orleans.

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The Daily Delta
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[illegible] in the Punta, and Gen. Lopez.

We had the pleasure yesterday of conversing with Mr. Thomas P. Larkin, of Opelousas, in this State, who returned from Havana on the Georgia. Mr. Larkin went to Havana for the purpose of seeing some of the prisoners of the late expedition of Gen. Lopez. He succeeded in his object, having obtained the permit of the Captain-General to visit the Punta. Mr. Larkin reports that the prisoners were in good spirits, and nearly all of them united in desiring him to state that the statement of Captain Piatt, of the Albany, which has been published in the United States,—that they desired to cheer when informed of the execution of Lopez,—was not true; that such feelings might have been indicated by a very few of the prisoners, but that the great majority regarded Lopez with far different feelings, as a gallant and honest patriot. Mr. Larkin was requested, as a favor to the prisoners, to give the most public contradiction to this statement, which was very unjust and injurious to them.

Mr. Larkin gives many other statements made to him by the prisoners, some of which involve very serious imputations on parties who were released by the Captain-General, and who have, since their return to the United States, published calumnious statements against their confederates in the expedition.

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Col. Haynes versus Lieut. Van Vechten.

Col. Wm. Scott Haynes has a communication in the New York *Sun* in reply to some interrogatories addressed to him by the editor of that paper. It will be seen from the following extract from Col. Haynes' statement, that he indignantly and triumphantly *refutes* the slanders put forth by that miserable apologist for the Spanish despots and barbarians, Van Vechten and his indorsers. Col. Haynes says:

I have read, *carefully read*, the very strange publication made by Lt. Van Vechten; and, so far from looking upon it as a "faithful statement of occurrences," view it as one of the weakest and silliest compounds of folly, vanity, fiction and falsehood; leavened with the mustard seed of truth, which it has ever been my fortune to peruse. It is a strange document from a strange youth; for whom in the honest sincerity of my heart, I can feel no other sentiments than those of pity and contempt—pity for his folly in making such statements, and contempt for the exhibition of that jealous malignity of heart which could prompt him to *give publicity to feelings so well intended, if true, to blast the fair fame and reputation* of the ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD, and the *noble and gallant* imprisoned.

General Lopez never *saw* a cowhide after leaving New Orleans, much less had one in his hands for the applying to the backs of either his men or his horses. He made no such application. No stimulant of the kind was required by any soldier, *save and except the Lieutenant himself*; and if it had been applied to any other, by Gen. Lopez or any other officer, short indeed would have been the *span* of life allowed him—the length of time, and no longer, which it would have taken the soldier to have cocked his musket, presented and fired. This, no one better knows than does Lieut. Van Vechten; his uttered slander upon the dead, and libel upon the lying imprisoned, to the contrary notwithstanding.

No threats were made by Gen. Lopez to induce the people of Las Pozas to join him, or for any other purpose whatever. All were treated with the utmost kindness and highest consideration; and were left to dispose of themselves just as they pleased, freely and unrestrained.

An order was issued by the Spanish authorities on the Island, *commanding* their citizens to leave their homes upon our approach, and in no way to give us either countenance or support. This order was strictly observed, as far as it could be enforced.—And woe! woe!! woe!!! indeed, was it to that family who thought proper to disobey it:—their homes were laid desolate; the family altar leveled with the ground—the head of the family shot as a beast of the forest, and the wife and the offspring of her bosom thrown upon the cold charities of the world, houseless, homeless, penniless, and friendless. Sad, sad, indeed, was their fate.

Gen. Lopez never issued such an order as is stated in the 4th interrogatory, with the attendant circumstances, either on the 16th of August or any other date. We kept possession of each field of battle, where battle or skirmish there was, and on every occasion where we were, made sure of determined resistance. We never retreated at all, either by order of Gen. Lopez, or any other person save on the last two skirmishes, when our guns were all, or nearly all, entirely useless, and our ammunition destroyed with the rains. On every battle field the most determined bravery was evinced by not only Gen. Lopez—*than whom a more gallant soldier and braver man never existed*—but by most of the officers and *all* of the privates. They knew no fear—felt no apprehension of danger, nor did they refuse to carry out promptly and efficiently any order. All, all with the single exception of Lieut. Van Vechten himself, were ever at their post, and in the proper discharge of their duty. He, (Lieut. Van Vechten,) unfortunately for the laurels he would otherwise have won, was so badly affected by the oppressive heat of the sun as to be compelled to retire from his command at the battles of Morillos and Cafetal Frias, and to seek *the invigorating influences of the shade* sufficiently distant from the field of strife to be out of all harm's way. The sun would blaze down upon us hotly, and it did, of course, affect the gallant Lieutenant most seriously, not only *sending him from the field of honor and duty* when the battle raged fiercest and balls flew thickest, but it universally *sent him*, in double quick time, to the head of the column when the enemy were hanging on our rear, and reversed his position the moment the line of march reversed the position of the enemy. The sun always shone hottest and affected the Lieutenant most on the end of the line nearest the approach of the Spanish troops. These are the facts just as they were; and in the estimation of Lieutenant Van Vechten's men, admitted so broadly of the construction of either *Folly or Cowardice* on the part of their officer and Lieutenant, that they, headed by Lieutenant Crafts, came in a body before me and demanded that the sword of Lieutenant Van Vechten be taken from his side, swearing they never more would shoulder musket or fire gun, with an officer over them who was such a dastardly coward as to disgrace the name of an American soldier and an American citizen. These, *mark me*, are not my assertions, but the assertions of Lieutenant Craft, and the men under Lieutenant Van Vechten, made to me in his presence, and all face to face. He permitted them made without repulsion, and without successful refutation. His command was taken from him; his men assigned to Captain Kelly, and General Lopez notified of what had been determined upon. Noble, kind and generous hearted as Gen. Lopez ever was, the proceeding being right and proper, met his sanction; but to assuage the wounded honor and crushed feelings of Lieutenant Van Vechten, he immediately informed him he should afterwards receive an appointment in the ordnance department, with a like grade with the one from which he had then but just been ejected. Still he is now the defamer of his then friend in need. What black baseness of ingratitude!

If it is intended by Van Vechten to acknowledge himself a *pirate and robber*, he can, with strict propriety, say, "He was treated very kindly, and allowed all the privileges they (he) could expect." But if he does not intend so to acknowledge himself, how he, or any other correct thinking man, can make such an assertion, expecting to reconcile it with truth, for the soul of me, I cannot divine. Regarding truth as a priceless jewel not to be trifled with, I cannot endorse the statement here made. I considered the treatment which I received (and I received no worse than others) as disgraceful to even the Spanish name and character; such as no civilized nation would inflict, and such as would be exercised by the most brutal savage only. When I surrendered, I surrendered as a prisoner of war, having been engaged in the unfortunate though honorable enterprise of attempting the overthrow of the most perfect despotism under God's sun, and the placing in its stead, free and liberal institutions; and, as such, a prisoner of war, and not as a felon, did I expect to be treated. I was disappointed. Instead of the soldier's fare, the soldier's confinement, and the soldier's comforts, I met with all the insults, contumely, contempt, derision, harsh treatment, shaving of head, prison suit, cords and chains, which would or could fall to the lot of the most hardened villain that ever darkened dungeon door. Call you this, "kind treatment" and the being "allowed all the privileges" I could expect? Out upon all such lying stuff and hypocritical cant.

No deceptions whatever were used by either Gen. Lopez or any of his friends in New Orleans to induce any one to join the expedition. Positive instructions were given (mine were given in writing,) to all captains raising companies not to deceive or entrap any one into the service, but to state to each man plainly and frankly that the expedition was a *very* dangerous and hazardous one; one in which we might, and most possibly would, be called upon to endure many privations, hardships, and difficulties; and in which we were certainly to pass through many dangers, and the man who did not feel himself fully able to the task of going through them all, should not engage with us. All were furthermore informed, that no pledge or promise whatever would be given as to pay, further than that the whole should be governed by such rules and regulations which governed a service of a similar kind in the United States; and that even their pay, rations and positions, depended altogether upon our own valor and success in carrying out and consummating the revolution.

No inducements whatever, other than these, were held out; neither was it necessary, for the question was not, Who will go? But, Who will stay at home? New Orleans was one general camp; every adventurous spirit in it seeking to connect himself with the expedition, without caring a fig as to pay or emoluments, but determined to hew out for himself, on the expected battle fields of Cuba, a name to be transmitted in honor to future generations through the pages of history; and after the country had been liberated and set free, then, as a good citizen, by diligence, industry and economy, to provide for his wants. No *wilful* deceptions, to my *full knowledge*, were ever practised by any one in the U. S., connected with getting up the expedition, for selfish or pecuniary purposes, or for any other kind of purposes. All was done fairly, squarely, and above board, and the ruin, so far as ruin, either personal or pecuniarily, has fallen, presses *with the heaviest hand upon the warmest* and most devoted friends to the cause. Many of its leaders, to my own personal knowledge, who who were not only in good circumstances, but *rich men*, are now, or soon will be, poor. Their all was embarked in the enterprise, so confident were they of success. How then could *they* deceive others? Such statements are worse than idle—they are false—and with one moment's calm reflection on the part of those making them, would at once be seen as such, and their publication stopped.

If Gen. Lopez was not joined by the Creoles of the Island, there can be no doubt that both he and the friends whom he inspired with his own views and feelings, honestly expected them to do so, promptly and in large force.—The erroneous intelligence communicated to him at Key West, which led him to change his intended course and land where he did, is much to be deplored, as the first main cause of the disastrous result. Still I am satisfied that the creoles *would have fulfilled his expectations*, had it not been for circumstances for which an unhappy fortune is more responsible than our brave and glorious old Chief. The disaster of Col. Crittenden's command occurring on the day after landing, its capture in boats, and the terrorizing blow of the execution of fifty prisoners in Havana, produced the effect of presenting the enterprise to the minds of the people on the Island as a thing crushed, destroyed from the very onset. How could men be expected then to join? And hemmed around, as Gen. Lopez was, by eight thousand troops within a very narrow circle of country, how could friends penetrate to him, or indeed know any thing more about his situation than the accounts of the authorities that his men were dispersed and fugitive?—Seven Creoles did manage to join us, and they reported that it had been with great difficulty, and that there were many who would do so if it were possible. I was reliably informed in Havana, that there were about 300 young men then in the dungeons of the city, the flower of the Creole population, arrested in the attempt to reach Gen. Lopez, and that many more had been shot down along the roads. I am strongly inclined to the belief that if Col. Crittenden had pushed forward more promptly as he was ordered by the General, so as to take part in the victory of Las Pozas, on the 13th, and especially if he had come up and taken the enemy in the rear, when they were so severely beaten by our main body in front, *the whole enterprise would probably have taken a different turn.* But it was not so ordered by Providence. In justice to the poor Creoles, who are now left to suffer all the tyranny from which we vainly attempted to relieve them, I must say that the Creole Company, under Capt. Oberto, which formed part of the expedition, behaved as well in every respect throughout as any part of our brave little force.

Of my own personal knowledge I can say nothing, whatever, in relation to the executions of Col. Crittenden and his men, or the mutilation of their bodies after death. I can only speak in relation to this branch of your inquiries from information. That information is—the mutilations were made as represented. I have, myself no doubts on the subject; but attach no blame to the heads of the Government for the brutal conduct of the mob, other than the not placing a proper guard to prevent such lawless outrages. I have no idea any of the officers of rank were present, but think the whole scene was carried out after they had all retired from the place of execution. However this may be, the deeds have been done, and it only now remains for the responsibility to be placed upon the right shoulders, to ensure the just and proper condemnation of the entire civilized world.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
8 October 1852, 2

Report of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives in the Gardiner investigation.

The committee appointed under the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed August 23, 1852, were authorized to sit during the recess, and to file their report with the Clerk of the House.

The resolution directing the investigation to be made is as follows:

Thirty-Second Congress—First Session.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

In the House of Representatives,

Monday, August 23, 1852.

Whereas a strong suspicion rests upon the public mind that fraudulent claims have been allowed by the late Mexican claim commission, with one of which it is suspected that Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, has been improperly connected: therefore,

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of five members of this House, be appointed by the Speaker to investigate all the facts touching the connexion of the said Thomas Corwin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, with the said Gardiner claim; what fee, if any, he was to receive for his services as agent or counsel for said Gardiner; what interest, if any, other than his fee interest, he purchased and held either directly or indirectly in said claim, and the amount paid or stipulated to be paid therefor, and conditions of such purchase; at what time he ceased to act as the counsel or agent of said Gardiner; to whom and for what consideration he disposed of his fee interest; to whom and for what consideration he disposed of his one-fourth interest in said claim.

Resolved, further, That said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, further, That Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; Mr. Goodrich, of Massachusetts; Mr. Howard, of Texas; Mr. Chapman, of Connecticut; and Mr. Preston King, of New York, be appointed the said committee.

Attest:

JNO. W. FORNEY, Clerk.

The investigation ordered presents two inquiries—

1st. Was the claim of George A. Gardiner, as allowed by the board of commissioners under the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, meritorious or fraudulent.

2d. What was the connexion of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, with said claim.

The committee file with their report all the testimony which they have taken, and present the following summary of the material part of the same pertinent to the subjects of investigation, with their conclusions thereon:

First. As to the character of the claim of George A. Gardiner.

The claim of George A. Gardiner was a claim for damages alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of his expulsion, on the 25th day of October, 1846, by the Mexican authorities from mines which he alleged he was extensively engaged in working in the State of San Luis Potosi, in Mexico.

His memorial and claim were presented on the 30th of November, 1849, to the board of commissioners, then sitting in the city of Washington, for the adjustment of claims, appointed on the 19th of March, 1849, under the act of Congress approved March 3d, 1849, entitled "An act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States of America and the republic of Mexico, of the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight."

The committee state that, upon examination of the evidence taken by them, it appears from the testimony of José Antonio Barragan, that he is well acquainted with the place in the department of Rio Verde, State of San Luis Potosi, in Mexico, where Gardiner's evidence locates his mine; that there are silver mines in the State of San Luis Potosi, but that there is none at that place, or in the department of Rio Verde.

Charles W. Davis, a clerk in the State Department, being sworn, testified that he was the secretary of the board of commissioners during the last month of the sitting of the board. He identified certain papers as papers and depositions before the board of commissioners in the Gardiner claim, and filed, on their final adjournment, in the State Department.

The papers were shown to the witness, Mr. Barragan, who testified that the official signatures attached to the paper purporting to be the title-deed or certified copy of the record of Gardiner's title to a mine are forgeries; that he knows the handwriting of the persons whose official signatures they purport to be; that he has seen them write; the seal of the State attached is spurious; that the official signatures to six several depositions, stating the character and value of the mine, are forgeries. Among the papers there were some others which this witness said were forged, and some to which the official signatures were genuine.

This witness states that when a mine is discovered in Mexico, it is necessary, by the law, if he desires to take possession, that the discoverer should present a specimen of the ore to the mining tribunal, if there is one in the district, and, if there is not, to the judge of the first instance, and possession is given by the mining tribunal or judge. If it is an old mine which has been worked and abandoned, the same requisites are necessary for possession; and, by the law, an expert is required to be present, who certifies that everything has been done in accordance with the mining ordinance. A record is always kept of the registry of new mines, and of the denouncement (claiming) of old ones, in the proper offices. There is found no record of mines, old or new, in the

This witness stated that in the summer or fall of 1846, George A. Gardiner was at the city of San Luis Potosi, practising his profession of a dentist.

Two witnesses, John Baptiste Barragan and Pantaleon Galvan, testify to the forgery of the documentary evidence of Gardiner, and both testify that they are acquainted with the locality of Laguinillas, in the State of San Luis Potosi, and that there is no silver mine there. These three witnesses are Mexicans, residing in the vicinity where Dr. Gardiner's testimony locates his mine; they are all gentlemen of character and respectability in their own country. The first named, Jose Antonio Barragan, held from 1843 to 1846 the office of collector of the customs at Rio Verde. Laguinillas belongs to this district. He now holds the office of comptroller general of the State of San Luis Potosi. They all came to the United States as witnesses, under an arrangement made by George W. Slacum, esq., an agent of the United States government, who went by the direction of Hon. R. P. Letcher, the American minister in Mexico, to the State and city of San Luis Potosi, for the purpose of investigating the character of the claim of George A. Gardiner, and the Mears claim, and obtaining testimony in relation to them.

David Sayers, formerly of New Jersey, James Wright, formerly of New York, and John M. Togno, formerly of Pennsylvania, all now residents of the city of Mexico, all know George A. Gardiner.

Mr. Wright testifies that he travelled with him on a steamboat, in 1840, when Gardiner first went into Mexico. All of them knew Dr. Gardiner in the city of Mexico, where he practised dentistry as a business. During his residence in the city of Mexico, Dr. Gardiner was engaged in mining at different times. His mining business was a failure.

Mr. Togno testifies that he saw Dr. George A. Gardiner in the city of Mexico in 1847, at the time the decree for the expulsion of American citizens was promulgated in the city of Mexico. He had not seen Gardiner since 1844 until at that time. He saw Gardiner at the door of his (Togno's) store. Gardiner then said he passed as a *Havanero*, (citizen of Havana;) that he was going into the interior, and requested Mr. Togno not to mention that he was an American.

The last three witnesses are citizens of the United States residing in the city of Mexico, who came to the United States as witnesses on the part of the government in the investigation of the Gardiner claim. They are gentlemen whose characters require no certificate at the hands of the committee.

Robert S. Chew testified that the signature of Thomas W. Siemons, the American consul at Matamoras, certifying to the official character of Simon Delos Santos and Jose Antohio Leal, attached to depositions in the Gardiner case, are genuine. Mr. Chew is a clerk in the consular bureau of the State Department, and brought letters and seals of the consul, Mr. Siemons, from that office for comparison.

William Hunter, chief clerk in the State Department, testifies that the signature of Mr. Rosa, late minister of Mexico to the United States, is genuine, and also the seal of the legation to two papers shown to witness—one purporting to be the certificate of Mr. Rosa to a letter of Luis Guzman to the prefect of Rio Verde, and the other his certificate to the book of accounts, both of which were filed by Dr. Gardiner in support of his claim.

Edward Wm. Johnston testifies that he was the secretary of the board of commissioners from July, 1849, to April, 1851; that the Gardiner claim was regarded by the board with some suspicions from the beginning. These suspicions arose from rumors that reached the board in regard to the case as one either without merit originally, or founded on slight merit, and grossly exaggerated. The proofs and papers, and the explanations of Dr. Gardiner, were such that the board was satisfied, and allowed it.

George W. Slacum testifies that he went to Mexico as the agent of the United States appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate as to the payment of the fourth and fifth instalments of the Mexican indemnity; that having finished that business, he went, at the request of Mr. Letcher, the American minister in Mexico, in November, 1851, to San Luis Potosi, to investigate two cases—one of Gardiner, and the other of Mears; that he took testimony in both the cases of Gardiner and Mears, examined several witnesses there; that he became satisfied from his inquiries and examinations that there was no such mine as Gardiner set out in his claim; that, in pursuance of his instructions from the American minister, he made arrangements to have witnesses of intelligence and good character come to the United States from the locality, to testify in these cases; that he has made a report to the government, which, with the depositions taken by him in San Luis Potosi, he understands are on file in the State Department. This report and testimony deny the existence of any such mine as Gardiner sets out in his claim. The report and testimony have been called for by the committee, and will be filed when received, with the testimony taken by this committee.

Philip R. Fendall, esq., the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, testifies before the committee, that in both the criminal and civil courts of the District proceedings have been instituted against George A. Gardiner; that George A. Gardiner, and John Charles Gardiner, his brother, have been indicted for false swearing, and that an indictment was found against John H. Mears for transmitting false papers from Mexico; that

gery; that the United States were ready, and desired to try the three indictments against the Gardiners at the June term, 1852, of the criminal court for the District of Columbia, but the cases were put over, on the application of the defendants, to the next term, which will be held in December next; that in July, 1852, the United States instituted a chancery suit in the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to enjoin in the hands of Corcoran & Riggs moneys and stocks belonging to G. A. Gardiner, to the amount of between $90,000 and $100,000; and also in the same month, in the circuit court of the southern district of New York, to enjoin in the hands of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company moneys and stocks belonging to George A. Gardiner, to the amount of $130,500. Mr. Fendall, who has been diligent and efficient in prosecuting in the courts, testifies that it is impossible the executive branch of the government should have shown more solicitude than it has done to have this matter investigated, the cause of public justice vindicated, and the treasury of the United States protected; that the President has throughout furnished every facility for promoting these objects, and so also has every officer of the government, whose official duties have brought them in connexion with the subject—by none more cordially or earnestly than by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Waddy Thompson testifies that he was acquainted with Dr. George A. Gardiner in the city of Mexico in 1842; that Gardiner was the chairman of a committee of American citizens to invite him (then United States minister to Mexico) to a public dinner. Gardiner was then a dentist and physician.

Gardiner left the city of Mexico in the fall of 1842, and he did not see him again until he met him in the city of Washington in December, 1848, or January, 1849. Dr. Gardiner then informed him that he had a claim growing out of his expulsion from mines in Mexico; that he soon after called upon him and submitted his papers, and employed him as counsel. The witness says his connexion with the case was strictly and exclusively professional, and confined to written instructions given to Dr. Gardiner as to the form and character of the testimony which he should get (these instructions, dated April 30, 1849, are appended to the testimony, filed as exhibit No. 10,) to written arguments submitted to the board, &c. His fees were to be 15 per cent. of the amount which might be awarded. This witness employed Hon. Thomas Corwin, then a senator, and was to give him 5 per cent. out of the 15 per cent. Witness, when Gardiner retained him, agreed to employ and pay any additional counsel he, the witness, should deem necessary. Witness's fees—to wit, his 10 per cent. remaining—which he received, were $42,370.

He says he had frequent consultations with Mr. Corwin before he accepted his present office of Secretary, never afterwards. Once after Mr. Corwin was appointed Secretary he called to consult. Mr. Corwin declined consultation, stating that he had closed his connexion with the cases. The first six depositions in the Gardiner case were presented to the board about the time the memorial was presented, (November 30, 1849,) and were all the depositions in the case when it was declared valid by the board. These depositions were taken subsequent to the instructions given to Gardiner by this witness. Mr. Corwin also gave Gardiner written instructions as to the form and character of the testimony required. Dr. Gardiner went twice to Mexico for testimony—once in the summer of 1849, and afterwards in March or April, 1850.

Robert G. Corwin testifies that he and Thomas Corwin were counsel for Gardiner; that Thomas Corwin sold his interest in the claim of Gardiner before he went into Mr. Fillmore's cabinet, and never appeared in the case afterwards; that he and Thomas Corwin purchased and owned jointly a fourth of the claim of Gardiner. Thomas Corwin's share of this fourth was assigned with his fee interest before he went into the cabinet. This witness never heard anything against the character of Gardiner or his claim until after the criminal prosecutions against Gardiner were commenced in the courts of this District.

Robert T. Paine testifies that he was one of the board of commissioners from the beginning to the end of its labors. Mr. Corwin never appeared before the board after he went into the cabinet. He says there was additional testimony introduced after the claim was declared valid; there was some evidence, but not sufficient in the first papers, to establish the legal title of Gardiner to the mine. There was no deed. His impression is, there was some paper, either a certificate or an affidavit. The witness testifies, that when the board of commissioners decided upon the validity of a claim, they at the same time looked into the amount which they thought ought to be awarded to the claimant. This amount, however, was not considered final by the board. Memoranda of the amounts thus estimated were kept by members of the board. The award was not made public. The award in the Gardiner case was increased some fifty or sixty thousand dollars by the introduction of the additional testimony. This witness states that the papers in the Gardiner case were in his hands, and he gave the case a careful examination; for it was one of the largest claims before the board, and there were rumors in circulation in relation to the claim, and he received an anonymous note cautioning him in relation to it. The note bore the stamp of the Irving Hotel, and was signed "A North Carolinian." He used every exertion to find out the

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writer, but could not. The witness says there was no suspicion or suggestion of fraud in the testimony when the final award was made, and he never heard any until he saw it in the newspapers.

From the evidence before the committee, (the above being only a summary of the more important facts testified to by the witnesses,) the committee are constrained to believe, upon the first branch of the investigation committed to them, that the claim of George A. Gardiner, upon which an award was made by the board of commissioners for the sum of $428,750, was sustained before the commissioners by false testimony and forged papers, and is a naked fraud upon the treasury of the United States. Of the amount awarded, $93,000, on deposition stocks, and money with Corcoran & Riggs, to the credit of Gardiner, subject to two charges; one a letter of credit to George A. Gardiner on George Peabody, of London, for £2,000, and one his letter of credit to his brother, John Charles Gardiner, for $10,000, have been enjoined; and also $130,500, deposited to the credit of George A. Gardiner with the Life Insurance and Trust Company in the city of New York, have been enjoined at the suit of the United States, and are now retained under injunction. The sum of $91,582 was paid to counsel, and $107,157 50 was paid to the assignees of the one-fourth of the claim originally sold to Thomas Corwin and Robt. J. Corwin.

In relation to the second branch of the inquiry—the connexion of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, with the said Gardiner claim—the following facts appear from the testimony upon the points directed by the resolution to be investigated:

In May, 1849, the Hon. Thomas Corwin, then a member of the United States Senate, was employed as counsel in the Gardiner claim by General Waddy Thompson, the original counsel of Gardiner, upon an agreement that Mr. Corwin should have for his fee five per cent. on whatever sum should be awarded to Gardiner by the commissioners. In February, 1850, Thomas Corwin, in company with Robert G. Corwin, esq., purchased one-fourth part of the claim of Gardiner, and this fourth part of said claim was assigned on the 13th of that month to W. W. Corcoran, esq., who loaned money to the Messrs. Corwin to purchase it, and held the claim for Messrs. Thomas and Robert G. Corwin, in equal shares, as collateral security for the payment of the loan. The Messrs. Corwin paid $12,000, and relinquished their fees on the one-fourth of the claim purchased by them, and paid a part of Edward Curtis's fees—what amount does not appear—as the consideration for the purchase.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin resigned his seat in the Senate, and accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, in the month of July, 1850. In the same month, and previous to his going into the cabinet of President Fillmore as Secretary of the Treasury, a sale of his fee interest in, and also of his half of the one fourth part of the Gardiner claim, was negotiated through the intervention of Governor John Young, of New York, to George Law, esq., of New York. From this time the said Thomas Corwin refused to act as counsel or consult with the other counsel, who had been associated with him in relation to the same, and took no further part in the prosecution of the said Gardiner claim. The assignment of his fee interest and his interest in the one-fourth part of the Gardiner claim, and all his interest in all other claims before the board of commissioners, (37 in number,) was executed by Thomas Corwin to Jacob Little, of New York, in November 1850, and the money for the purchase was then paid by George Law, to whom the assignment to Jacob Little was at that time transferred. The money for the sale, $90,357, was received by Thomas Corwin, and on the 23d of November was deposited by him to his credit with Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs.

No testimony has been adduced before the committee proving, or tending to prove, that the Hon. Thomas Corwin had any knowledge that the claim of the said Gardiner was fraudulent, or that false testimony or forged papers had been, or were to be, procured to sustain the same.

The committee, at the same time, are of opinion that there were circumstances developed during the course of the trial which should have induced the board of commissioners to have given the case a more thorough investigation.

It is in proof, from the testimony of the secretary of the board, that the claim was suspected by the board from the first, and that Gardiner was frequently called on for explanations. Under these circumstances, the board ought not to have rested satisfied with *ex parte* affidavits or depositions, but should have required some testimony from Mexico, taken upon rules that cross interrogatories might be put. Even a letter to our minister at the city of Mexico, or to the American consuls at Monterey or Tampico, would not have failed to have led to an investigation which must have resulted in an exposure of this fraud.

What legal enactments ought to be adopted to prevent or punish such frauds, the committee will consider and report to the House at the next session.

At the conclusion of the examination of the witnesses, on Tuesday, the 5th of October, the note, of which the following is a copy, from George A. Gardiner, was handed to the committee:

Copy of a letter of George A. Gardiner to the Committee.

WASHINGTON CITY, (D. C.,) Oct. 5, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I have been informed that in the course of your investigation with reference to the official conduct of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, you have examined a number of witnesses, and received in evidence divers documents relating to my claim lately adjudicated before the board of commissioners under the Mexican treaty. I have not been notified of your purpose so to do. I had no intimation (and I find none in the resolution constituting your committee) of your authority to investigate and pass judgment on the legality, validity, and honesty of my demand allowed by that board. I presume the House of Representatives did not expect such investigation and such decision by you. It was aware, as you are, that I have been persecuted—first, by criminal proceedings in different shapes; secondly, by civil proceedings; thirdly, that the United States Senate has designated a select committee to overhaul all the Mexican claims, and the conduct of the board; and, fourthly, that I have been industriously and insidiously assailed in the newspapers by political partisans. If, on reconsideration, you decide that I am to pass a *fifth ordeal*, and that you take cognizance of my case, and propose to decide it, common justice demands that your proceedings should not be *ex parte*, and that I ought to be heard before you. I ought to be allowed the privilege of cross-examining the witnesses already sworn and examined, and those that may be hereafter adduced to impeach my claim or my conduct; and I ought to be allowed to give testimony to rebut the false testimony given against me. It is my right, therefore, to protest against your past proceedings, as I now respectfully do, as most unjust and unconstitutional, which would try me unheard, and decide my case *ex parte*, and to submit to you that common justice demands you should expunge from your proceedings all the testimony relating to me or my case. Its falsity or invalidity has nothing to do with Mr. Corwin's conduct. The justice of my case does not exonerate him, nor the falsehood of it in any degree alter his case. I solemnly protest against being tried *ex parte* five different ways and five different times for the same imputed offence, not having the privilege of being confronted with the witnesses, and having the proceedings then made public under the imposing form of a report of a committee of the House of Representatives, thus to prejudice me and my rights.

I respectfully request that this protest may be filed among the proceedings of your committee.

Respectfully, &c., obedient servant,

G. A. GARDINER.

To the Hon. Messrs. King, Howard, and Chapman, members of the select committee of the House of Representatives, now sitting in the Capitol.

To this note the committee returned the following reply, which was delivered into the hands of the said George A. Gardiner by the clerk of the committee on the same day:

Copy of Letter of Committee to George A. Gardiner.

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1852.

SIR: The undersigned acknowledge the receipt of your protest, dated this day, at which they are not a little surprised. Before entering upon the examination of witnesses—to wit, on the 31st day of August last—we caused a notice to be served upon you to appear before the committee, if you should see cause, at the Judiciary Committee room, in the Capitol, on the 1st day of September, 1852. In pursuance of that notice, Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle subsequently appeared before the committee as your counsel, and cross-examined witnesses on different days, which cross-examination, with the answers of the witnesses, is incorporated in the testimony taken by the committee.

On the 19th of September last, Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle addressed a note to the committee waiving any further examination, and the committee have proceeded in their investigation; which, so far as the examination of witnesses is concerned, we supposed was concluded.

If you have any testimony to offer proving the existence and character of the mine which was made the foundation of your claim before the board of commissioners organized under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the committee will be ready to hear it on the 6th day of October instant, (to-morrow,) at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Your protest will be filed with the proceedings of the committee. Yours, &c.,

C. CHAPMAN,
V. E. HOWARD,
PRESTON KING.

To GEORGE A. GARDINER, Washington, D. C.

The committee, in pursuance of the notice in their reply to Mr. Gardiner's note, met at their committee room at 9 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, the 6th day of October, and were in session during the day. Neither Mr. Gardiner nor any person in his behalf appeared, nor was any communication received from him. All which is respectfully submitted.

PRESTON KING.
V. E. HOWARD.
CHAS. CHAPMAN.

OCTOBER 7, 1852.

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8 October 1851, 3

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS, &c

New York, Oct. 7.

The Empire City has arrived with Havana dates of the 2d, 150 passengers, $100,000 on freight, consigned to Robinson, Drew & Co., and $250,000 in the hands of the passengers. Among the passengers is Capt. Ellis, of Washington, who was liberated by the captain-general half an hour before the Empire City sailed. Her news is anticipated by the Georgia at New Orleans. The steamer John Hancock was lying at Havana.

New York, Oct 7—2, p. m.

By the Empire City we learn that Captain Ellis was furnished with a passage gratis, and immediately conveyed to the steamer in a government barge. There were 18 prisoners in the hospitals, who would be sent to Spain as soon as convalescent.

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
8 October 1851, 2

☞ A Mr. P. F. De Gournay publishes a card in the New Orleans Delta, declaring that whoever pretends that Gen. Lopez deceived the Americans, and that he did not go to Cuba in consequence of the reiterated appeals of the patriots, and relying in good faith in their support, has foolishly and basely lied.

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
8 October 1851, 4

The Cuba Invasion—A new Statement of Facts Expected—Plans for Another Invasion.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing on the 18th, undertakes to prepare the public for some new statements of a very remarkable kind with respect to the history of the recent invasion of Cuba. He says:

I think I may as well prepare you for some new statements of a very remarkable kind, with respect to the history of the recent invasion of Cuba. It is notorious that many persons were connected with Lopez and in his confidence, and it is not to be wondered at that they should make public any facts within their knowledge, contradictory to those reports which have already been circulated. Such an exposition will be made soon, and I presume that some interesting disclosures will be made by Monday next, to explain the character of the Lopez expedition and of the means employed to annihilate it. The British press, and more particularly the French press, censure the Americans for the invasion of Cuba, but what a fearful responsibility would rest on the government of Cuba, upon proof that it used means to get up an expedition for the mere purpose of annihilating it! In this point, the future may divulge something of considerable importance. At all events, any facts which will tend to make a clear history of the invasion will be acceptable, and these, I can promise you, will soon be before the public.

One word more. That a day and hour, and men, and means, and all the appliances of war, will be arranged at no very distant day, out of the jurisdiction of the United States, to make another attempt upon Cuba, I am certain. It may be at a time when this government is poised between a cabinet about to retire, and a new one about to enter upon public duties—when there is a kind of interregnum, and political parties are not disposed to peril popularity. It may be sooner—but it will take place, unless there are means taken to suppress the very designs of men. One question, property question alone—is the obstacle to a much earlier action. However, you may be prepared to expect a more formidable invasion of Cuba than has yet been talked of or contemplated by the public. I have no disposition either to alarm or excite any one—but I have no hesitation in predicting that an attempt will be made, because I believe that a very formidable military force will be concentrated at a great distance from the United States, for the purpose of making a descent upon Cuba, when no one, except the commander of it, can know the appointed hour.

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[illegible] ably awaiting her [illegible] States Deputy Marshal [illegible] by our own Government, or [illegible] hands of her owners, is an [illegible] a petty jury. Be it as it may, [illegible] of the community in her favor. [illegible] be perceived for proceeding [illegible] boat, under existing circumstances. [illegible] Cuba expedition is as dead as Lopez—as Cuba [illegible] likely to be again invaded, until it is done [illegible] stars and stripes, which we hope will be [illegible] now that Spaniards have slaked their thirst in the blood of some of the noblest of our land—we do hope the Government will not carry out a prosecution, purely vindictive, against the unfortunate men who risked their property in that fatal expedition. Their losses have already been great, and their punishment sufficient, for the crime of wishing to aid a people who, they were led to believe, were struggling for their liberties.

But if the Government will persist in a prosecution, now so entirely unnecessary, let it be continued. If the plea is that it must perform its duty, let it perform its *whole* duty—let it arrest and try the officers and men who embarked on board the Pampero, for the purpose of invading Cuba. If the steamer be guilty of a violation of the laws, the men cannot be innocent. We make these remarks to show the inconsistency and absurdity, as matters now stand, of this unwise and unnecessary proceeding. We hope and believe the Government will drop this prosecution. It can answer no good end to pursue it. Enough has already been done to glut the vengeance of the Spaniard, and more than enough to exasperate the wounded feelings of our people. Let it cease,—let by-gones be by-gones; it is the wise course; it is the humane course—it is the course of true policy.—*Jacksonville News.*

Our cotemporary [illegible] is right. There is no provision in the act of 1818, under which the [illegible] be confiscated,—her only liability is for a penalty of [illegible] for departing from this port without a clearance. Such is the construction placed upon the law by the most eminent—we may say, by all the lawyers of this city who have examined that act. The language of the act is, any vessel "built for warlike purposes," "intended to be employed by the owner or owners to cruise, or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign Prince or State, [illegible] with whom the United States are at peace." The Pampero was not built for warlike purposes, was not had no armament, and so far from [illegible] cruise, or commit hostilities, and was [illegible] particular reference to her speed, so as to avoid any conflict with other vessels, which excludes all idea of a warlike purpose, or an intention to cruise hostilely. We think it is very clear that the act of 1818, at least, contains no warrant for the confiscation of the Pampero.

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Legislative Ticket Complete.

The whigs complete their ticket for the Legislature last night, by nominating Colonel W. S. Campbell, and H. M. Summers, as candidates to represent the First District. Colonel Campbell is one of the most intelligent, enterprising, and liberal-minded citizens. A civil engineer by profession, he possesses a large store of valuable information and experience, in reference to railroads and public improvements,—which, together with his general attainments, and his experience as a legislator, would render him a very useful member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Summers is an intelligent, honorable, high-minded merchant, who is enlightened and energetic, and would be also a valuable accession to our Legislature. The following are the whig and democratic tickets for the Legislature, complete:

WHIG TICKET.

SENATORS.

James Robb, J. P. Benjamin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—*First District.*

W. S. Campbell, H. M. Summers.

Second District.

C. J. Ingels, A. P. Simpson,
C. C. Lathrop.

Third District.

H. J. Ranney, Sidney Story,
C. M. Waterman, J. N. Hawthorn,
W. J. McLean, Thomas Curry.

Fourth District.

P. A. Lumsden, W. M. Fleming,
J. G. Sever.

Fifth District.

Jules Benit, Hyppolite Mossy.

Sixth District.

A. La Rose.

Seventh District.

Adolphe Trémé, Joseph Solomon.
Louis Surgi.

Ninth District.

John Laklaw.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

SENATORS.

William Dunbar, W. W. W. Wood.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—*First District.*

H. Edwards, W. R. Crane.

Second District.

D. Reese, H. W. Palfrey.
Jonathan Davis.

Third District.

A. G. Wilson, P. H. Durell,
J. C. Clendennin, R. Monroe,
P. L. Hyams, John Sullivan.

Fourth District.

W. P. Reyburn, P. Conniff,
C. L. Vanbibber.

Fifth District.

H. Peralta, Paul E. Theard.
Edward Fillaul.

Sixth District.

D. Augustin, Chas. A. Castillo.

Seventh District.

S. Benoet, J. D. Lambert.

Eighth District.

M. Weisheimer, E. M. Meehan.

Ninth District.

Jesse Darling.

Right Bank of the River.

John Hughes.

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THE HAVANA MASSACRE.—The Morning Chronicle, of the 16th, passes the following judgment upon the Cuban executions:

"On this side of the Atlantic there can be but one opinion with regard to the guilt of the invaders; and there will doubtless be some persons, who, looking merely at the gravity of the crime, will think that the summary execution of fifty persons was but an act of justice, or, as the official apologist of the Spanish government terms it, "the most simple and primary duty." We must, nevertheless, condemn this wholesale judicial massacre. The extreme plea of right is no justification for a precipitate act of vindictive cruelty. It is, indeed, asserted that, on the previous occasion of the attempts at Round Island and Cardenas, the utmost clemency was exhibited by the Spanish authorities, but without the effect of preventing further aggression. Yet this is a most insufficient justification; and the fact that the invaders having disregarded the warning then given, and having made a new piratical incursion, is no excuse for savage severity on the part of the Cuban government. It was, no doubt, the duty of the latter to inflict some punishment upon their prisoners; but a summary execution was alike cruel and impolitic. It has dishonored and damaged the Spanish cause, it has exasperated the American people, and it has increased the difficulties of the federal executive. In defending the acts of his government, M. Isturitz has thought proper to allude to the proceedings of the English cruisers in the Eastern archipelago as affording an analogous case. But the parallel is not exact. There is a great difference between destroying a body of savages actually engaged in piracy and the wholesale execution of prisoners. The operations of our ships in the East, were, in reality, very much like the war at the Cape—a campaign against barbarous races, who, by repeated acts of plunder and murder, had provoked their fate. But neither our naval officers nor Sir Harry Smith are accustomed to shoot their prisoners *en masse*; on the contrary, except on the field of battle, our commanders have rather erred on the side of leniency. Nor can it be admitted that such vindications of authority are necessary to the interests of society. Such a principle is strictly a peninsular one; and though it may be acted upon by Narvaez and the military statesmen of Spain, it will scarcely be recognized by the rest of the world. Again, it is alleged that the number and resources of the invaders aggravated the criminality of their attempt; but it would be equally true, and more to the purpose, to say that the power and resources of the Spanish government, for its immediate security, heighten the imprudence, if not the guilt, of its conduct."

Cuba and the Presidency.—A German paper in St. Louis publishes a letter from Ex-Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, in which he says he "will vote for no man opposed to Cuba, for President in 1852," and also uses the phrase, "I think Douglas will go for Cuba."

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From the Republic.

OUR CONSUL AT HAVANA.

We have received the following letter from Allen F. Owen, esq., our Consul at Havana, and submit it without comment to the consideration of his countrymen:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
HAVANA, September 16, 1851.

To the Editor of the Republic:

Sir: In your weekly issue of the 28th ult. you do me the justice to object to my condemnation without a hearing, and to say that I am probably able to explain, to the satisfaction of my countrymen, my omission to act relative to the execution of the prisoners who were shot here on the 16th ult.

I do not doubt that I shall satisfy every impartial mind that I am undeserving censure, and that I had no opportunity of doing any thing in behalf of the unfortunate men who met so sad a fate.

I reside about four miles from this place, and not being well on the morning of the 16th, did not reach my office till some time after ten o'clock, where for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer Pampero. I at the same time heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution.

Shortly afterwards, the American residing here, who, it is said, called on me, came and mentioned the subject to me, when I said to him that it was too late, and that I could do nothing; that I should not have time to get permission and see the prisoners. Of this I felt perfectly satisfied at the time, and I have since been confirmed in this opinion by the highest authority in the island, who informed me that the execution, which had already been ordered before I reached the city, would not have been postponed for me to have an interview with the prisoners, inasmuch as all I could have asked to be permitted to do had already been done by a gentleman known to some of the prisoners, and for whom they had sent.

Soon after the American referred to left my office, I received the information that a gentleman known to some of the prisoners had been sent for by them, and to him they had delivered the articles and messages they desired to be conveyed to their friends. It was but a short time afterwards that I sent to the palace of the Governor and Captain General, and heard that the prisoners had then been executed.

You will thus see that I had no time to act, and that it was not in my power to do any thing for the unfortunate men who had been induced to invade Cuba with the expectation that they would find the whole island in a state of revolution, by the whole native population at least.

The charge of indifference to the dreadful condition of such a number of men, the bitterest enemy I have upon earth will not believe; and all must believe it a base falsehood and an unfounded calumny.

If it were allowable on such an occasion, I would most solemnly declare before God that, in my judgment, at the time and under the circumstances, it was not in my power either to have an interview with the prisoners or to have done any thing on their behalf.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. F. OWEN.

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The following is from the Havana correspondence of the Picayune:

Com. Parker, who arrived here on the 5th in the Saranac, received a positive refusal from the Captain General to his request for permission to visit the prisoners. Since his arrival he has been engaged in investigating the circumstances connected with the inhuman butchery of Crittenden and his forty-nine companions, and the atrocities perpetrated upon their lifeless bodies by the Spanish populace here. I have been informed that several gentlemen of the highest respectability have waited upon the Commodore, and related to him what they saw themselves in the streets and public places of the town on the day and night of the execution. The affirmations of these gentlemen more than bear out all that has been related by correspondents from here relative to the atrocities, and I can now confidently state that in my letters to you on this subject I have not told the half of what occurred. The details are of too disgusting and indecent a nature to be related in the public prints; and, to one who does not know the Spanish character, would seem like monstrous fictions, even if related of the most savage and barbarous nations in the world. They are solemn truths, though, and I blush for humanity as I write it.

Yesterday morning, 14, nine more prisoners were brought in from Bahia Honda, where they had been laying for some days to recruit their strength, exhausted by starvation and their wondering in the wood and mountains. Their names are:

Capt. John Johnson, Kentucky; Eugene Cay, London, Eng.; George Parr, Petersburg, Va.; John A. Sowers, Berryville, Va.; Joseph Stevens, New York; Frederick Hagar, Prussia; Andres Cestera, Spain; David Gano, New York; Charles J. Hodge, England.

Major Schlessinger, who was sent on board the man-of-war the Venus, deeply regretted parting with his nine Hungarian companions and other prisoners, with whom he had done and suffered so much. Never shall I forget the mournful yet resigned expression of his countenance as he waved us a last adieu. Just before we parted he recommended to our care one of his countrymen, who was left behind sick in the hospital; and upon our assuring him that the sick man should receive our special attention, and condoling with him upon his condition, he answered, with a mournful smile, "We are Hungarians, and accustomed to misfortune." Poor fellow, his race appear to be doomed to suffer in the cause of liberty in every clime.

The following letters are from a portion of the prisoners in Havana, written previous to their departure for Spain. One hundred and sixteen sailed on the 8th, supplied with all necessaries and comforts by the liberality of citizens of Havana, principally the creoles:

HAVANA CITY PRISON, Sept. 7, 1851.

We, the undersigned prisoners, incarcerated in the city prison of Havana, on account of our connection with the late Cuban expedition, under the command of Gen. Lopez, cannot withhold an expression of our feelings towards the American Consul—Mr. Allen Owen, of Georgia—now at this place. Since our arrival here, he has *honored* us once with his presence, but since that time, although repeatedly solicited, has always steadily refused to revisit us, either in his private or official capacity. Placed as we are, we feel an act of this kind far more deeply than if otherwise circumstanced. How to account for it we know not, but can only ascribe it to that worst of all feelings—inhumanity—or that more degrading still—cowardice.

We write this so that our fellow-countrymen at home may know what kind of a man is placed at the head of their affairs at this place. [Signed.]

Robert M. Grier, Capt. Com. Company B, Edmond H. McDonald, First Lieut. Company A, Charles A. Downer, Peter Lacoste, Michael Geiger, and others.

HAVANA CITY PRISON, Sept. 7, 1851.

We, the undersigned officers and men, now incarcerated in the City Prison of Havana, on account of our participation in the late expedition against the island of Cuba, under command of General Lopez, being about to embark for Spain, cannot refrain from expressing our heart-felt gratitude to Mr. Joseph T. Crawford, Consul-General of her Britanic Majesty, and to Mr. W. Sidney Smith, British Consulate at this place. To Mr. J. S. Thrasher, and to the American and British citizens of Havana generally, we also owe a debt of deep and lasting gratitude. To them we owe all, for by their kindness and generosity we have been able to overcome many of the difficulties and sufferings we should have otherwise undergone. To them we owe a debt of gratitude we would willingly express by words, but language fails us; hoping, however, that should we be spared to return to our homes we may have the opportunity of repaying in part the debt we owe. Should such not be the case, we sincerely pray that God, the Ruler of the universe and Lover of good acts, may repay them, by bestowing upon them, in this world, all the blessings a divine providence can bestow, and, after death, by a reward more lasting still—life eternal.

Capt. Robt. M. Ellis, Lieut. E. H. McDonald, Lieut. David Winborn, Major Louis Slessinger, Capt. R. H. Grider, Lieut. J. D. Baker, and one hundred and thirty-three others.

THE COST OF THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA TO THE SOUTH.—The New Orleans True Delta, discussing the probable result of a revolution in Cuba, which will overthrow the Spanish government, gives its views as to the effect it may be supposed to have upon Southern institutions and Southern industry. It says:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ANOTHER STATEMENT.

The New York *Sun* publishes a statement, which it says it gives upon the author of Col. Haynes, one of the Americans liberated from Cuba, in answer to statements which have been made reflecting upon the orginators of the Cuban expedition, its misdirection &c. The editor having conversed with Col. Haynes, says:

He speaks in terms of contempt for Lieut. Van Vechten. Col Haynes states that Van Vechten acted like a pusillanimous coward, deserting his command in the very first engagement, and that his men afterwards refused to fight under him. Such is the man who has attempted to malign Gen. Lopez, and libel the motives of men of true courage and gallantry.

With regard to the change in the place of landing, Col. Haynes informs us that the original design was to land on the Eastern part of the Island, as that was the part from which the most positive assurances of aid were received, At Key West, however, parties friendly to the expedition stated that they had just received letters from Havana, informing them that there were six thousand men in the Western department ready to join the expeditionists, and two thousand in the city of Havana, and suggested Bahia Honda as a good point for landing. The American officers regarded it with distrust, but Gen. Pragay and some others strenuously advocated the landing at the place thus suggested. Gen. Lopez himself hesitated some time, but finally decided to land on the Western coast, and the American officers all gave their consent. This Col. Haynes regards as the great and fatal error. Had they followed up their original intention, he thinks far different results would have followed.

Col. Haynes informs us that the greatest strictness was observed to prevent the men taking to the value of a cent from the inhabitants unlawfully. As Col. of the regiment, he invariably placed a guard at the doors of groceries and other houses, the occupants of which expressed any apprehensions, in all the villages they entered, or through which they passed. So much gratitude did the people feel for this protection, that a deputation, from some of the villages went to Havana and besought the Captain General in his behalf, and this, he thinks, may have been the chief cause of his release.

Col. H. also states that it is not true that the Creole inhabitants showed bitter hostility to the expeditionists. After their dispersion, he says that he was kindly treated at several plantations. The Creoles would also assemble in the house in which he was, and talk to him about the expedition, asking him why they came in such foolish way, with a force that could effect nothing against the numerous troops of Spain.

They said that if Lopez had only brought men enough to sustain himself decently for a short time, the whole island would have risen to his aid. As it was, such was the rapidity of the movements of the Spanish troops, that almost before the news of the landing of the Liberators could be spread, they were surrounded, and all access to them utterly cut off. The whole country, except the little space to which the Liberators were confined, was in possession of the authorities, and the least attempt to join or disposition to sympathize with them, on the part of the Cubans, was instantly punished with death. Add to this the fact that the only intelligence that could be had of the Liberators among the people was, that they were defeated, for Lopez and his party had no means whatever of making their situation known, and so the Spaniards had it their own way. Col. Haynes says that the native Cubans, to a man, are anxious for the overthrow of the present tyrannical government, and the moment a favorable opportunity presents it will happen. He thinks the Cubans would have been fools to have attempted a rising for Lopez, under the circumstances, for they certainly would have failed, being entirely destitute of arms, ammunition, leaders, and information. Many did attempt it, but were taken on the roads and shot like dogs; and when Col. Haynes left Havana, upwards of three hundred persons of the first families, were in prison for having endeavored to make a rising and assist Lopez.

THE VICTIMS OF THE LOPEZ EXPEDITION. —A letter received in this city form Robert H. Ellis, a Captain in the last expedition of Lopez against the Island of Cuba, and who is now a prisoner at Havana, states that amongst the very promising young men who have lost their lives in that unfortunate enterprise are Beverly Waugh, formerly of this city, and a son of Mr. Gustavus Harrison, of Georgetown.

We are reminded, by hearing of the above letter, of the propriety of calling upon those concerned as chiefs, in getting up the expedition, to publish an authentic list of *all* the persons who proceeded to Cuba as members of it. In the case of at least one of the young men above named as having been killed in battle, his parents, as we are informed, were not aware that he had left New-Orleans, and supposed him to be yet engaged in the line of his business. The parents of others who were killed in skirmishes with the Spanish troops and the peasantry are no doubt not only ignorant, but unsuspicious of their misfortune.

Of the number who embarked in the Pampero, which has been variously stated at from four to five hundred, we yet know positively of the fate of less than one half—the fifty who were executed in Havana, and the hundred and fifty who are now prisoners, All the rest have most probably perished, and it is due to their friends and relatives that their melancholy fate should be made known.—*National Intelligencer.*

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The steamer *Pampero*, which has been made to play so conspicuous a part in the late Cuban expedition, was built in Baltimore some eighteen months since for J. P. HEISS, Esq., and Lieut. HUNTER, of the U. S. Navy. Subsequently, it is said, the latter disposed of his interest in her to the former. The *Pampero* in the late movement appeared as the property of L. J. SIGUR, Esq. one of the proprietors of the New Orleans *Delta*. We now observe in that paper of the 16th ult., that Mr. SIGUR's interest in the *Delta* had been purchased in June last by Mr. HEISS, and the presumption is that the *Pampero* was taken in payment. So says the Baltimore *American*.

NEW GUARANTEE OF CUBA TO SPAIN.—The National Intelligencer gives the following as an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, whose correspondence in England is from the most respectable and well-informed sources. He says: "I have a letter by the last British steamer which states that Spain, France and England are negotiating a Treaty respecting the guaranty of Cuba. The conditions are that Cuba shall have a Local Legislature—a representation in the Cortes at Madrid—and that provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of Slavery in the Island. I consider the information very reliable."

Mr. THRASHER, owner of the "*Faro Industrial*," the most successful newspaper in Havana, which was suppressed lately by a police officer, backed by five men with muskets, is an American who has mastered the Spanish language completely. The paper never published any thing against the Government; in fact it could not publish any thing, for the censorship is so rigid that all articles are seen in print before the paper appears. No reason was assigned for stopping the press; nor was the proprietor allowed even a copy of the order of the Governor-General. Mr. THRASHER was instantly and suddenly deprived of his property without a [illegible] wherefore. So says the Baltimore *Sun*.

Buffington House.

This establishment, under control of Col. S. BUFFINGTON, is now completed and prepared for the reception of guests during the winter months. The large addition to the building which has been recently erected comprises pleasant drawing rooms and sleeping apartments, and increases the accommodations for visiters to an extent much more commensurate with the demand hitherto made upon our healthful town.

In addition to the capacity of the building to accommodate a very large number of persons, it has been thoroughly supplied with new furniture, table sets, &c.

The domestic arrangements of the House are superintended by an experienced lady, long in charge of one of the best boarding houses of Savannah, and from whom invalid strangers particularly may expect to receive the most humane and kind attention.

The completion of this Hotel, presenting as it does a fine facade on one of our principal streets, adds an ornament to our town.

The preparations which have been made the past summer for the accommodation of the vast number of strangers who flock to East Florida from the North during the winter, will supply a want which has been sensibly felt during past seasons at this point. In addition to the Buffington House, the principal public hotel of the place, are more private houses, among them several which have been newly erected, and are now in course of being opened, affording to the sojourner and stranger a pleasant and agreeable home. One of these is advertised in another column.

While these numerous arrangements promise ample accommodations to all, such as have by experience tested the favorable character of this location as regards health, and who therefore wish to make Jacksonville their abiding place; to such as prefer a locality nearer the sea, or who wish to dwell amid antique relics and associations, or who would prefer to alternate their abode between points both possessing peculiar advantages, and of convenient access each to the other, the ancient city of St. Augustine offers its full share of attractions.

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ARRIVALS AT BUFFINGTON HOUSE.

[Col. S. Buffington, Proprietor.]

Sept. 21, Col T O'Hara, Ky; Thos Dexter, Fla; Judge Bethune, Fla; Col E M Pearson, do; S B Wilson & Lady, S C; E D Tracy, E W Jones, G W Aldrich, Thos S Jones, Fla.

23, G W Call, J M Beggs, Madison.

26, D C Gamble, Tallahassee; H. H Phillips, May Port; Capt. Sadler, Fla; J M Macias, Savannah.

27, Francis Waver, Sav; Levinson & Co., N Y; Charles M Falls, Oliver Patterson, N Y.

28, M W Smith, Alligator; Calvin Bryan, lady and family, Mineral Springs; Col H T Titus, Capt Parson, P Vantassel, Fla.

Oct. 1, J S Morton, J W Whitsitt, Tenn; Dr. S K Kerzartee, Macon Ga; George Bearch, N Y; Mrs. R W Ferguson, Monticello; Miss M. W. Campbell, do; Col J P Sanderson, Jacksonville; K B Gibbs, Fla; John Holmes, do; John Cureton, do.

2, O H Marshall, New Smyrna; Capt J Myrick, Tallahassee; Mr Shines, Fla.

3, T H Stephens, Nathan Miller, John Taidler, N Y; T E Buckman, Clifton Mills.

4, W H Steven, Savannah; G W Willet, do; Doct Gamble, lady, child & servant, Tallahassee.

5, E B Barnes, N Y; M H Godwin, John B Webb, T Tumlin, Jacksonville; Henry G Massey, Florida.

6, Geo A Turknett, Senr, Geo A Turknett, Jr, James Malone, Ga.

Notice to Passengers.

FROM SAVANNAH TO PALATKA,

Via Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Jacksonville, Black Creek, and Picolata.

TO LEAVE THURSDAY, 2ND OCT., AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The new and superior fast steam packet MAGNOLIA, P. McNelty, Master, will leave as above, and continue to leave every Thursday. Returning, will leave Palatka every Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, and leave Jacksonville same evening at 9 o'clock.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, state rooms, &c., apply on board or to FERNANDEZ, BISBEE & CO.,
Agents at Jacksonville, or
M. A COHEN, Agent at Savannah.

☞ Freight payable by shippers.

Oct. 1, 1851. oct.-9. tf.

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville, E. Fla., Sept. 29th, 1851.

B.

Bueton, F Benjamin
Baiden, A James
Braddock, A James
Brooks, William
Bell, Daniel
Bennet, Samuel
Barrows, Harry

C.

Caldwill, A Robert
Carter, W Elisha
Crews, Mary Miss

D.

Daniels, T Isaac
Dowling, R John 2
Daniels, Elam 2
Day, Robert Capt

E.

Ellis, B Nickelos

F.

Fairbanks, Jim
Forester, Susan
Franklin, A Thos 2
Flitcher, John

G.

Gray, A Stephen 2
Gomez Joaquin
Goyle, George

H.

Hana, W Joel
Hammond, James
Hamns, James
Hopper, W John
Hogans, Mériar Mrs
Harril, A Eliza Mrs
Hammings, Polly
Harisons, Daniel
Hamilton, Cob

J.

Johnson, W Charles
James, Flora Miss
Johnson, R Wm

M.

Mullen, Edward 2
Martin, D P
Manderville, Ophelia
Minerva
McDowell, B E
Mury, Elick
McDonell, S J
McDonell, B Sarah
McKie, N William
Macias, Manuel Juan
Macias, Juan D Tor
Mills, C George
Moore, Leander 3

O.

Ogilvie, E Mrs
Green, Richard

R.

Rowell, Cullen
Rodgers, M Sarah
Roberts, James
Rogers, L Maria Miss
Reynolds, S Cooley, 3
Rodgers, Andrew Capt
Rhodes, Jevry

S.

Smith, Rachel
Sanchez, Eunice
Smith, W
Summerlin, A John 2

T.

Tillman, A Sarah
Terrell, D

W.

Wilkinson, Elisha 2
Williams, E Capt

Y.

Youngblood, Isaiah

Persons applying for Letters in the above list will say they are *advertised*, or they may not get them.

Jacksonville, Oct. 2, 1851. 3t. MARK BUTTS. Postmaster

ANOTHER SURVIVOR OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—A telegraphic communication from New Orleans announces that Lieut. Theodore S. Stevens, one of Col. Crittenden's party, has been heard from. At the time of their capture by the steamer *Habanero*, he jumped overboard and escaped to the shore by swimming. After wandering for a month through the woods and mountains, ragged and shoeless, and without any other food than leaves and wild fruit, he surrendered himself to the authorities, and was taken to Havana.—*Charleston Courier*

The Daily Delta
10 October 1851, 2

Telegraphic Reports.

The Baltimore Sun has the following in its telegraphic intelligence from New-Orleans:

"Tampico and its vicinity are in the hands of the insurgents."

This refers to the news respecting the movement on the Rio Grande. It is of a piece with most of the telegraphic news from this city to the Northern papers. The Republic, in its false and malicious attack on the Delta, insinuated that telegraphic dispatches were sent from this city, in order to aid the Cuban movement in the North. We omitted, in our answer to its calumnies, to state that no telegraphic dispatches have ever been sent from this office to Northern journals; and that the real blame of such false intelligence, of which there was certainly a great abundance, belongs to the journals who employ unfaithful or incompetent agents to transmit their telegraphic news.

☞ The National Intelligencer has discovered most conclusive proof that there never was any revolutionary movement in Cuba, in the language of the Cuban bonds,—which refer to a revolution to be commenced and undertaken. In its eagerness to prove this point, the Intelligencer forgot to look at the date of said bond, which was in APRIL, 1850. Equally satisfactory is the logic, that as the bonds were to be redeemed out of the proceeds of the public property of the Island, or other resources of the Government, the enterprise was necessarily one of robbery and plunder. This is a very appropriate argument in an old tory journal. When the American Colonies applied the lands and resources of the English Government to the payment of debts incurred for the revolution, it was, no doubt, in the view of the Intelligencer, an act of plunder and robbery. The monarchical instincts of the Intelligencer, recognize the right to the Island of Cuba, as in the Queen of Spain. We hold, on the other hand, that it belongs to the people of Cuba, who, whenever they think proper, may, without committing any act of plunder, piracy, or robbery, resume it, and dispossess the minions of Spain of their usurped power.

All the deductions and ideas of the National Intelligencer have their source and origin in this leading thought and principle,—that right is might, and that monarchies and despotisms are the just and lawful owners of the country and people whom they govern.

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The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

10 October 1851, 2

U. S. Consul at Havana.

This officer has published a statement to exonerate himself for not interfering in behalf of the American prisoners who were so inhumanly butchered by the Spanish authorities. His defence is a very lame and pitiful one. The best excuse that he can offer, is the fact that he only acted under the instructions contained in the President's message, as follows:

"Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning *all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition*, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves *to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences; and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this government, or any* INTERFERENCE *in their behalf*, NO MATTER TO WHAT EXTREMITIES *they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct.*"

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

10 October 1851, 2

The *Gaceta de la Habana*, of the 18th ult., gives a detailed account, of which the subjoined is a translation, of the number of killed and wounded on the Spanish side, in the late battles between LOPEZ and his party. The *Gaceta* publishes it by order of the Captain General, which facts lead to the conclusion that the Spanish loss has not at all events been exaggerated in the following statement.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Total.*
Lieutenant General	1	–	1
Colonel	–	1	1
Commandant of Infantry	1	–	1
Captains	–	6	6
Sub-Lieutenants	1	7	8
Sergeants	2	5	7
Corporals	6	10	16
Musicians	1	3	4
Privates	58	140	198
Totals	70	172	242

Later from Havana—More Prisoners Sent to Spain—Capt. Ellis Pardoned.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—The steamer Georgia has arrived from Havana with one week's later news. Forty more prisoners of the Lopez expedition had been sent to Cadiz. Capt. Ellis, of Washington, had been pardoned and set at liberty.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
10 October 1851, 2

"It is too late!"

Under this head we find a comment, which is copied below, from the Detroit Free Press, upon a fact stated in the recent accounts from Europe which had escaped our attention. It is that the Spanish Minister at London, when he heard of the late massacre in cold blood of the followers of Lopez, felt constrained to declare that they must have had the trial stipulated by treaty. Such barbarity was not thought possible even in the atmosphere of the courts familiarized to the most rigorous proceedings against those who revolt against the oppressions of the old systems of Europe; yet it was not too barbarous for the organs of the whig party in Washington. The *National Intelligencer* assured the public that the law of nations expressly justified such proceedings, and that Gen. Jackson had construed them as Concha did, when he executed Arbuthnot and Ambrister, who were regularly tried, and identified as the abetters of the Indians in the savage butcheries of our women and children at Fort Mimms and other places, and who were guilty not only as murderers, but as spies and traffickers in human scalps. Nor was the editor of the *Republic* less forward in hunting up authority equally inapplicable to the character of the transaction, and calculated only to shield from merited reprobation throughout the civilized world the authors of cold-blooded massacre. It is too late to repair much of the injury thus produced by the blind zeal of the partisan; but it is not too late for the American people to profit by the evidence which has thus been afforded of the eagerness with which foreign powers lay hold of any pretext to depreciate our public character, and to volunteer their intervention whenever there is an opportunity to injure our national interests and subject our jurisdiction to the espionage of their jealous rivalry:

From the Detroit Free Press.

IT IS TOO LATE!—The strictures of the London Times upon the recent tragedy at Havana have drawn out the resident Spanish Minister in London in a flat contradiction of the accounts contained in the American papers concerning the butchery of the FIFTY PERSONS.

It became necessary to deny the *facts* of the case, in order to maintain the character of Spain, even in the columns of that ultra monarchical paper, the Times. What a comment on that portion of the American press which justified, on the basis of the facts presented, the murder of those men! We have a treaty with Spain by which every American citizen is guarantied "a fair and impartial trial;" and by a fundamental rule of the Spanish law every man, no matter what his offence, is entitled to twenty-four hours *en capilla* (in the chapel) to prepare for death. Both the treaty and the law were violated; and yet the administration of Mr. Fillmore, and its detestable Consul Owen, find no cause of complaint. Shame on such baseness—such subserviency to European despots! Shame! shame!! shame!!!

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

10 October, 1851, 2

From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 4.

The President and the Cuban Question.

The editor of the Journal makes a lame attempt to excuse the conduct of Fillmore in the Cuba business. He had better leave the task to those better paid or more competent. He thinks that the whig President is not accountable for those whom he appoints to office. It is true we don't charge the President with the acts of his appointees in all their turpitude. If one of them is caught stealing, we don't charge the President with that, but we don't therefore excuse the administration. It is the duty of the President—so he believes, and so all his organs believe—to stop any expedition that may be in contemplation against the Spanish authorities. For two years that has been insisted upon. It was notorious that such an expedition was in contemplation, and we were assured that the President would do his duty. It was notorious, too, that New Orleans was the point to be guarded particularly. Had the duty, as understood by the President and his party, been performed, no expedition would have gone. It has so happened, however, that the duty was not performed. There was only enough done to embarrass and defeat the project, at the sacrifice of valuable lives. We repeat it—the President did not do what he considered it his duty to do: sad disasters befell some of our citizens from his delinquency.

Shall the President be excused? Sensible men will not so decide. They may differ with the President as to his duty, but they will certainly require him to come up to his own standard. He has the appointment of his own agents, and he will not be held guiltless if the work is not done. Democratic agents have done badly, our neighbor alleges. It is true. We don't expect perfection in any administration, and we don't intend to exact what it is impossible to accomplish. We don't intend to be as intolerant as our neighbor has always been; but forbearance may cease to be a virtue when gross delinquency is manifest. The President has failed to execute the law as he and his party understand it. He has failed in a most sacred duty, which has been for a long time industriously pointed out and insisted upon by his own friends.

In a fit of virtue, the President dismissed the collector at New Orleans. He insists that he did his best. He has the same excuse the President has. He had the will to do his duty, but he failed. Why should not the President be dismissed as well as the collector? We suggested that the President dismissed his officer to appease the Spanish minister. We can give no other account of the hot haste observed in this case. Perhaps the collector had not the means to stop the Pampero. He says he had not, so we understand, and we have no doubt he can give as good a reason for his delinquency as the President can.

But as to Consul Owen, the voice of the country demands his dismissal. There has been plenty of time. He has written a letter intended as a formal defence, which creates pity for the man and contempt for the officer. But we can easily see the reason for hesitation in this case. It will not do to be prompt. It would signify to the Spanish minister that the President did not relish the slaughter of fifty-two American citizens—that the consul ought to have interfered. It is a delicate subject. Her Majesty at Madrid might not like it. There, then, is the proclamation of the President. In that document he gave out that these unfortunate men "had forfeited all claim to the protection of this government, or any interference in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they might be reduced." Had the consul interfered, he would have done it with the plain declaration of the President that he was out of the line of his official duty; he would himself have forfeited all claim to support by the home government; and he was too timid to take the responsibility. He did not do his duty to the country, but he has not sinned against the President. He has only carried out the theory of his superiors, and we venture to predict that he will not be removed. Had he interfered with any pertinacity, and been shot down in the act, what redress could be expected from this administration?

We are now informed that the President will intercede for the prisoners sent to Spain. *Intercede!* Fifty-two citizens of this country were shot down in cold blood in Havana. Their dead bodies were abused, mangled, and insulted in the most barbarous and inhuman manner. These men were not taken in arms. They had left the island, satisfied they had been deceived. Every man in this country knows that they were neither pirates, freebooters, nor robbers. Under the impulse of generous feelings, they had gone to aid a people they believed were struggling for liberty. These were the men who were inhumanly butchered and barbarously mangled in Cuba. We are further assured that whilst twenty men were humanely guarding the wounded, both Americans and Spaniards, they were set upon and slaughtered, along with the wounded and helpless.

Yet the President now *only* intercedes. That these acts on the part of the Spaniards were inhuman, revolting, and horrible, all the world knows. If there were no law of nations to avenge and punish such deeds, if we were President, by all that's sacred we should make one. This country would justify and sustain it, and in doing so would do God's service. We are a firm believer in the justice of Heaven. An overruling Providence has so arranged it that such acts will not pass unrevenged. The butchery at Alamo cost Mexico the fairest portion of her territory, and probably her existence as a nation. The acts of Spain, more barbarous still, lately perpetrated in Havana, will cost her the jewel of her crown.

The tone of the European press is insulting to this country. Our administration is a good, well-meaning affair, but it is weak. It means well, but has not the power to restrain the outbursts in favor of free institutions amongst our people, which they call piracy and robbery, and ascribe to the most depraved motives.

Well, our government is a weak, contemptible affair, when it undertakes to stem the current in favor of freedom on this continent.

We hold that governments belong to the people; Europeans hold that the people belong to governments. We hold all tyrants robbers, whose ill-gotten power it is right to rest from them; they hold that efforts of the people to assume the right of self-government are treason. It is clear we can never agree in the use of terms. We are always robbers in their estimation, and we shall never be otherwise. Nothing but power will decide between us, and all mouthing and accommodation with them, when the radical principles of government are at stake, is but wasted breath. We have the power to maintain our principles, and we should make all tyrants respect them.

The President is wrong in the whole business. He ought to see that there is a grievous error somewhere—an utter incompatibility between his notions and the state of his country. If he is right, he ought to have tried and punished all those men who have been sent home by the Spanish authorities; and yet he must see it is perfectly ridiculous for him to try it. He has dismissed one officer to satisfy Spain. He retains one other in office to the disgrace of his country, and in spite of the public voice. He has no party, and no wonder he has none. He can't walk in the path he and his party have marked out without involving himself in difficulties, contradictions, and absurdities. The truth is, whiggery, and stuff of the sort, can't manage this government, and it is criminal in the whig party to try it.

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The Administration and the Lopez Expedition.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.

The Commonwealth affects to be quite shocked at the idea that any one should dare to call in question the conduct of President Fillmore and his administration touching the late Cuban troubles. He thinks to turn public indignation from the President and consul to persons in this country who favored the expedition. And while he is quite pathetic in reference to the "faithful, just, and humane Executive of the nation," he is awfully hard upon "those false and craven souls who, staying in safety themselves, deluded those victims into a position in which their 'cruel butchery,' or some other horrid fate, was inevitable."

Our neighbor has evidently allowed his indignation and his sympathy to overlook a good many facts in the case. In regard to the "craven souls" who "deluded victims" to the butchery, it will be rather difficult for him to find any such persons. Believing that a revolution was in progress in Cuba, the natural impulse of almost every true patriot in this country was to wish it success; and instead of victims being deluded to the supposed scene of strife, the difficulty was to find transports to convey the ardent young patriots there. Had there been means of conveyance, thousands would have flocked to Lopez's standard instead of hundreds; and, even as it was, we are informed by New Orleans papers that Lopez had more difficulty in getting rid of applicants than in securing recruits in New Orleans. If a sincere desire to see the supposed revolution succeed constituted men "craven souls," we presume two-thirds of this Union are "craven souls," and many of the best young and old men of this town would be placed in that category by the indignation of our most puissant neighbor. On the other hand, if he thinks to screen the President from all blame, he will find himself very much mistaken. It was the President's proclamation which caused the murder of the fifty patriots, more than any other one thing. It was his proclamation which prevented the consul from interfering in their behalf, or any other official. This ill-advised and ill-judged proclamation gave impunity to the deed; the Spanish tyrant, Concha, as did all others, considered it a license to murder all persons taken as prisoners, without trial even, which is guaranteed by treaty with Spain to all Americans. President Fillmore may be humane, and very just; but the blood of the butchered Americans will be visited upon his head, nevertheless, and the almost united sentiment of the American people will condemn his proclamation, as well as the sanction he gives to the conduct of Owen, the consul, by retaining him in office.

From the New York Daily Times, Oct. 8.

The Cuban Expedition.—Interesting Incidents.

We had an interesting interview last evening with Captain Robert Ellis, of Washington, who was a member of the late expedition against Cuba, was captured and imprisoned after the last engagement between General Lopez and the Spanish troops, and liberated by the captain-general in time to take passage in the Empire City for this port, where he arrived yesterday morning. Captain Ellis was engaged in the original Cardenas expedition, as well as in every battle fought by Lopez, and is therefore able to speak intelligently of the entire proceedings of the "liberators." He is firm in the belief that no man in the expedition was more deceived than Lopez himself. Of the desire on the part of the great mass of the people of Cuba for revolution he had not the slightest doubt. But the most important point of the deception was that relative to the actual condition of things upon the island when the Pampero left for the Cuban shore. The vessel started from New Orleans for Puerto Principe, via Key West and St. John's, Florida—at the latter of which places was the artillery debarked from the Cleopatra, and designed to be used by Colonel Crittenden's corps. Upon their arrival at Key West, the citizens who were interested in the proposed revolution assured them most positively that the entire island of Cuba was in arms, and that, land where they would, they might be sure of finding the patriots in numbers sufficient to overpower all resistance, ready to receive them with open arms. So confidently were these assertions made, that the expeditionists were completely deceived by them, and desired to land at the earliest moment, in order to be in season for participation in the strife and the triumph. Upon consultation it was thought unnecessary to lose two days by running up to St. John's for the artillery, especially as, in the supposed state of affairs, they would be entirely unnecessary. It was then determined to run direct from Key West to the nearest point on the Cuban coast; and in accordance with that decision Bahia Honda was made. Here appears to have been the grand error of the entire transaction. By leaving the artillery behind, a strong arm of the force was abandoned, as Crittenden, with his guns posted in the mountains, could have held a long siege against almost any number of the Spanish troops. Again, it is the belief of Captain Ellis that there were large bands of patriots in the vicinity of Principe who would not have hesitated to join Lopez the moment of his landing in their vicinity. He is confirmed in this opinion by circumstances which transpired during his imprisonment. It will readily be perceived that the landing at an entirely unexpected point was calculated to disarrange all preconcerted plans for the rising of the population, if any such existed. Still again: the formation of that part of the island upon which the landing was effected is such that the invading forces were posted upon a narrow peninsula from which they could not escape, as the large bodies of troops sent against them from Havana were enabled to stretch a line from that city across this neck of the peninsula. This arrangement of the Spanish force was of course also effective in preventing the patriots joining Lopez from their strongholds, and was quite sufficient to intimidate the few country people in the vicinity of the invaders from joining the forces of the latter. Capt. Ellis denies the statement that the country people joined in the attack and pursuit of the "liberators." On the contrary, they treated them with the greatest kindness. It is true that Lopez was captured by a band of peasants, *after* all was lost. In view of the enormous price set upon the head of Lopez, he thinks this fact is no evidence of the absence of a disposition on the part of the country people to revolt. Hemmed in on every side by the sea-shore and an overwhelming opposing force, nothing remained for the expeditionists but defeat; and as no quarter was expected by them, their only chance was to hold out to the last moment in hope of reinforcements from seaward. Capt. Ellis speaks in the highest terms of Lopez's bravery, but does not consider him as having possessed the elements necessary to success with a small force. Ellis was senior captain in Col. Downman's command, and, while defending the entrance to the town during the last battle, was wounded in the left hand by a musket ball, which passed through it from one side to the other, severing the cords of the fingers, but without injuring the bone. He continued in command, however, until again wounded in the groin by a ball which struck his own musket, and, glancing, lost its force before entering his body. Himself and a party of friends, after the dispersion of Lopez, took refuge in a peasant's hut, which was surrounded soon after by the Spanish troops, who took them prisoners, bound them, and set them in a row to be shot. The commanding officer, after a brief deliberation, altered his mind, concluding to postpone the execution until he could communicate with his superiors. Thus was the apparent doom of the prisoners averted at the last moment; and upon reaching the main body of his troops, to their great joy, they found the order just issued by the captain-general, directing that no more prisoners should be shot, but that all taken should be sent in to Havana. Thus again were they reprieved. Their capture an hour earlier would have sealed their fate inevitably. In consequence of his wounds, Capt. Ellis was sent to the hospital, and, not being reported convalescent prior to the sailing of the first detachment of prisoners transported to Spain, escaped transportation with them. Thus time was given his friends to intercede for his pardon—with what success his presence among us is the best indication. He has quite recovered from his wounds, with the exception that he has lost the use of the fingers of his left hand. He desires especially to express his obligations to Lieut. R. J. H. Handy, United States revenue cutter Forward, to whose efforts mainly he ascribes his liberation. To Mr. Sidney Smith, secretary of the British consul, also, is he, in common with all his companions in misfortune, deeply indebted for his sympathy and unremitting efforts to alleviate their distress and secure their comfort. Mr. J. S. Thrasher was also unceasing in his attentions, as will be seen by a letter from the prisoners, published in another column, addressed to him and Mr. Smith.

All the prisoners not already transported, with the exception of those liberated or remaining in the hospital, were sent to Spain in the Spanish merchant brig Ripa, which sailed on the first instant, under convoy of the steamer Pizarro, which will accompany her until beyond the reach of danger from rescuing parties, which the authorities suspect have been sent out from the States. We publish elsewhere the names of the prisoners on board the Ripa, as also of those yet in the hospital.

Mrs. Patterson, of New Orleans, who went to Havana to intercede in person for the life and liberty of her son, Chas. A. Downer, arrived too late to see him, as he had already departed for Cadiz. We are glad to hear, however, that she was so far successful as to secure from Concha his full pardon. The document has been sent to Spain, and will probably reach there in time to give him a joyful greeting upon landing.

The captain-general states that if the Spanish residents at New Orleans are indemnified for the losses sustained at the hands of the mob, there will be no obstacle to the immediate release of all the prisoners upon a proper application to the court of Madrid. So satisfied is Concha upon this point, that he authorized Captain Ellis to make the above statement to the United States authorities at Washington. Of course the indemnification for the destruction by mobs must be made under the statutes of Louisiana. The friends of the prisoners may therefore feel quite easy with respect to their fate. At the same time it will be well to second with vigor the efforts being made for their liberation.

We learn, also, that, the day before the sailing of the Ripa, thirty-five native "patriots" were brought into Havana from the interior, and were also shipped for Spain.

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The Daily Delta

11 October 1851, 1

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON—NO. IV.

The Administration at Home—The Union Paper—Consul Owen—Secretary Stuart's Bad Appointments—Great Scandal and Food for Gossip.

(Correspondence of the Delta.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1851.

President Fillmore and all the members of his Cabinet, except Mr. Webster and Mr. Conrad, are at the seat of government, and at their posts of official duty. Mr. Webster is still in Massachusetts, and Mr. Conrad is playing the amiable widower in New York.

The Union newspaper is bearing down upon the President for his proclamation against the invasion of Cuba, and for his subsequent conduct on the same sensitive and exciting subject, with the power and force of an avalanche of molten lava. The Republic is striving, but in vain, to ward off the attacks.

It is not yet known that Mr. Consul Owen has been recalled. It is one of Mr. President Fillmore's greatest errors of administration, that he suffers bad and injudicious appointments to run on too long without correction. Among those who ought to have gone out of office, long ago, are Marshal Devane, of Boston; Mr. Butterfield, Commissioner of the General Land Office; Mr. Ewbank, Commissioner of Patents; Mr. Heath, Commissioner of Pensions, and Mr. Sprague, Indian Agent for Michigan. These men are each and all very unpopular with both whigs and democrats. Three of them—the three Commissioners—are known, generally, to be totally unfit for the stations they respectively hold.

Mr. Secretary Stuart makes many very unfortunate appointments. He has overrun two or three of the bureaux belonging to the Department of the Interior, with beardless boys, under nineteen years of age, many of whom are but poor readers, and worse spellers and writers. An Englishman, named Snape, arrived here from London, and Mr. Stuart, upon the recommendations of Sir Henry L. Bulwer and Mr. Webster, appointed him to office. The appointee, however, soon got the *mania a potu*, which caused the snakes to get after his imagination, and lost him his office. Next, Mr. Stuart appointed to office Appollonia Jagiello, the alleged Hungarian heroine, who, though since married to Maj. Tochman, still holds her office. Mr. Stuart also appointed to office a Bavarian, Capt. Henri de Ahna, who had commanded Hungarians in battle. But the aforesaid Bavarian Captain having reported hard things of Maj. Tochman and his wife,—that wife, who, as a Hungarian heroine and descendant of Kings, had been gallanted over the country by Mr. Stuart, and promenaded with by his Excellency, the President,—was hurled out of office.

Next, Mr. Stuart appointed to office an adventurer, upon the recommendation of a Baltimore merchant and Mr. Webster, who came to Washington with a person he called his wife, and took up quarters at Gadsby's Hotel. Here he and his "wife" received two of the latter's sisters, on a visit from Baltimore, and the whole party got to be on quite intimate terms with respectable and worthy families domiciled at the same respectable hotel. But, after awhile, Gadsby ascertained that the three Baltimore women, staying with Mr. Stuart's clerk, at his hotel, were notoriously known in Baltimore, to be just what they were. He, of course, packed the party off. They repaired to a respectable boarding house, where they were not known, from which they were soon ejected, bag and baggage. Mr. Stuart's clerk, thus served, has finally taken leave of his office, and of the city, as it is understood. The affair has created a vast amount of gossip all over the metropolis of the nation.

Mr. Stuart must have more caution and forecast hereafter, or he will be dubbed no Solomon.

The result of the Maryland Congressional election, yesterday, is not yet known. But the returns received look as if *five* whigs and *one* democrat had been elected. It may, however, be otherwise.

CACOETHES SCRIBENDI.

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The Daily Delta
11 October 1851, 1

The Cuban Question in Europe.

LETTER FROM EX-MINISTER STEVENSON.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following letter, remarking that "the writer, having formerly occupied the post of Ambassador to the Courts of London and Paris, his remarks on the subject of an alleged treaty between France and England, guaranteeing to Spain the possession of Cuba, will be read with interest." This statement, with the initials signed, leaves no doubt that it is written by the Hon. Andrew Stevenson. Its authorship, as well as the sentiments which it contains, give to it no small interest and importance.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1851.

I reached London this morning, having left Paris yesterday evening at 7 o'clock. The fatigue of a sleepless night indispuses me to write—but I will come without preface to the matters of interest here.

The invasion of Cuba is the absorbing topic—the denunciation of the American Government and of our people, is nearly universal. I shall not have a word to say on Cuban matters, as weighed and judged by their proper merits. Were it our due to meet European denunciations by recrimination of their conduct, I should not shrink, as an American, from the wager of such contest, whatever country of Europe should make it, and whatever period of its history should be selected. Nor will this general denunciation of our country weigh one iota with any one who knows its phariasical hollowness. But I look at this subject in another point of view. I have had only a few minutes since my arrival this morning, to glance over to-day's Times, and the last number of the Illustrated News; both contain leading articles on Cuba; we are met at once by an idea always prominent in European books and European newspapers, wherever their subject is American affairs: it is the opposition of interests, the hostility of feelings, that must exist, that they are determined shall exist, between the Northern and Southern States of the Union. They know that their books and newspapers are read by us, and no opportunity is ever lost by an European, with scarcely more than one honorable exception, of impressing on us that the North ought to look down upon the South, and that the South ought to hate their Northern oppressors. The burden of their song is the same, whether it be the able sophistry of De Tocqueville, or the forcible feeble of the London Illustrated News. To impress the same idea, Punch lends its aid, which is not small, though the vivacity of its *animus* sometimes surpasses even its rich humor. Yesterday, the Journal des Debats, a sort of semi-English paper, published in Paris, and an odd compound of British arrogance and French philosophical conceit, contains a long article written by Michel Chevallier, on the Cuban affairs, it is true, but made up in considerable part of the hostility which ought to exist between the North and South, and in pleasant visions of the future dissolution of the American Union. To-day, the Times, of London, puts the Northern States on the back; the Northern people are really too good to be associated any longer with the outlaws of the Southern States. If it is true to its former course, we shall see in a short time a column of cogent argument why the South should emancipate itself from the oppression of Northern Tariffs, and separate ourselves from our oppressors, to enjoy all the blessings of Free Trade—with England. Being a Free Trader myself, this argument might have some weight, did I not know its insidious purpose.

Now, what does all this mean? What is the object aimed at in this system of arraying the two sections of the Confederacy against each other, which forms so prominent and perunacious an idea in all European writing about American affairs? I think we might all, both North and South, find matter for reflection herein.

In connection with the facts which I have glanced at, and forming part and parcel of them, I beg to invite your attention to another matter. Considerable sums of money are annually collected in Great Britain by the anti-slavery society, and expended in the United States, to fan the abolition excitement in the Northern portion of the Union, and to poison the Northern people against their fellow-citizens of the South. I do not mean to intimate that all of the leading abolitionists have been polluted by this money. Some, I can well imagine, have been deluded into an honest fanaticism by a profanation of the holiest words of our language, operating on their heated imaginations. They are, nevertheless co-workers with the miserable tools of parties on this side of the Atlantic, whose trade is to sow dissension and hate under the cloak of humanity; who eat the bread of the British Anti Slavery Society, and earn it by endeavoring to compass the dissolution of the Union, and the ruin of the country which bore them. Mr. George Thompson, according to the newspaper reports of his sayings, avowed his purpose. Whence were his expenses paid?—and whence comes the bread of some of his prominent co-laborers? But these machinations have not been confined to the Northern States, nor indeed to the United States. For a number of years a large sum was paid annually to the Journal des Debats, by the British Anti-Slavery Society, conditioned that that journal should advocate the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. Whether it is still paid or not, since French abolition has been effected, I do not know. One main object of that *subsention* paid to the Journal des Debats, was to bring French public opinion to bear on the United States.

The simple fact is, that this whole matter is plain to the simplest understanding. The gigantic outlines of American power are clearly shadowed forth to the statesmen of Europe, provided we remain one nation. Already the United States is the Mordecai that will not bow down to the naval superiority of Great Britain. The dissolution of our Confederacy, they clearly see, would be the destruction of our strength. A blow no less vital to our prosperity and power, would be the abolition of slavery; which would leave in the midst of the Southern States an idle, most abject and miserable population of three millions, in place of the same number of industrious producers of great staples, and consumers, directly and indirectly, of Northern manufactures. The ill success of West Indian emancipation is flagrant; and one of the morning papers of London pronounced it, a few days since, a miserable failure. The British nation are eating slave grown sugar; by emancipation they have destroyed the cotton and sugar of their own colonies, and rendered those properties worthless. They destroyed the market for their own manufactures, formerly supported by the products of those colonies; they added twenty millions sterling to their national debt; and no single good has yet come from that act, which they anticipated. It has not proved an entering wedge to the destruction of Southern staples—and as for the negroes themselves, the testimony is concurrent and overwhelming, that they are not merely idle, but dissolute, wretched, and degraded, far below what they were when held in bondage. The occasional glorifications of persons sent out by the British Anti-Slavery Society, are burlesques of what all other travelers see and relate. Let us profit by their experience.

A very lively and real interest is felt here, in Cuban affairs: Havana is the key to the Gulf of Mexico, or as the Times justly styles it, the Gibraltar of those seas. This comparison in the mouth of an Englishman sounds rather cool, when we consider how they got possession of Gibraltar, and from what power they wrested it.

France has placed her squadron at the disposition of the Cuban authorities; for which, *The Popular* of Madrid duly returns his thanks, but adds, that it is quite unnecessary, as Spain can soon make a finish of a few rebels on a point of the Island of Cuba. France has, nevertheless, done so, and she is supposed, or rather known, to have been led to take this hasty step by the British Government. The British Cabinet is regarded as having acted the part of a certain cunning animal, in getting another to put her paw first into the fire, to take out some Spanish chesnuts. The French press is quite as rabid, or rather more so, on Cuban matters, than the English; it will not seem unnatural that this should be so, when we bear in mind that they are driving from their soil, hitherto so hospitable to the stranger and refugee, thousands on thousands of foreigners, chiefly Germans, guilty of the crimes of poverty and having no friends—they are merely *suspect d'etre suspect*. A large party in France would have no objection to a war with America, especially if England would lend a helping hand. But John Bull, I think, will commit no such folly. He would prefer to stand and look on, while the two republics might have the war to themselves; his part would be to be performed when the spoils were to be divided, after the two nations should be exhausted by war.

You have probably seen the history of the Cuban invasion, over the signature of the Spanish Minister, Isturitz. That is known to be the work of English hands, closely in relation with the Foreign Office in Downing street. I think, when our citizens shall learn what hands held the pen, some of them will feel a little surprise.

Treaty obligations entered into by France and England are often invoked in European newspapers, in making it compulsory on these nations to guarantee the Island of Cuba to Spain against all aggression. The most I can learn is, that there is no such treaty to which Spain is a party; and there are only rumors about a Secret Convention, to which England and France alone are parties. After some search and some inquiry in diplomatic quarters, I can learn nothing definite or at all satisfactory. It may prove a mere pretence, to cover intervention. We shall see.

I omitted to say that France is supposed not to be averse to a little fare-up with America, as a pretext for seizing on the Sandwich Islands, which she is closely coveting. Her ministers would find in the apprehension of a foreign war, a reason for their remaining in power. Yours, in haste, A. S.

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The Daily Delta

11 October 1851, 2

THE CONSPIRACY.—Major Schlesinger and Captain Lewis were called up for trial in New York, on the 1st instant, in the United States Court. They were both absent, but Chas. O'Connor moved that the trial of these cases be put over until the next session of the court, and the District Attorney consenting, the case was thrown over.

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The Daily Delta

11 October 1851, 2

Anti Slavery Movement.—An association is in course of formation in Ohio, called the "Free Territory League," whose object is to establish and support anti-slavery newspapers in the capitals of New Mexico and California, to publish and circulate in the English and Spanish languages, anti slavery books in those countries, and "to dispatch to Santa Fe the most eminent counsel, learned and skilful in the law, and if possible masters of the Spanish language, with ample resources to commence a prosecution under the writ of habeas corpus, of every slaveholder, and conduct the same to final judgment before the Territorial Judges." It is proposed to raise a fund of $100,000 for these purposes.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

11 October 1851, 2

THE ELECTION.

The following is the result of the election for County Officers in Duval county, held on Monday the 6th instant:—

	Jacksonville.	Mandarin.	Batten Island.	Cedar Creek.	Clay Hill.	Middleburgh.	Thomasville.	Total.
For Judge of Probate.								
F. Livingston,	124	31	9	21	24	17		226
R. Dorman,	93	20	11		1	44	17	186
Majority for Livingston,								40
For Clerk of Court.								
I. V. Garnie,	149	26	6	18	20	25		244
J.M.J.Bowden,	90	21	16	6		34	16	183
Majority for Garnie,								61
For Sheriff.								
G. H. Smith,	146	18	18	2	8	40	17	249
A.W.Crichton,	94	31	3	17	16	21		182
Majority for Smith,								67
For Tax Assessor and Collector.								
U. Bowden,	149	39	17		11	50	17	283
O. Wood,	87	8	4	18	15	6		137
Majority for Bowden,								146
For County Commissioners.								
*E. Blitch,	121	28	19			50	17	235
*J. Houston,	112	21	20			45	17	215
*J. Price, Sr.,	155	21	19			43	17	236
*F. Bethune,	111	32	20			45	9	217
E.Higinbothm,	108		1	8		3		120
A. G. Philips,	05	26	2	21		14		158
T. Suarez,	116	22	2	21		13		174
E. G. Jaudon,	88	22	2	13		11		136
W. Knight,		6	1	2				9

* Elected.

William Haddock was elected County Coroner, and Joseph Haddock County Surveyor.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

11 Octo. 1851

NEW MILLS, &c.

The machinery for three new saw mills, recently erected in our town, has arrived from New York within the last few days. There are now in actual operation on this river, and just ready for operation, *thirteen* large steam saw mills, and several others in contemplation. Within a very short period Jacksonville will be, by far, the largest lumber market in the South, where vessels may at all times be certain to obtain cargoes. Our Florida lumber too, is acquiring a character in the Northern markets a little ahead of any other, and we are well assured the supply is not likely to be exhausted. The progress of our town, in view of this immense business—its rapid advance in population and wealth, is no matter of mere conjecture—it is as certain as the relation of cause and effect. In anticipation of what our town is to be, in a very few years, an enlightened forecaste would suggest many improvements which it may not be so easy to accomplish at a later period. First among them is a public cemetery outside our corporate limits.—Now is the time to select a suitable location for this object. Next in importance is a public square, for the recreation and pleasure of our citizens, and if this desirable object is put off much longer the golden opportunity will have passed by, and we shall have nothing left but our unavailing regrets. As a subject of minor importance, but still very important, we would respectfully suggest to our "city fathers" the propriety of planting rows of shade trees through the centre of some of our wider streets.—This would be a great improvement, and a great embolishment to the town, and would meet the approbation of the citizens generally. There are many other matters germain to this subject which we

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

11 October, 1851, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Charleston—R Wells, lady and 2 children, A Cuttis and lady, Mr Childs and lady, R Armitage, Miss E Howell, H Watkins, Miss Barnes, R Hudson, Wm Colledge, Mendesheim, J C Clark, A G Wilson, S Myer, Solomons, G S Baker, W A Shaw, W E Philips, and 53 deck.

☞ It is proposed in New Orleans, in addition to presenting a piece of plate each to Mr. CRAWFORD, the British Consul at Havana, and to Mr. SMITH, his Secretary, to invite those gentlemen to a banquet to be given in the former city. This is the right spirit, and we hope the suggestion will be carried out.

When our politicians shall have recovered—the vanquished from the effects of their defeat, and the victors from the ecstacies of their triumph—we shall renew our suggestion that some fit memento of the esteem and gratitude of our citizens be prepared and forwarded to the generous and humane Britons, whose noble conduct towards our unfortunate countrymen, contrasts so strikingly with their cold hearted abandonment by our own Consul. Such an acknowledgment is due from us as Americans, but more especially as Georgians, who in the eyes of the world, will have to share the disgrace which must ever attach to the conduct of Consul OWEN.

The Consul at Havana.

The New Orleans *Courier* says:—A new fact has been reported to us, showing the heartlessness and indifference of our Consul at Havana. Among the young men that went with Lopez, was Mr. Gore, of this city, a brave and noble fellow, beloved by hosts of friends. His friends have been in deep distress about him, as no mention of his name has ever appeared, either on the lists of the captured or the slain, and it was supposed that he might still be wandering in the mountains. His brother, Mr. J. C. Gore, of this city, wrote to the American Consul, imploring his succor and interposition, guaranteeing all expenses. *No notice has been taken of his appeal.* At his instance, our fellow citizen, Mr. J. A. Kindig, subsequently addressed a similar letter to Wm. Sidney Smith, Esq., Secretary of the British Consul, and he promptly received an answer, which does honor to the warm-hearted and generous Briton.

A testimonial for the British Consul and his Secretary, is being prepared by the young men of this city, in acknowledgment of their generous conduct. But this is not enough. Let New Orleans invite them to a grand banquet, worthy of them—of ourselves, and of the two nations. Humanity and our country are the debtors of those two Englishgentlemen—Messrs. Crawford and Smith.

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From the Baltimore Sun.

Affairs at Havana.

The correspondence of the New-York journals gives numerous incidents from Havana of interest just now. From them we gather the fact, stated on the authority of Captain Ellis, of Washington, who arrived in the Empire City, that all of the prisoners of the Lopez expedition will be liberated, by application to Madrid, upon the condition that the authorities will remunerate the Spaniards of New Orleans for their losses by the riots there. General Concha authorized Captain Ellis to make this representation at Washington. The Journal of Commerce learns from intelligent Louisianians, now in New York, that the required indemnification will be made. Most of the correspondents still condemn Mr. Owen, our consul; yet he asserts that he has done, and is still doing, all he can for his doped countrymen, and that what other men could obtain he could not. It will be seen that he has at last really accomplished a good thing or two. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes:

"Mr. Letcher had, while here, several interviews with General Concha, and other dignitaries of the government, which were pleasant, without being productive of any particular benefit to the prisoners, or placing our diplomacy with the Spaniards on any more favorable footing.

"Mr. Handy, third officer of the cutter—hailing from Washington, D. C.—hearing that Mr. Ellis, one of his childhood companions, was among the prisoners confined here, and likely to be sent to the coast of Africa, sought an interview with the captain-general, which was graciously granted at an unusual and unseasonable hour, and, to the application made for the release of his friend, kindly assurance was given that he should be put at freedom.

"Mr. Ellis has been fortunate in the casual call of the vessel—more fortunate that he was not forgotten by his fearless and energetic friend. It seems hard that where all have sinned alike, 'unlike rewards have found;' but justice, as well as love, does not always run smooth with our wishes.

"I have been informed, from the best authority, that another 'instalment' has been made—of benevolence—and that Mr. Owen, the commercial agent, has obtained the pardon and release of Mr. Reeves, of Georgia; and yet, again, that Michael Keenan, of Mobile, will be shut out of durance vile, through the influence of a lady from that city—here to seek her son, already sent forward to Spain. She has, however, made a strong demonstration in his (the son's) behalf, and the whole influence of State and Church dignitaries here is in her favor; but finding that her heart-jewel was out of immediate reach, she would not lose her journey of love, wrapt in a selfish grief."

According to the account of Mr. Ellis, (who, having been twice on these fillibustero expeditions—once before at Cardenas—ought to know,) the "patriots" dreadfully deceived themselves. The New York Times appends to what he says the following:

"Mrs. Patterson, of New Orleans, who went to Havana to intercede in person for the life and liberty of her son, Charles A. Downer, arrived too late to see him. We are glad to hear, however, that she was so far successful as to secure from Concha his full pardon. The document has been sent to Spain, and will probably reach there in time to give him a joyful greeting upon landing."

The correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer gives an interesting account of the adventure of Beach and Breckenridge, and the action of Capt. Platt in their behalf. What Capt. P. here did, in conjunction, however, with the consul, is what it seems proper Mr. Owen should have performed in regard to the first fifty prisoners who were butchered. They were taken at sea, as were those two, and, besides, our treaty with Spain guarantiee legal trial to all offenders:

"On the 24th of September, a Spanish coasting schooner arrived at Mariel, a small fortified seaport, about twenty miles from Havana, having on board two Americans, who were taken from a small boat about twenty miles at sea. They said that they had been driven to sea from Key West; but their wretched condition, and the position in which they were found, justified the governor of the fort, in his own opinion, in condemning them at once as a part of the Lopez expedition, and as such they were immediately marched to this place, where they arrived on Saturday, the 26th. Conclusions were as quickly arrived at here as there, and they were to have been sent to Spain yesterday morning, in company with forty-one others who remained of former captures.

"The story, however, was bruited, and it having reached the ears of Captain Platt of the Albany, and the Americal consul, prompt measures were taken to inquire into so summary a disposal of American citizens taken on the high seas. A communication upon the subject from the American consul to the captain-general having remained some hours unanswered, Captain Platt asked an interview, which was granted. He represented to his excellency, in strong terms, the injustice of condemning without a hearing men taken in such a manner, and called his attention particularly to the fact that they were taken on the high seas, out of the jurisdiction of Spain, and that the condemnation, without trial, of men taken in such a manner was alike at variance with a due sense of right and the law of nations. The captain general admitted, in some degree, the force of the representation, but met it with the assertion that the men themselves, upon a legal examination, had admitted that they were of Lopez's party. Captain Platt pleaded that this should not of right be to their prejudice, as a man should be proved guilty by other evidence than a confession extorted from him perhaps by threats. Unfortunately, however, for this plea, a confession is here ample grounds for conviction; the whole criminal practice being that the accused shall prove himself innocent, not that he should be proved guilty. But the result of the interview was that the men were immediately ordered to be kept in Havana, to await their trial, instead of going to Spain the next morning in chains for ten years. A few minutes' conversation produced highly important results to them.

"His excellency expressed his regret to Captain Platt that they had so unwisely inculpated themselves, and said that he hoped that they might be able to escape condemnation upon trial; adding that he would do all in his power, consistent with his duty, to secure their release. Captain Platt took these steps, as Commodore Parker was not in port, the Saranac having been on a short cruise to Matanzas. She returned on the afternoon of the 30th of September, and it is thought that Commodore Parker will make a peremptory demand for the men as American citizens taken beyond the limits of Spanish jurisdiction. Such a demand for them will at least compel the Spanish government to state their reasons for refusing to give them up; and there is reason for such a step, for the men themselves declare that they have never been examined legally.

"Their story, as I have it from their lips, is as follows: They are the remnant of a party of six, who, since the scattering of the invading band at Aguacate, have been wandering among the mountains. Three of them were shot by the Spanish troops in pursuit of them, and one, who was taken prisoner, is now on his way to Spain. They escaped by springing down a precipice, and afterwards hiding themselves in the thick underwood, which here grows so close that even those who are hunting a runaway negro never think of continuing pursuit if he take to the wooded mountains. After great suffering, and living for days upon a little corn, which they gleaned from well-reaped fields, and upon land crabs, which they eat at the risk of being poisoned, they reached the sea; and here they saw a schooner at anchor, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and, what was more important to them, they saw she had a small boat floating astern. In spite of their exhausted condition, and of the sharks, which swarm in these waters, they determined to swim out to this boat, and attempt to escape in her.

"They accordingly waited until twilight, and swam out. They found no oars in the boat, and one man on the quarter deck of the schooner. He remained there with most provoking pertinacity until they thought that they should sink from mere exhaustion; for their strength was so far gone that they could hardly hold on to the boat. At last he went forward and entered the forecastle, and they succeeded in getting on board the schooner and securing two oars. With these they put off, and having been at sea between twenty-four and thirty-six hours, rowing nearly all the time, and just as the mountains over which they had been pursued many weary days, and on which they had lain many weary nights, were sinking in the distance, they were met by a Spanish collier, on board of which they went voluntarily. The captain promised to take them to Havana, and put them in the way of reaching the United States—their story to him being that they were blown to sea from the entrance to the harbor of Key West. Instead of Havana, he took them to Mariel, where they arrived in the evening. Word having been sent to the post, they were soon marched, under guard of six soldiers, into the presence of the governor, being first bound, and then kicked and cuffed on the way.

"The governor addressed them as pirates of Lopez's gang, and demanded that they should confess that such was their character. This, in spite of threats, they refused to do; and to the governor's declaration that he knew they were of Lopez's expedition, and that he had a mind to shoot them on the spot if they did not confess it, they replied, "Fire away; we will not die with a lie in our mouths." He concluded not to fire, but to send them to Havana, for which they set out on the morrow. They stopped at evening at another fort, where they received another liberal allowance of kicks and cuffs; and on their arrival in Havana on the following day they were merely asked their names at an office in the palace, and marched directly to the Punta Castle, where they have been kindly and carefully treated.

"Such is their story; and it must be owned that their endurance and their fortitude under suffering would have made them heroes in a better cause. They are firm and explicit upon the point that they have not confessed that they were of the invading party, at which I much wonder; for not only did the captain-general assure Captain Platt that they had made such a confession; but his secretary, not half an hour before I saw them, told me the same thing. Here is a direct and very material discrepancy; and Mr. Breckenridge and Mr. Beach, the prisoners, are apparently as intelligent and reliable witnesses as could be put upon the stand, while the scrupulous honor of General Concha cannot be doubted by any one who comes in contact with him. There is little doubt, however, that it cannot be proved that they are amenable to the Spanish laws; for the boat in which they were taken will show that they escaped from the island; and as there is a register of all who arrived legally there, besides a passport on file for each one, it will soon appear that they came here in some improper manner.

"I mention here, also, that when the party with which Mr. Ellis was taken was marched to San Cristobal, they found the Spanish officers there about to sit down to dinner. The Spaniards made their prisoners their guests, and, placing them at the table, seemed almost their hosts, from the eagerness they showed to serve them. That same morning they had been plundered of all they had by Creoles, and—to his burning shame be it spoken—by an American, at whose house the party was halted.

"But comparatively few of the invading party remain now unaccounted for, and these have doubtless perished from exposure, fatigue, and want. It is not known, I believe, exactly how many men survived the contests; but it is supposed that about twenty have not been reported as killed or taken prisoners. It is more than probable that Mr. Breckenridge and Mr. Beach will be released, either in course of law or by the captain-general, if not in compliance with a demand from Commodore Parker; and there is good reason to believe that all the condemned in Spain will soon be pardoned. Those here receive not only the care of the authorities, but the attentions of their countrymen. Mr. Owen has repeatedly offered them every service in his power."

From the Baltimore Argus.

Letter from one of Lopez's Commanders.

The following letter from Capt. Robert Ellis, of Washington, D. C., one of Lopez's principal officers, to Capt. J. C. Marriott, of this city, will be read with interest:

HAVANA HOSPITAL, Sept.—(I forget the date.)

MY DEAR MARRIOTT: I have not much time to write you anything by *this* mail; have only to say that we fought one battle at the village of "Las Posas," with 300 men upon our side and 800 Spaniards, in which we gave them "a devil of a thrashing." They carried off their wounded, but left 132 dead upon the field. This you will say was a pretty good day's work for *undrilled and undisciplined* men. Our loss was 45 killed and wounded. I got two wounds—one in my hand and one in the groin: the latter has healed up, and the first is getting much better. I, being senior captain, had "the right of the battalion;" and a pretty hot place it was. Our brave old colonel, R. L. Downman, was killed while charging the enemy; Lieut. Labazan, of my company, was killed in the same charge. Two captains and two lieutenants were left at "Las Posas," as we had no transportation for them. The Hungarian general, Pragay, was also mortally wounded, and had to be left.

We waited at Las Posas twelve hours after the battle for Col. Crittenden to come up with the baggage and ammunition; but only 35 got through, bringing the disastrous intelligence of Crittenden's defeat at Palmyro, about nine miles from Las Posas.

On the 17th we were again attacked at Friez by 100 lancers and 1,000 infantry. We repulsed them with great loss on their part, and only *two* men on our side. In a few days came on one of those hard rains common in the mountains in this country, which continued several days, wetting our ammunition, guns, and everything else. This was a pretty bad position to be in—in the mountains without food, or the means of procuring it! On the 20th a large body of the enemy, with artillery, attacked us. We had some thirty or forty guns which would yet "go off," and a few Spanish cartridges; with these we upset 35 Spaniards before their artillery came up. Gen. Lopez then ordered a retreat, which became a total rout. They made many prisoners of our poor bare-footed soldiers, *who were immediately shot.* Of all the sufferings ever—ever endured by mortal man, for the next three days I think ours exceeded. Just think of it!—only one meal of horse flesh during the whole time.

On the 25th I was made a prisoner, and treated very kindly until I reached Havana, when we were chained (*sick and wounded*) together.

Upon an examination being made, I and some others were sent to this hospital, where we have every attention, and are treated in the kindest and most gentlemanly manner by the surgeons and students.

Of our consul here I have nothing to say; he came once to the prison, for some ten minutes, and insultingly told one hundred and fifty men, who were in chains, that the proclamation of the President prevented him from doing anything for us. In the hour of need came a friend, like a ministering angel from Heaven. Mr. W. Sydney Smith visited us every day; he is secretary to the British consul-general. What a rebuke to our consul was his conduct! He never came empty-handed, nor with mere *words* of comfort; but clothes, cigars, money, and many other articles were brought in abundance. Our consul had refused us books or papers: Mr. Smith furnished both—American papers at that; so that we could read, with pleasure, the accounts of the meetings, &c., held in the States. God bless that young man, Marriott! The American people should rise up *en masse* and thank him! I could fill a dozen sheets in telling you of his generous acts to myself; he has been particularly kind; and if the rules of the hospital would permit it, everything in Havana would be at my service. Through his influence many American gentlemen, who had before applied in vain, gained admittance to see us. They, with Mr. Smith, raised $1,700 for the relief of those sent to Spain.

Our consul here is a scoundrel! Mr. J. S. Thrasher, an American gentleman of this place, next to Mr. Smith, has done most for us.

Answer this with one of *your longest kind of letters.* Direct under cover to the British consul-general, Joseph T. Crawford, esq., Havana.

* * * * * * *

The captain-general permits us to write as much as we please; but he reserves the right to himself of overlooking our letters. This goes *privately* in the British mailbox.

As ever, yours,
ELLIS.

Capt. JAMES C. MARRIOTT,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Robado del Archivo de D. Alfonso Rafael de la Cova
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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

11 October 1851, 2

From the Detroit Free Press.

Cuba—England, France, and Spain.

The rumor is current that a treaty has been concluded between certain "high contracting parties"—to wit, *France*, England, and Spain—which has sole reference to the "care and custody" of her most faithful Majesty's island of Cuba.

Though the exact terms of the arrangement are by no means certain, it would seem that its leading object is to secure to Spain the undisturbed possession of this key to the Antilles. How this is to be maintained, we do not well see. The bankrupt exchequer of the Spanish Queen could bear no such additional burden as the maintenance of a sufficient naval and military force to "secure" the island against all invaders would occasion. England and France, too, if accounts are correct, have their hands full in making both ends meet at the termination of each "fiscal year," and we doubt if their good people would unmurmuringly submit to any further diverson of their taxes to a use so immaterial to them as would be an expensive protectorate of Cuba—an island of which the multitude have no conception.

So far as invasion is concerned, we are not disposed to be tenacious of any privileges in that regard, of which, alas! too many of our unfortunate countrymen may have recently reaped the fruits. Of one thing, however, we are tenacious—the right of the people of Cuba, at any and at all times, to undertake a revolution, and the establishment of a republic upon the principles on which our own is founded. If to guard against this particular point England and France—nay, all Europe itself—should guaranty to Spain the perpetuity of her despotic sovereignty in Cuba, we are free to say that it would be regarded as of less than the least binding obligation by the people of the United States. They never would sit quietly and see the interference of any European power to assist in perpetuating European ascendency in this western hemisphere. No less determined are our people never to permit such interference to prevent, whenever it may happen peacefully and legitimately, the annexation of Cuba to the United States. Our interest and our honor, as well as our declared national policy as regards foreign interference in the concerns of this continent, alike forbid our acquiescence in this supposed arrangement of the three powers.

England, whose lust for dominion is almost unappeasable, may well desire, in view of our commanding position as regards the isthmus, and other routes to the Pacific, to obtain possession of this key of the Mexican Gulf, and we doubt not that it is to the tact and diplomacy of her minister in this country we are indebted for this latest specimen of an "understanding" between the powers above mentioned. Our government, however, has equally substantial reasons, and quite as unanswerable, so far as our interests are at stake, to prevent a "consummation most devoutly to be wished" by Sir Henry Bulwer and his royal mistress, and, as we opine, would be quite as likely, when convinced of the truth of the rumors now afloat on the subject, to the extent of a proposed occupation by England of this important neighboring island, to take the initiative in the matter, and promptly enter upon the inheritance which, sooner or later, we believe, is destined—peaceably we trust—to fall into the hands of the American Union.

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The Inconsistency of the Administration and its Organs on the Cuban Question.

On the 25th of August the *Republic*, after the information had reached us of the massacre of the followers of Lopez, justified it in the following language:

"There was no reason to doubt, in view of the excitement which has prevailed in consequence of prior attempts and recent rumors of invasion, that the government of the island would take sanguinary vengeance upon all who should be found engaged in any such enterprise. The men who embarked in it had been duly forewarned by the President, in his proclamation of April last, that they were engaging in an expedition that could only be regarded as adventure for plunder and robbery, that must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, and forfeit their claim to the protection and interference of the government, no matter to what extremities they might be reduced."

On the 2d of September, when there was a possibility that the Pampero might reach the coast of Cuba in time to receive and bring back the unfortunate followers of Lopez, or such of them as might be alive, the *Republic* informed us that the land and naval forces had been put in requisition to seize and arrest the crew and ship of any expedition from the United States that might be found on the high seas.

The *National Intelligencer*, about the same period, took the same ground, not only justifying the barbarous conduct of the Spanish authority, but declaring that no contingency could possibly happen which would authorize the people of the United States to assist the people of Cuba in breaking the chains of slavery.

Both of these organs, from the time of the outbreak in Cuba, have done what they could to arouse against those who were disposed to aid it all the vengeance which despotic power could summon to the defence of Spanish authority. Both of them have contributed to make out a case which would justify the idea in Europe that the government of the United States was unable to fulfil its treaty stipulations. They both received into their columns without comment accounts of a treaty of intervention entered into by France and England, founded expressly on the incapacity of the United States to maintain order within their borders, and accompanied by the grossest allusion to the fact that the bonds of our Union and the powers of our government were growing feebler and feebler in the presence of an intestine dissension which would, sooner or later, give ascendency to the fanaticism in favor of negro emancipation. But the *Republic*—that one of the organs of the administration which claims that it is always ready to exclude the conclusion that it is the organ of anybody—suddenly came out on Thursday last, and, affecting to reproach the Washington *Union* for its violence and injustice, declared that such a treaty of guarantee as that referred to would never be tolerated by the United States.

May we not ask, if such has been the sentiment which has actuated the President and cabinet, if it would not have been wiser for them to have followed the advice of the Washington *Union* from the commencement of this Cuban excitement? This journal insisted on the greatest vigilance in seeing that the law of 1818 was executed within the limits of the United States—it pointed out the fact that beyond the distance fixed by the law of nations for the jurisdiction of the United States, judicial process from their courts, as a general rule, ceased, and that the President had no constitutional right, except by such process, to intercept or arrest the citizens of his country—it unfolded the ill consequences which would result from the attempt to denounce citizens as pirates who, in violation of our laws, had left our borders, and who became answerable to a different law when in a foreign country, or on their way to that country—it showed that the failure of the President to arrest them before their departure conferred no right on any other government to do so until they had infringed its laws, and especially that France and England could acquire no such right from the infraction of Spanish law—that the claim of these powers thus to arrest citizens of the United States on their way to Cuba was unauthorized by any law or treaty, and was a gross insult to the United States, and a manifest departure from the non-intervention doctrine of Mr. Monroe—and that the intimations contained in such journals as the London Sun and Times, that it was better for the United States to join in a league to make the union of Cuba to the Crown of Spain perpetual, coupled with the idea that one of the provisions of that treaty was favorable to the abolition of slavery, were grossly offensive to our national feeling, and, if justified by the acts of the British and French governments, ought to be resisted by the indignant defiance of the President and his cabinet.

We maintain that the view which we have taken of this subject was alone such a one as is consistent with our national obligations and dignity, and that if the guarantee treaty has not been signed by the British and French, it will be because they will have had the sagacity to perceive that the Washington *Union* foresaw much more accurately than the organs of the President the international effect of the attempts to outlaw citizens of the United States for sympathizing with the patriots of Cuba. It is not now by raising a hurrah in favor of the abstractions in Mr. Webster's Hulsemann correspondence that the *Republic* can gain credit for the administration. There is no risk and no merit in making a great parade over Hungarian struggles when the battles have been fought, and the Austrian despot is snugly on his throne. When the facts came up in regard to Cuba to test the principle vindicated by Mr. Webster in the case of the Canada invaders, it was almost an insult for the Washington *Union* to call for the application of that principle. But now that Crittenden and his brave men are killed—now that General Concha is at liberty to boast his displeasure that his lieutenants did not kill them wherever they were found, without troubling him with them—it is easy for the *Republic* to raise the cry of defiance and threaten war. It is *significant—most significant*—now to welcome Mr. Webster back again to Washington, and declare that he is still great and god-like, and pre-eminently worthy to represent the whig party in the presidential chair. This is really as bad as the conduct of the whigs in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Ohio, who, when they praised Mr. Fillmore in one resolution, nominated Gen. Scott in the next. *We advise the Republic to wait for the arrival of Mr. Webster, and first see whether he does not exclude the conclusion that his pre-eminent worthiness* is thus to be mocked and sneered at.

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SPAIN.—American readers will naturally feel considerably interested in the givings-forth of the Spanish journals on the invasion of Cuba by the *Lopez* band. We supply all that we find entitled to attention on this subject. The advices from Madrid are to the 17th of September. A communication to that date in the London Daily News says:

"The news from Cuba continues to occupy public attention, and every scrap of news furnished by foreign papers is anxiously commented upon. Great activity prevails in the War Department, and the cabinet has determined upon sending an additional force of 8,000 men to the Spanish Antilles. The Spanish press is unanimous in condemning the conduct of the American government; the liberal papers avail themselves of the fact that partial movements have taken place in the island to hint that there exists dissatisfaction to a certain extent, and that sweeping reforms are necessary to prevent such dissatisfaction from spreading itself."

The *Clamor Publico*, while recommending that additional forces be sent to the isle of Cuba, hints that this will be an excellent opportunity to make amends to those officers of the army who have been unjustly put on the retired list on account of political and party grudges. It is not, however, very probable that the government will avail itself of the advice thus ingenuously given.

Señor San Martin, the editor of the *Cronica*, a Spanish newspaper published at New York, had arrived in Madrid with despatches from the Spanish plenipotentiary in the United States. He has had several long conferences with the ministers, and urges the necessity of sending considerable reinforcements, both naval and military. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a circular note to the different governments of Europe, calling on them to afford their moral support in the present crisis.

It has been urged by some that it would be better for Spain to declare war at once against the United States, and thus take the initiative, since it was feared she would inevitably lose Cuba if things remained in *statu quo*. Besides, it was considered a foreign war would not damage Spain, not having commerce to any extent, while the excitement would draw off the attention of the population from internal affairs, and furnish employment for thousands during the winter. The capture of hundreds of American merchant ships was also looked forward to as a set-off against the probable loss of Cuba. The news of the defeat and capture of Lopez had not reached Spain at the date of these accounts.

The *Constitutionnel*, after giving a summary of the last accounts from the United States on the subject of Cuba, says:

"If the American government, as is announced by its last acts, is resolved to do its duty, no uneasiness need be felt as to the fate of Cuba. It is for Spain, in her turn, to do her duty. She cannot rely on always finding at Washington a government which piques itself on observing international obligations; the example of Mexico must not be lost on her. She will be wrong in solely relying on the treaty which secures to her the possession of Cuba, under triple guarantee of the United States, of France, and of England; let her strengthen her authority by giving satisfaction to the complaints of the Cubans. Force may create colonies; but it is only by good government that they can be preserved."

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The Daily Delta

12 October 1851, 1

SPAIN AND THE CUBA REVOLT.--A letter from Madrid, dated September 11, says:

"The journals here are filled with the details of the news from Cuba, a summary of which was received by telegraph some days since; and this subject is the main topic of conversation. From the feeling which prevails here on the subject, I should not be surprised if the reported outrages on the Spanish Consul in New Orleans be confirmed, were the Spanish Government to resent it by some decided measure. There are occasions when governments and nations act upon impulse and feeling, and not on sober views of advantage, or prudential considerations of means and resources."

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The Daily Delta

12 October 1851, 2

Colonel Haynes' Statement.

We publish the statement of Colonel Haynes, the senior surviving officer of the late expedition of Gen. Lopez, which we find in the New York Sun. It is a complete and manly refutation of the calumnies of Van Vechten and others, as well as of the falsehoods of the National Intelligencer, and Republic, in regard to the motives and conduct of those who were concerned in getting up the expedition. We wonder if these journals will dare to publish Colonel Haynes' statement. The document will be found on the first page

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
12 October, 1851 3

The Alleged Fair and Legal Trial of the Cuban Prisoners!

It will be remembered that a few days ago we challenged the *Republic* to produce the record, which it alleged to be in official hands in this city, of "the fair trial, in due form of Spanish law," to which the massacred Cuban prisoners were entitled under our treaty with Spain, and which the *Republic* alleges they received. We find in the Baltimore Sun of yesterday a brief notice of this point, which we transfer to our columns. After alluding to the doubt which hangs over the question whether the prisoners were fairly and legally tried or not, the Sun says:

"This question is important, as our treaty with Spain expressly guaranties a fair and legal trial, *with the benefit of counsel*, to offenders from the one country in or against the laws of the other. The Washington Republic, in an article replying to the "Union" on the subject of the massacre, says:

"'We have as yet seen no evidence that the fifty prisoners were condemned and executed *without a trial*. We all know that our consul, Mr. Owen, has stated that they were duly tried. We now inform our cotemporary that the prisoners shot at Havana *were tried* and condemned in the due form of Spanish law, and that a copy of the complete record of the trial is now in the hands of an official gentleman in the city of Washington.'

"The Republic has been challenged to bring forth this record, *but has not done so. The alleged trial* was doubtless what would be considered *in this country or England no trial at all; and the Spanish Minister at London, who found it necessary to come out in the Times there to justify the shooting, showed that he was fully conscious of it.* In his statement, which was most *particular* and *official*, we distinctly remember that he merely said that *the fifty men were shot on their own confession. Therefore it is plain that they never had a trial*—such as is worthy to be called by that name. The summary manner in which the two Americans picked up in a boat were, more latterly, condemned at Havana, and for whom Capt. Platt demanded and finally succeeded in procuring the promise of a fair, legal trial, is an exemplification of what the Spaniards consider 'due form of law.'

The proceedings of Com. Platt, in regard to these two, were, according to our idea, about the same that our consul should have taken in behalf of the fifty who were shot. It is well known that confession beforehand by a prisoner, made unguardedly, or by force, *is no part of evidence; and so Gen. Concha was informed by Com. Platt, for it seems that Concha's Spanish ideas of justice had not before allowed him to think of that.*"

The points which we wish to bring to notice here are—

1st. That the proceedings of Concha towards the fifty prisoners, which took place, as the official journal at Havana tells us, under the sanction of the President's proclamation, and which the proclamation expressly pledged this government not to inquire into or interfere with, were proceedings which the Spanish Minister felt constrained, by the force of British public sentiment, to apologize for and justify *in London* by an official publication on the subject. It appears now that not only is no such apology or justification tendered *to our government* by Concha or anybody else, but that the proclamation, unless repudiated, binds the administration not even to expect or ask, much less to demand it. It is, we are happy to say, undoubtedly true that no previous administration in this country has ever stood in an attitude of such aggravated and unutterable humiliation! Spain apologizing *to England* for the lawless cruelty which a subaltern, acting by Spanish authority, has dared to wreak on American prisoners appealing in vain to a solemn treaty, which a miserable presidential manifesto not only practically abrogated in advance, but even expressly foreclosed any demand by our government for reparation or explanation under the treaty stipulations or under the law of nations! It is the very agony of insult!

2d. But the next point is, if possible, still worse. The proceedings which thus resulted in the merciless butchery of some fifty American prisoners, and which Spain thus made the subject of apology to a stranger power, are *openly justified* by the administration through the columns of its organ, professing to speak from the record, as being, in fact, all that our treaty demanded and guaranties—namely, a fair and regular trial "in due form of Spanish law!" We put it to the sense of all candid men to say whether this is not the very effrontery of shame.

3d. A third fact completes the series. The apology of Spain is made to that very power which, as is plainly inferred from the British journals, and *not denied here*, had ordered its fleets to seize, on the high seas, *as pirates*, any American ships and any American citizens engaged in the Cuban expedition. That is to say, the British government, acting in view of the proclamation, prepares to treat our citizens as pirates, and then receives from Spain an apology for the manner in which those same citizens have been treated in Cuba, and meantime sees our own government inhibited by its proclamation from asking any questions about their fate!

And this is the plight in which at this moment, by the fault of this administration, our great republic stands before the European powers, while having upon its statute-book more stringent neutrality laws than any other independent nation, with a federal government fully empowered to execute those laws! It is to just this result that we have come by administrative blundering, while our neutrality policy, faithfully adhered to from the commencement of our national existence, has made us stand alone among all nations in our scrupulous regard for the rights of foreign States! It is to this result that we have been brought by this whig administration, when always, till now, the maintenance of Mr. Monroe's principle, forbidding foreign intervention on this continent, has been held to be a sacred point, not only of American interest, but of American honor!

If any administration can be sustained by the American people in such a state of facts as this, we may well ask, whither have fled the brave spirit and patriotic pride of our country?

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The Revolution in Mexico.

Apparently in reply to our suggestion that the administration has not yet issued its customary proclamation denouncing as "plunderers and robbers" any American citizens found in the ranks of the Mexican revolutionary army or in any way engaged in the revolutionary movement, the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday has the following evidently official announcement:

"The first accounts of the insurrection that has broken out in the Mexican States on our border led to the belief *that many American citizens had taken an active part in it*, and even that bodies of men were organizing within our limits for that purpose. Under these circumstances, as we learn, it was deemed prudent *to direct our military commanders* on that frontier *to exert themselves to prevent any invasion by our citizens* of the soil of a friendly republic. But, from more recent intelligence, it would seem *that this precaution*, however proper, *was unnecessary, as it appears that very few American citizens* took part in the insurrection, and that it was planned and conducted almost exclusively by citizens of Mexico."

We are at a loss to understand this. The main declaration is, that "*very few* American citizens have taken part in the insurrectionary movement." Every account which we have noticed appears to us clearly to prove the exact contrary. Here is a part of one of the first telegraphic despatches received in this city on the subject, and published by us some ten days ago. It shows that in the revolutionary army there were *two whole companies* of Texans, and that the Mexicans of Matamoros would not join in the movement:

The Mexican Revolution.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The revolution has commenced at Camargo, *where the patriots attacked the Mexicans.* The patriots, after a desperate fight, came off victorious, *having taken the town by storm*, with a loss on the side of the Mexicans of sixty. The government troops were intrenched in a church with artillery.

The revolutionists are commanded by Gen. Carvajal, *who has also with him two companies of Texans.*

At last accounts the revolutionists were marching on to Matamoros and Reynosa.

General Avalos, who is at Matamoros, has only 300 troops. He had made a requisition on the city for two thousand, but the city refused to raise a single man.

In addition to this we published on the 8th instant, from the New Orleans Picayune of the 30th ultimo, a detailed statement, copied by the Picayune from "The Rio Bravo" of the 24th ultimo, giving the revolutionary "plan," or *pronunciamiento*, the "general order" of the insurgent forces, and several private letters and other communications made to the editors of "The Rio Bravo" by eye-witnesses, detailing the character and operations of the insurgent army. Some of these we copy, with the simple remark that one of the editors of "The Rio Bravo," which is published at Brownsville, Texas, is known to us as a very respectable and intelligent gentleman, formerly of this city. It will be seen that these statements leave no rational doubt that American citizens formed a conspicuous portion of the insurgent force.

Here is one of these letters, written apparently from the vicinity of the field of the principal battle, and while it was yet raging. It shows the exact disposition in the ranks of the American company, names its commander, and signalizes the effect of the "*Texan rifles*:"

"RIO GRANDE CITY, Sept. 20—9, a. m.

"DEAR SIR: You have, ere this, received my short communication per steamer Corvette, which informed you that the revolutionists, as they are termed, were contemplating an attack on the evening of the day on which that letter was written. It was, however, postponed until yesterday. The attack commenced yesterday at 2 o'clock, p. m., and the military were soon compelled to seek refuge in the church and custom house. The whole force under Col. Carvajal was three companies, amounting to three or four hundred men, if I am rightly informed. One company from Guerrero, under command of Don José Maria Canales, was placed in front; *the second company, almost all Americans, was placed in the centre, under command of Capt. Tremble;* and the third company, from Camargo, under command of Don Tomas Cabazos. They were led to the main plaza by Col. Carvajal, in spite of the cannon and every other mode of defence which the Mexican troops could adopt. The houses on the plaza which could afford them any protection were soon taken, and every Mexican soldier who dared make his appearance above the house-tops was *immediately shot by the Texan rifles.*

"The battle has not yet closed, though I feel every confidence that Col. C. and his party will take the place.

"Yours, truly,

"P. S.—12 o'clock, m.—A messenger has just arrived from Camargo, who informs us that the city has just been taken, and everything surrendered to Col. Carvajal. The custom-house has been taken, and all the goods which have heretofore been seized, including a considerable lot of mantas, imperials, &c."

Another letter of the same date states that sixty were slain on the Mexican side, while the revolutionists *lost* only six Mexicans and "*four Americans.*" Another statement made to the Picayune by a passenger direct *from* Brownsville is, that "*about two hundred Americans, under Captains Tremble and Lewis, have joined the patriots.*" The same number of the Picayune has also the following, referring to another movement:

"CALIFORNIANS IN SONORA.—The *Monitor Republicano* of the 29th ult. contains an official note from the military commandant of Toozan, in Sonora, to the governor of that State, giving information of *forty-eight armed Americans being in the neighborhood.* They say they came to get permission from the executive to work the gold mines of Sonora. The commandant, however, is persuaded that they are the advanced guard of some *six hundred others who are about to invade that State.*"

All this we take to be conclusive proof that Mexico has been far more seriously invaded than Cuba by American citizens. In this state of facts it appears that the administration contented itself with simply directing our military officers "to exert themselves to prevent any such invasion!" It seems, also, that this "precaution" was taken upon the belief that "*many* American citizens had *taken an active part* in the insurrection;" and that the precaution is now deemed unnecessary, because it appears that "*very few*" Americans are engaged in the expedition!

What means such official conduct as this? Why are not the neutrality laws of the United States properly enforced in this case? Has the administration determined to abandon that part of its civil duty, and turn it over to military commanders? Or has it renounced the principles which it put forth in its proclamation for Cuba? Or does it hope, by giving full swing to an American invasion of Mexico, to atone for the official violence which denounced beforehand the invaders of Cuba as "outlawed robbers?" We wish to know why it is that the administration took such extreme ground in the Cuba case as to proclaim our citizens to be outlaws, and to send our ships far to sea in order to stop the invasion, when it can now satisfy itself in the clearer case of Mexico by a measure of "precaution" which has amounted to nothing at all, and was probably never intended to amount to more? What is the explanation of this wretched inconsistency? Is it that Mexico, unlike Spain, has not enlisted England and France to interpose?

We commend these inquiries to the notice of the organs, with the single remark that, in our judgment, the administration, in this business, needs a lecture from the *Republic* about the obligations of neutrality, the faith of treaties, and the evils of that "*higher-lawism*" which overleaps the law of 1818.

As the case now stands, it is clear that the administration, having first sacrificed the lives of American citizens to its super-sublimated ideas of neutrality obligation, has now seized the first opportunity to cast away those ideas as unfounded or impracticable! Most wise and trustworthy statesmanship!

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Whig State Journal
Harrisburg, Penn.
12 October 1851, 3

Cuban Excitement.

Montgomery, Aug. 8.—There is an excitement here in favor of the Cuban Insurrection. A number of persons are leaving to help the Cubans in their struggle for independence.—The weather is hot and dry.

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From the Cuban Prisoners.

We are indebted to Mr. THRASHER for a copy of the following circular:

HAVANA, October 1, 1851.

The promise to many of the prisoners that were included in the second lot sent to Spain to result to their friends some account of their state has again rendered it necessary for me to avail myself of the facilities of a general circular.

On the departure of those sent away on the 8th ult., there remained in the hospital twenty-four, and in prison ten, waiting ship. These last were removed to the Punta Castle, where they remained until the moment of their embarkation, and where they were joined by such of their companions as were subsequently brought in, and also by those who were removed convalescent from the hospital.

During their stay every attention has been paid them by their countrymen, as also by Mr. Smith, the secretary of the English Consul, and they were visited by Gov. Letcher twice during his short visit here, and by several of the officers of the squadron. Their wants were supplied in every respect consistent with the rules of the prison, and their treatment by their jailers was considerate and kind.

They embarked yesterday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on board the Spanish brig Ripa for Cadiz, each one provided with clothing, provisions, and money in every respect similar to those who were sent off before, and equally in good health and high in hope. There remain in hospital 13, all of whom are rapidly recovering from their wounds, and meet with the same kind treatment that has been extended to all.

Two men, Robert H. Breckenridge and Ransom Beach, both of Kentucky, who were picked up at sea, some 20 miles from land, by a Spanish coasting schooner, were, for a few days, confined with the prisoners, and I understand are to be tried on a charge of having appertained to the Lopez expedition.

It is reported that several of those here are to be liberated and allowed to return to their homes; and while we rejoice at this, it is to be hoped that, with proper and continued exertions, all will soon obtain the like boon.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, J. S. THRASHER.

Here follows a list of the names of the prisoners sent to Spain by the brig *Ripa*. Among them we find the name of T. McNEIL, of Lumpkin county, Georgia.

The correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* publishes some interesting items of intelligence. He says:—

"Mr. Letcher had, while here, several interviews with Gen. Concha, and other dignitaries of the Government, which were pleasant, without being productive of any particular benefit to the prisoners, or placing our diplomacy with the Spaniards on any more favorable footing."

The same writer says:—

Mr. Owen, the commercial agent, has obtained the pardon and release of Mr. Reeves, of Georgia; and yet again, that Michael J. Keenan, of Mobile, will be shut out of durance vile, through the influence of a lady from that city, here to seek her son, already sent forward to Spain. She has, however, strong demonstration in his (the son's) behalf, and the whole influence of state and church dignities here in her favor; but finding that her heart-jewel was out of immediate reach, she would not lose her journey of love, wrapt in a selfish grief.

Mr. KEENAN is the young man from whom we published a letter a few days since. His mother resides in this city.

The same correspondent informs us that the release of Capt. R. H. ELLIS, who arrived in New-York by the *Crescent City*, we have noticed, was obtained through the personal intercession of Mr. HANDY, third officer of one of our revenue Cutters, a former friend and intimate of ELLIS. From the New-York papers we gather the fact stated on the authority of Capt. ELLIS, that "Of the prisoners of the LOPEZ expedition who emigrated, by application to Madrid, upon the condition that the authorities will remunerate the Spaniards of New-Orleans for their losses by the riots there. Gen. CONCHA authorized Capt. ELLIS to make this representation at Washington. The *Journal of Commerce* learns from intelligent Louisianians, now in New-York, that the required indemnification will be made.

The correspondent of the N. O. *Picayune* furnishes the following account of the capture of two more of LOPEZ's unfortunate expedition. The writer says:

There were six of them together, drifting about the mountains, living on roots and green corn; suddenly the Spanish troops came upon them, and two of their number were instantly killed, one jumped down a precipice, another rolled down a steep hill, of the others no account is given; the jumper and roller lay perdu until after nightfall and then joined company again. Together they made their way to the sea-coast, with a stock of green corn, &c., for sea stores. A quarter of a mile distant, at anchor, lay a fishing smack, with a small boat moored astern; the fellies waited till 'twas dark, and then swam off to her with their sea-stores lashed on their backs. The skipper sat on the taffrail, and the poor swimmers had to paddle about until he retired to his bunk; then one of them stole on board, obtained an oar, and cast off the painter; for a while they drifted and then commenced sculling out to sea, far off, so that the green mountains of Cuba were blue in the distance. How long they were at sea they don't know, but with stores all out they drifted about in wild despair, as they knew not where to find a vessel.

But at length a Spanish coaster overhauled them, and took them on board, with the promise to land them at Havana, whence they would be sent home by the Spanish Government, as the amnesty would set them free. With this tale the Spaniard wormed out of them that they had belonged to the Lopezonian expedition, and forthwith put into Mariel, where they were examined before an official. Here, it is said, they denied their identity, and the officer threatened to shoot them, when one of them, disgusted with the perfidy of the Spaniards, no doubt, told him to "shoot and be d—d."

From Mariel they came by land to Havana, and yesterday (30th ult.) were to be sent to Spain on board a brig which sailed, having forty-eight of the prisoners on board her.

But those two men were picked up at sea, at least fifteen miles from the coast of Cuba, in an open boat, and entirely without, and clear of, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Island of Cuba. They were brought here on the morning of the 29th ult., and incarcerated in prison.

The Commodore, with the steam frigate Saranac, was absent at Matanzas, but as soon as Capt. Platt, of the sloop-of-war Albany, heard this statement, he went on shore to the Consul, but Mr. Owen had not heard of the case, and disbelieved it; nevertheless, at the request of Capt. Platt he addressed a note to the Captain General. The Captain did not await the answer, but went to the Palace and had an interview with Gen. Concha.

Capt. Platt took the ground that those men were captured on the high seas, in a state of exhaustion, and any confession said to have been made by them, might have been extorted thro' fear of instant death; and, therefore, he assured the Governor that his Government would expect that they should have a fair and impartial trial, and so on.

Gen. Concha finally became convinced that his safest course would be to detain them here, and issued an order accordingly.

But for the prompt interference of Capt. Platt, the wretched captives just brought in, would have been transported, without trial or hearing, along with the number which sailed yesterday for the province of Spain; wherein are situated the quicksilver mines, the working of which breaks the constitution of the most athletic in a year or two, and consigns the weakly to mother earth in less time even.

Mr. J. S. Thrasher, late Editor of the Para Industrial.

We have received the following note from Mr. J. S. THRASHER, the gentleman whose generous and humane attentions to the American prisoners, have been so honorably mentioned by them in their letters to their friends, and by other Americans in Havana. Mr. T. is a stranger to us, and in vindicating him from the aspersions and insinuations of those who, for unworthy motives, sought to injure him in the estimation of his countrymen, we were actuated by no other motive than a desire to do justice to a gentleman who, in the face of a barbarous and despotic government, had proved himself in heart and spirit worthy of the name of an American:

Editor of the Savannah Morning News:

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to thank you for your generous defence of a stranger against an attack that could only have had a political motive and a partizan aim.

In my recent course here, though I was actuated by a sentiment of humanity and the sympathies of a common country with a very large portion of the prisoners, I must honestly confess these feelings were, in some degree, augmented by a sense of shame that there should be no American to share with the British Consul and his worthy Secretary, their labor of mercy and of love. If what I have done has mitigated in the least degree, the sufferings of the captives, or has reflected one ray of honor on our country's name or our national character, my reward has been ample indeed, and my aspiration more than satisfied.

I have the honor to be respectfully,

Your very ob't serv't,

J. S. THRASHER.

☞ It is reported that Jefferson Davis has withdrawn his acceptance of the nomination for Governor of Mississippi; he being dangerously ill at his residence. The report also says he has resigned his generalship.

Removal of Consul Owen.

We believe that there is but one opinion among all parties in this section, in reference to the conduct of *our* Consul at Havana, and of the propriety of his removal from the post which he has so signally disgraced. The complaints from the South against Mr. Owen have, from the first, been loud and strong, and his recall has been urged by a large portion of the press of his own State. Indeed surprise and dissatisfaction have been freely expressed that the Administration should retain him, after the abundant proofs of his gross misconduct in the late melancholy affair at Havana.

Recently, since the appearance of his own miserably impotent letter, the Anti-Cuban presses of the North have broken silence, and have, if possible, been more severe in their strictures upon his disgraceful course in regard to the massacre of the American prisoners, than even the *Filibuster* press, as all those are called who sympathised with the Cuban movement. Prominent among these Anti-Cuban presses is the New York *Mirror*, which paper not only denounced the sympathisers as vagabonds, pirates and robbers, but called them hireling butchers, who, for a consideration, would cut the throats of their own grandmothers. The *Mirror* is now loud in its denunciation of Mr. OWEN for not interposing in behalf of the "vagabonds, robbers, plunderers and butchers," and calls for his immediate recall by the Government. We are pleased to observe that the demands of the New York *Mirror*, *Times*, *Tribune*, &c., are not unheeded, and that Mr. OWEN is at length to be removed. We are informed by the Washington *Telegraph*, that—

"The administration will soon move in this important matter. If our information be reliable—*of which we have no doubt*—Mr. Fillmore has determined, after full consideration, to dismiss the delinquent consul. The name we have heard most prominently mentioned in connection with this place, is that of Col. James B. Walton, of New-Orleans. In the late war with Mexico, he commanded the first regiment of Louisiana volunteers. He is a noble-hearted American, an accomplished linguist, speaking and writing the French and Spanish languages with fluency.

We have no sympathy for Mr. OWEN, whose name will be forever associated with the blood of the slaughtered martyrs in the cause of Cuban liberty. He should, however, have been spared the mortifying reflection that he has been abandoned and brought to disgrace by the very men who gave him the cue for the inhuman part he has acted. If we are to believe their own declarations, many who are now loudest in his abuse would have acted precisely as he did. Those who know Mr OWEN best, say he is an amiable and humane gentleman, and believe that he has sacrificed himself in obedience to what he believed to be the will of others. Perhaps after all, his lack of independence is as much to be blamed as his lack of courage or humanity.

Alluding to the removal of Consul *Owen* the Baltimore *Sun* of Friday morning says:

Our own intelligence from Washington confirms the statement which we gave yesterday from the Washington Telegraph, in regard to the President's determination to remove our consul at Havana, Mr. Owen, in consequence of his short-comings at the time of the massacre of the American prisoners. This removal, indeed, we understand, has already been effected; but not until after the consul had been afforded the most ample opportunity for attempted self-justification. So careful was the President that no possible injustice should ensue to Mr. Owen, that after having received his first defence, which was deemed insufficient, action in the case was deferred until since the late arrivals from Havana; but Mr. O., and his friends in his behalf, failing to make the matter appear any better, the delinquent consul has to give way to one who may more worthily fill the post of American representative at so important a point.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

13 October, 1851, 2.

☞ The U. S. ship *Cyane*, commander [illegible], sailed from Norfolk on the 9th inst. for Havana.

The Cuban Volunteers Again.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1851.

We have Galveston dates to the 3d inst. Gen. Persifer Smith had arrived at San Antonio. A company of Cuban volunteers, recently disbanded at Mustang Island, have organized and are about marching for the seat of the Mexican revolution.

The accounts of the Crops are more favorable

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The Daily Delta

14 October 1851, 2

The Concha Press.

The base and dastardly character of these journals, which, at a distance, have dared to denounce as pirates and robbers, citizens who, in all the attributes of gentlemen and patriots, can look down upon these hired tools of power and minions of despotism with supreme contempt, was never rendered more conspicuous and glaring, than in their course in reference to the manly and truthful letter written by Colonel Haynes, the oldest surviving officer of the late expedition of General Lopez.

They published, with demoniacal delight, the atrocious and transparent calumnies of Van Vechten, the man who was abandoned by his own men, for misbehavior, and in revenge calumniated them, by describing them as submitting to a degraded punishment in order to induce them to go into battle,—who confessed that he was a pirate, and deserved to be executed,—who charged the gallant Crittenden and his party with robbery, and justified their execution. This disgusting, silly, and malignant affair, was spread before the people in conspicuous type, in all these journals. And now, when its refutation appears, from a responsible, respectable, and intelligent source, and from the oldest living officer of the command, these journals have not a word to say on the subject; they appear to be entirely ignorant of its appearance, and have not space to spare for the shortest extract from it. Was ever stronger proof given of the injustice, depravity, and recklessness of these journals,—of their determination to disseminate falsehood and calumny, to maintain their own course of bitter hostility to the spread of republican principles, and to gloze over their sympathies for monarchy? Need we argue or debate with journals of this character? We think not. In this community, at least, we believe that they may be safely left to the judgment and scorn of all honorable men.

Spain---Rejoicings at the Capture of Lopez---Important Dispatches to American Government.

The news of Lopez's capture has caused the greatest rejoicings at Madrid. The Spanish Government resolve upon sending reinforcements to Cuba, notwithstanding the failure of the invasion. Dispatches have been transmitted to Washington, complaining of the supineness of the Government of the United States, and demanding satisfaction for the outrage on the Spanish Consul at New Orleans. Notice has been given by the Spanish Government to all friendly powers that Spain will not hesitate to maintain her rights under any emergency into which she may be forced.

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Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE
14 October 1851, 2

More Filibustering.

In the Charleston Courier's account of the revolution in Mexico, we find the following:

"The leader of the insurrection is Colonel Caravajal, an able and popular officer: and he is zealously supported by Don. J. Cardenas, late Governor of Tamaulipas, by Castillo, former commander of the National Guard, and by the brothers Canales, men distinguished for their energy and courage. Indeed nearly all the men of note and influence in the country were active in the effort for independence. But among the most gallant and reliable persons in the enterprise are a *number of prominent gentlemen from Texas.* These have taken with them a force of about two or three hundred discharged Texan Rangers, who will form a formidable part of the revolutionary forces. Several gentlemen of reputation as military men and revolutionary chiefs, the Delta says, have also left New Orleans, in order to take part in the revolution."

Well, we do not know how this intermeddlesome disposition upon the part of certain Americans strikes the reader, but to us it appears most disgraceful.—There seems to be a class of our people who are full converts to the doctrine that "War is the natural state of man," and so are determined not only to take a hand in every fight, but to kick up one if they cannot find it ready made. The Cubans were oppressed, no doubt, and there was a comparatively powerful oppressor to fight—but with regard to the Mexican government, we suppose the most that can be said of it, is that it is too weak and contemptible to be worth the preserving; and what laurels are to be won by those "gallant and reliable persons," and "prominent gentlemen" and "gentlemen of reputation as revolutionary chiefs," in a quarrel against it, is more than we can imagine. The "dreadful fight" and "decisive battle" between the revolutionists and government troops mentioned in the papers, resulted in some seven or eight of the latter killed and wounded, and a few slightly wounded among the former. We should suppose a butcher in a sheep-fold might win as much glory, as these "gentlemen of reputation as military chiefs," will do against Mexico in her present exhausted and defenceless condition. She is an easy prey, so far as the revolutioning of these provinces is concerned, and men who will volunteer in such a fight, must have very great love for it, or think they are driving a cheap bargain.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS,
14 October 1851, 1

The Cuban Expedition—Capt. Ellis' Statement.

We make the following extract from a statement in the New York *Daily Times*, authorized by Capt. ROBERT ELLIS, of the LOPEZ expedition, whose release and return to the United States we have already noticed. The *Times* says:

Capt. Ellis was captured and imprisoned after the last engagement between General Lopez and the Spanish troops, and liberated by the Captain General. Capt. Ellis was engaged in the original Cardenas expedition, as well as in every battle fought by Lopez, and is therefore able to speak intelligently of the entire proceedings of the "Liberators." He is firm in the belief that no man in the expedition was more deceived than Lopez himself. *Of the desire on the part of the great mass of the people of Cuba for revolution he had not the slightest doubt:* but the most important point of the deception was that relative to the actual condition of things on the Island when the Pampero left for the Cuba shore. The vessel started from New Orleans for Puerto Principe, via Key West and St. Johns, Fla., at the latter of which places was the artillery debarked from the Cleopatra and designed for be used by Col. Crittenden's corps.

Upon their arrival at Key-West the citizens who were interested in the proposed revolution assured them most positively that the entire Island of Cuba was in arms, and that land where they would, they might be sure of finding the patriots in numbers sufficient to overpower all resistance, ready to receive them with open arms. So confidently were these assertions made that the expeditionists were completely deceived by them, and desired to land at the earliest moment, in order to be in season for participation in the strife and the triumph. Upon consultation it was thought unnecessary to lose two days by running up to St. John's for the artillery, especially, as in the supposed state of affairs, they would be entirely unnecessary. It was then determined to run direct from Key-West to the nearest point on the Cuban coast; and in accordance with that decision Bahia Honda was made. Here appears to have been the grand error of the entire transaction. By leaving the artillery behind, a strong arm of the force was abandoned, as CRITTENDEN with his guns posted in the mountains could have held a long siege against almost any number, of the Spanish troops.

Again, it is the belief of Capt. Ellis that there were large bands of Patriots in the Vicinity of Principe who would not have hesitated to join Lopez the moment of his landing in their vicinity. He is confirmed in this opinion by circumstances which transpired during his imprisonment. It will readily be perceived that the landing at an entirely unexpected point was calculated to disarrange all preconcerted plans for the rising of the population, if any such existed. Still again:—the formation of that part of the island upon which the landing was effected is such that the invading forces were posted upon a narrow peninsula from which they could not escape, as the large bodies of troops sent against them from Havana were enabled to stretch a line from that city across this neck of the Peninsula. This arrangement of the Spanish force was, of course, also effective in preventing the patriots joining Lopez from their strongholds, and was quite sufficient to intimidate the few country people, in the vicinity of the invaders, from joining the forces of the latter.

Capt. Ellis denies the statement that the country people joined in the attack and pursuit of the "Liberators." On the contrary, they treated them with the greatest kindness. It is true that Lopez was captured by a band of peasants, *after* all was lost. In view of the enormous price set upon the head of Lopez, he thinks this fact is no evidence of the absence of a disposition on the part of the country people to revolt. Hemmed in on every side by the sea-shore and an overwhelming opposing force, nothing remained for the expeditionists but defeat; and as no quarter was expected by them, their only chance was to hold out to the last moment, in hope of reinforcements from seaward. Capt. Ellis speaks in the highest terms of Lopez's bravery; but does not consider him as having possessed the elements necessary to success with a small force. Ellis was senior Captain in Col. Downman's command, and while defending the entrance to the town during the last battle, was wounded in the left hand by a musketball which passed through it from one side to the other, severing the cords of the fingers, but without injuring the bone. He continued in command, however, until again wounded in the groin, by a ball, which struck his own musket, and glancing, lost its force before entering his body.

Himself and a party of friends, after the dispersion of Lopez, took refuge in a peasant's hut, which was surrounded soon after by the Spanish troops, who took them prisoners, bound them, and set them in a row to be shot. The commanding officer, after a brief deliberation, altered his mind, concluding to postpone the execution until he could communicate with his superiors. Thus was the apparent doom of the prisoners averted at the last moment; and upon reaching the main body of his troops, to their great joy they found the order just issued by the Captain General, directing that no more prisoners should be shot, but that all taken should be sent into Havana. Thus again were they reprieved. Their capture an hour earlier would have sealed their fate inevitably.

In consequence of his wounds, Capt. Ellis was sent to the hospital, and not being reported convalescent prior to the sailing of the first detachment of prisoners transported to Spain, escaped transportation with them. This time was given his friends to intercede for his pardon—with what success his presence among us is the best indication. He has quite recovered from his wounds, with the exception that he has lost the use of the fingers of his left hand. He desires especially to express his obligations to Lieut. R. J. H. Handy, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Forward*, to whose efforts mainly he ascribes his liberation. To Mr. Sidney Smith, Secretary of the British Consul, also, is he, in common with all his companions in misfortune, deeply indebted for his sympathy and unremitted efforts to alleviate their distress, and secure their comfort. Mr. J. S. Thrasher was also unceasing in his attentions.

Cuba and England.

The Washington *Republic* has a strong article in reference to the agreement on the part of England to protect the rights of Spain with regard to Cuba, which concludes as follows:

In throwing out these views we are speaking the universal sentiment of the American people; and we warn the "Times," and all whom it represents, that the first blow of British intervention in Cuban affairs, will be the signal for a movement that neither Cuba, nor Great Britain, nor all the European powers combined, can resist; for on this point the mind of the American people is made up, and their will, in this respect, will give the law to American policy and conduct. There is no disposition on the part of the large majority of the American people for the conquest of Cuba, or her forcible annexation to the United States—and the only security for Cuba is in the protection of the government of the United States, and the absence of all foreign interference.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
14 October 1851, 2

The American Prisoners and Gen. Lopez.

It will be remembered by our readers that a statement was put forth by Capt. PLATT, of the *Albany*, that when the prisoners in the Punta at Havana, learned that Gen. LOPEZ had been executed, they desired to cheer, and gave other demonstrations of their gratification at the news. Mr. THOS. P. LARKIN, of Louisiana, who has recently returned from Havana, and who had several interviews with the prisoners, previous to their departure for Spain, assures the editors of the N. O. *Delta*, that the statement of Capt. PLATT is not true. Nearly all the prisoners joined in requesting Mr. L. to contradict the statement as dishonorable to them as men, in the most public manner. They generally regarded Gen. LOPEZ as a gallant and honest patriot. The *Delta* says:—Mr. LARKIN gives many other statements made to him by the prisoners, some of which involve very serious imputations on parties who were released by the Captain-General, and who have, since their return to the United States, published calumnious statements against [illegible] exculpated in the exposition.

☞ Col. Jefferson Davis has resigned his position as U. S. Senator.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS,
14 October 1851, 2 (Tuesday)

From Florida.

The steamer *Magnolia*, Capt. McNELTY, arrived at this city yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. We are indebted to Capt. McNELTY for a copy of the Jacksonville *News* of Saturday last. We perceive by the *News*, that the steamer *Magnolia* made her last trip from this city to Jacksonville in *nineteen hours*.

On Saturday last, the provisions and stores found on board of the steamer *Pampero*, when she was surrendered, were sold at Jacksonville by order of the U. S. Marshal.

The trial of the *Pampero*, charged with having violated the revenue laws, is still in progress at St. Augustine. It is presumed that the case will occupy some time. We understand the Government has sent to New Orleans for evidence against her.

The Jacksonville papers complain of the disgraceful and illegal practice of carrying secret arms, and comment severely on the conduct of street bullies, whose brawls are doing essential injury to the reputation of that town.

Gov. Brown, it is acknowledged on all hands, says the *News*, has erred grievously by the abuse of the pardoning power, and in that way has no doubt indirectly encouraged crime and countenanced violations of the law. The almost indiscriminate exercise of the pardoning power by Gov. Brown has added strength to views which have long been entertained on this subject.

The *News* says:—

The machinery for three new mills, recently erected in our town, has arrived from New York within the last few days. There is now in actual operation on this river, and just ready for operation, *thirteen* large steam saw mills, and several others in contemplation. Within a very short period Jacksonville will be, by far, the largest lumber market in the South, where vessels may at all times be certain to obtain cargoes. Our Florida lumber, too, is acquiring a character in the Northern markets a little ahead of any other, and we are well assured the supply is not likely to be exhausted. The progress of our town, in view of this immense business—its rapid advance in population and wealth, is no matter of mere conjecture—it is as certain as the relation of cause and effect.

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON
14 October 1851, 3

Arrival of the Isabel—Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.,) Oct. 12.—The steamer Isabel has arrived here with later advices from Havana. All was quiet on the island when she left.

A subscription of $150,000 had been raised for the relief of those who suffered in consequence of the late Lopez expedition.

Sugar and coffee were scarce, with an upward tendency. Exchange had advanced.

The Daily Delta
15 OCTOBER 1851, 2.

The Pampero Affair.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The Federal Executive has sought to defend the consequences of its own acts, in regard to the late Cuban expedition, by throwing the blame on the inefficiency and neglect of duty in the Collector of this Port, and on the state of popular sentiment in this city. It is time, we think, that these pretexts and defences should be investigated, which such ardent professions of devotion to law, &c. are set up by the Administration organs. We present the evidence to strip the Executive of all such stolen plumes, and to show that if the law has been violated in reference to the departure of the Pampero from this city, it is due either to the hypocrisy or ignorance of the Federal Government. The calumnies which have been cast on our city, abroad, by the organs of the Executive, justify such exposure at this time! It has been circulated all over the Union, that the Executive did its duty in protecting our neutrality, and that the Collector of this Port, instigated by popular excitement, neglected his duty.

Let us examine the facts, which we have in a very authentic form. When the President sent directions to this city, a few days before the sailing of the Pampero, to prevent any armed expedition departing from this port, the order was, to the Collector, who was commanded to arrest any vessels coming under the act of 1818 and, to enable him to carry this power into effect, he was directed to confer with General Twiggs, Commander of this Military Division. The Collector accordingly proceeded to obey his orders; and, learning that the Pampero was about to depart with men for Cuba, he went to E. A. Bradford, Esq., who represented the District Attorney, then absent, and asked him for a warrant to arrest the Pampero. Mr. Bradford, who is an able and investigative lawyer, examined the act of 1818, under which the Collector was directed by the Government to proceed, and there he found the only clause referring to the Collector, as follows:

"The collectors of the customs are respectively authorized and required to detain any vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes and about to depart from the United States, of which the cargo shall principally consist of arms and munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board, or other circumstances, shall render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owner or owners to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, until the decision of the President be had thereon, or until the owner or owners shall give such bond and security as is required of the owners of armed ships, by the preceding section of this act."

This is the only part of the law of 1818 which refers to the Collectors at all. After reading this, Mr. Bradford naturally asked if the Pampero was built for warlike purposes. "No," was the reply, "She carries no cannon, no armament; nor is there any reason,—any facts, to show that she is intended to be employed to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince. As far as can be ascertained, she is intended to proceed with a body of men to the Island of Cuba, and after landing there, to return as quickly as possible." "Under this state of facts," replied Mr. Bradford, "you, Mr. Collector, have no authority to act in the matter. I cannot get you a warrant. The law will not allow it."

Here, then, we find the Collector ordered by the Executive to do a thing which the legal adviser of the Government declares he had no authority for, or means of doing. The Collector had no judicial power, or military authority; he cannot make a seizure without authority of a process from some court. And yet, for not arrogating this power,—for not acting in contempt of the counsel of the legal officer of the Government in this city, the Collector was ejected from office, and has been held up all through the Union as a faithless public officer.

But the blundering of the Executive did not end here. Gen. Twiggs was ordered to hold himself subject to the orders of the Collector; and, to enable him to aid that officer in this duty, a force of some forty or fifty soldiers, scattered at distances of one hundred and twenty miles from the city, were placed under the command of the second military commander in our army.

General Twiggs remained at his headquarters, at East Pascagoula, waiting orders from the Collector. When he came over here, which was several days after the departure of the Pampero, he had a corporal's guard to enforce a law against a force of several thousands. But the great blunder was, that General Twiggs, instead of being the subordinate, should have been the first officer to execute the order of the Government in this matter. Whilst the Collector had no authority or power in the premises, it is made, by the act of 1818, peculiarly the duty of our military and naval officers to prevent the sailing of armed expeditions. Here are the sections of the law on this subject:

6th section of act of 1818: "In every case in which a vessel shall be fitted out and armed, or attempted to be fitted out and armed, or in which the force of any armed vessel shall be increased or augmented, or in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot, contrary to the provisions and prohibitions of this act; and in every case of the capture of a vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States as before defined, and in every case in which any process issuing under any court of the United States, shall be disobeyed, or resisted, by any person or persons, having the custody of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, or of any subjects, or citizens, of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, the President, or such other person as shall be employed, as he shall have empowered for that purpose, may employ such part of the land or naval forces, or of the militia, as shall be necessary for the purpose of taking possession and detaining any such vessel, with her prize or prizes, if any, in order to the execution of the prohibitions and penalties of this act, and to the restoring the prize or prizes in the cases in which restoration shall have been adjudged, and also for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States, against the territories or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace."

"Sec. 9. The President, or such person as he shall empower for that purpose, may employ such part of the land or naval forces, or of the militia of the United States, as shall be necessary to compel any foreign vessel to depart the United States in all cases in which, by the laws of nations, or the treaties of the United States, they ought not to remain within the United States."

These sections place the authority of the Executive to employ the army and navy to prevent the departure of armed expeditions from our ports, beyond all doubt. But General Twiggs, so far from being commanded to act in this matter, as the law authorized, was left at his post, without a force sufficient to make a summary ejectment, and subject to the orders of a mere revenue officer, the Collector of the port. Neither of these officers, therefore, was in the slightest degree culpable or censurable for the departure of the Pampero. The fault or blunder was with the executive authority at Washington, who, either designedly, to break the force of the President's unfortunate proclamation, which had so damaged his popularity in the South,—or ignorantly, issued orders which could not be executed,—which were unauthorized by the law,—whilst they neglected to employ the power and means which the law gave them, to accomplish the object in view.

It is due to truth and history that these facts should be stated. The Administration organs have indulged in a recklessness of abuse and calumny against this city and some of its best citizens,—they have arrogated a zeal, efficiency and promptitude on the part of the Administration, in regard to the measures to prevent armed expeditions, so utterly false and baseless, that we think it is time for the whole facts to be exposed, in order to show that the practical steps taken by the Government to enforce the act of 1818, were [illegible] and that they only equaled by the falsehood and defamation of the President's Proclamation, in which he styles the design of liberating Cuba, "one of robbery and piracy."

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Florida Republican
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

9 October 1851, 2

Correspondence of the Republican.

Direct Trade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24, 1851.

There is perhaps no State so important to the movement of "Direct Trade" between the South and continental Europe as Florida. Her connexion with the Atlantic and the Gulf makes her the Key to the Gulf trade, a Key perhaps as efficient from her geographical position as Cuba. A Railway, for instance, from from St. Mary's to Cedar Key, would at once "cut the knot" and be the means of building up a beautiful shipping interest for the Gulf, as vessels necessary to brave the *Atlantic* find from their size and onnage great obstacles in the Gulf of Mexico. But these are matters of consideration for others and other interests.

I wish *particularly* to call the attention of *the Lumber interest*. There can be made a most magnificent and profitable market upon the continent of Europe for Lumber of all kinds. Good sales can be effected, and liberal advances and allowances made on cargoes. Amsterdam has a large consumption and is the Dock Yard for the North of Europe, the German ocean and Baltic. The Agent for the purpose of placing the Lumber interest in direct correspondence and connexion with Holland will be present at the Macon Convention in October 25th, and will there enter into arrangements to promote this great interest (among others) of Florida. Persons desiring to make consignments or get orders in Europe for their Lumber will address P. A. Holtryman in person or by letter at Macon, Ga., from the 15th Oct. to the 3d of Nov. An agent has been dispatched to Europe to ascertain among other things the kind, quality, measurement &c. &c., required, and his statistics are expected by the 1st November, with the quotations of each kind, the amount of freights, charges, commissions, &c. It is a subject worthy attention and I state the above upon authority.

"ALABAMA."

New Foundry.

A new Iron and Machine Foundry has been for some months past in operation at this place, erected during the last Spring by Mr. GEORGE MOONEY, formerly of the milling firm of ALSOP & MOONEY. A visit to the Foundry, to witness the operation of casting, which is performed on Wednesday of each week, has impressed us with the value which must be experienced by our community, especially those engaged in milling, planting, &c., in the acquisition of an establishment capable of manufacturing the entire machinery of Engines, Mills, &c. The inconvenience which is always felt by operators who have to send to remote distances to have machinery manufactured or repaired has been ever felt here; and therefore the importance of having a *Jacksonville Foundry* cannot be too highly appreciated. This establishment is now in full operation, and is engaged in making the entire works for a new mill now being erected by Messrs. Reed, Holmes, & Frink. We are informed that Mr. MOONEY has other heavy orders on hand. The establishment employs some fourteen white operatives, most of them superior Mechanics, besides the necessary complement of black laborers.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Delta

15 October 1851, 2

Col. V. P. Winder.

This gentleman will be supported for Congress by the democrats of the Second Congressional District. He will, we understand, be formally nominated by the party in the mass meeting to be held in St. Mary's Market. Col. Winder is very popular in Lafourche and Terrebonne, and if regularly nominated, would receive a large vote. The unreserved endorsement of President Fillmore by Mr. Landry, renders it impossible that the opponents of the course of that officer on the Cuban and other questions, could give Mr. Landry their support. Colonel Winder will, therefore, we learn, get the votes of the democratic party, and of those who cannot bring their minds to endorse Mr. Fillmore's denunciation of the Cuban Patriots as Pirates and Robbers, a denunciation which the Spanish authorities cite, as valid authority for their brutal and cowardly execution of fifty-one prisoners, most of them American citizens.

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NEW ORLEANS DELTA
15 OCTOBER 1852

The Whigs and their New Platform.

[illegible] the Whig Parochial Committee have very recently addicted themselves to political [illegible], it may be well to see how some of the democratic "reforms," which have now found favor in the eyes of the whigs, were viewed by prominent members of that party in days gone by.

Your correspondent, "Tit-for-Tat," has proved, from the journal of the State Convention of 1845, that J. P. Benjamin, one of the Whig nominees for the Senate, was then opposed to an elective judiciary. Yet, this is made one of the planks in their new platform. What proof have the people that the views and convictions of Mr. Benjamin have undergone a change?

The question of an elective judiciary has for several years occupied the attention of the public, yet it is only within the last two weeks that the whigs, as a party, have approved of that desirable reform.

In 1840 the subject came before the Legislature. H. B. Kelly, a progressive young democrat, now a candidate for First Justice of the Peace, made an able argument in favor of the measure, which was sustained by the mass of the democrats, and opposed by the mass of the whigs.

The Democratic Convention of 1849, which nominated Gen. Walker for Governor, adopted a resolution approving of an elective judiciary. The Whig Convention of that period refused to adopt a similar resolution which was introduced into that body.

On the 13th March, 1848, the lower branch of the Legislature of this State "took up for a second reading the resolution of the Senate, making the judiciary elective." Among the ayes are to be found nearly all the democrats; among the nayes, nearly all the whigs. The Representatives from the city voted as follows: Ayes—Jas. H. Caldwell, J. N. Carrigan, A. J. Guirot, H. L. Hunley, J. C. Larue, E. Meehan, J. Wightman Smith, T. O. Stark, P. S. Warfield, and W. H. Wilder, being eight democrats, one whig (Smith) and one "ultra-liberal" whig (Warfield) who has since turned democrat, body and soul. The nays were: A. Bodin, A. C. Bullitt, F. Cologne, G. H. Duncan, A. Piernas, Armand Pillé, John Watkins, F. Wills, and Theodore Zacharie, being seven whigs and two democrats.

We are happy to perceive that G. H. Duncan, a prominent member of the Whig Parochial Committee, has changed his opinions, not only in reference to an elective judiciary, but also with regard to numerous other "democratic reforms" This inalienable right of changing our opinions on political matters, as we grow older and wiser, is termed by whig tricksters and the old hunkers of that party, "political tergiversation." Fools never alter their opinions; wise men often do.

The present Constitution (art. 10) makes an odious distinction between native and adopted citizens, with respect to their qualifications as voters. On the 12th December, 1848, a bill came before the lower house of the Legislature, to remove this distinction and place all on a footing of equality. Messrs. Bullitt, Duncan, Pillé, and other whigs voted against the measure, and G. H. Duncan moved to lay the bill on the table. The principle of the bill is now embraced in the 12th amendment to the Constitution, adopted at the last session of the Legislature, and published in the newspapers.

The whigs are entitled to credit for astuteness in borrowing from the democratic lumber-yard a number of planks wherewith to build a craft in which they hope to navigate safely during this election. The democrats owe it to themselves to "identify" their property, by laying down, at once, their platform, supplying the requisite planks—durable, popular and indispensable—which the whigs were not quite progressive enough to appropriate. Come, gentlemen of the Central Committee, let us have the democratic platform.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
15 October 1851 3

War Feeling in Spain.

A private letter received in New York by the last steamer gives an account of the present state of public sentiment in Spain towards the United States, in relation to the late transactions in Cuba.

The letter states that a few days since Don Andres Aranzo, a nobleman of Cuba, presented a petition to her Majesty's government asking for certain concessions for Cuba. In order that it might come in its order, he placed it before Bravo Murillo, president of the cabinet. Bravo Murillo refused to take charge of it, giving Andres some pretty hard words. After this Andres succeeded in gaining an audience of the Queen, to whom he presented the petition in person. The august lady said that she deeply regretted that she was not the mistress of her own desires, or she would at once declare war against the United States, come what might. At a late meeting of the cabinet it was agreed to send 8,000 more troops to Cuba, 6 steamers, and all the sailing vessels possible. At the manufactory at Seville the casting of cannon is going on with rapidity. The greater part of the Spanish newspapers clamor for the holding of public meetings, in order that public opinion may be consulted upon the Cuban question. It is proposed to call an extra session of Congress for the same purpose. The people of Catalania ask that war may be immediately declared against the United States, and that letters of marque may be granted. The desire for war is universal in Spain.

Such, so far as Spain is concerned, is the result of the policy of the administration in regard to Cuba. It has outlawed our own citizens. It has broken down, in their case, the *provisions of a solemn treaty*. It has surrendered them to arbitrary seizure by the fleets of France and England on the high seas. It has thus opened the way to the intervention of those powers in the form of a guarantee treaty. And having made all these sacrifices to conciliate the Spanish government, it now finds Spain raging against us, and demanding instant war! Skilful and successful policy!

Washington Republic.—Cuba.—The telegraph announces that some shrewder hand is turning the crank of the "organ" at Washington. The old "grinder" evidently made but poor business of resistance to the rough assaults of the "Union," and the new man is taking a new task, and coming over to the democratic ground on the Cuba question, deeming it far safer and easier, doubtless, to jog along side by side, rather than in an opposite position, upon the great question of European interference in the affairs of this continent.

We are glad to welcome even such a sinner as the Republic editor into our fold on this platform, although his be a sort of "eleventh hour" repentance for the sins of three years' standing. We shall expect now that the "organ" will vie with the Washington Union in maintaining a sturdy resistance to the machinations of either England or France for the possession of the "Queen of the Antilles," or its subjection to the Crown of Spain one moment after the Cubans themselves are ready to assert their own independence.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

15 October 1851, 3

Late from Havana—The American Consul.

CHARLESTON, October 12.—By the Isabel, from Havana, we have dates to the 7th instant. The subscription to aid the families of the Spanish soldiers killed during the Lopez invasion, and to comfort and take care of the wounded, being made at Havana, amounted on the 7th instant to $150,114. All was quiet at Havana, and business was progressing as steadily as usual. The American residents were daily expecting the recall of Mr Owen, the American consul. His letter of defence is considered altogether unsatisfactory, and they seemed to have confidence that it would be equally unsatisfactory to the President.

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
15 October 1851, 1

General Marion Joseph Lane.

Boys sometimes amuse themselves and others by putting their father's hat and spectacles on, and acting the old man in a very ludicrous manner. We are reminded of such a scene by the puerile attempts in certain quarters to make a great man out of Gen. Lane. He has managed by some means or other to secure the title of General, which we admit is greatly calculated to help along the farce. But we want to see, or hear, or in some way get hold of the evidence that he possesses any of those great and sterling qualifications requisite for the successful administration of the intricate and momentous affairs of a great empire. Where is the evidence of his statesmanship, of enlarged and comprehensive views of domestic and international policy, of any of those undeniable claims to consideration in connection with such an exalted office, some of which are allowed to belong to most of the other gentlemen whom the democratic party have indicated as available candidates?

But we wish not to discuss this subject at present. It would be premature, and gratuitous—though our attention has been turned to it by a long editorial in the last *Madisonian*, in which the claims of Gen. Lane seem to be formally set forth—claims, which it seems to us, will fall far short of meeting a favorable consideration on the part of the people of this great Republic in the choice of their chief magistrate. These claims are, that he is self-educated—and so are ten thousand others—that he was always beloved in Vanderburg county; that he was a member of the Legislature five or six years, and there showed himself a man of talents; that he fought well at Buena Vista—and so did five thousand others—that he was "eminent" in chasing the guerillas; and that when Santa Anna, and Rey, and Jarauta were routed, he pursued them valiantly!—Therefore has he been dubbed the "Marion of the Mexican war," and therefore he should be President of the United States!

Gen. Lane may be, and we presume he is, a very respectable man: and as an Indian or Mexican fighter, we doubt not his excellence; and it was becoming in his friends to wish to acknowledge his merits, and pass upon him some compliment. But they have evidently overdone the thing, and will subject both him and themselves to certain mortification.

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
15 October, 1851, 1

PASS HIM ROUND.—The name of the Spaniard who plead with the Captain General of Cuba to spare the lives of the Americans who were assassinated at Havana—who, when intercession was in vain, took charge of their dying messages, and by whose exertions the bodies of Kerr and Crittenden were recovered, was—ANTONIA COSTA. Let him be remembered.

IS THERE A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN CUBA?—Mr. F. de Gournay, who was for some time the agent of Lopez in Cuba, declares that Lopez had the most ample testimony of the readiness of a strong party in that island to revolt, and says: "But few Cubans joined him, it is true; but how many tried to join? The jailors of Havana may answer that question by stating how many arrests were made on the roads since the 12th of August; they can answer it by telling what is the crime committed by over 2,000 wretches now in Spanish dungeons or transported to Spain. The soldiers, also, can answer by saying how many have been executed behind the bushes of the Aguacate and the Pena Blanca."

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The Daily Delta

16 October 1851, 1

S. S. Prentiss.

We have read with much pleasure the reminiscences of this distinguished man, which T. B. Thorpe, Esq., has lately given to the world. Mr. Thorpe writes upon this theme con amore, but of course does not give a tithe of the interesting anecdotes which might be related of that most remarkable and gifted man.

Mr. Thorpe, in the course of his article, refers to Mr. Prentiss's last speech, which he says was a political one, and was delivered at Natchez. This is an error. The last speech of Prentiss, we had the honor to report. It was on the occasion of the trial of General Lopez, before the United States District Court, in this city, for an alleged violation of the act of 1818. Prentiss's whole soul was in the Cuban enterprise. He never omitted an opportunity of denouncing the tyranny which upbraided the humanity of our people, by its vicinity to our shores. The whole continent, he used to say, was the heritage of God's people, and God's people were those who went for republican institutions,—for freedom over the whole continent, and throughout the world. So strong was this feeling of Prentiss, that when General Lopez was tried before the United States Circuit Court here, he volunteered to defend him gratuitously. The merit and generosity of this act can only be appreciated by those who knew the condition of Mr. Prentiss at that time, and the multiplicity of his cares and labors. It was a short time—about two or three weeks—before he died. He was extremely feeble, and, whilst sitting down, looked too weak and prostrate to make a speech. But such was the intensity of his feelings and energy of his intellect, that he triumphed over all his bodily infirmities, and made, on a preliminary question which arose on the trial of the case, a short speech, full of the peculiarities of his genius and oratory, and deeply imbued with his opinions and feelings on this subject. A full report of this speech was published in the Delta, in the summer of 1850. The question under discussion was the sufficiency of the warrant issued against General Lopez, which Mr. Prentiss proceeded to demolish, with his usual elaborateness of argument and power of analysis. Intermingled with law citations and argument, are many palpable hits and telling sentiments against the enemies of the Cuban effort. For instance, after showing the tyranny and hardship of arresting a man, on a vague and insufficient affidavit, he thus refers to the condition of the Island of Cuba, and the conduct of those who had embarked on the enterprise of liberating her:

"If persons may be arrested on such affidavits as this, alleging no facts or circumstances of the offence charged, on the simple belief of a party that an offence has been committed somewhere; if this were the law, I would rather live on that poor, miserable, afflicted island of Cuba, which certain gallant young men of our country have lately visited, for the purpose of aiding the oppressed people to achieve their liberties, than reside in a country where the law is carried out in the manner and form of this proceeding."

He then proceeds as follows:

"What is the evidence set forth in this affidavit? It is the belief of the Spanish Consul. In that "same evidence, peradventure," the Spanish Consul is ready and willing to swear that he believes Cuba is a perfect Eutopia of political felicity,—that it is the best governed community in the world, and its rulers are individuals of unequaled purity and wisdom. Is that belief evidence of the facts stated which should carry conviction to the minds of the court and the District Attorney? When was such a doctrine ever maintained before among civilized or barbarian people? Sir, an affidavit resting upon a mere belief is utterly worthless,—it is as hollow as a nut that has been weavoled for a thousand years,—as hollow as a biscuit that has made the longest voyage since old Father Noah commenced his cruise on the great deep."

• • • "We have not yet seen anything in the life or character of the Spanish Consul which should lead us to attach such solemnity to his words, his belief, that they may be received without a why or wherefore,—a privilege not even extended to the oracle of Dodona. Is your Honor, at the bid of this Spanish Consul, to *walk Spanish*, with the District Attorney as your aid?"

Judge McCaleb: "No reflections, I trust, are intended by the counsel on the Court, by this course of argument."

Mr. Prentiss then proceeded to dwell on the responsibility of arresting a man without a sufficient warrant, in the following eloquent strain:

"It should be borne in mind that it is no small matter to arrest a man charged with a high misdemeanor. The clutch of the law is terrible,—its touch is contaminating,—it inflicts a stain, an ignominy, a sense of degradation upon the most innocent and upright. No man can stand before its awful majesty in the attitude of the accused, without feeling his soul darkened, his heart oppressed, and his purity soiled. The powerful machinery of the law should not be put in motion on slight grounds, and without the solemn sanctions which surround and accompany its administration. It is our duty, not only to see that the course of justice runs smooth and strong, but that it flows through the channels carved by the fathers of the Constitution and guarded by locks and bars, and that it is not drawn off in any particular direction to irrigate any man's plantation who may by turning the cock of his belief thus divert the natural flow of this great fructifying stream. Shall the great machinery be brought into action upon the simple belief of an individual? This arrest cannot stand.

"This proceeding has no foundation. It must be dismissed. It will not dispose of the case. It can be proceeded with in a more regular and proper manner. If this prosecution is to be seriously carried out—if the President of the United States, or Secretary of State, have anything hard on their consciences, in relation to this Cuba business, and are so anxious to maintain their friendly relations with her Catholic Majesty—if they are determined to put into effect the antiquated statute, which has lain on the shelf so long, a mere toy for children to laugh at, and not to be seriously used—if, as we grow older in the natural course of affairs, we become more moral, law-abiding, and neutrality-loving, and the strongest and most noble sympathies of our nature are to be subdued to the cold, narrow, selfish demands of your so-called neutrality—if, what was considered quite a pardonable departure from this neutrality in the case of Mexico and of Texas, now one of our most beautiful, though the youngest of these sister States, snatched from Mexican misrule, through the sympathy and aid of the citizens of these United States, if similar conduct is now to be denounced as a lawless misdemeanor—a high crime—a piracy—let us at least proceed regularly and lawful in the matter. If the rings and bolts, the armor, the pincers and screws are to be taken down from the walls, and under the direction of the Grand Inquisitor, to be applied to these offenders, let it be done with a pure conscience, under the compulsions of the law, and in conformity to its strictest requisitions. Let the Spanish Consul speak out with the grandiloquence of his nation and not warble in the cuckoo notes of this affidavit, stating his belief, when we want, and the law wants the facts and circumstances of the alleged offence."

But we must stop here. There are other gems in this speech, for which we have not room in our crowded columns. Enough, however, is given, to show that the sympathies of this gifted nobleman of nature, whose heart was as pure, generous and high-toned as his mind was brilliant and powerful, were all on the side of the movement to liberate the oppressed people of Cuba,—that in heart and soul he belonged to that class of our citizens whom Mr. Fillmore has stigmatised as "Plunderers and Robbers."

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The Daily Delta

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON—NO. V.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1851.

I wrote you that the Union was down upon the Republic, on account of its defence of the President's Proclamation against the invaders of Cuba, with all its forces and ability. The Republic shows game, and fights back with great skill and adroitness. It condemns the Captain General of Cuba and Consul Owen, but defends the President in the matter of his Proclamation. The editor brandishes, before the vision of the editors of the Union, President Van Buren's Proclamation against the invaders of Canada, in 1837, and asks them why they justified that Proclamation, and now turn round and denounce the Proclamation of President Fillmore!

The negro and white abolition proceedings at Syracuse, recently, on which occasion an arrested fugitive slave was twice rescued from the hands of officers of the law, and finally run off with impunity, is causing great discussion and some excitement in this meridian. What President Fillmore thinks upon the subject, or what he will do, or direct to be done, it is just now impossible to divine. Evidently he is perplexed about the business. He is not the man to "look upon blood and carnage with composure."

Gov. John Young, and several other leading whigs of New York, are here. Senator Smith, of Connecticut, is also here. Senator Douglas, "the young giant of the West," is to be here to-morrow. A great many politicians are on the lookout for him.

The question, "Who is to be Speaker of the next House of Representatives?" is constantly asked, but not easily answered. Boyd, of Kentucky; Burt, of South Carolina; Bayly, of Virginia; Disney, of Ohio; and Bissell, of Illinois, are the most talked of. Burt ought to have the Speakership; he is the best qualified for it, and the most entitled to it. But the South Carolina may prevent his election to that exalted position. Disney and Boyd are not equal, in voice, readiness, and energy of character, to the position. Neither has ever yet, when temporarily occupying the chair, been able to command the respect of the House, or to keep the House in order. Disney, in other respects, is a very able man. Boyd is not, in any respect. Bissell is an able, dignified, and firm man, with a clear, sonorous voice, who would not fail to command respect, and keep order. The whigs expect to hold the balance of power, and finally decide the question as to which of the democratic aspirants shall be Speaker. Bayly, not yet reelected, will be wanted as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; so he may be considered as out of the question.

Phillips' Fire Annihilator is getting to be the newspaper and speculative rage here just now, as well as in New York. Let us all hope it will prove what it is cracked up to be. We shall, of course, know more about its actual utility, after it shall have been several times successfully tried upon *real fires*.

Major Tochman and Captain De Ahna are filling the newspapers with their unpredictable dispute about the true character of the Major's better half. De Ahna was a fool for talking against the virtue of the fair Appollonia, and Tochman was a dunce for first putting the matter in the newspapers. As the affair stands, some dozens of Hungarians in New York testify, not that she was a heroine who fought in battles and achieved wonders, but that she was a good nurse in the Hospital at Komorn.

Have you read the recently published opinion of Judge Bronson of the United States District Court in Florida, relative to the payment of interest on the celebrated Florida claims? In that opinion you will find a most graphic and truthful history of the manner in which our government went to work, in 1818, to obtain East Florida from the crown of Spain, at a time when the people of that peninsula were perfectly contented with the laws and requirements of the Government of the old world, to which they belonged. The case is one parallel, in some respects, to that of the recent descent upon Cuba. The treaty of 1795 was in force then, in 1818, as well as it is now, in 1851. The then President, James Madison, issued no such proclamation as Millard Fillmore issued last spring. Perhaps President Fillmore thinks that *circumstances*

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☞ Mr. Owen, our Consul at Havana, cannot find a single paper in this country to defend his heartless conduct toward the Americans lately imprisoned and shot in Cuba.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

No; and until the Republic came out with its semi official denunciation of Mr. Owen, he could not find many on that side of the house to condemn him. He would have been warmly defended had the necessity of sacrificing him not become apparent to the friends of the President, who assert that he had no right to understand the proclamation as "sure enough in earnest."—*Washington Telegraph.*

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The Daily Delta
16 October 1851, 2

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING

[illegible]

Colonel Gayoso, on assuming his duties as President, cordially thanked his fellow-citizens and fellow-democrats, for this additional mark of their favor and esteem. He was proud to serve them in all positions, and more particularly did he feel flattered in being called on to preside at this respectable and numerous assemblage of his fellow-citizens—his fellow-democrats. He was of them—he was among them—he was with them, and ever would be so, till either they changed or he changed his principles—an event not likely to occur. He would introduce to the meeting his friend Mr. Miles Taylor, one of the candidates elect to the Legislature from the district; he would deliver his opinions with candor, and he had no doubt but that the meeting would approve his sentiments, and hear with pleasure and respectful attention.

Mr. Taylor, who was on the platform, then stepped forward, and his appearance was greeted with vociferous applause. He delivered his views on the political topics of the day—confining himself mainly to questions of State policy—vigorously, cogently, and succinctly. We will endeavor to follow him in his principal points, being a mere outsider, and not having taken a single note of his remarks.

He said he had always been a democrat—had been for sometime a resident of the city, and that was the first time he had ever had the honor and the pleasure of publicly addressing his fellow-democrats of New Orleans, whom he rejoiced to see congregated in such vast numbers around him. A portion of them had done him the honor of nominating him to represent them in the State Legislature—an honor, of which he felt proud; and a distinction, of which any man might well feel ambitious. It was a mark of confidence which he knew how to appreciate, and a trust which he would endeavor faithfully to discharge.

[Here, the sound of martial music, the tramp of Clubs, and the cheers of those who greeted their approach, drowned the speaker's voice, and he was compelled to take his seat, while the Clubs of Wards numbers One, Two, Three, and Seven, of the Second Municipality; number Six, of the First Municipality, and number Two, of the Third Municipality, marched by, with banners flaunting, music playing, and bearing variegated lights aloft, marched by and deployed into their places in the meeting. Silence having been restored, Mr. Taylor proceeded.]

He observed that much, at the present time, was said about parties and much about principles,—much about progress, and much about conservatism,—but what appeared to him most strange was, that in a platform—he believed that was the modern, the popular term—put forward by those who undertook to represent the whig party of the city, they put forward certain progressive doctrines, while, at the same time, they claimed to be conservative,—in fact, *the* conservative party. For himself, he was not to be caught in the meshes of any such net. He knew that the measures of party were evanescent, but principles were eternal. Opposition to banks, for instance, was at one time a cardinal measure with the democracy; so also was opposition to a protective tariff, and to many other measures which no longer agitated the public mind. Other measures, however, took their place, and for these, or against these, as the case might be, the democracy would be called on to do battle, and to battle on to victory. But leaving measures a one side, for himself he had no difficulty in tracing out the line of principle between the democrats and the whigs, or the conservatives, as they delighted to call themselves. It was clearly and broadly drawn. The action of the one party tended to the benefit of the masses,—they were for the greatest good of the greatest numbers,—that of the other was for conserving the privileges of the few,—for aggrandizing individual rights. But he would not detain them in illustrating general political axioms, nor would he stop to discuss national party questions; he would at once proceed to the consideration of questions more immediately affecting the interests of the State,—questions which now seemed to be most prominent before the public eye.

On almost every side, that New Orleans was retrograding; at least, that she was not progressing as she had been, and as other cities north of us were. This, to some extent, might be true, and it rested with ourselves to counteract it. Let us, departing from the line of the Mississippi, make our bayous and lateral rivers navigable through the rich and now almost untrodden interior; let us lay our railroads, and what is now a wilderness, will become inhabited. With population will come industry, and with industry, commerce to New Orleans. Those who spoke of the declining commerce of New Orleans, did not seem to reflect on the subject of which they talked. The commerce of New Orleans dates back from the time, and from that time only, when our hardy pioneers, axe in hand, entered the western wilderness, felled the forest tree, and made the soil fructify and blossom as a rose. They had then no highway to a market but by the Mississippi river, and New Orleans stood at its outlet. Here, then, they were compelled to come with their produce, and from this point they were obliged to draw their supplies of merchandize and other necessaries, which they did not and could not produce. Hence the rapid commercial prosperity of New Orleans. But times and things have altered. The Alleghany mountains are no longer a barrier to the farmer of the west, in finding an eastern and more advantageous market for his produce. The canal pierces those mountains,—the railroad traverses them, and the farmers of Ohio, of Indiana, of Illinois, of Kentucky, and of Missouri, find, as it were, an eastern market, with much better prices than we can afford to pay him at his door. Now, he asked, what is the remedy for this? Capital, capital—bank capital, is the reply, and a very fallacious reply it is, for if all the capital possessed by the Bank of England were concentrated here, it would not divert a single bushel of corn, or a barrel of flour, to this market, while a better price for either could be obtained in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston,—for commerce always found its natural current. Then, having been cut off from so much of the trade of the West, what are we to do? Why, to avail ourselves of the resources left us, and they are still ample. We have still Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and Louisiana interior. Let us increase our facilities of intercommunication with them, and New Orleans, although she may not be the leading commercial city of the Union, will continue to be the great emporium of the South and West.

The cry for an increase of bank capital, Mr. Taylor deprecated in strong terms. They all remembered the ruinous era of '36-7. In those days of inflated issues, and corporations without capital, Louisiana—New Orleans in the extension of her bank facilities, went farther than the farthest. And what resulted from it? Why, a deranged commerce, a prostrate credit, and general bankrupicy! Were any railroads built, or internal improvements effected? None! That monster bubble, the Nashville Railroad, after costing the State hundreds of thousands of dollars, was never carried across the lake, and that lesser scheme, the Atchafalaya Railroad, that was to open to us a direct route to the rich country of the Attakapas, notwithstanding all the banking facilities granted to the company, was never, absolutely, surveyed.

Of free banking, properly so called, he expressed himself in favor—that free banking, where a man banked on his capital, and where his integrity began him public confidence. All this could be done without resorting to any alteration in the constitution, of which he was more tenacious than many seemed to be. It is true, a new system of free banking was discovered or invented—for he called it an invention by which a man's banking capital was doubled—or, at least, it enabled him to issue a sum equal in amount to twice his capital. To this system he was opposed. It tended, instead of men doing banking business on their individual capital, to draw them into associated partnerships or corporations, of which it has been said, they have neither souls to be saved nor posteriors to be kicked.

He next referred to those peculiar features in our laws—Tacit Mortgages, and the power given to executors over mortgaged property, which was an impassable barrier to Northern capital, and prevented that of our own citizens from circulating. This, too, tended to keep the interest on money loaned at its present enormous rate, and to paralize all business and public improvement. He was in favor of the abolition of those laws.

After promising, should he be elected, to faithfully perform his duty to his constituents, he paid a warm eulogium to the personal worth and political integrity of Col. Van P. Wisder, the Democratic Congressional candidate of the Second District. Though extensively engaged in the cultivation of sugar, he was not, like many others, withdrawn from the Democratic faith by the allurements of a protective tariff. Duncan F. Kenner apostatized, but Wisder held on, as he does now, to the tenets of the Democratic creed.

When it was believed that the down-trodden and oppressed people of Cuba were about to rise and turn on their oppressors, and when many generous hearts did gallant spirits [illegible] their sister, [illegible] for liberty, the friends, the [illegible] and [illegible] of despotism, got up the cry, that if the Spanish power was overthrown in Cuba, annexation would follow, and this would forever prostrate the sugar interest in Louisiana. Many planters believed, and were frightened from their propriety by this absurd, but mischievous clamor. Col. Van P. Wisder was not, he rejoiced to say, among the number.

[Here a deafening and prolonged cheer went up from the assemblage, which "made the welkin ring," and was continued for full fifteen minutes.]

Mr. Taylor went on to say that Col. Wisder was himself in Cuba, and that, too, subsequent to the Cardenas expedition. He had there studied the condition of the people; he saw the despotism under which they groaned, and their intense desire, if they had the opportunity, to emancipate themselves from what was worse than Egyptian bondage. Seeing this, and loving liberty more than he did sugar or molasses, he, from that moment, became, in heart and in soul, a friend of Cuban liberty—in spirit, at least, a Filibuster.

After thanking the meeting for the courtesy which they extended to him, Mr. Taylor sat down amidst enthusiastic cheers.

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The Daily Delta

16 October 1851, 3

[From the Baltimore American.]

"*Acquisition of Cuba.*—The best policy for this Government to pursue at the present moment, is, in our humble judgment, *to negotiate with Spain at once for the peaceful acquisition of Cuba.* We hear of proposals of guarantee by England and France, which, if true, may complicate the matter very seriously. If the Government of the United States shows itself in earnest in this business, it may name its own terms, and keep interlopers off—but delay may be dangerous, especially if it should seem to indicate indifference or fear. The officious intervention of England and France, in reference to Cuba, would involve results too grave to be lightly regarded; nor do we see that such intervention need take place if this Government assumes its proper position, and gives it to be understood that it is fully in earnest."

The New York Times makes the above the text for a leading article, in the first paragraph of which the editor speaks thus wise:

"The Baltimore American is one of the soundest and most respectable papers in the Southern States. It propounds no theory without due consideration. And the fact that it recommends earnestly and seriously the acquisition of Cuba, shows that such a project has taken deep hold upon the public mind. Other indications show, clearly enough, that the annexation of that island to the United States, is regarded by the great mass of the people as certain to occur. If the recent invasion of Cuba had been more successful, there is no doubt that it would have been instantly adopted as a political issue by the democratic party."

The editor of the Times, it will be remembered, is a whig of the Seward school, or wooley-head order.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
16 October 1851, 2

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

A Disputed Fact in the Cuban Affair.

The partizan journals, in their wrangling over the late Cuba affair, and the action of the President in regard thereto, had managed to get very much bedogged the question as to whether the fifty massacred American prisoners had a trial or not. This question is important, as our treaty with Spain expressly guarantees a fair and legal trial, *with the benefit of counsel*, to offenders from the one country in or against the laws of the other. The Washington Republic, in an article replying to the "Union" on the subject of the massacre, says:

"We have as yet seen no evidence that the fifty prisoners were condemned and executed *without a trial*. We all know that our consul Mr. Owen, has stated that they were duly tried. We now inform our cotemporary that the prisoners shot at Havana *were* tried and condemned in the due form of Spanish law, and that a copy of the complete record of the trial is now in the hands of an official gentleman in the city of Washington."

The Republic has been challenged to bring forth this record, but has not done so. The alleged trial was doubtless what would be considered in this country or England no trial at all; and the Spanish minister at London, who found it necessary to come out in the Times there, to justify the shooting, showed that he was fully conscious of it. In his statement, which was most particular and official, we distinctly remember that he merely said that the fifty men were shot on their own confession. Therefore it is plain that they never had a trial—such as is worthy to be called by that name. The [illegible] up in a boat were, more latterly, condemned at Havana, and for whom Capt. Platt demanded, *and finally succeeded in procuring* the promise of a fair, legal trial, is an exemplification of what the Spaniards consider "due form of law."

The proceedings of Com. Platt, in regard to these two, were, according to our idea, about the same that our consul should have taken in behalf of the fifty who were shot. It is well known that *confession before and by a prisoner*, made unguardedly, or by force, is no part of evidence, and so Gen. Concha was informed by Com. Platt, for it seems that Concha's Spanish ideas of justice had not before allowed him to think of that.

There was a sort of Spanish court martial held on board of one of their ships, by which it was determined (without any of the forms of trial) to shoot a portion, we believe every fifth man of the prisoners. This judgment was, however, overruled by CONCHA, in obedience to the demands of certain Spanish citizens, who informed the Captain General that the Spanish inhabitants of the island *would not be satisfied* with any thing short of the massacre of all the American prisoners. In the first place, we are authorized to assume, that there was no trial deserving of the name of a legal trial, and in the second place, that the decree of the court, such as it was, was set aside by CONCHA, who allowed the gallant young Americans, who had fallen into his hands, to be brutally butchered and barbarously mutilated for the gratification of the Spanish rabble. The whole proceeding was wantonly cruel—an outrage upon humanity, and a gross insult to the American nation, to which our Government cannot submit without dishonor. If the insolence of the petty Spanish despot is permitted to pass unrebuked by our Government, it will not soon be forgotten or forgiven by our people.

SPAIN.—A *Madrid* letter of the 14th ultimo, says:—I learn that the Spanish government has adopted a high tone towards that of the United States; and as public feeling is decidedly in favor of such a line of conduct just now, it will render itself popular by so doing. Moreover, it counts upon the support of the British and French Governments; hence probably its pugnacity. Dispatches are on the point of being transmitted to the Spanish Minister at Washington, directing him to protest in the strongest terms against the supineness of the American government in having permitted a second marauding expedition to attack Cuba, and to demand satisfaction for the outrages the Spanish consul at New Orleans has been subjected to by the annexationists.

Depend upon it that, even if left to herself, Spain will not lose Cuba without fighting for it; and where a whole nation is united on a subject, *such union makes up for a hundred deficiences and errors.* No quarter will be given in this warfare; and I am not sure whether, if some of our French neighbors were to take it into their heads to issue scrip for the estates in the Isle of Wight, and to land an armed force in time of peace to take possession of the island, they would meet with much better usage; but, be *this as it may*, General Concha will *spare no* invaders that fall into his hands.

Life is not valued here as it is in some other nations, and the excitement against the Americans *is now very strong.*

The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, writing on the 14th instant, says:—The journals here are filled with details of the *news from Cuba*, a *summary* of which *was received* by telegraph some days since; and this subject is the main topic of conversation. From the feeling which prevails here on the subject, I *should not be surprised*, if the *reported outrage* on the Spanish Consul at New Orleans be confirmed, were the Spanish Government to resent it by some decided measure. There are occasions when Governments and nations act upon impulse and feeling, and not on sober views of advantage.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 18th, state that the news of the determination of the English and French Governments to prevent any further piratical expeditions against Cuba on the part of the Americans, had given the greatest satisfaction at Madrid.

Mississippi.

Hon. Jefferson Davis has resigned his seat in the *U. S. Senate*. Mr. *Foote* has declared his intention to resign before the Governor's election. The Governor of the State has declared his intention *not to appoint* successors to Senators Foote or Davis, so that Mississippi will not be represented in the next Senate.

Judge Sharkey has resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Mississipi, to take effect from the 12th of January next.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
17 October 1851, 2.

Consul Owen.

Consul Owen has at length been recalled by the President. It is said that the delay in removing him at once, arose simply from the necessity of the Government receiving an authentic official account of his conduct. The President was determined from the first, to remove him, if official information confirmed the newspaper reports of his procedure, and in doing so, he has carried out the universal sentiment of the whole American people. This shows the feeling of amity among Americans. They have just sympathy for their fellow men in distress, let them be found any where, or under any circumstances, and the consul or minister who does not carry out this national feeling, is not a fit representative of the Americans in any foreign land. Consul Owen might not have been able to do anything for the relief of the Cuban prisoners, but he might generously as an individual, as an American citizen, have showed them that in their great misfortune they had his sympathy. The general execration which has fallen upon his head will be a lesson to all such men hereafter, if we should ever again be so unfortunate as to have so miserable a Representative of American nobleness and generosity in a foreign land.

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

17 October, 1851, 1

Cuba and Canada—Meuncing Disclosures.

Under the head of Cuba, the *National Intelligencer* announces, in the extract which we make below, the important fact that France and England are negotiating a new treaty with Spain, guarantying to her the Island of Cuba, provided Spain consents to an article forthe gruadal abolition of slavery in the Island. The *Intelligencer's* language is as follows:

"Cuba.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, whose correspondence in England is from the mostrespectable and well-informed sources. He says:

"'I have a letter by the British steamer, which states that Spain, France and England are negotiating a treaty respecting the guaranty of Cuba. The conditions are, that Cuba shall have a local legislature—a representation in the Cortes of Madrid—and that provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery in the Island. I consider the information very reliable.'"

Our readers may remember the extraordinary haste with which the *Intelligencer* declared, when we commented on the statement made by the *London Times* that President Fillmore might be expected to join in such a negotiation, that the annexation of Cuba to the United States ought to be deprecated as one of the greatest calamities that could befal the country, no matter under what circumstances it might be offered. This declaration of the *National Intelligencer* was put forward just in time to give the greatest force to the proclamation of the President, as a means of defeating the expedition set on foot by Lopez to aid the people of Cuba in establishing their independence. Combined with the proclamation, its effect, if not its intention, was to authorize the French and English vessels-of-war, within striking distance of the Island, to seize and destroy, as pirates, all citizens of the United States, whose generous sympathies might have led them to risk their lives on the success of such an expedition. Its effect was to make the United States the most efficient ally, practically, that the crowned heads of Europe could enlist in their crusade against the principles of popular liberty; for every one must readily see that with all the power of those well-armed nations privileged to help the Spanish authority in Cuba, and with all the power of the United States employed to prevent assistance from reaching those persecuted people, whether going from our shores or from any other, any attempt at successful revolution there was impossible. Under such circumstances, a struggle for liberty there was as hopeless as that in Hungary, and the opposition to it made by the United States was as effective as that made by Russia to the brave Magyars. Russia armed troops to kill those noble people in their houses and on their plantations; the President armed troops to destroy as pirates on the high seas, all those going to the relief of the patriot cause, and without which, it must inevitably perish. Russia took away the life of the citizen, but left the reputation of his martyrdom in the cause of liberty unsullied; the President's proclamation branded martyrdom in the same cause with the infamy of piracy.

But this is only the beginning of what is yet to come. The proclamation has served its purpose. The great point with England was, to be assured that the United States government would not regard a negotiation for the abolition of slavery in Cuba an interference with the policy marked out by Mr. Monroe. In other words, it was important to England to know if the crowned heads of Europe could make, without a protest from this government, the perpetuity of the union between Cuba and the Crown of Spain a warrant for the perpetuity of abolitionism.

It would seem, from the air of satisfaction which is visible in the article from the *Intelligencer* announcing the negotiation, that no protest will be made by President Fillmore—that the great principle announced by Mr. Monroe is to be abandoned, so far at least as to consider it not applicable to the allied powers of Europe, if they put on the mantle of anti-slavery. These powers cannot colonize on this continent—cannot make conquests, or interfere in the contests which may arise between the colonists, struggling for independence, and the mother countries, trying to perpetuate the chains of slavery—unless where there are people governing the negroes as we do in the United States. Was that the meaning of Mr. Monroe? Is that the position assumed by this whig administration? Is this what was meant by Mr. Webster in his Hulsemann correspondence, and in his high-sounding phrases in favor of the rights of American people to sympathize with the struggles for freedom in distant lands?

These are great and momentous questions; and it is due to our whole country, that they should receive immediate and solemn attention.

There is, however, another important movement, quite as inauspicious to the general tranquility of our country, and which is announced with as much unconcern by the *Republic* as would be the failure of some speculation in the stocks. It is the late formation of the "*Canadian Fœdus Agricultural Union*," for the avowed purpose of harboring and protecting the runaway negroes from the Southern States of the Union. Speaking of this union, the *Republic* says its purpose "is to afford facilities of escape and the means of subsistence to negroes in the United States; and with this view it has been concurred in by *delegations from New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Vermont.*"

Combined with the determination of the members of the Holy Alliance in Europe to use Cuba to disseminate the power and influence of abolitionism, this Canadian league is well calculated to arouse the indignation of every real friend of our republican institutions. If we have not the power to prevent this *alliance* from riveting the chains of despotism in Cuba, we have certainly the righ of protecting ourselves against this despotism within our borders. If England can use Cuba to spread abolition, we can certainly use Canada to prevent it.—Will it not be our duty at once to take the ground that a fugitive negro fly ing to her borders from our jurisdiction shall be treated as property, and shall be surrendered up to the owner? This, we are sure, would be the impulse if not the language of a democratic President in the presence of the Holy Alliance, when negotiating to make Cuba the victim of abolition fanaticism and the ally of the same influence in the United States; andif the American people intend to maintain the principles of the early fathers of the Republic, we are equally certain they will givesuch a response to this feeling as will remind the despots of Europe that this is still "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
17 October 1851, 2

The Marshall House.

When this new Hotel was first projected and commenced, we gave as full a notice of it as the plan and specifications warranted. A few days since, being informed by the enterprising lady whose name it bears, that it was finished, so *far as all its essential details were concerned*, and being invited by her (as she kindly said) "to examine the complete structure which we had so aptly described while it was yet but in "embryo," we took a stroll through the entire building, under the guidance of Mr. DONALDSON, the foreman of the work now going on.

Such of our readers as have the opportunity to examine the building, will have their pains rewarded in doing so, for they will be struck with admiration at the neatness of the plan, the coziness of the place. There is not an inch of room lost, and yet there seems room enough for every thing. On the *ground floor* there are three of the handsomest stores in Savannah, besides the office of the hotel, and a spacious private entrance for ladies. In the rear is the kitchen, in one wing, and in the other the wash-rooms, bath-rooms, and all the water operations, with a yard between, 45 feet square. On the second floor, at the east end of the house, is the gentlemen's dining room, capable of seating 150 persons with comfort, and two small parlors for their use. On the same floor, at the west end, is the ladies' dining room, of the same size as the other, and a handsome parlor, looking in Broughton street, with a small private parlor attached. These extremes are connected by a passage way, on each side of which are sleeping rooms, finished in a style equal to the parlors. The other two floors are devoted to sleeping-rooms.

Altogether, there are 69 bed-rooms in the house, nearly every one of which has a fire place in it; and half of which are double rooms. Thus the accommodation for lodgers will be sufficient for over 100, while the table will seat nearly 300. Every thing here seems to have been designed with a view to ensuring the *comfort* of the guests; the dining rooms being large and well ventilated, the parlors the same, and every bed-room in the house, from the largest family room to the smallest batchelor's box, furnished with light and air, independently of all the rest of the house. There is nothing *grand* about this building,—nothing calculated to strike the eye with wonder, while a chill is produced upon the senses by the want of that comfort and convenience too often sacrificed to show and parade; all is tastefully and happily designed and executed to make it a *Family* Hotel, an ornament to the city, and an honor to the energetic lady, who has given to it the prestige of her name.

But, besides the attraction of its internal arrangements, there is a feature about the building somewhat peculiar, and one which will give the guests the advantage of a fine view of the city, and the surrounding country. This may be had from the roof, which is nearly flat—sufficiently so to make it a pleasant promenade, and surrounded by a parapet wall some three feet in height. No finer view (accessible to ladies) can be had from any point in Savannah, than is furnished by this admirable arrangement.

No engagement has yet been made, we understand, with any lessee, and it is our impression that it will only be leased to such an one as will be able to take to the house a reputation for abilities equal to the undertaking, and to the expectation of the owner. Indeed the house is not yet ready, as the painting is not yet commenced. Everything else, however, is completed, and the impression given to us, in reply to our inquiries was, that nothing would remain to be done after the first of December.

We have given a longer notice than we intended, at the outset, of this house, and we fear that some of our more severely mercantile friends will shrug up their shoulders and say, "How can so much be said upon the subject?—there is nothing about cotton in it!" But to such we beg leave to remark, that this article (like many others) we have penned for the especial perusal of our lady patrons, of whom we are proud to boast not a few, and to whom we doubt if we could offer a more acceptable subject than the calculations concerning the conveniences, and elegances in preparation for their occupation and enjoyment. To them we beg leave to suggest that, after the painting is completed and the rubbish removed, they can hardly occupy an hour more agreeably than in visiting and inspecting the convenient and tasteful arrangements of the Marshall House.

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

17 October, 1851, 2

From the New Orleans Delta.

A Manly Defence.

We publish below the manly defence of Mr. P. F. De Gournay, a young gentleman of this city, who enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Mr. De Gournay is a Cuban by birth, but has long resided in this city. Some time before his departure, General Lopez sent Mr. De G. to Havana to communicate with his friends in the island, and to keep him regularly informed of the condition and progress of the revolution. He remained there *incognito* at the imminent peril of discovery and immediate execution, and faithfully discharged his duty, communicating constantly to the General the state of affairs, and organizing the patriots.

He at last excited the suspicions of the government, and was placed under strict surveillance. When news of the General's landing at Bahia Honda was received, he eluded the spies, and, with many other Creoles, was proceeding to the Vuelta Abajo when he was arrested. He was released and permitted to leave the country after the death of General Lopez. The statements of a gentleman of the high character of Mr. De Gournay, and possessing the opportunities he enjoyed of learning the true state of affairs, will be generally credited, as affording the most satisfactory solution of the failure of the recent expedition. The defence of General Lopez and his friends in this city, who embarked their whole fortunes in promoting his design, is no less conclusive than manly.

Never were men prompted by higher and purer motives than the small number by whom General Lopez was sustained here in his exile, and from whose limited resources he was furnished with the means of equipping and organizing his several expeditions. Enjoying some degree of intimacy with these gentlemen—though having no connexion ourselves with the enterprise, save as the friends and advocates of Cuban independence—we can unhesitatingly declare that we never saw men prompted by higher motives, or more sincerely and enthusiastically devoted to a cause, than the small band of friends of Gen. Lopez in this city.

We commend the card of Mr. De Gournay to the perusal of all our friends.

The Creoles of Cuba.

Since my return to this city I have been asked so many questions, and have heard so many reports about Cuban affairs, that I believe it due to truth, to the memory of the martyrs in the Cuban cause, and to the Cuban people in general, to raise my voice, however humble and unknown, to state such facts as circumstances have given me special knowledge of.

I solemnly state that General Lopez never deceived any one about the revolutionary feeling in Cuba, and the co-operation he hoped to meet from the Cubans. My position near him during the last eighteen months of his life enables me to state knowingly that letters from all parts of the island have often called him and his friends, whatever might be their number. No letters or news have ever been forged in this city; and I am astonished that such an accusation could ever have been made against the few devoted friends who, sincerely convinced of the goodness of the cause, have spared no effort, no sacrifice to serve it, and have engaged in it their time, their name, and their fortune, with no other guarantee than the word and honor of one man. These letters have never been written with the intention of deceiving; their only fault is exaggeration, not as regards the feelings and wishes of the Cuban people, but as to the possibility of immediate action. Circumstances have been against the expedition. The revolution had broken out on the 4th of July in Puerto Principe; from many points patriots had started and concentrated in the Coscoro mountains, who were, *and are still*, defending themselves against the royal troops. The government, of course, immediately expected the arrival of some expedition from the States, and took all necessary measures; arrests were made, the army of spies reinforced, and all suspicious men marked and closely watched. The General arrived. But few Cubans joined him, it is true; but how many tried to join? The jailers of Havana may answer that question by stating how many arrests were made on the roads since the 12th August; they can answer it by telling what is the crime committed by over two thousand wretches now in Spanish dungeons or transported to Spain. The soldiers also will answer by saying how many have been executed behind the bushes of the Aguacate and the Pena Blanca!

Say that the Cubans are paralyzed by the system of terror under which they live; say that they are crushed by tyranny; that they lack resolute leaders, capable of forming a plan and of leading a people without arms, and surrounded by the most ingenious system of spies; accuse them of cowardly weakness; but do not cast infamy on their name by representing them fighting the patriots, tracking with dogs the man who has been their only hope for two years.

I was in Cuba when Gen. Lopez arrived, and I will only say that, *had it been possible to join him, I would not now be in New Orleans.* Those who know me will not doubt my words. Now, while I am convinced—for having myself seen and heard what I say, and having been amongst the Cubans and exposed to the same dangers, I oblige nobody to share my convictions—but I will tell the incredulous, go to the island of Cuba; do not seek information in newspapers published under the most vigilant censorship, nor amongst men who are interested in showing that the island is quiet, but mix with the Cubans; become their friend; let your observation be personal, and then try a little conspiracy. Only assemble and arm fifty men; I warrant you will find both men and money; but after that, if you are able, withdraw your head from the noose in which you had already seen it; if you have resisted the trials of a conspirator's life, if you can escape, you will soon be back, and will say with me, it must be seen to be believed or understood: this people has the will but not the power of moving.

It has not been my intention to get into a long discussion; I am no public writer, and it is with regret that I put my name before the public; but, returning to New Orleans, I have been painfully affected by the revulsion which has taken place since the news of the defeat of that heroic little party whose deeds will be long spoken of by the Spanish soldier, who, more generous than his government, gives due credit to an enemy that only gave way to a force ten times stronger. I have heard accusations murmured against General Lopez and his noble and generous friends, who feel less the loss of their fortunes, their name exposed to the attacks of vulgar enemies, than for the loss of a man who never had an unworthy thought, whose motives were pure and generous. Gen. Lopez had *honored* me by his friendship and confidence. I grieve his loss as that of a father; and I think that raising my weak voice to justify him, his friends, or the cause for which he died, is to me a duty—is rendering a homage to his memory. Those who insult his ashes by calumnies are guilty of an act of cowardice, and I would be as guilty if I remained silent. I confidently hope that time will justify him in the eyes of the world, and that if I have not been able to save him, I may yet one day aid in avenging him. I have no personal interest engaged in the Cuban cause; my life is all I could give to it; and if I regret being obscure and unknown, it is only because a more elevated position would have given more weight to my words—words which are dictated by a sincere and well-convicted heart.

P. F. DE GOURNAY.

New Orleans, August 9, 1851.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

18 October 1851, 2

THE PAMPERO.

The testimony in the case of the libels against the *Pampero* was taken last week in St. Augustine, before the U. S. District Court. We understand the final hearing in the case is postponed till the 1st December. We can only wish the gallant boat a safe deliverance.

Messrs. Charlton, Ward and Owen, of Savannah, and B. A. Putnam and McQueen McIntosh, Esqs., are of counsel for the claimants, and the District Attorney, G. W. Call, Esq, for Government.

Robert Charlton
John Elliott Ward

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[illegible] NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

18 October 1851, 2

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT HAVANA.

The Government at Washington, it is understood, will take no step to remove this functionary till "*an official report*" of his conduct shall have been made! Who is to make this official report? Mr. Owen himself? Has not his defence, already published, sealed his own condemnation? Can he make any "official report" different from this? It will go hard with Mr. Fillmore to be forced by public opinion, and American feeling, to dismiss a functionary who has so faithfully and literally carried out his own views. But he will do it: he will make a scape-goat of Owen, with the hope of appeasing the indignation he has excited by his unjust and gratuitous denunciation of American citizens "*as pirates.*"

Since writing the above, we find the following in the Washington *Telegraph:*

"The administration will soon move in this important matter. If our information be reliable—*of which we have no doubt*—Mr. Fillmore has determined, after full consideration, to dismiss the delinquent consul. The name we have heard most prominently mentioned in connection with this place, is that of Col. James B. Walton, of New-Orleans. In the late war with Mexico, he commanded the first regiment of Louisiana Volunteers. He is a noble-hearted American, an accomplished linguist, speaking and writing the French and Spanish languages with fluency."

And the Baltimore *Sun* of the 10th inst. in alluding to Mr. Owen, says:

"Our own intelligence from Washington confirms the statement which we gave yesterday from the Washington Telegraph, in regard to the President's determination to remove our consul at Havana, Mr. Owen, in consequence of his short-comings at the time of the massacre of the American prisoners. This removal, indeed, we understand, has already been effected, but not until after the consul had been afforded the most ample opportunity for self-justification. So careful was the President that no possible injustice should ensue to Mr. Owen, that after having received his first defence, which was deemed insufficient, action in the case was deferred until since the late arrivals from Havana; but Mr. O., and his friends in his behalf, failing to make the matter appear any better, the delinquent consul has to give way to one who may more worthily fill the post of American representative at so important a point."

Mr. Owen, as we predicted, is to be made the scape-goat of Fillmore's sins. Although he deserves richly to be dismissed, we have no doubt he is "more sinned against than sinning." He carried out his instructions too literally, and he must be sacrificed to appease the angry deity that demands vengeance on his master rather than on him! The popular indignation is too strong to be resisted, and Mr. Fillmore is not the man to put his neck in the *garote*, when he can find a substitute in the person of the unfortunate consul!

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LAFAYETTE MORNING NEWS.

18 October 1851, 1

[From the New York Sun.]

The Spanish Dander Up.

Our only apprehension in presenting our readers with the translation given below is, that they will injure themselves by immoderate laughter. The inflated furioso style of the original loses much of its ludicrousness, however, when translated into stiffer and more earnest Anglo-Saxon. Only those who are acquainted with the language of the renowned and valorous Don Quixotte can fully enjoy the bravado of modern Spanish chivalry. It is truly terrible in its threats and denunciations. If we were a people of weak nerves and coward hearts we would shake with fear instead of laughter over the fearful threats hurled against us by Don Quixotte's countrymen.

The article from the Madrid *Observer*, is but an echo of the articles which appear in other Madrid papers—such as El Heraldo, La Espana, La Nacion, La Epoca, La Orden, &c.:

[From the Madrid Observer, Sept. 19, 1851.]

We cannot, for one moment, withdraw our thoughts from Cuba. Spaniards as we are, lovers of the prosperity of our country, enthusiasts for the honor of our flag, *always respected, and for a long time feared by foreign nations*, the thought of what is happening in one of our richest colonies, the remembrance of the depredation and piracy attempted against her by a neighboring and allied nation, fires our blood, inflames our heart, excites against that people all the generous sentiments of our soul. [The Observer's *evil* passions seem to be excited, not the generous sentiments.]

No longer is there doubt. The North American confederation, which for a long time has coveted the possession of Cuba; which, within a year has sent her hordes of filibusters, and recently has just sent *some of her most villainous children to sack her*, not yet satisfied with all these acts of vandalism and rapacity, intends now to consummate their rising en masse against our precious Antilla, trampling upon our arms, and attempting against the inviolability of one of our diplomatic agents, under pretext of avenging the fate of some of their countrymen who have just expiated, in Havana, their crimes with their blood.

No longer is there doubt. The republic of Washington, breaking the law of nations, breaking the faith of treaties, breaking all the rights of humanity and civilization, of which she brags so much, aims, brazen-faced'y, to the possession of the island of Cuba. The republic of Washington does not spare any means, however barbarous, to attain her object. The republic of Washington declares herself openly our enemy, after she has become such in a cowardly and rapacious manner. *We therefore are obliged to declare ourselves her irreconcilable enemy.*

No, more delays—no more terms—no more tolerance and prudence. The whole of Europe will applaud our conduct and sympathize with our cause:—*France and England offer us their aid, and the support of their powerful navies*;—justice and reason stand on our side;—faith encourages us;—the proverbial valor of Spaniards, helps us; and, even were we alone in the struggle, without reinforcements, without aid—abandoned by all the world, still we have courage enough to struggle again and again until we conquer or open for ourselves an honorable grave.

No more delays. We have nothing to expect from the ambitious children of Washington. *No satisfaction is sufficient to wash out the insult that has been done to our nationality by the aggressions in Cuba*; and the outrage committed on our flag in the person of our Consul at New Orleans. We cannot be content with notes and explanations which would not restore the blood of our brethren shed in Bayn Honda. *The offence has been bloody, and bloody must be the reparation and vengeance.* A general cry has been raised in Spain against the savage sympathizers of Lopez and his banditti. That cry is WAR and EXTERMINATION! The supreme government, let the dispositions which it may have adopted be what they may, must hearken to that cry; the government cannot stop its ears to the popular voice, which, by the press, roars in thunder throughout the land against the infamous rabble of the United States.

War, then, against that race of pirates, who aim at the dominion of the whole territory of the New World.

War against these avaricious traders, who aim to snatch Cuba from us.

War, Extermination and Butchery! against those ungrateful cowards, who have traitorously endeavored to wound the generous heart of Spain.

No more tolerance; no more doubt; no useless vascillations.

We present to the consideration of our government the following propositions:

That war be officially declared against the Republic of Washington.

That our diplomatic agents be recalled from the United States.

That passports be given to the American Ambassadors.

That all Spanish vessels be armed as privateers, and that letters of marque be granted to those of other nations who desire them.

That the people will rise as one man and offer to the Government the support of their resources and their arms.

That subscriptions be opened in our provinces, inviting all good patriots to contribute to the augmentation of an army and navy.

There will not be a single Spaniard who will not bring his mite to the national treasury.

There will not be a youth who will not rush to seize the sword in defence of the flag of Castile.

There will not be a father but will be disposed to offer his son as a sacrifice upon the altar of his outraged country!

WAR, then, WAR *against the Pirates of North America! Let that degraded and spurious race soon feel the effects of our vengeance!*

Phew! Come on Macduff!

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

18 October 1851, 1

Cuban Affairs—Conduct of the Troops.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

I see that one or two New York journals do not believe that the invaders discomfited so entirely the troops first sent against them. There can be no doubt of the fact. There could not be better authority than the Spaniard who said to me, as the troops passed by on the day of the *Requiem*, "Do you see those poor fellows yonder with the green epaulettes? That regiment lost over 400 men at *Las Pozas*. There are all that that are left." I do not give the gentleman's name: that would perhaps be to his prejudice here. I have also the evidence of a man who lives near the battle ground, if battle ground it must be called, that the consternation among the troops was entire and communicated itself to all the stations round, so that at the announcement of the approach of *los Americanos*, they fled. I have found Spaniards so courteous and kind that I am sorry to say that there is no doubt that the courage of the Spanish troops cannot be made a theme for eulogy: there is as little that the invaders, buccaneers though they were in in fact, though not in intent, were brave fellows, and terrible marksmen. Hunger, disappointment and a hurricane discomfited them, not the Spanish army. I learn from a person who assisted at the disembarkation of between eighty and ninety wounded of the latter, that between fifty and sixty of them were shot fairly in the back, a most unconfortable and convincing proof that they were going the wrong way. One was hit in the foot, the ball coming out at the instep; doubtless a very Achilles he, vulnerable only in the heel. Would Mr. *Punch* or Dr. Johnson pardon the man who would say that he met his deserts for so ungratefully "cutting his Styx?"

As to the official reports of these matters, they are of course 'doctored' to the extreme limit of conscience; but in general the official accounts are the most reliable which can be obtained. It is doubtless thought both necessary and proper that they should receive color; and some matters should be subdued and others heightened: but the main point, at least, may be relied upon, which is more than can be said for most current stories of other origin.

I have remarked to you before the small size of the Spanish soldiers. The Captain General, speaking of them to an American gentleman after *Las Pozas*, said that they were "as brave as lions, full of courage," which was very proper for his Excellency to say; but under the circumstances, it irresistibly suggested the idea that it required but a small body to hold all the valor of a Spanish soldier.

I take pleasure in saying that many of the officers seem to deserve better troops. Those whom I saw at the palace, and some whom I met elsewhere, were fine-looking soldiers as well as courteous gentlemen. That which an Anglo-Saxon most remarks as wanting in the Spanish army, is not inches, or thews and sinews, but a look of intelligent determination. What I saw of the Navy impressed me differently. The Spanish ships will hardly fail to exact from their foes at least the compliment of well-served batteries.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON
18 October, 1851, 2

CONSUL OWEN AND PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The President has at last removed the consul at Havana. It now seems that he intended so to act as soon as he became satisfied that the consul's conduct had not been misrepresented. Mr. Fillmore has done this to sustain himself—to protect himself from general scorn. Mr. Owen now owes *himself* a duty—the vindication of his own conduct. He must do it, or fall into universal contempt. If he pleads the *instructions* which he received from Washington, or the commands of the President's *proclamation*, as no doubt he will, as the government of his conduct in that terrible hour when fifty of his countrymen stood on the brink of a bloody grave, he may succeed in escaping *all* the odium of his inhumanity, by *sharing it with the powers who held at their mercy his official life.* In that event, they who approve the President's course cannot condemn Owen, without taking the position that he *should* have acted on a "*higher law*" than department instructions or Executive proclamations—the law of humanity, of conscience—and should not have hesitated to violate either or both, by staking his life on the interference for the poor men who were massacred.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON

18 October 1851 3

SPAIN.—We have advices from Madrid to the 21st ult. It is stated that the authurities of Cuba have proposed a plan to fortify the island at an expense of forty millions of reals; but Gen. Concha is of opinion that a sum might be obtained by the saving proposed in the War Department. A committee of general officers approved of Gen. Concha's plan.

SPAIN.—The extreme excitement relative to Cuba had greatly diminished at Madrid, and the Spaniards are now beginning to take great interest in home politics. The execution of Lopez and his compatriots appears to have satisfied him.

The Military Gazette states that the Minister of War has ordered a certain number of guns to be cast in the manufactory at Seville, on the most approved model, for the defence of Cuba.

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The Daily Delta

19 October 1851, 1

CUBA AND ENGLAND.—The Washington Republic of the 9th instant, has a strong article in reference to the agreement on the part of England to protect the rights of Spain, with regard to Cuba, which concludes as follows:

In throwing out these views we are speaking the universal sentiment of the American people; and we warn the "Times," and all whom it represents, that the first show of British intervention in Cuban affairs will be the signal for a movement that neither Cuba, nor Great Britain, nor all the European powers combined, can resist; for on this point the mind of the American people is made up, and their will in this respect will give the law to American policy and conduct. There is no disposition on the part of the large majority of the American people for the conquest of Cuba, or her forcible annexation to the United States,—and the only security for Cuba is in the protection of the government of the United States, and the absence of all foreign interference.

The foregoing would go to show, that the administration is not yet wholly indifferent to the national honor.

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The Daily Delta
19 OCTOBER 1851

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

Disturbances of Political Meetings.

Our reporter left the whig meeting at St. Mary's Market, last night, before it had adjourned, and did not witness the violence and disorder which, we understand, characterized its close. We learn this morning from all parties, that from the commencement to the conclusion, the proceedings of this meeting were constantly interrupted by persons in the assembly, who could not have been friendly to the party holding the meeting. We regard this as highly reprehensible and injurious to the party which has to bear the responsibility. It will do no harm to the party which is thus insulted and interrupted, but will redound to the discredit of that which is thus compromised by the disorderly proceedings of a few of its members. Many democrats who went to the meeting last night to hear the whig orators, were greatly mortified and disgusted at the scene. It is not at all strange that many of our quiet and respectable citizens refuse to take part in political contests in this city, when such disreputable occurrences mark so many of our public assemblies. What opportunity is there for elaborate discussion or expositions in such meetings? How can we know the views of candidates, if they are not allowed a quiet and fair hearing? Elsewhere, opposing candidates meet face to face and discuss their respective views, before both parties. Here, however, it is extremely difficult for a candidate to get a hearing at a meeting called by and for his friends and supporters. This state of affairs must be changed before our people will be able to exercise, intelligently and efficiently, their right of suffrage.

The Crescent throws the blame of the disturbances last night on "one Field," who, we learn, is Col. Field, a lawyer of this city, formerly of St. Louis. Col. Field is a whig, a warm supporter of Mr. Freret, and of the whig ticket generally. He was, we learn, called on by a large portion of the crowd to address them, and was about to do so, when another speaker was introduced by the President. This gave offence to Col. Field, whose oratorical jealousies were aroused, and who manifested his opposition to the proceedings in rather a boisterous manner. This circumstance was taken advantage of by some disorderly members of the other party, who interrupted the speakers by frequent insulting remarks and ejaculations, which continued until the meeting was adjourned by the President. Col. Field was then loudly called for and took the stand, and delivered a speech of three quarters of an hour long.

He complained that he had been set aside for parlor orators,—with their nice set speeches, carefully prepared and conned over,—whom he compared to sleek ponies, kept fattened, combed, and curried down. He denounced all cliques, and declared he was an independent whig, who would be dictated to by no faction. When the people wanted him to speak, he would not, and could not be put down by dictation. He went on to expound his position, referred to Cuba, the massacre of our citizens, declared that it ought to be avenged, and would be avenged, and he was for the men and measures that would carry out that object with the most certainty. This part of the Colonel's speech was interrupted with loud cheers, intermingled with groans for Mr. Fillmore, and for the American Consul, at Havana. Finally, the meeting broke up and dispersed.

We have referred to the remarks of Col. Field, in order to complete our report of the proceedings, and to show the animus which prompted him. In so doing we are far from excusing his course or that of the persons who supported him. We trust that this will be the last scene of disturbance at any of our political meetings.

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The Daily Delta

19 October 1851, 2

Democratic Mass Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a large and influential body of the Third Municipality Democracy met last evening in Washington Square, to hold a torchlight consultation on matters of civic and political importance now before the people. Several of the clubs of the First and Second Municipalities joined with their neighbors of the Third, half filling the old square with their illuminated ranks.

Dr. Carr called the meeting to order, and submitted the following list of officers for approval:

President—GEN HORATIO DAVIS.

Vice Presidents—James Paimero, Capt. Talbot, J. Myers, S. Ferguson, John Bell, A. Lewis, Q. Gibney, Thos. Hynes, J. Urtier, Peter Coyle, F. Dambert, D. Farrer and J. B. Vidal.

Secretaries—C. L. Turgeon and Geo. Hyle.

The President having stated the object of the meeting, introduced Wyndham Robinson as the first speaker.

Mr. Robinson, in a ten minutes' speech, proclaimed himself an uncompromising democrat. He advocated, in a clear and eloquent manner, the great principles of reform, now before the people. He spoke particularly of the advantages of Free Banking, which he claimed as a democratic measure, and gave unmitigated gore to the pampered banking institutions now to be found among us, which eat up, like Aaron's rod, all the offshoots of prosperity which are endeavored to be rooted in our soil. He concluded by inviting everybody to vote for Marigny and all the other democratic candidates.

The venerable *Bernard Marigny* next addressed the meeting at considerable length, in the French language. In doing so, he spoke of the measures which have hitherto been advocated by the whig and democratic parties. Among other things, he noticed the fact that the whigs, headed by Mr. Clay, were almost to a man opposed to the Mexican war. The democrats, on the contrary, came up to the rescue of the country's honor. By them the ranks of war were marshaled, and the glorious result has been the acquisition of Texas, California, and New Mexico. He drew other contrasts between whig and democratic conduct, greatly to the discredit of the former, and assured his auditors that the democrats alone were the consistent advocates of constitutional reform.

He advised his friends from Germany, from Ireland, from France, and other countries, to join themselves to the great National Democratic Party, and be true to those principles which are now overturning the old feudal nations which so long held tyrannical away throughout Europe. In doing this, they would be true to themselves and to the land of their adoption.

Wm. Dunbar followed. He spoke of the recent triumphs of the Democratic Party, which proved that the fate of the Whigs was already sealed. In 1852 the term of Whig office would expire without any kind of doubt.

And this is, he said, as it should be. The democrats constituted the great national Union party. They never undertook to wrong the South—they were in favor of carrying out the Compromise bill, in the fullness of sincerity, and were alone worthy of being intrusted with the liberties of a people.

Mr. Dunbar then referred to the fact that his views on Free Banking had been misrepresented. He had before expressed the opinion that Free Banking could be consistently and satisfactorily carried out under our present Constitution. Any man, by giving substantial assurance to the State Auditor that the amount he wishes to invest in bank stock, would be forthcoming when required, can have his notes indorsed by the State, and commence a banking institution. The highest judicial authorities in this country and England have already decided on the legality of Free Banking after this fashion, and it is the safest and most democratic mode by which it can be carried on.

As to other reforms which are required—the Elective Judiciary—Tacit Mortgages, etc.—these can be brought about through the agency of the Legislature and the people, and by that process can be as readily brought about as by a New Convention and Constitution. He was somewhat alarmed by the new whig spirit of reform. He was afraid that they wished to make banking so free that there would be no safety for the holders of their notes. Banks should be solvent institutions, and if they are not so, their advantages are but too easily enumerated. The question of a Convention should be brought directly before the people, and if they gave it their sanction, he would be the last one to oppose it.

Mr. W. W. W. Wood followed in an amusing and telling speech on the comparative claims of the several candidates, and of the merits of whig and democratic principles. He was brilliant, enthusiastic, and convincing, and was frequently interrupted by prolonged cheers.

M. M. Reynolds, in answer to repeated calls, came forward to say that he did not intend to make a speech. He knew the sterling metal of those who were before him. He had been with them, shoulder to shoulder, through many a political campaign, and knew that they did not need to be convinced of the truth and superiority of democratic doctrines. He moved for the immediate formation of a procession, and his motion was confirmed by a unanimous shout of acclamation.

The meeting was then formally adjourned by the president, and the immense cohorts of the "unterrified," formed into a line of march, preparatory to a grand parade, through the streets of the city.

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The Daily Delta

19 October 1851, 2

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

New Orleans, October 18, 1851.

The following names of Candidates are the regular NOMINEES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY:

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—LOUIS ST. MARTIN.
Second District—VAN P WINDER.
Third District—A. G. PENN.
Fourth District—ISAAC T. MORSE.

FOR AUDITOR.

THOMAS C. PORTER,
(In the Parish of Orleans)

FOR SHERIFF.

MANDEVILLE MARIGNY.

FOR CORONER.

T. J. WILKINSON.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.

WILLIAM DUNBAR.
W. W. W. WOOD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

First Representative District.

W. R. CRANE, Dr. H. EDWARDS.

Second District.

D. BEEBE, MILES TAYLOR,
JONATHAN DAVIS.

Third District.

E. H. DURELL, A. G. WILSON,
J. C. CLENDENNEN, R. MOORE,
E. L. HYAMS, JOHN SULLIVAN.

Fourth District.

W. P. REYBURN, P. CONNIFF,
A. VANBIBBER.

Fifth District.

HY. PERALTA, PAUL E. THEARD.
EDWARD FILLEUL.

Sixth District.

D. AUGUSTIN, CHAS. A. CANTILLO.

Seventh District.

SENECA BENNET, J. D. LAMBERT.

Eighth District.

M. WEISHEIMER, E. M. MEEHAN.

Ninth District.

JESSE DARLING.

Right Bank of the River.

JOHN HUGHES.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee

HORATIO DAVIS, President

H. C. VONTAGEN, PAUL E. THEARD, } Secretaries

ortly to

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The Daily Delta
19 October 1851, 2

"Destiny has woven its web of mystery in vain—
[illegible] at his dirty work again."

The Washington Republic publishes the following letter from Col. Crittenden to his uncle, the Attorney-General of the United States:

"SHIP-OF-WAR ESPERANZA, Aug. 16, 1851.

"*Dear Uncle*; In a few moments some day of us will be shot—we came with Lopez. You will do me the justice to believe that my motive for coming was a good one. I was deceived by Lopez. So as well as the public press assured me that the island was in a state of prosperous revolution.

"I am commanded to finish writing at once.

"Your nephew, —W. L. CRITTENDEN.

"I will die like a man.

"Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Attorney General United States, Washington City."

Upon this letter the Republic has the following remarks:

"But what shall we say of the men who, by their insidious counsel, persuaded these young men that 'good motives' could be pleaded in the form of conscience, as an excuse for violating the laws of their country? What shall we say of such men as Henderson and Sigur, and of such newspapers as the Delta of New Orleans, when we know that it was by their efforts, and by the efforts of men and journals like them, that Col. Crittenden and his followers were duped into their disastrous expedition? And the labors of this class of men were near adding new victims by hundreds to the list of the imprisoned and slain. Their lying telegraphic dispatches, fabricated from the start, with not even foundation in truth, were almost successful in stimulating new adventurers to the island, to protect or rescue the expedition of Lopez, *after* Lopez and his followers had fallen into the hands of the Cubàn authorities. It was not the fault of the speculators in the 'generous sympathies' of humanity, and the lives of the young, gallant, and inexperienced, that hundreds of misguided men were not embarked from different ports of the United States, to look after the same 'prosperous revolution,' the report of which brought Crittenden and his brave friends to their untimely end."

A more foul and atrocious libel than the foregoing, was never published in the United States. We have before referred to this base and lying attempt to connect General Henderson with an affair which occurred when he was absent from the city, and with which he had no connection whatever. The Republic knows this well,—but it suits its purpose and gratifies the feelings of its master, to see a man traduced who is politically offensive to both. But the atrocity of this libel does not end here. The Republic seeks to create the idea that Colonel Crittenden and his companions were unthinking young men, who were seduced and deluded by older and more wary heads. Mr. Sigur, the only name given besides that of Gen. Henderson, is a gentleman of about the same age as Col. Crittenden was. We may add, that, from his character and temperament, Mr. Sigur is a gentleman much more liable to be led away and deceived than Col. C. was. The latter had been living in this city for several years; he had served for some time in the regular army, and at the time he engaged in the Cuban enterprise, occupied the best of all positions to ascertain the facts in regard to affairs in Cuba—that is, he was an officer in the Custom House, and was brought constantly in contact with the owners and captains of vessels from Cuba. Our most reliable information was generally obtained through the Custom House.

Another fact, which it is due to truth and history to state, is, that Col. Crittenden had engaged to go to Cuba before any report of a revolution had reached here. He was engaged in the Cardenas Expedition, but was prevented from going, by accident. More than two months before a single rumor of a revolution had reached this country, he had obtained leave of absence from this city, and proceeded to Kentucky, where he commenced the organization of an Expedition, which was to sail as soon as the Pampero could be got ready. Colonel Crittenden's connection with the enterprise did not depend on the fact of a revolution having taken place on the island. He would have gone anyhow. We do not believe there is a single friend of his—and he has many in this city—who will deny this assertion. We state facts, which we have not the slightest idea that Col. Crittenden ever intended to gainsay. We regret the necessity of having to refer to the matter at all. We deplore the use which is attempted to be made of the dying declarations of an honest and brave man.

When will these base calumnies of the Republic and Intelligencer end? As fast as their charges are made, the refutation follows and nails them to the counter as base fabrications. They studiously avoid the publication of the statements of gentlemen like Colonel Haynes, Captains Kelly and Ellis, and they persist in repeating these calumnies in the very face of acknowledged facts.

Never have we seen the position of the press so abused and degraded as it has been by these journals. Their denunciations of the Cuban enterprise,—their canting homilies and hypocritical lamentations over the spirit which prompted the expedition,—their condemnation of its purpose, object, and nature, are all very consistent with the character of these journals. We do not find fault with their earning their wages by the most servile devotion to power. But when they go beyond this, and employ the base means of calumny,—of gross perversion of fact,—of suppression of the truth, in order to excite public odium against citizens of the highest honor and respectability, who have given the best proofs of their sincerity and honesty by the sacrifice of their fortunes, we repeat that it is the most shameful degradation of the press we have ever known in this country.

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

The Daily Delta

19 October 1851, 2

DUEL.—A duel took place yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, on the Metairie Race Course, between Mr. Henry Bouligny and a gentleman named Cumming. The weapons used were double-barreled shot guns—distance forty paces. At the first fire, Mr. Bouligny was wounded in the right side, the ball striking the ribs, forcing them in upon the lungs, causing dangerous, but it is thought, not fatal consequences.

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The Daily Delta
19 October 1851, 3

Letter from Captain Kelly—Consul Owen.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer.]

Dear Sir—I see a letter going the rounds of the newspapers from Allen F. Owen, U. S. Consul at Havana. Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to correct some of his statements in regard to his conduct towards Col. Crittenden's command, and other American prisoners since confined in the Punta at Havana. In the first place, he says:

"I reside about four miles from this place, and not being well on the morning of the 16th, did not reach my office till some time after 10 o'clock, where, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer Pampero. I, at the same time, heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution."

This is the most perfect collection of falsehood I ever met with, and is only equaled in absurdity by the audacity of the man in thus attempting to justify his conduct through the American press. He does not live four miles out of town, nor was he sick at the time referred to. He did know in time of the arrest of Col. Crittenden and his party, and was sent for by them, and positively refused to see them, on the score that they were outlaws. The American, German and English citizens resident in Havana, will testify to this, whenever called upon.

The American Consul's assertion that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty and condemned, is a falsehood, that every man in the United States, at all acquainted with Spanish law and Spanish rule, must see at once. It is not the custom to try prisoners in Havana, other than by the *garrote*, or by shooting in the back, which Mr. Owen knew at the time he penned his letter, as well as the Governor General did himself; and judging from Mr. Owen's conduct, I should think he was more in dread of getting in prison himself, than anxious to get others out. The Governor General exercises great influence over cowardly wretches like Allen F. Owen, no matter what country they may hail from. Hence I account, in a great measure, for his neglect of duty in permitting the Americans to be shot.

With regard to the other prisoners, his conduct is equally outrageous. When I reached the prison I found eight or ten of my comrades there, and they all said that the Consul had not been to see them. I also sent, the same evening, by an American merchant at Havana, to Mr. Owen, and he refused to come, saying that our own Government did not recognize us. When Capt. Platte, of the sloop-of-war Albany, visited us, I sent to Mr. Owen by him, and he again refused to come.

Then Lieut. Taylor, of the Albany, said he would "make him come," and the next morning Mr. Owen paid us a visit with Capt. Platte. As he came in, the Americans gathered around him, and for some reason he backed through the door, and held conversation with us with *the grates intervening*. I then asked him to assist me in corresponding with my friends in the United States. He refused to help me, and said that I would be sent to Spain.

Many of the prisoners then gave up all hope of assistance from the American Consul, and threw themselves on the protection of Mr. Crawford, the British Consul. Two of the Mississippi volunteers, Americans, called themselves Irishmen, in order to obtain assistance from the English Consul.

After I was released, and while remaining on board the ship Norma, the American Consul asked a friend of mine from New Orleans, if I knew why I was released. My friend said, no. Mr. Owen then said, that he did not want the credit or the blame of my release to rest upon him.

My object in publishing this letter, is to defend the reputation of my gallant companions now in prison, by refuting the falsehoods in Mr. Owen's letter, and to show to the American people the true character of their Consul at Havana.

Will the papers that have published Mr. Owen's letter give this a place in their columns?

J. A KELLY, late Captain Cuban Expedition.

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

THE CUBAN QUESTION IN SPAIN.—On this general subject the London Leader says:

"Magnificent, magniloquent, and magnanimous Spain thinks, in her simplicity, that the stripes and stars may be compelled to lower to the flag of the bloody streak upon a golden field. Effete Spain thinks she can compete in arms with the young giant of the West, and beat him even on the ocean! Let her try.

"In the *Heraldo* of the 14th there is an article thoroughly Spanish, and thoroughly absurd. War is inevitable, it says, between Spain and the United States. The prospect of the war does not intimidate Spaniards. They would 'gain much' and 'lose nothing.' Proceed, *Heraldo:*

"'It might be that even then we should not possess a navy equal in strength to that of the United States; but we are not going to fight general actions; no, the war will be waged by privateers, and the services of our men-of-war will be confined to protecting them, watching our coasts, and co operating in military expeditions occasionally. In this description of warfare we should have an immense advantage over the United States; for by offering letters of marque to all comers—which are letters of credit upon fortune, payable at sight—we should find privateers, not only among the Catalonians and Majorcans, who are the best in the world, but also in England and the Philippine islands—our last expedition against Zolo having deprived its inhabitants of the profession of piracy they previously exercised. We should even find them in the States of the Union, through the rivalries of commerce, and because avarice is a bad adviser, and often makes people forget their duty when it is opposed to their interest.

"'What would the government of the United States do then? What would become of the commerce of this country? Its vessels would be in danger everywhere, even upon the coasts of the Union—trade would be paralyzed, and the interests of commerce would rise against an unjust and sterile war. And what could be opposed to this plan of operations? Nothing—absolutely nothing. They might try the system of convoys; but would there be sufficient men-of-war, considering all things? Certainly not. But this is not the only harm we could do the United States. If our privateers tear from them the trade of the Indies, we likewise, who hold the key of the Mediterranean, could prevent the passage of their vessels by only stationing in the waters of Cadiz and Centa a few steamers.

"'In fine, the United States *would suffer a blockade*, and *only escape ruin by submission.*'

"Simple Spain thinks the States could muster only a *few* privateers, and that these would take nothing, as there is nothing to take. Besides, Spain would make a terrible 'demonstration' of strength, calculated to make her 'respected in future:'

"'Yes, war for us would be an advantage; we should gain in it a reputation which we require, as well as wealth, of which we have not a superfluity. It is not, then, for us to think of the results of hostilities—the question is whether we ought to provoke them; because, if by sea we possess these advantages against a nation accounted more powerful than us, by land these advantages are much greater, because there we cede to none in strength.'

"Bravo, *Heraldo!* An expedition from the United States government against Cuba would only end in affording the Spanish soldiers 'the amusement of man-hunting.' And even if the Spanish forces were beaten in the field from the impregnable forts of El Morra and La Cubania, a few lines on a bit of paper would let loose 500,000 negroes, 'who would put an end to all the white race *except the Spaniards.*' Exquisite credulity!

"'Spain would, indeed, lose the precious jewel she possesses in America; but the United States would have made it a present to the barbarians of Africa, after seeing her navy shattered, her trade annihilated, and a great part of her army destroyed.'

"And so the rodomontade of dear, hopeful Bombastes continues:

"'Let our government take this into account, and not hesitate in the path of patriotism. Let it look upon war as inevitable, and prepare for it, albeit ample satisfaction is obtained for the present; because we have already said that, some day or other, the government of the United States will be forced into hostilities by the populace, which demands vengeance for the pirates shot in Cuba, unless it joins it voluntarily.'"

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

20 October 1851, 1

[From the New York Sun.]

Cuba and her Revolution.

The generous warriors who attempted to liberate Cuba from her oppressors, and who, covered with laurels and glory, have perished on the battle-field or the scaffold, or who now with a noble resignation endure the weight of their chains in a prison, well deserve that all acquainted with their heroic struggle should admire and sympathize with them, and that history should transmit to posterity their achievements and their illustrious names. The world will learn with astonishment that a corps of 400 men landed in the Island of Cuba, and that in the village of Las Pozas and the plains of Frias, with but 300 of their number in consequence of the separation of the division of Col. Crittenden, it conquered and routed the numerous hosts of the Spanish Government, scattering terror through an army of 5,000 infantry and 800 horse, compelling them to exact by force the co-operation of the country people and the aid of dogs; and that when the invaders, reduced to a small number, without provisions in rugged and uncultivated mountains, and with their ammunition exhausted, were wandering in small bodies over a country bristling with arms, there was not a virgin nor matron of Cuba who did not implore the blessing of heaven upon their liberators, nor a Cuban who did not behold with grief and indignation the invincible obstacle which prevented him from flying to their succor.

No one could be surprised at the fatal result of that sublime drama in which so glorious a part was performed by the martyrs of Cuban liberty; but the number can be but small of those who, at a distance from the bloody scene, can argue correctly respecting the causes which prevented the natives of the Island from uniting their efforts with those of their generous protectors. Those who are unacquainted with them, and with the circumstances which preceded and accompanied the invasion, regard them as cowards, or as men content with their chains, and for both reasons as unworthy of the protection they implore, but the heroism with which at Las Pozas, at Frias and Candelaria, a number of our fellow countrymen fought, has proved the Cubans to be brave and daring when they have it in their power to fight; and the blood recently poured out by others of them in the fields of Las Tunas, Cascorro, and San Carlos, and on the scaffolds erected in Puerto Principe and Trinidad, the large number of the proscribed who are wandering in foreign lands, the numerous imprisonments and banishments, and the various proceedings against conspirators revealed by the press, will satisfy all who may visit the Island, that the action of her sons at so critical a period owes its origin to causes very different from that indolent apathy which is unjustly imputed to them.

The Spanish Government, which commands with its vessels the waters surrounding Cuba, holds at its disposal also the railroads, and possesses a large army which it can, in a few hours, transfer to any point. The Peninsular Spaniards are at liberty to buy arms to favor the tyranny of the government; to the Cubans it is impossible to procure them without being declared criminal. Every where they are watched; the police are constantly tracking their steps by day; the watchmen spy their houses by night. A slight suspicion suffices to secure a condemnation by the military commission; an anonymous denunciation is enough to cause them to be sent without a hearing to be confined in a town of the Peninsula, or thrown into prison; and the tyrants of Cuba, who prevent her sons from stirring, then hold up this compulsory inaction to the world as proof of their adhesion to Spain. The voice of the martyrs who dare to conspire are smothered on the scaffold; the lamentations of those who sigh in their chains are lost in the dungeons of their prisons, and their stifled echoes cannot be heard in foreign lands. The press, in subjection to the Government, serves only to mislead the opinions of those who at a distance read its issues; and Cuba, oppressed and trampled by her tyrants, suffers the bitterness of beholding some of her sons compelled to eulogize in their writings the insolent despotism under which they are made to bend, and many of the journals of the American Confederation undertaking to deny the liberal sentiment and opinion of the Cubans, forgetting the pecuniary and personal sacrifices made by them to break the chains which fetter their country.

Under such deplorable circumstances, and after the attempts at rebellion within the island in June 1848; frustration of the expedition of August, 1849; the mishap of Cardenas in May 1850; the dissolution of the other expedition of the Cleopatra in April of the present year, the 29th of last June was appointed for the insurrection which was to have broken out at the same time at various points of the island. Some unforeseen obstacle made it necessary to postpone it. Before they could be removed and a new day fixed, the conspiracy of Puerto Principe, was discovered, and it was necessary at that point to precipitate an isolated rising, that being the proper moment to support the Patriots of Camaguey (Principe) who under the command of the able but unfortunate Patriot, Don Joaquin de Aguero of Aguero, rushed to the combat badly armed, and were pursued by more than 3,000 *men of the Spanish army. The expedition of* General Lopez arrived late; it landed at a distance from the place where it was expected, and was composed of too small a number to contend with the Government. The patriots of Puerto Principe and of Trinidad had been routed; their leaders were prisoners and condemned to death; espionage and vigilance of the government were increased; terror was diffused everywhere, and the landing force could not then find the support it expected.

On the 12th of August there was no correct intelligence in Havana of the place of landing nor of the number of the expedition. The government declared that it did not exceed 800, nor did these reach Las Pozas, because unfortunately a portion of them remained at Morillo, and before any one had any fixed ideas on the subject, the expedition was already surrounded by an army of over 4,000 infantry and 600 horse.—The peninsulars flocked to the succor of the queen's troops; the lieutenant governors and local magistrates threatened with death the Creole country people who should not follow them; the few who could evade those means of compulsion were without fire-arms; the roads were all occupied by the Spaniards; the speedy and total destruction of the Americans seemed inevitable, and when there was not the most remote possibility of safety, and all who should favor them would have to expiate it on the scaffold, a degree of heroism was required, in no quarter of the world very common, to go to incur a certain death without benefitting the fate of their country.

There was no lack of intrepid young men who did go out from the towns to sacrifice themselves for their country; but they were stopped and shot on the road. These facts are concealed by the government, though the official documents themselves make them evident. Whoever in reading those documents will count the liberators insulted with ignominious appellations by the press, will find that there were 131 killed in action, 158 shot, and 270 taken, amounting in all to 559, and on comparing them with the 434 who landed at Payitas, he will find the number of the former exceed the latter by 125; and he will need no other evidence to prove that our sons of Cuba did die for their country, though without having had the glory of fighting by the side of the brave and generous strangers, who came to aid in their liberation.

The inhabitants of the towns neither had any impartial paper to inform them of the battle of Las Pozas, nor received letters which might relieve them from their painful uncertainty. The press is, in Cuba, the organ and instrument of authority. No one dare to communicate by letter to his friends the important events, because the officials of the government opened them in the post office. The inhabitants of the country who wished to come to the capital, were detained and searched. The documents published by the *Gaceta* and the *Diario de la Marina* represented the invaders as already routed and dispersed. On the night of the 15th of August, a steamer brought in fifty Americans, who, on the following day, were assassinated with tumultuous outcries. The papers declared that many others had suffered the same fate at different points, and this disastrous news made it more impossible that there should be any to join an expedition which all regarded as completely destroyed. A single ray of hope returned to shine when the action in the field of Frias was known, and the report circulated that another expedition had landed; but it was soon learned that no new liberators had arrived; that the *corps* of Elizalde had surprised and dispersed the brave companions of General Lopez; that lost in the rugged mountain ravines, they could not unite; that their strength was exhausted, and their ammunition gone, and that in the mountains, which were to serve as their graves, they were besieged by an army, which suffered no one to approach them, and which pursued them with dogs.

A large expedition would assuredly have found brave allies in the very men, who, forced by the government, united in pursuing them, and in those who, under other circumstances, had to smother their feelings and their purposes, because the possibility of triumph is that which most incites, and because the army occupied in attacking or resisting the Americans would not have been able to form a cordon across all the roads, nor to restrain those who in the towns desired eagerly to traverse the distance which separated them from the expeditionaries.—They obtained those brilliant triumphs at Las Pozas and Frias, but from their small numbers were unable to take advantage of them by pursuing the enemy, and the people saw that their victories wasted away their strength, because they had no means of repairing their losses. The prodigies of valor performed by less than three hundred men suffice to prove that an expedition of two thousand men, pursuing in the rear of the Spaniards, driving them in shameful flight through the towns and villages, and collecting in them the numerous patriots there existing, would have arrived in a few days triumphant and largely augmented at the capital. And even limited and all as was the Pampero expedition, if, after the glorious action of Las Pozas, it had been possible to avoid other engagements with the Spanish troops, and to get into the interior to the mountains of the western part of Vuelta Abajo to give time to time, it is beyond doubt that the cause of liberty would have taken a favorable turn, because time was what Cuba wanted to develop the means of revolution, and time was what was needed in the United States to make effectual the reinforcements which were preparing in the South and in the North of this Union. Fifteen days more would have sufficed for the complete demoralization of the hostile army, and for the overthrow of Spanish despotism in the New-World.

The spirit with which the troops of the government left Havana was greatly cooled down by the action of Las Pozas; where they abandoned the field, leaving dead upon it many soldiers, several officers and a colonel. The route they underwent in the plains of Frias filled them with terror. The wounded spoke with dread in the hospitals of the valor and prowess of the invaders. The army shrank from engaging them, the reason which caused General Enna to rush upon the enemy, paying with his life the backwardness of the soldiers and the officers. The Brigadier Rosales, who succeeded Gen. Enna in the command, did not once present himself with his division in front of the Liberators. The Captain-Gen. Concha has ordered proceedings to be instituted against him for cowardice, and that officer has answered that he did not enter into action because seventeen officers hid themselves, and the soldiers refused to fight, proving this assertion by the death of Enna, and by the wounds which many exhibited in the back and hinder parts of the legs; which particulars, of so much interest, he has insisted should be verified in the proceedings against him for his vindication against the disgraceful charge brought against him by the government, whose policy may be to sacrifice the honor of an officer of high rank, to save the name and *prestige* of the Spanish army, completely ruined in the eyes of the Cubans and those of their allies and brethren, the sons of the great American confederacy.

Nor did even the Captain General Concha himself, notwithstanding that he was under cover of the fires of the Cabana, the Morro, the Punto, Altares and the Principe, fail to share in that terrifying alarm inspired by the arms of the liberators. Not satisfied with possessing the waters of the northern and southern coasts of the Vuelta Abajo, with the railroad of Guanajay, the corps of General Lopez being between the forts of Bahia Honda and Mariel, and surrounded within a narrow circuit by an army of more than 7,000 men of all arms, in the most barren and least inhabited region, Gen. Concha ordered the departure of 3000 well armed peninsulars, to divide themselves into bands, with powers to compel every body to render them every species of service, on pain of death; to carry with them all the persons employed on the estates of the country to act as guides, and the dogs which are kept only for animals, and what was even more incredible, to arm the negro slaves for the pursuit of the Cubans and Americans, who were fighting for a sacred principle recognized by the civilized world. The official documents subjoined prove this truth, the precursor of the ruin of those interests which have grown up in Cuba and in the South of the Union, under the shelter of the law. The Liberators, during the struggle, and after their dispersion, respected those interests, that institution, and preferred to die rather than provoke a war of the black race against the Cubans. The Spanish Government with its barbarity and hatred to the American people, has been the first, with sacrilegious hand to place arms in the hands of the negroes, to be consistent with the principles proclaimed in the Court of Madrid, that Cuba should be *Spanish or African.* Let the cabinet of Washington then open its eyes. Let that ruinous example serve it as a lesson for the course it ought to pursue with the Cuban revolution, and to prevent the alliance of Spain, France and England from being the effectual and certain cause of the destruction of the common interests of Cuba and America, or of the promotion of a disunion of the confederated States of North America.

Lamentable as has been the fate of the martyrs of the liberty of Cuba, yet still their sacrifice cannot but produce immediate benefit. The army has lost its *prestige*, and the power given to it by a mistaken belief in its superiority. The people who have seen what has been done by 300 men, and who have known with admiration that that handful of brave friends of liberty has caused to the Spanish army a loss of 390 killed on the field of battle, 622 wounded, 117 horses rendered useless, a General and 20 officers made to bite the dust, know now that a more numerous expedition would be irresistible; and our ignorant country people who had never, in their tranquil homes, heard the whistling of a bullet, and who dreaded the Spanish soldiers, whom they looked upon as invincible, have become convinced that they themselves are stronger, more active, more enduring, and braver than the former. The government to which they are indebted for that apprenticeship, and which now through its papers is eulogizing them, will soon have reason to repent having afforded them the opportunity of knowing the advantages they possess in their fields against the troops. Some have rendered services because it was impossible for them to join a handful of men surrounded by a numerous army, because they were destitute of arms, and because they were driven on at the point of the bayonet. The day is not distant when they will profit by these lessons against that government itself.

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

20 October 1851, 1

The disasters which we all deplore, far from diminishing the enthusiasm in Cuba has increased it. The executions at Puerto Principe and Trinidad have excited a profound hatred against the government. The cruelty of the Spaniards towards the Americans, and the profanation inflicted on their dead bodies, have awakened the utmost indignation. The death inflicted upon General Lopez upon a scaffold, has carried the public anger to its height, and the confident hope entertained of the protection of the people and government of the United States, encourages them to raise money and men for a struggle with their tyrants.

The unhappy result of the Expedition does not dishearten them. The history of the revolutions of nations is always the history of fruitless attempts and unfortunate efforts. The art of conspiring successfully is not learned in colleges, nor acquired in the closets of the sage, but in the school of experience. Triumph is ushered in by defeats, and everywhere Liberty has always had many martyrs and illustrious victims. England poured out much blood before she secured it. Juan Padilla paid on the scaffold the penalty of the rising of the municipalities of Castile, three centuries before, was formed in Cadiz a constitution which endured but a short time. The brave Riego, whose march is now the Marseillaise Hymn of Spain, preceded Lopez on the scaffold of glory. Poland, Italy, Hungary, have not been able to achieve their liberty, and the United States, whose democratic elements facilitated the acquisition of their independence, had to implore the aid of other nations, and to suffer the vicissitudes of a protracted struggle; and the immortal Washington, who at times saw, himself abandoned on the field of battle, did not succeed without immense efforts, in liberating from the yoke of British power.

Cuba is but at the entrance now of her revolutionary career, but she begins with the example and with the protection of the Americans. She has learned much in a few days; she suffers a horrible oppression, and her emancipation cannot be long delayed.

THE JUNTA OF HAVANA.

"The Lieutenant Governor of Bahia Honda communicates to his Excellency, by a despatch of the same date, that on that same day were shot in that town 16 pirates captured by the *paisanos*, who remained, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Don Antonio Marquez Dominguez, in the mountains of Aguacate on the day when the division of Colonel Don Angel Elzaide routed the pirates. The said Lieut. Governor states that the negroes of Don Manuel Quinones contributed to the capture, which proves, says that officer, the state of dispersion in which they have remained since that rout. The said Lieut. Governor adds that the *pedanee* of Las Pozas had communicated to him with date of the 22d, that the inhabitants of that town shot 10 pirates whom they found in the neighborhood of Las Pozas.—Havana, 24th of August, 1851.—PEDRO ESTEBAN."

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20 October 1851, L

☞ As an act of justice to the memory of the martyred patriot Lopez, we give place to the letter of Count Pozos Dulces, furnished us by our friend L. J. Sigur, Esq. It is a most triumphant refutation of the vile and dastardly slanders which have been so industriously circulated by a portion of the press in this country, since the death of that noble patriot.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19, 1851.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING NEWS:

Dear Sir—The editor of the New York *Courier and Enquirer* is entitled to the honor of having invented and circulated the vilest of the many calumnies with which a certain portion of the Press of this country, less generous and less decorous, even than the low rabble of Havana, has sought to tarnish the memory of Gen. Lopez. Tacitus informs us that Tiberius ordered the virgin daughters of Sejanus to be violated before he sent them forth to the scaffold. La Concha, and James Watson Webb and his followers, have only reversed the order of procedure pursued by that eminently bad man: according to their programme, the execution comes first, the desecration next. The former permitted a Catalan mob to mutilate the remains of the gallant Crittenden and his men: the latter have assumed the congenial task of besmearing with the slime and venom of their dastardly malice the good name of the fallen Patriot of Cuba.

The editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, only after the execution of Gen. Lopez, assured its readers that the General had offered, if his life was spared, to make certain disclosures of great importance to the Spanish Government. These disclosures, the editor said, would involve many persons residing upon the Island, who had been associated with the general in his revolutionary enterprise. The following letter, which I found here on my return from Florida, not only refutes the base charge, but shows that the noble old man's last thoughts and most anxious care were for the safety of those who, like himself, panted for the liberty of their country. You may, if you think proper, translate and publish this letter.

Yours, respectfully, L. J. SIGUR.

HAVANA, Sept. 17th, 1851.

L. J. SIGUR, Esq.—

Dear Sir:—I have the honor of addressing these few lines to you by request of the unfortunate Don N. Lopez, executed in this city on the first of this month—a request which he made to me as his brother-in-law, and his testamentary executor. I was permitted to confer with him in prison a few moments before his death, and he charged me in a most particular manner to transmit to you his last adieu and the expressions of his warm affection and gratitude for your constant kindness and great services to him. He also requested me—and mentioned it several times—(insistio repetidas veces,) that I should ask you, as a last favor, to place the trunk of papers, letters, &c., which he left with you, in my possession, so that I might destroy such as relate to his expeditions to this island, of a character to compromise in the least any person connected with these enterprises.

I therefore entreat you to afford me the facilities of executing the last wishes of our common friend, and as I cannot travel to your city, I beg you to inform me if you are disposed to accede to his desires; in which case I will send you a person clothed with the proper powers, who will execute in your presence the destruction of those papers, reserving only such as interest his son, and heir now residing in Geneva.

In his last moments, when he was alone with his confessor, and marching to the place of execution, he returned again to this subject, entreating the good priest to remind me of his wishes upon this point.

I avail myself of this opportunity to unite my grateful thanks to those of the deceased, for your friendship and services, and remain,

Your obedient and humble serv't,

COUNT DE POZOS DULCES.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
21 October 1851, 2.

We understand from a reliable source, that witnesses are now being subpoened to go before the Supreme Court of the United States, to be holden in Columbus, for the purpose of endeavoring to indict those persons who were engaged in getting up the Cuban expedition. The case will come before his Honor Judge McLean. This trial will elicit considerable interest, and the result will be looked for with anxiety.

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Our Daily Field
21 October 1851, 1

Capt. J. A. Kelly.

We were never more delighted than we were this morning, to greet our old friend Capt. James A. Kelly, who arrived this morning from Bayou Sara. Capt. Kelly is better known in these parts as Maj. Kelly; but, in the eagerness of his spirit and patriotism to take part in the Cuban enterprise, he descended a military grade and accepted the captaincy of a very fine company, designed for artillery service, in the expedition of Gen. Lopez. The prominent part enacted by him, as Captain, has merged his majority in the inferior grade, and so we must hereafter refer to him as Capt. Kelly. We are happy to see that after all his trials, dangers, and sufferings, the Captain is in excellent health, and we feel satisfied that were an occasion to offer, he would not be the last to volunteer for active service again. Capt. Kelly's has been an adventurous life. Though yet a young man, he has served in several wars. He was an officer in the trying campaign of Gen. Gaines in Florida, fought in the severe action at Withlacoochee—eat horse tripe and mule tail soup in the Everglades—was among the earliest to volunteer in the Mexican war—served through the campaign on the Rio Grande—in an active contest with mosquitoes and chapparel, and was only prevented from drawing many "a bead" on the Mexicans by the unfortunate disbandment of the six Louisiana regiments,—the most ill-judged and unfortunate event of the war.

More recently, Capt. Kelly obtained service in the Tehuantepec Company, and remained for sometime on the Isthmus. When the Surveying party was broken up, he returned to this city; and when the Cuban expedition was organized, he raised a fine company and joined it. His two lieutenants were Thomas C. James and James Bryce, who were captured with Colonel Crittenden, and shot in Havana. Belonging to the rear guard, under Col. Crittenden, who had charge of the baggage, Capt. Kelly remained, with a small party, with the wagons, whilst Col. Crittenden, with a party of volunteers, proceeded to gain a more advantageous position to attack the enemy. Capt. Kelly held his men together, and waited from early in the morning till eleven, and not hearing anything of Crittenden—hearing no reports of firearms, he concluded to join Gen. Lopez, and so pushed on, with a negro guide, and came up with Lopez at Las Pozas, just after the retreat of the Spaniards. Capt. Kelly says that, so far from not having sufficient ammunition, the party with which he was associated had eighty thousand rounds of the very best kind. It is true they had no musket cartridges, but they had better—they had the best quality of rifle cartridges, which were so efficient as to produce the deception among the Spaniards that they had rifles instead of muskets.

But, as Captain Kelly's adventures have already been related in the papers, we forbear from further repetition of them. The Captain bears marks of his Spanish captivity, in the exceeding shortness of his once flowing locks. But it is some consolation to our gallant friend to know that his surplus curls were dispatched to Queen Isabella as memorials of his regard and admiration.—We may add, however, that this sacrifice did not involve the consequences which attended a similar misfortune to a warrior of olden time,—the loss of strength,—for the Captain still retains all his vigor of mind and of heart, and is ready, we doubt not, when ever a favorable opportunity occurs, of again facing Queen Isabella's train bands, and repaying sundry little tokens of regard and affection which they bestowed on him when restrained by the bonds captivity.

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The Daily Delta
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MILITARY.—The Louisiana Greys, Capt. F. Leech, and Company A, Louisiana Volunteers, under command of Captain Wagner, turned out at an early hour yesterday morning, and after enlivening the principal streets of the city with their fine appearance and martial music, took the Carrollton cars, and proceeded together to Bonligny for target practice and dinner.

We noticed Gen. Tracy, Col. Wood, Capt. Forno, Capt. Phillips, Capt. Keating, Capt. Kelly, Capt. Walgamot, Surgeon Booth, and Lieutenants Arnold, Shaw, McFarland and Phillips, all of the 43d, among the invited guests. The target trial resulted as follows: In the Louisiana Greys, Captain Leech made the best shot, but, officers not being entitled to receive the premium was awarded to private Owain, who made the best shot from the ranks; and, in Company A, the prize was awarded to private Hear.

During the day, as Lieut. J. G. Arnold was standing conversing with some of the officers, a stray musket ball, supposed to have come from a company of the Legion who were practising near Bonligny, struck him and cut a button off the breast of his uniform-coat. Our *corps militaris* cannot be too careful to prevent accidents.

Everything went off in fine style, and late in the evening the companies returned to their armory in fine spirits, where they were dismissed by Captain Leech, with an appropriate speech.

The Greys are to have a grand Military Ball on the 1st of November.

THE PAMPERO.—The trial of the case of the Pampero, for alleged violation of the revenue and neutrality laws, commenced at Jacksonville, Florida, on the 9th. The taking of testimony was begun on Friday. The first witness examined was John King, a native of Ireland, one of the men attached to the expedition, who departed from New Orleans on the Pampero, and arrived with said vessel at Cuba; but being sick on the voyage, and thereby disabled, he did not land, but returned with the Pampero to Jacksonville. Col. H. T. Titus, also of the expedition, was called, and his testimony taken. The testimony of J. C. Hunming and Captain Thompson, of Jacksonville, was also taken. Major H. A. Putnam, of San Augustine, and McQueen McIntosh, Esq., are the counsels for Mr. Sigur; G. M. Call, Esq., District Attorney, for the United States.

Some fifteen witnesses are subpœnaed—citizens of Jacksonville, persons attached to the Cuba Expedition, and others. A commission has been forwarded to New York to take the deposition of Lieut. Van Vechten, whom the Government officers will no doubt find a convenient tool for their purposes. We think the testimony of such a liar and poltroon, should not be credited in a court of justice. The provisions and stores found on board the Pampero when she surrendered, have been sold at Jacksonville, by order of the United States Marshal.

A MERITED FATE.—Poor Castanedo! he did not long enjoy his honors, and Cross of St. Fran[illegible]. The heroic action of betraying a wounded, [illegible] broken-down soldier and patriot, could not [illegible] peace, quiet, and long life. Some kindly assassin has released him of the tortures of a conscience which would have turned all his laurels into thorns,—his cup of enjoyment and pleasure, into one of gall and bitterness. The following is from the [illegible] of this morning:

The Capturer of Lopez Murdered.—We learn [illegible] a private letter from Havana, that Juan Castanedo, the officer who captured Gen. Lopez, was assassinated some days ago, while traveling in the interior of Cuba.

☞ The following is the list of passengers by the steamship Empire City, which left New-York on the 11th instant:

Col May, Mr Wilson, Maj Heiss and lady, Maj Harris and family, Mr Holt and lady, H A Foster, F G Rogers, Dr R Morgell and lady, Mr Lamarre and lady, J de la Cruz Castilleud, R Smith and family, J McMasters, lady, and mother; W G Bennett, C A Durand, W Jessor, J A Van Blarcom and lady, Mrs V Berte, child, and servant; Mrs M C Almey and servant, Mrs E S Nye, Mrs Pitkin, Miss Ann Thomas, Mrs Cogley, Miss de Wendt, Miss Heins, Miss Smith, Mrs Brooks, Miss McDonough, Miss E C Meadows, Mrs May Dean, child, and servant; L Roth, Mr Montgomery, Mrs Seagrave and child, Mrs Williams, Gen D M Graham, lady, two children, and servant; F Schmidt, B F Lee, A H Ladd, Mrs C Campbell, three children, and servant; L C Rich, John Ayers, J D Woodbury and lady, Mrs Hiern and child, A Cauldwell, J Cauldwell, Mrs O'Brien, Mrs Bernstein, two Miss Bernsteins, M Kahn, Geo Lane, A A Pray, M Buchamp, M de Silva, J K Mathews, W A Peck and servant, Jos Natal and lady, Mrs Dougherty, Miss McKenney, Masters Platt, Wynne, Alexander, G W Andrews, T Osborn, Wright, J de Cuevas, Eduardo Duncan, W P Farnsworthy, Dr Geo E Parrish, J de J Monjar, D D Monjar, Jos Wright and lady, H Rintoche and lady, Mrs Byrne, Miss Frey, G H Sullivan, C C Wayland, D Worren, lady and child; W T Davis, E M Wheelock, L Castera, lady, and two children; C A Robinson, W Hunter, Mrs Robinson, Mrs Mooney, Mr Hoolet, C H Metcalf, J F Aparicio, E Murphy, Mr Hernandez, Mr Bailey, C Evans, J T Daniels, Mr Holt, G G Stephens, James Hume, John Bennett, J Flood, John Angir, W Summerfield, James Ingram, F A Schuck Kuan, J J Springer, M Bringham, M Dubinea, W J Donald, G Murray, N Miller, W C Rye, Joseph Merhaine, E Van Tassel, Jose Ber, S Aly, T Cross, J Dougherty, S Dougherty, Thos Watkins, J Thomas, Mr Herr, Mr Germain, Mr Carroll, Mr Wimsbury, A Brown, Mr Yerguson, T Sanders, Jose Bradley, Alexander de War, A Crane, C V B Bowers, T Hughes and lady, Miss J Brown, T B Campbell, Mr Hon, Mr Gerard, C Palmer, J Jack, Mr Mulligan, Mr Mougnet, C O Blemis, M de Salvde, Pat Smith, Andrew Walder, Patrick Mabel, Mr Dame, James Glennin, A Caldwicon, H Gorman, Matthias Mang, T Templeton, John Allen, Wm Murdock, John Wardlock, Mr Tichner, A Veid Baumgtine, F M Hatch, D Preble, W F Rosen lady and servant, J Berard, J Cunningham, J Keogh, Mrs Sinclair, J T Slingerland, Geo Tarlton, Mr Flanagan, J Kagan, A Kagan, M D Holmes, E D Smith, Mr Pope, Mr Cockburn, W H Haskell, S C Haskell, J Mallmarton, Geo H Brown, T B Dayton, Mr Bonnefoul, Miss Armstrong Jos Wood, Captain McKeon, F D McKeon, Asael Tyler, A Rhone, S Tyler, C Bishop, J Ward, F Farrel, G Taylor, O M Curtis, William Burgess, S Burns, T Ferguson, M McCairn, F Klupp, T Alexander, J Meramon, H Reeden, J J Collins, J Kincaide, N Frye, W R F Thomas, Albert C Baker, E M Perrin, J Attwood, G Lamaden, J Taylor, W H Dorse, H Johnson, J Baldwin, D Jewett, J W Augustus, J R Ellement, C Trochan, M H Bellengil, S Bregg, J J Barton, J H Carter, J Armstrong, H Greenspon, Mrs Fuller and children, J Thomas, J More, F Terill, E S Warner, J M Adams, A Boyle, J W Frank, J Turpin, M Myers, J Wilcox, O Tomasichael, C Stechini, J McCabe, J Carrol, F Smith, C Miles, T C Kampsey, J Smith, H B Matteson, F C Tyler, Geo Ida, L Davenport, S Davenport, K W Taylor, S C Whipple, C Williamson, A Mercer, J Aitken, A O Hooker, C Millard, M Thomas, R Hathaway, C F. Hathaway, J L Evans, E T Anthony, C F Gifford, T C Ramsey, William Cressey, A Wyatt, Captain Symonds, F G Davis, J Ives, H G Pool, C Adams, J Ayer, H Pool, J F Nutting, J B Magner, Mrs Magner, J Hathaway, F Hillen, J F Fox, H F Macey, C H Teller, J Wright, R D Palsifer, F Hathaway, F Leonard, J Rockley, J Brown, M Freeman, R Freeman, W B Little, W Hebard, F McCleary and son, M Pendesley, M Norton, O L Collin, H N Skinner.

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The Cuban Ladies.

Last week, J. L. Carman, auctioneer, of this city, sold, at Banks' Arcade some three hundred pieces of jewelry of every variety and kind. Many of them were intrinsically very valuable, being rare stones, elegantly set,—many were valuable from their antique and quaint form and character,—and all possessed an additional value, to which, we deeply regret that sufficient publicity was not given, so that all our citizens might have had an opportunity of procuring some memento thereof. These were the contributions of the ladies of Cuba, to the effort, which was made to redeem their lovely isle from the bondage of the Spaniard. As they were all separate pieces, and embraced every character of jewelry, from the coral necklace of an infant,—the tiny emerald of a little miss,—to the brilliant diamond and lustrous pearl of the full-grown Dona,—and the old fashioned breast-pin locket,—and even the spectacle of the matron,—we presume that they were tributes from different donors. Many of the pieces were marked with the names of the fair givers. There was a beautiful diamond pin which brought sixty odd dollars,—it was marked with the beautiful name *Nidia*,—there were magnificent earrings, which the fair *Victoria* gave to the cause of Cuban independence, whilst innumerable *Maria's*, *Isabella's*, *Inez's* &c., robbed their caskets of their richest jewels, and offered them upon the altar of "Querida Cuba."

There was a mournful interest attached to this sale. It was a sorrowful and heart-aching reflection to think how vain and profitless were these noble tokens of patriotism and generosity. This feeling, too, was increased by the stealthy manner in which the sale had to be effected. The parties to whom the jewels were pledged did not deem it expedient to publish the fact before they were sold, that they were contributed to aid the Cuban struggle, from a fear that they might be liable to seizure by the government, as "means" for the equipment of an enterprise made unlawful by our statutes, but consecrated by every noble principle and feeling of an American and Republican. They were therefore sold without much previous notice, and consequently produced a much smaller amount than they would have brought, had notice been given of their interesting character and associations.

The original cost of this collection must have greatly exceeded five thousand dollars. Sold at auction, the amount realized was, of course, much less. Many persons, however, knowing the history of the collection, were eager to procure some token and memento of so noble a contribution. They will be valuable curiosities, and heir-looms, which, in future years, when Cuba has become one of this glorious confederacy, will be regarded with deep interest.

There is one fact, however, of which these jewels afford confirmation, that casts a shade over our hopes for the redemption of Cuba, by the hands of her sons. It is the additional proof afforded by these facts of the superiority of the women over the men in this, as in all other Spanish colonies. Had the sons of Cuba a tithe of the spirit, patriotism, and gallantry of the daughters, the cause of her independence would not have received the inglorious check, which has enveloped the destiny of that beautiful island, in a temporary cloud.

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CONSUL AT HAVANA.—The telegraph blundered [illegible] it stated that C. C. Langdon, of Mobile, [illegible]ed the successor of Mr. Owen, as Consul to Havana. Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, is the fortunate individual.

H. STUART FOOTE

[illegible] resigned his seat as a member of the United States Senate from the State of Mississippi, to take effect on the 5th of January, proximo.

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SHOOTING AT CUCHA.—The Louisiana Greys, Capt. Leech, and a new German military company, commanded by Capt. Wagner, went to Greenville on Sunday to exercise in target shooting. The target was a full-sized portrait of Concha, the Captain General of Cuba, and the way it was riddled by the patriotic volunteers showed not only their skill but the bent of their sympathies. A diamond breast-pin was the prize awarded to the best shot.

GRAND MILITARY, CIVIC, AND FANCY DRESS BALL.

In commemoration of the 1st anniversary of

The Louisiana Greys.

A Grand BALL will take place at the

WASHINGTON ARMORY HALL, ON CAMP STREET,

On SATURDAY EVENING, 1st November, 1851.

☞ Tickets, $1 00—To be had of the Officers, the Invitation Committee, at the principal Music and Book Stores, and at the door.

—MANAGERS:—

Gov. Jos. Walker,	A D Crossman,	James H Caldwell,
Joseph Genois,	F Soulenou,	Wm M Garland,
Maj Gen. J.L. Lewis,	Brig Gen E L Tracy,	Col W W W Wood
Brig Gen D. Augustin,	Brig Gen D Crossn,	Col W Monaghan,
Col S Waldo,	Maj H W Huntington,	Maj Keating,
Surgeon J Booth,	Q M. McNeil,	Capt Wingfield,
Capt Smith,	Capt Forno,	Capt Phillips,
Capt Wagner,	Capt Kelly,	Capt Walgamott,
Capt Ritter,	Lieut Banister,	Lieut Campbell,
Lieut Moynan,	Lieut Salomon,	Lieut Van Buren,
Lieut McFarland,	Lieut Phillips	Lieut Herr,
Lieut Noland,	Lieut McDonnell,	Lieut Shaw.
Lieut Collie,	Lieut Hare,	D. McGovern.

—COMMITTEE OF INVITATION:—

Captain F Leech,	Lieut A Seria,	Lieut G Weightman,
F Kenona,	B Gilloely,	F Daley. [oct15

GRAND CIVIC AND MILITARY BALL.

A Grand Civic and Military BALL will be given by

The Jackson Rifles,

On WEDNESDAY, 29th Instant,

AT THE ARMORY HALL, CAMP STREET.

—MANAGERS:—

Brig Gen E L Tracy,	Capt Wagner,	Capt H Forno,
Col W W W Wood,	Capt Walgamott,	Capt J Ritter,
Adj H Keating,	Capt Leech,	Lieut W Moynan,
Surgeon Booth,	Capt R Smith,	Lieut W Salomon,
Capt H B Kelly,	Capt Phillips,	Lieut Van Buren.

—COMMITTEE OF INVITATION:—

Brig Gen E L Tracy,	Lieut W Salomon,	Captain H Forno,
Captain Leech,	Col W W W Wood,	Sergt H W Leech,
	Captain F Grace.	

☞ Admission—One Dollar. oct18

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LETTER FROM WASHINGTON—NO. VII

(Correspondence of the Delta.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1851.

Eds. Delta: The President, it now appears, though it has not been officially announced, has dismissed Mr. Consul Owen from office, upon the ground that his defence of his conduct, at the time the fifty Americans citizens were butchered at the Fort Atares, in Havana, was entirely unsatisfactory.

No authentic information, as to the appointment of Mr. Owen's successor, has yet come to light. The presumption is that a native of the "Sunny South" will be selected.

Mr. Hodge is again the acting-Secretary of the Treasury, notwithstanding Mr. Corwin is in town, and in apparently good health. Why is this? ask many people. It is hard to give the true solution. Mr. Corwin may be on the eve of resigning his office, either on account of his connection with, and interest in, the late Gardiner award, or on account of the Florida claims, or because he is tired of the care, perplexities, and responsibilities of his official post. He is a man who loves ease and quiet. He has suddenly made a handsome fortune, and why need he care to be longer in public life?

The attorneys for the payment of interest on the Florida claims, Messrs. Charles E. Sherman, William Cost Johnson, David Yulee, John M. Berrien, Thomas Ewing, and others, have produced an irresistible array of arguments, authorities, and facts, in support of their cause, which they have most zealously and powerfully pressed upon the members of the Cabinet and upon the President, until, it is said, the President has become convinced that the Government should delay positive action, in this highly important matter, no longer. It is given out that President Fillmore will direct Secretary Corwin to *act* upon the subject of the Florida claims *according to law*; and it is further given out that Mr. Corwin says, if the President thus instructs him, he will be obliged to pay the interest on said claims, as demanded by the claimants, their attorneys, and by the Government of Spain, through its Minister in this country, or resign his office. The aggregate amount of interest due on the Florida claims is about a half million of dollars.

The leader, in a recent number of General Webb's New York Courier and Enquirer, in favor of Daniel Webster as the whig candidate for the Presidency, in preference to all others, *as the available man of the people*, whom the people could and would elect, with sundry of its author's characteristic *flings* at Henry Clay and Winfield Scott, is causing much merriment and laughter in all political circles in this quarter. The Republic's remarks upon the article from the Courier and Enquirer, which it copies into its columns entire, are better natured and more judicious. They earnestly recommend union and harmony among the whigs,—maintenance of whig principles as a first consideration, and the selection of a candidate to be the whig standard-bearer for the Presidency, as a secondary consideration, whether the choice of the National Convention of the party shall fall upon Webster, or Fillmore, or Scott, or Clay.

The author of the Donaldson and Greer correspondence, with the leading democrats and abolitionists of the country, is understood to be now in this city. Judge Douglas, who got one of the letters of inquiry, but did not get caught napping by answering it, smoked him out last evening in a personal interview, by a reference to his hand-writing. The scene is described as a rich and racy one.

The author of the correspondence referred to, who is known to be the right bower of General Sam Houston, had, it seems, been conveying the impression to some persons, that the correspondence had been set on foot by the friends of Judge Douglas, as a means of killing off General Houston. The Judge had heard of this and used it, in the interview last evening, most adroitly.

Charles Sumner, the Free-soil United States Senator elect from Massachusetts, arrived in this city last evening. He and Judge Douglas had quite a long sitting together. Both sharp and learned.

The steamer Asia, from Liverpool, arrived in New York yesterday, with three days later news, which of course will reach you before this letter does. Madam Celeste came passenger in the Asia.

We are all glad here, as you will be in New Orleans, that the corn and cotton market at Liverpool and London was steady.

The serious disturbances in France were not unexpected. In what they will terminate, remains to be seen.

Kossuth had arrived at Smyrna, on the American steamship of war the Mississippi. Great preparations are making for his reception in New York, and also in this city. President Fillmore will give him a grand dinner at the White House.

Your readers will be glad to learn that President Fillmore has instructed the proper officers of the Government to vigorously prosecute the ringleaders in the late rebellion against the laws and the constitution, at Syracuse, for the crime of high treason. Hurrah for the constitution and the laws! Hurrah for the Union! Hurrah for a President, when he does his duty firmly and faithfully! CAVE TIME SCRIBENDI.

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CUBAN BONDS.—The American Telegraph, a spirited, well conducted journal, published in Washington City, possessing an energy unknown to its feeble, mercenary, and servile colemporaries, the Intelligencer and Republic, thus speaks of the Cuban bonds, of which Concha's creatures are making such a parade in their columns:

"The discovery of a printed form of a bond, with Lopez's name appended, in which promise is made to repay two thousand dollars with interest, on the part of the Cuban people and future government, has afforded somewhat of a triumph to a number of the more moral and conscientious editors, and other exalted personages in this country, who seem to read in such bond the evidence of deep-laid villainy. They are more keen-sighted than we can claim to be. That money was advanced freely, and used, is well known; and that any sort of a bond or acknowledgment should be taken by one contributing his wealth, should not be cause of surprise;—and who else than the people and future government of Cuba, if revolutionized, should refund such moneys? We think the existence of such bonds, and the fact that any funds were thus raised, constitute proof that the leaders at least believed the people of Cuba were inclined to revolt, and would have a future government of their own. And had success attended Lopez, the possession of these bonds would have proved quite as honorable, and *more profitable*, than did the preservation of certain *continental money*, once issued by a certain people, under circumstances their descendants do not particularly care to remember. The indiscreet and rash adventurers in this Cuban business, whether fighting men or capitalists, have well attested the sincerity of their declared purposes and expectations, and merit, and will forever receive, the respect of all friends of freedom; while their bloodthirsty and more impetuous destroyers, and their sympathizers, have entailed upon themselves the undying contempt of true republicans in every clime."

☞ The reply of General Horatio Davis, President of the Democratic Central Committee, to the communications addressed to him by I. N. Marks, Esq., President of the Central Whig Committee, will be published in the Delta of this morning.

GEN. QUITMAN.—This gallant soldier, statesman, and patriot, is at present in our city, on private business. The General is in fine health and spirits, and though not a little mortified by the late result in Mississippi, his devotion to the South, and to the noble principles for which he has sacrificed so much, continues as strong as ever. Gen. Quitman is at the Veranda.

GEN. FOOTE.—By an extraordinary coincidence, the two champions of their respective parties, in the recent struggle in Mississippi, are now in our city, putting up at the same hotel. Gen. Foote is on his way over the Lake, to enlighten the good people of Hancock and Harrison, on the beauties of the Compromise and the grandeur of the Committee of Thirteen.

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Spanish Indignation.

The following article from the Madrid Observer, is written in the true vein of Spanish fury and indignation. Call out the "aging," for we are going to have a big war with Spain! Things do begin to look alarming. Don't they?

[From the Madrid Observer, September 18, 1851.]

We cannot for one moment withdraw our thoughts from Cuba. Spaniards as we are, lovers of the prosperity of our country, enthusiasts for the honor of our flag, always respected, and *for a long time feared by foreign nations*, the thought of what is happening to one of our richest colonies, the remembrance of the depredation and piracy attempted against her by a neighboring and allied nation, fires our blood, indignes our heart, declares against that people all the generous sentiments of our soul. [The Observer's evil passions seem to be excited, not the generous sentiments.]

No longer is there doubt. The North American Confederation, which for a long time has coveted the possession of Cuba; which, within a year has sent her hordes of filibusters, and recently has just sent *some of her most villainous children to seek her*, not yet satisfied with all these acts of Vandalism and rapacity, intends now to consummate their rising *en masse* against our precious Antilla, trampling upon our arms, and attempting against the inviolability of one of our diplomatic agents, under pretext of avenging the fate of some of their countrymen, who have just expiated in Havana, their crimes, with their blood.

No longer is there doubt. The republic of Washington, breaking the law of nations, breaking the faith of treaties, breaking all the rights of humanity and civilization, of which she brags so much, aims, brazenfacedly to the possession of the Island of Cuba. The republic of Washington does not spare any means, however barbarous, to attain her object. The republic of Washington declares herself openly our enemy, after she has become such in a cowardly and rapacious manner. *We therefore are obliged to declare ourselves her irreconcilable enemy.*

No more delays—no more terms—no more tolerance and prudence. The whole of Europe will applaud our conduct and sympathize with our cause:—*France and England offer us their aid, and the support of their powerful navies*;—justice and reason stand on our side;—faith encourages us;—the proverbial valor of Spaniards helps us; and, even were we alone in the struggle, without reinforcements, without aid—abandoned by all the world, still we have courage enough to struggle again and again until we conquer, or upon for ourselves an honorable grave.

No more delays. We have nothing to expect from the ambitious children of Washington. *No satisfaction is sufficient to wash out the insult that has been done to our nationality by the aggressions in Cuba*; and the outrage committed on our flag in the person of our Consul at New Orleans. We cannot be contented with notes and explanations which would not restore the blood of our brethren, shed in Baya Honda. *The offence has been bloody and bloody must be the reparation and vengeance.* A general cry has been raised in Spain against the savage sympathizers of Lopez and his banditti. That cry is WAR and EXTERMINATION! The Supreme Government, let the dispositions which it may have adopted be what they may, must hearken to that cry; the Government cannot stop its ears to the popular voice, which, by the press, roars in thunder throughout the land against the infamous rabble of the United States.

War, then, against that race of pirates, who aim at the dominion of the whole territory of the New World.

War against these avaricious traders, who aim to snatch Cuba from us.

War, Extermination, and Butchery! against those ungrateful cowards, who have traitorously endeavored to wound the generous heart of Spain.

No more tolerance; no more doubt; no useless vacillations.

We present to the consideration of our government the following propositions:

That war be officially declared against the Republic of Washington.

That our diplomatic agents be recalled from the United States.

That passports be given to the American Ambassadors.

That all Spanish vessels be armed as privateers, and that letters of marque be granted to those of other nations who desire them.

That the people will rise as one man and offer to the Government the support of their resources and their arms.

That subscriptions be opened in our Provinces, inviting all good patriots to contribute to the augmentation of an army and navy.

There will not be a single Spaniard who will not bring his mite to the national treasury.

There will not be a youth who will not rush to seize the sword in defence of the flag of Castile.

There will not be a father but will be disposed to offer his son as a sacrifice upon the altar of his outraged country!

WAR, then, WAR *against the Pirates of North America! Let the degraded and spurious race soon feel the effects of our vengeance!*

☞ The Washington Republic being unable of itself to support its calumnies against the Delta, of having published intentional misstatements, has enlisted in its service a correspondent from this city, who writes over the signature of "Veritas," and who acknowledges that he was a party to a forgery, made for the purpose of entrapping this journal. The letter, which he says was imposed on us, was published in the Delta on the 20th August, long after the sailing of the Pampero, and after the news of a revolution in the island. It contained no fact of any importance, except the old story, which had been previously circulated, respecting four thousand men having joined the patriots. We did not, and we believe nobody else attached any importance to the letter. The Republic's "Veritas" says this letter was written by an American, in this city, and sent to us to test our credulity, and that we published it with a voucher for its authenticity. To show the extent of our voucher, we will give extracts from the letter. It is dated Havana, August 6, 1851.

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

The writer then proceeds to give some exaggerated accounts of the prospects of the patriots. It was on the 19th August we received this letter. Finding it on our desk, we naturally presumed that it was delivered by the sailor to whom it was entrusted, and we do not know to the contrary, to this day. We then gave the letter to a Spanish gentleman, who made inquiry, and stated that the name signed was that of a respectable resident of Cuba.

The writer of this letter describes himself as "born a Spaniard, yet raised and educated on the Island." With this information relative to this letter, we referred to it as follows:

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

Now, we leave our readers to judge of the extent of the deception on our part relative to this letter. We took it for what it purported, presumed we got it in the manner in which it pretended to be sent, and the name of the signer was represented to us as respectable. And this letter, which, after all, had no sort of effect or influence on the Cuban movement, is the only scintilla of proof the Republic can collect to sustain its calumny against the Delta, of publishing false intelligence, knowing it to be false. The Republic's friend and correspondent is a party to a forgery upon us, and then adduces the fact that we gave the product of this fabrication a kind of credit, as proof of our intentionally deceiving the public! The same writer says that at least half a dozen similar letters were sent to the Delta by the Empire City; he does not say, however, that they were ever published, so that his second forgeries did not take as well as his first.

We did receive letters of the description referred to by the correspondent of the Republic, one of which we showed to Col. Perine, of this city, and asked him if he knew the signer; his reply was that the name was that of a member of one of the most influential Creole families on the Island. We were still distrustful, however, and did not publish it. This letter was one of those forged by the friend of the correspondent of the Republic, for the purpose of entrapping and deceiving us in regard to events of great public importance. It is the party in such a shameful and infamous transaction as this, whom the Republic brings to its support in its course of detraction and calumny. We can only say that the witness is worthy of the prosecutor, and both are worthy of the cause. "Veritas" gives a very life-like description of his friend, who perpetrated the forgery. He says that he was one who was suspected of having been bought by the Spaniards, was therefore discarded by the friends of Cuban liberty, and then turned his attention to fabricating letters to deceive and mislead public journals in regard to events on the Island. We felicitate Mr. Pittman's organ on its new allies!

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

The Daily Picayune.
22 October 1851, 1

Gen. Worth and Cuba.

The following letter corrects an impression, that has long been prevalent, that the late and much lamented Brevet Major Gen. Worth, U. S. Army, was willing to lend his name and personal aid to an invasion of Cuba. The statement here furnished is clear and indisputable. We are happy to be the means of contradicting the stigma on this subject that had attached to the gallant soldier's name:

Fort Croghan, Texas, *Oct.* 10, 1851.

Messrs. Editors—A report has been in circulation that Gen. Worth contemplated participating in the Cuba invasion, and that his death prevented the relinquishment of his commission in the army, at a price offered by the friends of the cause. This is untrue. My association with Gen. Worth has been such that I was intimately acquainted with his public and private acts and opinions. His papers are in my possession--among them letters showing conclusively his determination not to have anything to do with the movement; and his views, as expressed in my hearing to personal friends, and to Cubans, corroborate his correspondence. He was solicited to lend his aid and his name. The subject was first opened at Puebla, when coming out of Mexico, by a committee of gentlemen; again in New York and in Washington; but he uniformly and resolutely adhered to his determination, and endeavored to avoid the frequent importunities of influential Cubans, as well as of his own fellow-citizens. He never for a moment entertained the idea of resigning his commission, which he had held forty years, or of participating in what was then a popular movement; but he came to the frontier of Texas in the discharge of his duty, where he died.

It is just and proper that the truth should be known, and the public mind disabused upon this subject. It is due to his name—his services—to his country, historically, and to the army, that his memory should not be connected with a cause having so little to commend it, and which has terminated so fatally.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. T. SPRAGUE,
Captain and Brevet Major, U. S. Army.

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22 October 1851, 2

☞ The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, the apologist of HAYNAU and CONCHA, and the defamer of KOSSUTH, at length defends Mr. Consul OWEN from the attacks that have been made upon him. The principal attacks upon him have been stimulated, the Editor thinks, by one in Havana, who wants his place. Mr. OWEN, the Courier thinks, did all an American Consul could do,—but not with grace and that specious pretence, which would have imposed upon outside observers—inasmuch as his manners are not of that pretentious school. His manners then are very different from those of Col. WEBB.

La Cronica on the Recall of Consul Owen.

It is rather ungenerous and ungrateful for La Cronica, the Spanish paper in New York, to fall foul of the President for this act. But read La Cronica's interpretation of Mr. Owen's recall:

"The recall of Mr. Owen at this time is a palpable retraction, by the President, of the declarations contained in his proclamation and almost open approval of the outrages committed in Cuba by the adventurers from New Orleans. Melancholy is the condition of this Government. It cannot undertake a single act of apparent justice without greatly overbalancing it by another act of principle of injustice, abhorred by the most unprincipled nation. The peace of the world would come to a pretty pass if such actions would be continued."

That is nothing to what the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, Mr. LABORDE, says of our President.

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
22 October 1851, 1

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.—In the telegraphic dispatches to the Louisville Journal, we find an extract from a letter, dated, Bayou Sara, Sept. 29th, which says: "We have another Expedition on foot in this State. Gen. Felix Houston is at the head of it. From what I can learn, some men of influence and means have been approached on the subject. I know one who has been offered a command. The plan is first to get the means to procure arms. A near neighbor of mine was offered a command, and, I am sorry to say, at first thought favorably of it. The object was to get money. It is being managed as secretly as possible."

MEXICO.—The revolution on the Rio Grande was at a stand on the 1st inst. Gen. Carvajal still remained at Camárgo. The people of that place had held a meeting, and resolved to sustain the revolutionary pronunciamento. The Mexican troops there, were allowed to march out with the honors of war. The revolutionists were determined to defend the place. A report having reached Matamoras that the invaders were preparing to march on them, the inhabitants, including all the women and children, had fled, leaving only 250 men behind.

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
22 October 1851, 1

THE LOPEZ PRISONERS.—Capt. Ellis, of Washington, who arrived in New York, on Tuesday week, in the Empire City, states upon authority, that all the prisoners of the Lopez expedition will be liberated, upon the condition that the authorities of the city of New Orleans will remunerate the Spaniards of that city for their losses in New Orleans riots. The Journal of Commerce says; the intelligent Louisianians now say that this will be done.

Capt. Ellis had command of a company of Infantry, and was severely wounded. He was to have been shot, and the proclamation granting quarter, arrived just in time to save him. He reports that he experienced much kindness and attention from the British Vice Consul, and from the American Consul, and that he was released through the interposition of friends in New Orleans.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Delta
23 October 1851, 1

[From the Paris National.]

The Cuban Filibusters.—There are not wanting, in the moderate press, professors of public law who have formally condemned, in their professional capacity, the expedition of the republican volunteers of America against the island of Cuba, possessed by her Majesty the Queen Isabella. Certain of these professors—we know them of-old—would heartily applaud, notwithstanding the rules which they to-day so loudly publish, an armed attempt which should bring upon the frontiers of the French republic, royalist volunteers, whether Austrian or Cossack. Thus we neither hold their doctrines very certain, nor their convictions very firmly fixed; and their virtuous indignation against "pirates," the "filibusters," the "bandits," who have planted the flag of independence in a royal colony, has affected us very slightly.

The truth about the Cuban expedition—very irregular, we know—is, that it has been entered into through a lively desire of aggrandizement—perfectly excused by all historians when undertaken by a prince—but strongly blamed by certain journalists, when a republic is in question.

It is the truth again, that the principal promoters of this invasion are not Americans, but young Habaneros, almost all belonging to the *elite* of the population, and who, educated in America, have there learned to curse the ruinous yoke which Spain imposes on their country. That is beyond dispute. The Madrid journals themselves admit it, being unable to deny it.

Again, it is true, that if amongst the "invaders" there are men influenced by dishonorable motives, it is neither amongst the leaders of the expedition, nor even amongst the majority of their soldiers, that these persons must be sought to whom alone can be applied, with any shadow of justice, the foul terms of the press.

Even in that press we hope at least there will be found writers who will regret these injurious exaggerations, these collective insults towards the vanquished, these disdainful swaggerings lavished on the dead, on reading some of the letters received at New Orleans from Havana, and in which the victims of General Concha have dedicated their last thoughts, their last wishes, their final adieu, to their families.

The above rebuke of the "National" applies with equal force to the sympathizers with royalty in the United States, as to those in France.

United States District Court, New York—Alleged Fitting Out of the Cleopatra—Before Judge Betts.—The District Attorney asked the District Court, on the morning of the 14th instant, in the case of Messrs. John L. O'Sullivan, Captain Lewis, and Major Sleigeger, to name a day on which to proceed with the trial. The Judge said he would not like to designate a day—Judge Judson will be here to-morrow, and the motion can be made before him. Mr. Cutting, one of the counsel, who, with Mr. O'S., was present, said he would be in Court in the morning and attend to it before Judge J.

Queen of Spain Wants War.—The New York Sun, on the authority of a private letter from Madrid, states that her august ladyship, the Queen of Spain, in reply to a petition from a Cuban, for certain concessions to that ill governed island, said that she deeply regretted that she was not the mistress of her own desires, or she would at once declare war against the United States, come what might. It is well, says the New York Sun, there are some wiser people than herself in the limits of her dominions, or the poor dear little stupid might be accommodated to her heart's content. It is real charity to deny her gracious Majesty the indulgence of her whim on this occasion. The desire for war, however, is said to be universal in Spain, by the same writer.

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The Daily Delta

23 October 1851, 2

The Forgers Discovered.

The correspondent of the Washington Republic, (Virtue) who writes to that paper to show that, upon one occasion, he or his friends succeeded in imposing upon us a forged letter, relative to affairs in Cuba, adds:

"To my own personal knowledge,—for I was informed of it by one of the parties now in Havana,—at least half a dozen similar letters were sent to the Delta by the Empire City, on the 17th of August, and had it not been that it brought the news of Crittenden's party being shot, we would have more proofs of the same kind to add."

Every journal is, in a certain measure, responsible for its correspondents. When a newspaper publishes, therefore, a letter from a writer who says he was associated in an attempt to impose forged letters upon public journals, as good proof to sustain its charges, it endorses, to a certain extent, the means and the person whom it employs to prove its point. We hold the Republic, therefore, responsible for the forgeries of its friends, correspondents, and witness. For some time past, that journal and its ally, the Intelligencer, have been filling their columns with the most malignant abuse of the friends of the Cuban enterprise; charging them with fabricating and circulating false intelligence, "lying telegraphic reports," &c.

To prove its point, the Republic now publishes a letter, showing that the ENEMIES OF THE CUBAN MOVEMENT, AND THE FRIENDS AND CORRESPONDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, DID FORGE LETTERS, and send them to this journal and others, for the purpose of disseminating false and deceptive intelligence. Here is an important discovery. Here is an exposure of what we have long been in pursuit of. We have now discovered the authors of the fictions and falsehoods with which the country has been flooded. We demand that the Republic shall publish the name of the party who acknowledges his connection with these forgeries. That journal has denounced certain parties in this city, as fabricators and disseminators of false intelligence from Cuba, without a particle of proof. It is now supplied with the best of all evidence of such forgery,—the confession of the party,—and we insist that it is bound, by every obligation of truth, justice, and duty to society, to reveal the guilty.

It is true, we were deceived by one of these letters. The name signed was believed to be that of a respectable citizen of the island. It was in Spanish, and we were but poor Spanish scholars. We never, however, credited its statements, but gave them for what they were worth. The letter was published at a time when its statements could have deceived no one. We have clearly explained the circumstances of this publication, in our edition of yesterday. But the confessing forger of the Republic, says he knew, personally, that other letters were sent us from Havana, which were forged, and we were only prevented from publishing them by accident. Here, again, is a truthful confession of a deliberate attempt to impose upon this journal. We received the letters referred to, but like hundreds of others of a similar character, we did not publish them.

They were well calculated, however, to deceive the most wary. Their signatures were generally those of well-known residents. Two of these letters were in Spanish, and were signed with the names of prominent and influential Creoles. It was one of these letters we showed to a gentleman of this city, whose name we took the liberty of using, and he assured us that the name was that of a most respectable Cuban gentleman.

Two of these letters, in English, we publish, in order that our readers may judge of the enormity of this infamous attempt to deceive us, and through us, the public. The following are copies of the letters, the originals of which we shall retain, because we think we have some clue to the author, whom we shall not fail to bring to an accountability to the law which he has violated, as well as to the public which he has sought to deceive:

HAVANA, August 17, 1851.

Dear Delta: I take my pen merely to inform you that prospects are bright for the "patriot cause." Several private meetings have taken place, and I can assure you that some very wealthy and respectable citizens have attended them, and taken deep interest in the affairs brought before them by the several committees, which were appointed lately in order to conduct business properly. There is one Spanish house here, of which the eldest son, a partner in the concern, has the management of it, who has offered $300,000 cash as a loan to the provisional Government as soon as it is organized, and it is believed that *ten times* that amount could be raised among the merchants and planters in this *city alone*, who are in favor of the move. It has been determined to fix the day for the "pronunciamento" in this city on the 19th instant, which is a great *Fiesta*, the patron saint of the village of Guanabacoa, a sort of watering place, situated about four miles towards the South-east of this city. On that day the negroes have it a great deal their own way, and the Spanish troops are sent in great numbers out of the city to watch the rabble or *plebeyans*, as they call the working classes of the population here. That day is considered the best for a "good move" here, and it has been fixed for tearing General Concha out of his palace. We will have also the Cabanas, the Atarres, Principe, and "Numero Cuatro" forts, which are much more important points of defence than the Morro and the Point, as the four abovementioned have a full control of the city, and the others only command the entrance of the port, which is not *utterly necessary* to the patriots.

A friend of ours *smuggled in* a couple of files of the *Delta*, wrapped up in the *La Union*, and we have had glorious times reading all the information contained in your paper. You can send hundreds of them here to all our friends, and the real friends of liberty. If you will manage to put them inside the Spanish papers, so that they may not be seen, —as the *La Union* is the only paper from your city they will let go through the post-office without examining; and as there are several hundred copies received in this city, and all through the island, you could send the *Delta* safely, as it is the only paper we wish to read.

We are anxiously looking for the brave "sympathizers, and we are prepared to give them a glorious reception.

I must now close, and promise to write again in a few days. Yours, L. P. F.

GUANABACOA, (near Havana.) Aug. 18, 1851.

Dear Sir—I have but a few minutes to indite a few lines to you, as the steamer is about to depart. I shall send this by a friend who has promised to take it should I meet with him,—if not, I shall put it in the bag. I am moved to write this, as some of your correspondence is not as clear as it might be; therefore, perhaps, the following account of a few engagements may be acceptable to your readers.

On the morning of the 8th, information was brought in by express to inform the General that a large body of men had appeared amongst the Lomas de las Minas. After the receipt of this information, great bustle was perceived about the barracks, and the news soon got wind and the Catalans were privately armed, and that evening a regiment of infantry and a squadron of lancers was sent off against them. On the 13th they came in sight of the insurgents who appeared to be waiting for them, and as soon as they came within range of their artillery, commenced a brisk fire upon them,—but, strange to say, without effect. When they got within musket range the Spanish infantry were ordered to fire, when many of the insurgents were killed and the rest fell into disorder and retreated, closely followed by the infantry, whilst the cavalry rounded a hill and thus brought them between the fire of the infantry and the lancers of the cavalry, when a precipitate flight took place towards a cavern, where fear retained them until one-half were dead through drinking water which springs from a bed of copper, which is very rich in the Lomas de las Minas. Some managed to escape, but not many. I have heard this from a sergeant who has come in for his Colonel's extra horse this morning, and he told it to me under promise not to say anything about it, but as it must all transpire in a few days, I see no harm in letting my countrymen have a little bit of news they will not receive from other sources.

Excuse anything more this trip of the steamer, as my duty calls me away from the desk; also, the smoke is rising from the chimney of the steamer, which I see in the distance. EL AMERICANO.

P. S.—If you are true, write F. G. Stanton, Havana. My private signs are figures. My A commences with 2 and ends with 27. They are not discouraged. Practice makes perfect.

Fortunately, our eyes had been opened to the exaggerations and fabrications which were sent from Havana, to deceive and mislead our people, and we treated these letters, as we did hundreds of others, with disbelief. It was, no doubt, from the same laboratory of lies that the letters to other journals, which were so false and deceptive, proceeded. The letters in the New York Express, from Santabuca, and the Bahama Banks, containing the most stupid and extravagant stories, were forged by the same parties who attempted to impose on us.

The friends of Cuban liberty owe a deep debt of gratitude and thanks to the Republic for affording them an opportunity of exculpating their noble cause from the foul charges which have been so industriously circulated against them. The responsibility of the gross misrepresentations and falsehoods which were scattered through this country, relative to the Cuban affairs, is now brought home to the enemies of that cause—to the friends and correspondents of Concha and the Washington Republic. We think we know the individuals, and we shall spot them in time.

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

The Daily Delta
23 October 1851, 2

Gen. Worth.

Major Sprague, the son-in-law of Gen. Worth, publishes a card in the Picayune, in which he denies that Gen. Worth contemplated participating in the "Cuba invasion." The papers of the General, in the possession of Major Sprague, show, he says, conclusively his determination not to have anything to do with the movement. This statement will excite unbounded astonishment in this city and throughout the country. Gen. Worth was a gallant, frank, and manly soldier, who expressed his feelings and opinions very openly. He took a great interest in the Cuban movement whilst in this city. As to the extent of his participation and connection with the matter, we have no positive information. We only refer to what was certainly a very general impression upon the minds of many people in the country. One thing is certain, that Major Sprague's views of the Cuban cause were not those of Gen. Worth. He says:

"It is just and proper that the truth should be known, and the public mind disabused upon this subject. It is due to his name—his services—to his country, historically, and to the army, that his memory should not be connected with a cause having so little to commend it, and which has terminated so fatally."

"The fatal termination" of the expedition would hardly have affected Gen. Worth's estimate of its merits. His numerous friends in this part of the country, as well as many officers of the army, have been grossly deceived if General Worth did not regard the Cuban enterprise as a noble and praiseworthy one.

But this letter of Maj. Sprague is not more remarkable than the introductory remarks of the Picayune, which are worthy of re-publication and remembrance. They are as follows:

"*General Worth and Cuba.*—The following letter corrects an impression that has long been prevalent, that the late and much lamented Brevet-Major General Worth, United States Army, was willing to lend his name and personal aid to an invasion of Cuba. The statement here furnished is clear and indisputable. We are happy to be the means of contradicting the stigma on this subject that had attached to the gallant soldier's name."

Who would imagine that this was the same journal which published those encouraging letters and animating editorial appeals to the Cuban liberators, that produced such a powerful effect throughout the South-west?

GEN. CONCHA AND CUBAN LIBERATORS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The Republic this morning publishes a letter from an authentic source, stating that the Captain-General of Cuba has determined to write to the Queen of Spain, urging the liberation of the American prisoners taken in the Lopez expedition, immediately upon their arrival. He states that he would have released them in Havana, had it not been for the outrages committed in New Orleans, which have been explained to his satisfaction.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

VERANDA—J R P Shelby, J M Smiley, T U Zollerover, H M Waddell, J L Bramlett, F McKinner, R O Edwards, M Nichlos, F S Hunt, H S Henderson, J H Bowman, T W Johnson, Miss; Major Dess and family, Capt. McKean, W McKean, J C Davis, W Lawrence and lady, U S A; Gen G M Graham, La; S Simpson, G W Clover, W H Bennell, J T Nelson, E D Belief, J O Woodruff and lady, S Broadwell, Dr Harrel, J P Heine, Mrs Heine, F Williams, N O; J K Brown, Texas; George Merrick, Havana; J M St Clair, H C Erwin, Va; A M Ladd, Portsmouth; J C Slaughter, R M Tellaferro, jr, N Y; F Campbell, Dr J F Burrill, Phila; W W Collins, D Goldsmeister, Ark, F Fawchild, steamer Empire City, R S South, Ala.

GEORGE MERRICK

Colonel V. P. Winder.

The democrats in the Second Congressional District appear to have taken up this gentleman as their candidate for Congress, with great spirit and unanimity. Though late in the field, Colonel Winder goes into the contest with great advantages. He is an ardent democrat and a very progressive politician. But what constitutes a powerful recommendation of Colonel Winder, in this part of the district is, that he is a very warm friend of the movement for the liberation of Cuba. Having spent some time in the island, he returned here with a strong belief in the desire of the people for independence, and in the immense value and capacity of the island for cultivation and settlement by the energetic American races. We have now before us a letter from Colonel Winder, in which he expresses a very warm interest in the Cuban movement, and his confident belief of its eventual success. We regret that the other candidate, Mr. Landry, has left in the dark his views on this subject. We have nothing to do with parties as whig and democrat, but we confess that the candidate of a party, whichever it may be, who has opinions and views on this subject in unison with our own, presents himself in an attitude which we cannot disregard. We imagine that there are a great many others in the Second Congressional District, who are of the same opinion. Colonel Winder is a native of Tennessee, but has resided in this State for a long time. He is universally respected for his intelligence, patriotism, and devotion to the honor and interests of Louisiana, of the South, and of the Union. Having sometime ago introduced Mr. Landry to our readers, we considered it our duty to do the same with Mr. Winder.

MAJOR J. P. HEISS.—Our colaborer and associate, Major Heiss, arrived in the city on the Empire City. He will immediately enter on his duties as associate editor and proprietor of the Delta.

☞ Colonel Charles May arrived in our city by the Empire City. We were happy to find the gallant Colonel in fine condition and spirits. He has been ordered to Fort Mason, on the frontier of Texas, to take command of a squadron of dragoons. The Colonel, we learn, created a great sensation in Havana. His stalwart figure, manly carriage, and gallant manner, impressed the Spaniards with a great awe and respect for American prowess and character. The Colonel has many friends in this city, whilst the reputation of his gallantry and manliness in the celebrated battle of Resaca de la Palma, has extended his fame over the world. We wish him many years of happiness and gratified ambition.

☞ Mr. J. S. Thrasher was arrested in Havana, we understand, for some violation of the law relative to the receipt of letters and dispatches. An attempt has been made to produce the idea that his arrest was due to the publication in this paper. We shall prove to-morrow, that if Mr. T. has fallen under Spanish suspicion, there were publications in other papers of this city better calculated to compromise him than the statement in the Delta, connecting him with the transmission of a certain document. We should regret to have to make exposures, but we are determined that other people shall come in for a share of a certain responsibility.

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The Daily Delta

23 October 1851, 2

Whig Mass Meeting.

The meeting of the whigs at the Ticket office, last night, was a brilliant and enthusiastic affair. Brilliant it was, with torches, transparencies, banners and flags; and its enthusiasm was manifested by the loud cheers which echoed and endorsed the eloquent and proposed sentiments of the speakers. Above the raised platform a bronzed eagle spread his wings, and over and anon the rocket with its "red glare" would ascend above the assembled multitude, and burst into myriads of star-like lights. A fine band of music was also in attendance.

Mr. Geo. Clark called the meeting to order at eight o'clock, and proposed the following list of officers, which was confirmed by a shout of acclamation.

President—C. ROSELIUS, Esq.

Vice Presidents—G. B. Duncan, S. D. McNeil, Paul Blanque, Alex. Levy, L. A. Gunet, Capt. J. P. Barnett, Jas. Lilly, P. W. Woodlief, L. L. Bandet, Benj. Van Ostern, Manuel Blasco, Victor Wiltz, Lafayette Guyol, M. Barnett, Sr., John Coulter, M. Ouief, Joe Davis, and Frank Altman.

Secretaries—L. Courcelle, John De Buys, and C. F. Robinson.

Mr. Roselius, in stating the object of the meeting, spoke briefly but eloquently on the subject of the Union—a Union, which he trusted, would be perpetual. He also alluded to those organic and other reforms which are necessary to insure our prosperity as a people. While he admitted that reforms were necessary, he contended that they should be calmly, justly, and discreetly weighed before adoption. A proposed reform, giving to the man who is not a citizen, the same right to vote as if he were, would be subversive of all national and constitutional rights, and instead of being, indeed, a reform, would be the very reverse. A proposition, such as this, was passed by the last Legislature, and would, if not checked by a proper spirit of conservation, be engrafted on our constitution, and become a part of it. The object of this proposed amendment to the constitution was to give every man, whether a citizen or not, an equal right to vote after one year's residence in Louisiana.

None of our sister States, with the solitary exception of Illinois, have ever made an approach to a change so radical as this; and the attempt here should be met with a spirit at once of enlightened liberality and conservative justice.

Mr. Roselius closed amid loud cheers.

Mr. Sever, being loudly called for, addressed the meeting at some length. He spoke of the comparative merits of the several party candidates now before the people, more particularly of Mr. Hagan and Mr. St. Martin, the former of whom he contended should be elected, he being better acquainted than his opponent with our wants. During his address he referred to the fact that the whigs had been charged with having stolen their platform from the democrats. This, he declared, was not so. Every plank of it was whig, and the whigs alone were determined to carry it out in spirit and in truth. He referred to the Liquidation law as a locofoco measure, which had cost the city of New Orleans at least $2,000,000. Such a law was a greater curse than the box of Pandora, or the frogs of Egypt. Mr. S. ridiculed Mr. Dunbar's Tom, Dick, and Harry notion of Free Banking, without any change in our Constitution, and concluded by advising his friends to vote for the whole whig ticket.

Near the close of his speech, Mr. Sever was interrupted by the cries of "fire," and the noise of the fire engines, which continued for several minutes in succession. After a patriotic air from Lehman's band, order being restored, and it being ascertained that there was no fire, Mr. C. B. Duncan came forward.

He animadverted upon the means resorted to by some of their opponents to infringe upon that sacred right, which every American citizen possesses, of expressing his opinions; such as attacks upon some of their members, false alarms of fire, shouting, etc. He thought it their duty to resist such attacks at any risk or peril, and hoped that before any one of them abandoned their principles, another fire should kindle—and that a *real* one—which would destroy the very earth on which he stood. He then brought to view some of the defects in our State Constitution, which Messrs. Robb and Benjamin were bound to assist in amending, if elected to the State Senate. He enlarged upon the wrong done to the parish of Orleans in the apportionment of Senators, and showed that this parish was allowed only eight of that body without regard to its population.

He next commented upon that clause of the Constitution which prohibits, forever, the return of the Seat of Government to New Orleans; and which brands this city as a seat of moral, physical, and political pestilence. He added that this instrument was framed by a democratic convention.

Mr. Duncan next passed a censure upon the system of tacit mortgages, and the law of suffrage, which requires a residence of two years before a citizen is allowed to vote. He recommended a change of the Constitution, for the benefit of railroads and other improvements,—and closed with an appeal in favor of his friends, Messrs. Robb and Benjamin.

After a few words from Mr. Hagan, the meeting adjourned, by giving three hearty cheers for the whole whig ticket.

[During the meeting the wind was blowing so freshly, that it was almost impossible to hear the remarks of the speakers.]

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

The Daily Delta

24 October 1851, 1

THE CRESCENT ON THE "REPUBLIC'S FORGERS."—The Crescent, of this morning, has the following article on the recent exposure in the Washington Republic, of the true source of the Cuban forgeries, as they have been called. We commend this article to the digestion of the Republic, and second the demand that that journal should give the name of the writer of this hopeful confession.

Cool Impudence.—A fellow who signs himself "Veritas," and dates from New Orleans, appears in the columns of the Washington Republic, in a boastful proclamation of his own rascality. He deliberately confesses that, when the Cuban fever was at its height, when hundreds of impatient young men were crowding hither, eager to take part in it, he concocted and carried out a scheme to impose upon the public, as true, the most mendacious and inflammatory accounts of Cuban revolution in successful progress. The fellow boasts that his trick succeeded in deceiving the Delta, and boasts of it with all the pride of a professional rascal. The forgery was of itself a fair title to accommodations assigned by law, and its deceit of young men was most grossly immoral and criminal. We are surprised that the Republic would publish such a communication from a self-confessed rascal.

The fellow says nothing distinctly in reference to this paper. He expresses his belief that the Crescent was caught by the same dishonest trick which deceived the Delta. The fellow believes no such thing. Our correspondent's handwriting is very peculiar—and we published no Havana news which did not come from him. Will the Republic furnish the name of this correspondent for publication, or is it disposed to permit a self confessed forger to *insinuate* against respectable papers through its columns, under an anonymous cover?

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

24 October 1851, 2

President's Proclamation.

The following is the proclamation of President Fillmore against the threatened attack upon the Island of Cuba, in order to co-operate with the Mexican Revolutionists in the enterprise of erecting a new Republic out of the Northern States of Mexico. We call the particular attention of our readers to the marked difference between the language of this proclamation and that in relation to the Cuban Patriots. In the latter, the design of aiding an oppressed people to rid themselves of a grievous despotism, by volunteers from this country, was called one of plunder and robbery, whilst the more serious offence of meditating the rupture and division of a neighboring Republic, which ours is bound by its treaty to protect, is only "calculated to degrade the character of the United States in the opinion of the civilized world, and is expressly prohibited by law." This shows that recent events have wrought some change in the ideas of the President.

If this proclamation is to be regarded as an *amende honorable*, or correction of the calumnies in the Cuban manifesto, we accept it with some satisfaction. We always considered the language of that document as the offspring of a great delusion and error on the part of the President, and that the exalted office of an individual would give more grace and effect to a handsome recantation of a gross and injurious assertion.

The following is the President's proclamation, which we take from the Evening Picayune:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States for the purpose of invading the Mexican Republic, with which this country is at peace; and whereas, there is reason to apprehend that a part of the people of this country, regardless of their duties as good citizens, are connected with, or may be induced to take part in the said military expedition; and whereas, such enterprises tend to degrade the character of the United States in the opinion of the civilized world, and are expressly prohibited by law:

Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise, in violation of the laws and national obligations of the United States, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offenders; that if they shall be captured within the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities, they must expect to be punished according to the laws of Mexico, and will have no right to claim the interposition of this Government. I therefore exhort all well-disposed citizens, who have at heart the reputation of their country, and are animated with a just regard for its peace and its welfare, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil and military, to be vigilant in arresting for trial and punishment, every such offender.

Given under my hand, this 23d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and seventy-sixth year of the Independence of the United States. MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President.

J. J. CRITTENDEN, Acting Secretary of State.

☞ When the Delta was the first to announce that Mr. Owen, the United States Consul at Havana, was removed by the administration, the Mobile Advertiser doubted the authenticity of the statement, and sneeringly remarked that the Delta only had the news. We administered to it a gentle rebuke for its incredulity, and it now attempts to retaliate by pointing to another statement of our telegraphic correspondent, which turns out to be erroneous, to wit: that the editor of that paper was appointed to the then vacant Consulate. How this error originated, we don't pretend to know, but we find it is one into which our contemporaries, north and south, simultaneously with ourselves, have fallen. The Baltimore Sun, received yesterday, for instance, one of the most reliable journals in the country, has a paragraph commencing thus:

"*The Havana Consulship.*—It is announced that Charles C. Langdon, Esq., of Mobile, has been appointed United States Consul at Havana, vice Owen, removed."

Mr. J. S. Thrasher.—After the attempt to impute to a notice in this paper, the responsibility for the arrest of Mr. Thrasher, we intended to refer to some facts, which it would not have been pleasant to reveal at this time, as we are far from desiring to inflict any injury on Mr. Thrasher. They are his intimate friends who are compromising and endangering him. The lies, however, has assigned, we presume, the real cause of Mr. Thrasher's recent arrest in the following paragraph. To which we may add, that persons recently from Havana, inform us that Mr. Thrasher was very bold and open in the expression of certain views which are regarded as seditious, under the despotic Government of Cuba:

"Touching the arrest of Mr. Thrasher, we learn from a private letter that it was occasioned by the imprudence of that gentleman in going on board the steamship Georgia, prior to the visit of the Government official, which is invariably made for sanatory purposes. Mr. Thrasher acted in contravention of law and was immediately placed under arrest. The same letter states, however, that he was set at liberty on the 17th."

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

24 October 1851 3

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States for the purpose of invading the Mexican republic, with which this country is at peace; and whereas there is reason to apprehend that a portion of the people of this country, regardless of their duties as good citizens, are concerned in or may be seduced to take part in the same; and whereas such enterprises tend to degrade the character of the United States in the opinion of the civilized world, and are expresely prohibited by law:

Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise, in violation of the laws and national obligations of the United States, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences; that, if they should be captured within the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities, they must expect to be tried and punished according to the laws of Mexico, and will have no right to claim the interposition of this government in their behalf.

I therefore exhort all well-disposed citizens who have at heart the reputation of their country, and are animated with a just regard for its laws, its peace, and its welfare, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to be vigilant in arresting for trial and punishment every such offender.

Given under my hand the twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-sixth of the independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
Acting Secretary of State.

Arrival of the Empire City.

NEW ORLEANS, October 22.—The steamer Empire City has arrived here to-day, with dates from Havana to the 19th instant.

The steamer Falcon, from Chagres, had not reached Havana; consequently the Empire City brings nothing new from California.

Mr. J. S. Thrasher, late editor of the *Faro Industrial*, the American who administered to the wants of the Cuban prisoners, was arrested at Havana on the 15th, on some unknown charge. He was treated mildly. His papers were seized, and he was not allowed to communicate with his friends. He was not committed to prison, but confined to his own residence, and closely watched by the commissary of police.

Wilson L. Reeves, another of the Lopez prisoners, was released by the Captain General on the 19th instant, and came a passenger in the Empire City.

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The Daily Delta

25 October 1851, 1

PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND CONSUL OWEN.—The recall of Owen does not please the Spanish authorities any more than it does the Consul himself. He, we understand, told gentlemen who were recently in Havana, that if recalled he should be compelled to make a publication which would compromise the President, and show that his error had been one of too faithful adherence to the spirit and letter of his orders. That the Spanish authorities are not pleased with this act, is pretty well indicated by the following extract from the Spanish organ in New York, *La Cronica*:

"The recall of Mr. Owen, at this time, is a palpable retraction, by the President, of the declarations contained in his proclamation, and an almost open approval of the outrages committed in Cuba by the adventurers from New Orleans. Melancholy is the condition of this Government! It cannot undertake a single act of apparent justice without greatly overbalancing it by another act or principle of injustice, abhorred by the most unprincipled nation. The peace of the world would come to a pretty pass if such actions could be continued."

Mr. Fillmore gets it all round.

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The [illegible]

25 October 1851, 1

Cuban Affairs—Conduct of the Troops.

HAVANA, Wednesday Oct. 8.

I see that one or two New York journals do not believe that the invaders discomfited so entirely the troops first sent against them. There can be no doubt of the fact. There could not be better authority than the Spaniard who said to me, on the [illegible] the day of the requiem, "Do not [illegible] lows yonder with the green epaulettes [illegible] lost over 400 men at Las Pozas. [illegible] are left." I do not give the gentleman's name: that would perhaps be to his prejudice here. I have also the evidence of a man who lives near the battle ground, if battle ground it must be called, that the consternation among the troops was entire and communicated itself to all the stations round, on [illegible] announcement of the approach of *los Americanos*, they fled. I have found Spaniards so courteous and [illegible] I am sorry to say that there is no doubt that the courage of the Spanish troops cannot be made a theme for eulogy: there is so little that the invaders, buccaneers though they were in fact, though [illegible] infant, were brave fellows, and terrible marksmen. Hunger, disappointment, and a hurricane, discomfited them, not the Spanish army. I learn from a person who assisted at the disembarkation of between eighty and ninety wounded of the latter, that between fifty and sixty of them were shot fairly in the back, a most unanswerable and convincing proof that they were going the wrong way. One was hit in the foot, the ball coming out at the instep; doubtless a very Achilles he, vulnerable only in the heel. Would Mr. Punch or Dr. Johnson pardon the man who would say that he met his deserts for so ungratefully "cutting his Styx?"

As to the official reports of these matters, they are of course "doctored" to the extreme limit of conscience; but in general the official accounts are the most reliable which can be obtained. It is doubtless thought both necessary and proper that they should receive color; and some matters should be subdued and others heightened; but the main point, at least, may be relied upon, which is more than can be said for most current stories of other origin.

I have remarked to you before, the small size of the Spanish soldiers. The Captain General, speaking of them to an American gentleman after Las Pozas, said that they were "as brave as lions, full of courage," which was very proper for his Excellency to say; but under the circumstances, it irresistibly suggested the idea that it required but a small body to hold all the valor of a Spanish soldier.

I take pleasure in saying that many of the officers seem to deserve better troops. Those whom I saw at the palace, and some whom I met elsewhere, were fine-looking soldiers as well as courteous gentlemen. That which an Anglo Saxon most [illegible] is wanting in the Spanish army, is not bottom, or thews and sinews, but a look of intelligent determination. What I saw of the Navy impressed me differently. The Spanish ships will hardly fail to exact from their foes at least the compliment of well-served batteries.

(Courier and Enquirer.

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The Daily Delta
25 October 1851, 2

PROBABLE ELECTION OF MR. TOOMBS—CONSUL OWEN ARRIVED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21.

The Republic of this morning thinks that the Legislature of Georgia will elect Mr. Toombs to the Senate in Congress.

Allen F. Owen, late Consul at Havana, has arrived at Charleston, S. C.

Jerome Fuller, of New York, has been appointed by the President Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, vice Goodrich removed. Alexander Wilkins is appointed Secretary of Minnesota, vice Charles M. Smith removed, and James W. Parkley Marshal.

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The Daily Delta

25 October 1851, 2

Whig Mass Meeting.

The whigs, to the number of at least three thousand, met last evening in front of the Poydras Market, where they were addressed by a number of the popular orators of the party, from the gallery of the Carrollton Stores.

Samuel C. Risk called the meeting to order and proposed the following officers:

President—JOHN E. CALDWELL;

Vice-Presidents—A. P. Brother, R. H. Sykes, F. Serda, F. Parmele, J. Hocking, J. A. Roberts, General R. L. Tracy, A. Mogimus, Col. I. U. Seymour, Moses Eastman, and W. L. Cushing;

Secretaries—J. F. Wilson and Ed. J. Carroll.

The President having explained the object of the meeting, introduced Mr. J. B. Gribble, who delivered a short address to the assembled multitude. In it he stated that the whig platform was, in very deed, a democratic platform, it being for the advantage and elevation of the many, and not of the few. After enlarging on the peculiarities of the platform, he advised the whigs on election day to go to the polls, and by voting for the whig candidates, rescue New Orleans from present degradation and future infamy.

John R. Price followed. He eulogized the whig platform as a sublime piece of political handiwork. He was in favor, especially of a change in the constitution—for the establishment of railroads, which, stretching from the South to the North, would do away with sectional jealousies and bind the people of the different States together, as with bands of iron.

Mej. Ranney was next called to the stand. He saw care marked on the people's faces—they wanted something to do. But in consequence of defective State Legislation, a miserable Constitution, and the neglect of the Federal Government, there was but a sorry prospect before them. He then went into an interesting history of improvements in New Orleans. In 1824 she had no wharves; in 1825 she had no paved streets. After that came rapid improvements up to 1837, when all her energies seemed to have been paralyzed. To give her a start again, a radical change in our organic law was recommended; this, with local enterprise, shipbuilding, free banking privileges, railroads, and underground sewerage, would place New Orleans in her right position among the cities of the Union.

Randall Hunt, being introduced by the President, spoke substantially as follows:

Fellow-citizens: It is a long time since I have had the pleasure of meeting with you, and of conversing with you in a body. During that time many questions of great importance and delicacy, touching the Union and other subjects, have arisen, been discussed, and finally settled. In the framing of a bill of compromise, enlarged minds, such as those of Webster, Clay, and others, have been brought into requisition, and a vexed question, through their instrumentality, has been set at rest. For this they deserved the gratitude of every true-hearted American, and I should not be true to myself, to Liberty, or the Union, if I should not, in the fullness of sincerity, say—All honor to these noble men! (Cheers.)

I regret to say, fellow-citizens, that during the time that we have been under our present Constitution, we have wholly failed to keep pace with our sister States in the great march of progress. The cause of this may be found in the defects of that instrument, and in the misgovernment of the State under it.

I propose to say something on these subjects, and what I say shall be the result of my best judgment, after full inquiry and mature deliberation.

My conclusion is, that our present Constitution is so defective as to have failed entirely in answering the purposes for which it was framed. As a nightmare it has pressed on the breast of the State, thereby preventing her free and healthful breathing.

In the Constitution there are three great branches—the Legislative, the Judiciary, and the Executive. In the apportionment of the first of these, a great wrong had been done the Parish of Orleans, by the framers of the Constitution.

The speaker then traced up the peculiarities of the apportionment under the organic law, and dwelt emphatically on the injustice of that clause of it which "provided that no parish or district shall be entitled to more than four Senators," thereby depriving the Parish of Orleans of from four to six senators, to which she would be entitled, by a just apportionment. He also referred to that part of the Constitution which affixed the ban of infamy on New Orleans, and a circle of sixty miles around it. The argument for this was—that the moral and political atmosphere of New Orleans was corrupt—that the country members would be bribed by divisions and parties, and moneyed influences, so as to be controlled by a city faction, and thereby sacrifice the interests of their immediate constituents. Such was the Convention's miserable excuse for a mean injustice—an injustice which laid the charge of corruption at the doors of the delegates themselves.

In the spring of 1840, a crevasse occurred beyond the limits of the parish of Orleans. By it the rear of our city was overflowed, presenting a wide waste of desolation to the eye. New Orleans, after repeated efforts and a great expenditure of money, succeeded in closing the crevasse. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to take the burden of closing this crevasse from off the shoulders of New Orleans. It passed, and justly so, because New Orleans pays nearly a third of the whole revenue of the State. In the Senate, however, the bill was lost by a single vote. This could never have been the case if the parish of Orleans had been justly represented in the Senate.

Mr. Hunt then passed on to the consideration of the Liquidation laws—creation of the last legislature—and the Mayor's and Recorder's Court, which had the same parentage. The former of these was declared wholly unconstitutional by our courts of justice, and had only served to afford a $3000 fee to Messrs. Benjamin and Micou; while the latter was so bungling as to be wholly unmanageable, but yet gave a snug sinecure of $1500 to the Second District Attorney, Mr. Reese. That Legislature had failed to pass any law for the benefit of New Orleans. But with our present Constitution they could hardly have done so. That instrument restricts us in our banking operations, and leaves us without a sufficient circulation for the necessary purposes of trade, while it deprived the State of the power of engaging in internal improvements.

Mr. H. proceeded to comment on Miles Taylor's, Mr. Dunbar's, Chief Justice Eustis's and Judge Preston's views of Free Banking, and of the Constitution, in relation to that subject. He sincerely opposed the opinions of all those gentlemen, and denied that the New York decisions favored Mr. Dunbar's notions of Free Banking. He then gave his and the whig scheme of Free Banking, which he declared was the safest one that could be adopted. It was so arranged as to always keep the issue at par value, by insuring a payment on demand. Such a scheme as this would give a safe circulating medium, and a new impetus to our now stagnant energies. Beside these changes, a tax on property, for internal improvements, was demanded, that the *millionaire* might be made contribute to those improvements which so much benefited his estates.

Mr. Hunt next touched upon the provisions of the Constitution, in relation to the Judiciary. He commenced upon the evil of the present organization of Judges on the Supreme Bench, in cases where the Judges were equally divided, in which contingency the decision of the Inferior Court was binding. The result of this organization was to make the law uncertain, vague, and unknown, and this is the quintessence of slavery. Mr. H. was not afraid to say that the judiciary, under the Constitution, was wholly inadequate to protect the rights of our citizens, not only in civil, but also in criminal prosecutions. He was opposed to the system of appeals, as they now are allowed by law. He cited the case of a man prosecuted some time since for murder, in which the accused had been forced into trial without an opportunity of summoning his witnesses; and the Supreme court, on appeal, decided that it could not pass upon that point, as it was left entirely to the discretion of the court below. "That man," added Mr. Hunt, "is now a convict in the State Penitentiary, without having had an opportunity of defending himself in a court of justice."

From the judiciary the speaker passed to the consideration of the Executive power, and in a few pithy words showed that its powers were excessive, and that in appointments (where the Legislature had entirely abandoned its right) the Executive acted from selfish motives, and distributed its favors for partisan purposes alone. Not one whig Judge was now sitting upon our bench. A constitution which imposed such chains upon the people, and so little protected their rights, was unworthy of subsistence and must be destroyed, in spite of Mr. Taylor's conviction that it was *good enough*, and Mr. Dunbar's assertion, that free banking could be established without changing the Constitution. Mr. Taylor and his democratic confederates had been the fathers of this abominable instrument, and, of course, they could not so willingly reject their child.

Mr. Hunt next scoffed at Mr. Soulé's secession sentiments, and ridiculed the idea that we had a right to secede from the Union, when the first oath we had to take before becoming citizens of the State, is to support the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Soulé would cut a pretty figure, in a foreign country, when he was asked to what country he belonged, and, in answer, he pointed to the image of the Pelican feeding her young, and said, behold the emblem of my country—I am a citizen of free Louisiana. As for Mr. Hunt, he hoped, when abroad, he was asked what was his country, he should be able to point to the immaculate stars and stripes, which, he prayed God, should last forever.

The gentleman sat down amid loud peals of applause, and the meeting adjourned. The concourse was one of the most numerous and enthusiastic we have witnessed, and, in spite of the great number present, Mr. Hunt was allowed to proceed without interruption, other than the applause which broke in at the close of some *telling* sentiments. The speaker was in a good mood, and made one of the most eloquent speeches it has been our lot to hear from his lips. The meeting dispersed with cheers for Hunt and the whig candidates.

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THE NEWS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

25 October 1851, Z

HAVANA CONSUL.—The Washington *Telegraph*, of Wednesday, says that, as yet, neither Col. James B. Walton, nor Col. Langdon, of the Mobile *Advertiser*, has been appointed to the Havannah Consulship, though both are prominently spoken of in knowing circles in Washington for this desirable post.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

25 October 1851, 3

[*From the London Times.*]

Negotiations for Cuba.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

My private letters from Madrid of the 25th still speak in warm terms of the contentment of the Spanish government at the measures adopted by Lord Palmerston to secure the island of Cuba against a fresh piratical attempt. This satisfaction is the more lively, and it was, I have some reason to think, unexpected. It is not certain that hopes had been previously held out that such steps would be taken. I am still of the opinion that the instructions communicated to the commander of the naval force in the West Indies, relative to buccaneering expeditions, *cannot, or ought not to be considered as indicative* (at least for the present) *of a determination on the part of England to secure Cuba to Spain*, in case the question, which is now merely one of piracy, should assume a *national* character: in other words, I consider it would be premature to supppose that *protection against piracy means a guarantee against aggression on the part of the American Government*. This is the conclusion I cannot help drawing from the intelligence which reaches me simultaneously from England, Spain, and Cuba. From the last mentioned I learn that a rich Havana merchant is on his way to England and Spain—he may, in fact, have arrived by this—with the object of trying to make an arrangement with the English Government, and inducing it to *guarantee* Cuban to Spain, not precisely against internal insurrection, but against foreign intrigue or violence. The conditions that he will in all probability, have offered, are—the suppression of the slave-trade; complete emancipation at a future, but not very distant period; the payment of one million per anum by Cuba to Spain, exclusively of the obligation to maintain a suitable military and naval force, and a fair participation to native Cubans of places of trust and honor under the Government.

President's Proclamation against the Texans engaged in the Sierra Madre Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 3.30 P. M.

The city papers of to-day contain President Fillmore's proclamation against the Texans who have taken a part in the revolution now going on in Mexico. The action of the President is founded on reliable information from our Consul at Matamoras, who states that companies composed of Texan Rangers and others have unlawfully marched into the Mexican territories.

The proclamation forewarns all persons from engaging in any such expedition, denounces punishment against all violators of our neutrality laws, and declares that if captured out of the United States, they will not be entitled to the protection of the American Government. The proclamation is very similar to the one issued by President Fillmore against the Cuban invaders.

Consul at Havana.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the appointment of Judge SHARKEY, of Mississippi, to the Havana Consulship. The dispath says that he has accepthd the appointment.

The Charleston *Mercury* regards the appointment of Judge *Sharkey* as a rather fishy affair. The editor says:

We admire the fortunes of Judge Sharkey! What a dear delightful politician he is! The President of that hot-headed Convention in Mississippi, which blew the first trumpet note of organized resistance to the North, and called into being the Nashville Convention; the writer of private letters to Foote, approving of the Compromise, about which on further consideration, he was much concerned, he swore he would cut his (Foote's) throat if he dared to publish them, and which was nevertheless published wittout anybody's throat being cut; the President of the first Nashville Convention, and refusing to attend the second which met in accordance with resolutions he had signed and approved; the writer of caustic retorts on the National Intelligencer, vindicating Southern resistance; and finally, the active agitator for Southern submission;—ever new, fresh, versatile Judge Sharkey! does he not deserve to be rewarded for the necromantic activity of his tergiversations?

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Occidental Messenger.

INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI:

25 OCTOBER 1851, 2

ANOTHER CUBAN FORAY.—A letter to the Nashville Banner, which the editor says is from a highly respectable citizen of Louisiana, is as follows:

BAYOU SARA, Sept. 29.

MY DEAR SIR: We have another Cuba expedition on foot in this State. Gen. Felix Houston is at the head of it. From what I can learn, some men of influence and means have been approached on the subject. I know one who has been offered a command. The plan is first to get the means to procure arms. A near neighbor of mine was offered a command, and I am sorry to say, at first thought favorably of it. The object was to get money. It is being managed as secretly as possible.

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Occidental Messenger.
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI:

25 October 1851, 3

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

Consul Owen has been removed. The delay in removing him at once arose simply from the necessity the government was under of receiving an authentic official account of his conduct. The President was determined from the first to remove him, if official information confirmed the newspaper accounts of his procedure; and in doing so he has carried out the universal sentiment of the whole American people. Mr. Fillmore has written to Mr. Owen that his defence is entirely unsatisfactory.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS
25 October 1851, 2

Hungarian Patriots and Cuban Patriots.

Is it not a little curious that while the government organs at Washington are heralding the praises of the illustrious chief of the Hungarian revolution KOSSUTH, they are still so malignant and heartless in their denunciations of the Patriot Cubans and their cause. The motives of the martyred LOPEZ and his followers, now resting in their graves, are assailed and misrepresented by the very presses who are now exerting themselves to enlist the sympathies and admiration of the American people for KOSSUTH and his exiled companions, who in the eyes of *their* oppressors are guilty of the same patriotic devotion to the cause of human liberty which led the generous and brave LOPEZ and his murdered companions to their melancholy fate. We do not hear KOSSUTH denounced because he made war against tyrants. *He* is not stigmatized with the name of pirate, because he enlisted in his cause some four thousand Polish sympathizers who fought in the ranks of his army. We hear no outcry against KOSSUTH and the Magyars for having issued Hungarian Bonds for the purpose of raising money with which to achieve liberty for Hungary. Why this distinction? In what have the Cubans offended more than the Hungarians? What crime did LOPEZ commit of which KOSSUTH is guiltless?

The *National Intelligencer* has taken the lead in its denunciations, misrepresentations and heartless persecution of the friends of Cuba, and what has pained us more than the slanders and abuse of the *Intelligencer* has been the shameful servility with which a few presses at the South have republished and endorsed its articles containing the grossest and most unfounded charges against the leading men of the late unsuccessful attempt upon the Spanish despotism in Cuba. To the honor of the independent press, it may be said that these malicious slanders have no where found an echo in its columns, while the people of all parties have applauded the patriotic spirit with which it has defended the cause of Cuban liberty. The following paragraphs from the N. O. *Delta* are in answer to a late article in the *National Intelligencer* assailing the integrity and impugning the motives of the prominent men in the late Cuban movement. The answer of the *Delta* speaks for itself:

And who (says the Editor) were the speculators who got up this whole movement? There has been a great deal of assertion and surmise in regard to "traders in blood," "speculators in patriotism," and all that. Capt. Platte, and his friend Lieut. Van Vechten, have asserted that, whilst the men of the expedition were undergoing such great dangers and sufferings, there were selfish speculators in New Orleans, who were enjoying large profits by the transaction. The thoughtless absurdity of many of these declarations is only equaled by their malice. What profit or advantage the speculators, or holders of bonds, can derive from the entire failure of the whole affair, upon which the payment of said bonds depended, would be an enquiry worth the attention of these indignant gentlemen.

Let us see who these selfish speculators were. There was Narciso Lopez, a Brigadier General in the Spanish service, in the enjoyment of a splendid estate, of the confidence of his government, and of great popularity among the people; he sacrificed his rank, position, fortune, and finally his life, in the cause. We should think it would be difficult to give stronger proofs of sincerity than these.

Next in position, influence, and order, is Ambrosio Gonzales, a gentleman of accomplishments of the highest order, whose family occupy a very high position in Cuba. He has sacrificed his fortune, position, home, and everything but life, and that he has always been ready to offer up on the altar of Cuban liberty. So of Sanchez Iznaga,—he is, too, a young man of talent, education, and high social position. His family is one of the wealthiest and most influential in Cuba. Both these young men have been condemned to the garrote, and are now exiles from their native land, made so by foreign despots and usurpers.

To these we may add the name of our late colleague, Mr. Sigur, of this city, who has sacrificed his whole fortune in the same cause.

And these are the men whom the National Intelligencer, and kindred journals, have denounced as speculators in blood,—as selfish adventurers in an enterprise of plunder. We defy the records of revolutionary and patriotic effort to be searched for more startling examples of unselfish devotion and sincerity. It is an infamy which we cannot characterize in terms sufficiently strong to express our feelings, to assail the memory of the dead, and the hearts of the living, who have thus suffered, by the base, false, and dastardly insinuations, which are so recklessly hurled at them.

Kossuth's Liberation.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.—The correspondence between the Baron Klezl, Austrian ambassador, and the Turkish government, on the subject of Kossuth's liberation, is published. We copy the more important paragraphs of the first Austrian letter, which is dated July 29, last:

The Sublime Porte, under all manner of pretexts, and taking up its position on an interpretation of the agreement, which has not been assented to by the imperial cabinet, resolves no longer to take account of the engagements which it entered into in the most solemn manner, nor hold the righteous and well grounded objections made to its proposed course. It persists in its intentions to set at liberty Kossuth and his dangerous companions at the very moment when his Imperial Majesty has sought to give to his sovereign neighbor new proofs of his wish to maintain a good understanding with him, in the nomination of Count Rechberg to the post of charge d'affaires in Constantinople.

On all these grounds, and in consideration that the Sublime Porte has proceeded so far as to commence the execution of its design of liberating Kossuth and his companions at Kutayah, the undersigned feels compelled to protest against the liberation of Kossuth and the other detenus of the aforementioned city. The undersigned repeats his declaration which he took occasion to make on the 17th of February of this year, namely, that the departure of any of the detained persons from Kutayah, without the previously obtained acquiescence of the imperial Austrian government, will be regarded as a breach of the agreement concluded between Austria and Turkey upon the subject of their detention, as an event which must draw after it the destruction of that good understanding which has hitherto existed between the two governments.

It is impossible that the Sublime Porte can shut its eyes to the fact that by such a misapprehension of its duties (as well as of the dictates of a wise policy,) such a flagrant repudiation of its own assurance, such complete obliviousness of all the proofs of real friendship evinced by the imperial government, which fill the annals of its history, the most painful necessities will be imposed on this Court, arising out of its doubts of the sincerity of the intentions of the Sublime Porte, while finally such a proceeding as that now complained of will completely justify Austria, in presence of impending questions, to consider nothing but her own interest in her relations with the Turkish empire.

To this Ali Pacha, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied, on August 18, in a firm and dignified tone, maintaining that there was no reason for longer detaining the exiles, and concluding thus:

Conscious, therefore, that in no particular has it been wanting to its engagements, the government of his majesty, the Sultan, does not surrender the hope that, after a candid reconsideration of the facts, and a just appreciation of what must obviously be the desire of the Sublime Porte, to put an end to a situation fraught with difficulties and dangers, the Imperial Cabinet will attain to the conviction that the Sultan cannot depart from the resolution he has taken.

The reply to this was curt, holding the Sublime Porte responsible for all the bad consequences of its act.

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The Last and Noblest Act of a Patriot.

To those who knew and appreciated the noble devotion of the gallant and patriotic Lopez, it is not necessary to refute the calumnies which the malicious organs and agents of despotism have promulgated against his life and character. It is, however, cheering and consoling to their feelings to observe how rapidly the clouds of falsehood and slander disappear before the rising light of truth,—and the fame of that noble old man begins to shine forth the brighter for the ordeal through which it has passed. After the prompt dispersal of numerous calumnies, which were propagated shortly after the failure of the expedition, against the motives and conduct of General Lopez, we are now able to complete the grateful task of relieving his memory of the last stain that malice would throw upon it. This is performed for us in the following interesting correspondence, which we find in the Savannah News:

HAVANNAH, Oct. 19, 1851.

To the Editor of the Morning News—Dear Sir: The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer is entitled to the honor of having invented and circulated the vilest of the many calumnies with which a certain portion of the press of this country, less generous and less decorous, even than the low rabble of Havana, has sought to tarnish the memory of General Lopez. Tacitus informs us that Tiberius ordered the virgin daughters of Sejanus to be violated before he sent them forth to the scaffold. La Concha, and James Watson Webb and his followers, have only reversed the order of procedure pursued by that eminently bad man; according to their programme, the execution comes first, the desecration next. The former permitted a Catalan mob to mutilate the remains of the gallant Crittenden and his men: the latter have assumed the congenial task of besmearing with the slime and venom of their dastardly malice the good name of the fallen patriot of Cuba.

The editor of the Courier and Enquirer, early after the execution of Gen. Lopez, assured its readers that the General had offered, if his life was spared, to make certain disclosures of great importance to the Spanish Government. These disclosures, the editor said, would involve many persons residing upon the island, who had been associated with the General in his revolutionary enterprise. The following letter, which I found here on my return from Florida, not only refutes the base charge, but shows that the noble old man's last thoughts and most anxious care were for the safety of those who, like himself, panted for the liberty of their country. You may, if you think proper, translate and publish this letter.

Yours, respectfully, L. J. SIGUR.

HAVANA, Sept. 17th, 1851.

L. J. Sigur, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have the honor of addressing these few lines to you by request of the unfortunate Don N. Lopez, executed in this city on the first of this month—a request which he made to me as his brother in-law, and his testamentary executor. I was permitted to confer with him in prison, a few moments before his death, and he charged me in a most particular manner to transmit to you his last adieu, and the expressions of his warm affection and gratitude for your constant kindness and great services to him. He also requested me—and mentioned it several times—(*insistio repetidas veces.*) that I should ask you, as a last favor, to place the trunk of papers, letters, &c., which he left with you, in my possession, so that I might destroy such as relate to his expeditions to this island, of a character to compromise in the least any person connected with these enterprises.

I therefore entreat you to afford me the facilities of executing the last wishes of our common friend, and as I cannot travel to your city, I beg you to inform me if you are disposed to accede to his desires; in which case I will send you a person clothed with the proper powers, who will execute in your presence the destruction of those papers, reserving only such as interest his son and heir, now residing in Geneva.

In his last moments, when he was alone with his confessor, and marching to the place of execution, he returned again to this subject, entreating the good priest to remind me of his wishes upon this point.

I avail myself of this opportunity to unite my grateful thanks to those of the deceased, for your friendship and services, and remain,

Your obedient and humble servant,
COUNT DE POZOS DULCES.

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The *Picayune* has an article, remonstrating in rather mild tones with the Spanish authorities for complaining of the recall of Owen. It says:

"In any change of the Consulate at Havana—if such change has been made—the Government does not at all modify its judgment of the acts of the prisoners who have fallen into Spanish hands. It only marks its opinion that even political criminals are entitled to the considerations due to suffering, even if frail, humanity; and that the duties of charity and mercy ought to be exercised and invoked by our public agents in behalf of Americans, who may be in captivity or peril in foreign lands, in every way which is not positively prohibited or justly offensive to the foreign power. The Spanish complaint, that the American Government is not satisfied with the degree of exertion used by its own officer to mitigate the sufferings of his own countrymen under a Spanish judgment, of which he did not dispute the lawfulness, has rather the air of a determination to find fault, even at the cost of officious censure of acts purely of domestic policy, than of a just sensibility to the rights of independent Governments. Spain has no business to make a cause of complaint for the dealings of the United States with its own agents; and the complaint that it does make, in this instance, is frivolous. Mr. Owen, himself, will have little cause to be gratified that his retention as Consul is made a sort of national point by the favorers of Spanish rule, as it is, in Cuba."

We are not aware that the Spanish authorities have yet made such judies of themselves as to object to the recall of Owen. If they do, we presume it must be owing to the precedent recognized in the case of General Campbell, of the duty of our Government to consult the feelings of the Spaniards, by recalling a Consul, whose energy in defence of American honor and right, had given them offence and annoyance. The same rule would give them the right to remonstrate against the recall of a complaisant and courteous Consul, like Owen. We consider the tame and timid course of Mr. Owen, in reference to the prisoners, is mainly due to the rule established in the case of Gen. Campbell. The office of Consul at Havana is one of the best in the gift of the President. Mr. Owen is a dainty gentleman, who was too well pleased with his office to yield it up easily, and the case of Gen. Campbell threw rather a damper over any aspiration he might have indulged for renown, as a prompt and vigorous defender of the rights and honor of Americans.

El Palayo, the Spanish organ, referring to the President's proclamation against the Sierra Madrians, says, in italics, that this document is somewhat less strong and decided than that issued last April against the Cuban expeditionists. That ought to please our contemporary and his Spanish friends. It shows how much more earnest and vigorous we are in protecting a neighboring monarchy than a republican State.

Our gallant neighbor, of the *Crescent*, is out against Miss Martineau, and all political and social Bloomerism. He does not like the idea of ladies shaving moles, walking in torch light processions, "chawing tobacco," and committing other masculine deeds. He thinks, however, that women suffer serious wrongs in the defective system of education through which they pass, to emerge into the busy and trying scenes of social duty and life.

U. S. District Court, N. Y.—Before Judge Judson.—The United States *vs.* O'Sullivan, Lewis, and Schlesinger.—Mr. P. B. Cutting moved for a postponement of the trial, on account of the absence of General Gonzales, who was a material witness for the defence. The learned gentleman wished the case to go off until December, and to issue a commission to take the testimony of Gen. Gonzales.

The District Attorney assented in this course, provided he had liberty to examine witnesses for the Government, *de bene esse*. Ordered accordingly.

[*New York Commercial*, 17th.

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Great Democratic Meeting.

[illegible] last night, to ratify the afternoon [illegible] the gathering of [illegible] Democracy, [illegible] and [illegible] had assembled on this [illegible] ground—one by one the various ward clubs wheeled with music, banners, and transparencies into the Square, and formed around the crowd, a perfect constellation of torches and illuminations, that relieved the darkness of the heavens and of surrounding objects. We observed that the democrats indulged in a good deal more fun, happy hits, and satire at their opponents than the whigs usually display. We have not time to enumerate many of the mottoes and pictures on the various transparencies that were worthy of notice,—but cannot omit to express our admiration of the very elaborate and extensive transparency of the First Ward, Second Municipality, on which so much skill and ingenuity were expended,—also, of the two beautiful sure-enough roosters from the Third Municipality, who stood up in their coops and looked on the scene as if they really participated in its spirit, and would like to crow over such a mighty gathering of the fierce democracy.

Lucius Y. Lusk called the meeting to order, to comparative order, as the continual influx of clubs and processions kept up a constant agitation in the crowd, and frequently broke off some of the best ideas and sentiments of the speakers. The following officers were proposed by Mr. Lusk:

President—Col. N. W. PALFREY.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. John M. Bell, W. Bogart, R. W. Powell, Col. J. A. Quesget, Wm. Monaghan, Judge Alex. Walker, S. Locke, J. L. Carman, J. M. Howell, Bednot Jeanneroon, J. C. Kirke, John Mitchell, J. L. Levy, Jas. Dunn, E. W. Perry, R. Wheelahan, J. Armstrong, John Sewell, A. Dormoyer, Jno. H. Moore, J. F. Rob, H. C. Yeatsees, P. H. Taylor, F. W. Moise dernier.

Secretaries—D. Corcoran, Benj. Bloomfield, Jr., P. R. Theard, D. T. Thomson, Patrick Irwin, Richd. Conlon, Thos. Gilmore, Capt. Johnson R. Davis.

Col. Palfrey, on taking the Chair, addressed the meeting in his usual style.

He offered his acknowledgments for being called to preside over their deliberations; said that this large, respectable, and enthusiastic meeting, proved that the spirit of the lion hearted democracy is aroused, their political fires kindled; that democrats fully appreciate the importance and responsibility of the approaching election, and attending punctually to their political duties, and that an attempt might as successfully be made to stop the mighty current of the majestic river whose banks we inhabit, as to check the enthusiasm and success of the noble cause in which we are engaged.

Our candidates have been selected, and *will* selected. All that is now wanting, is union and harmony in voting the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

A soldier, said the Colonel, might, with as much propriety, desert his colors on the field of battle, owing to his aversion to one of his superior officers, as a good democrat can divide his ticket, owing to his disapproval of some one of our candidates.

We should all bear in mind, that in sustaining all our candidates, we are also sustaining those great principles of Democracy which lie at the foundation of the happiness and prosperity of our country, and have raised it to the proud position which it now occupies on the roll of nations.

He continued: An election campaign forcibly reminds me of the glorious campaign of 1814-'15. We had then, for our standard bearer, the immortal Andrew Jackson, and Carroll, Coffee, Adair and Thomas, who have paid the debt of nature. We had, also, a host of gallant soldiers, who are still on our side. Many of them are now too old to resume the tented field, or bear the fatigues of an electioneering campaign; but their hearts, affections and votes, are still with us. We had then, as now, the bone and sinew of the country—men of strong arms and stout hearts, and full of confidence in the justice of their cause, and a large proportion of the laboring classes, whose industry, in time of peace, is the source of all our wealth, and whose bravery, in time of war, contributes so much to the glory of our country.

For opponents, we had then, as now, a proud, haughty, and overbearing foe, who depended more on their splendid banners, the clamor of their trumpets, the beauty of their apparel, and the imaginary inferiority of their enemy, than on the justice of their cause.

I need not tell you the result of such a conflict. I need not tell you of their attack on the morning of the 8th of January—the repulse—the second attack—the second repulse—the closing assault and final defeat.

As was the 8th of January, 1815, so may be the 3d of November, 1851.

Col. P. apologized for detaining his audience so long, said he had almost forgotten that his duty was to act as chairman, not as speaker; that the meeting was organized, and stated the programme which the committee of arrangements had adopted, in order to avoid any confusion in the proceedings of the evening.

Col. Palfrey's speech was cheered with great warmth and enthusiasm. He then introduced Miles Taylor, "the talented and eloquent champion of democracy."

Mr. Taylor expressed his pride and gratification in addressing so large an assemblage of political brethren. It was a most inspiring augury of their success in the approaching battle. He would not, however, occupy them with a discussion of general principles, known to all of them; but would call their attention to the particular posture of affairs, in the present contest. In order to do so effectively, it was necessary to refer to the past. Louisiana now had a different constitution from that which governed her six years ago. Did they not all remember the character, the features of that constitution?—features that were passed away, never, he trusted, to be seen again; but they might and ought to be remembered. That constitution was framed without reference to the rights of the mass of the people,—but with reference to inequalities that exist in society,—and calculated to make those inequalities broader and more distinct;—it contained distinctions, as to political rights, between those who possessed property, and those who did not;—it excluded the highest genius and wisdom from public office, unless they were accompanied with the possession of property. Nor could the citizen exercise the dearest right of freemen, of choosing their public agents, unless he paid a tax. By this Constitution, the Governor was invested with the power of appointing nearly all the officers of the State,—even to parish or local offices in parts of the State, where he had never been; all sheriffs, coroners, justices and notaries, were appointed by him. This Constitution, too, created another great evil in the State; it overwhelmed them with banks, with vast moneyed corporations, through which a few grew fat, and the many were robbed and oppressed. Sick of these evils, the vigorous and energetic democracy called for change and reform. They started the Convention measure,—carried it, and produced a new Constitution, into which they infused much of their spirit, and introduced many reforms; they extended suffrage to every free white male citizen; they limited the judicial tenure; they made sheriffs, clerks, coroners, justices, and other officers, elective by the people; they put a prohibition upon the enormous and dangerous power of creating bank corporations, to enable the designing few to defraud and oppress the many.

They had one step further to go, but that they failed in; it was to elect the Judges by the people, which measure, however, was promptly brought forward in the first Legislature that met after the adoption of the Constitution. It did not pass then; it was again tried by the democracy, but failed again; finally, on a third attempt, it was passed, and now only awaits the consent of the people to become a part of the fundamental law. Such has been the course of the democratic party in the past, and yet now we are met by our opponents with the pretext that they are the peculiar, the only friends of liberal and progressive reforms! They had certainly gone to sleep for the last eight or ten years, and suddenly awaked, like Rip Van Winkle, altogether oblivious of passing events.

Mr. Taylor then proceeded to expose the inconsistency of the present professions of the whigs with the course of one of their principal candidates, J. P. Benjamin. He showed that Mr. Benjamin voted against every proposition to extend the elective principle,—against the election of Secretary of State, Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, &c., by the people. He also showed that Mr. Benjamin, however wrong on other questions, had displayed at least sufficient democracy to vote in favor of the prohibition of all banking corporations, which his friends were now so anxious to abolish.

Mr. Taylor next explained his vote for removing the seat of Government from New Orleans. He was a delegate in the convention from a country parish, and as a democrat and a faithful representative, he felt bound to carry out the views of his constituents. But had he been a delegate from New Orleans, as Mr. Benjamin was, he would not only have opposed that measure, but would never, like Mr. Benjamin, have consented to a compromise by which New Orleans would have been stripped of one-fifth of her representation. Such a course on the part of Mr. Benjamin, was not that which the people expected of one put forward as their champion. To illustrate the duty, a faithful servant of the people, Mr. Taylor repeated too very eloquent extracts from Robert Emmit's and from General Washington's address, with which he concluded amid loud cheers.

The continual movement of the immense assemblage, the breaking out of the bands of music,—the agitation of transparencies began to render the crowd quite tumultuous with an uncontrolable enthusiasm, which made it hazardous and difficult for any speaker to address them with any effect.

J. S. Clendenin, however, being loudly called for, addressed them. He presented his views on several subjects, on which he would be called upon to act in the Legislature. He was disposed to limit the power to Banks of every sort,—especially to the enormous [illegible] relinquishing the Citizens' Bank, against which his friend over [illegible] entertained the most dangerous [illegible] West on the necessity of additional internal improvements, to develop the natural resources of the State, which he should always warmly advocate.

Mr. Clendenin then entered into a defence of Bernardville Marigny, against certain charges which had been made against him, relative to his education abroad disqualifying him from serving his fellow citizens. It was as absurd as it would be to deny the right of holding office, to those of our citizens who were born abroad. He concluded with an animating appeal to the democrats, to do their duty at the polls on the 3d of November next.

Mr. Crane, the candidate for the First Representative District, was next loudly called. He responded in a brief and animated speech, dwelling on the proofs of the revival of Democracy throughout the land,—to the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the influence of which, he hoped, would extend here and render the result on the 3d November a glorious and complete triumph of that Democracy which has followed the lead of Jackson and Jefferson.

The crowd had now become unwieldy in number, and rather impatient for the procession.

Being loudly called for, Alexander Walker addressed the assembly in a few remarks, after which, the venerable Bernard Marigny made a short speech, and then the vast assemblage broke into a procession and proceeded in a long line, bright with innumerable transparencies and torches, and musical with many bands, through the principal streets. Altogether, the demonstration of last night was on a scale which indicated great union, strength of numbers, and enthusiasm in the Democracy of the city.

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The Major in a Tight Fit.

[illegible]—better known now as Captain Kelly, of the Cuban Liberating Army, or the Filibusters, as the more popular term is—is now in our midst, receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends, and hob-nobbing with a host of old acquaintances. The truth is, that those who best knew the Major, and were acquainted with his many hair-breadth 'scapes through life,—who knew, also, the ample resources of his thoroughly practical mind, on which to rely in getting himself out of a dilemma, should he get into one, had but little fear for his final safety, and they now rejoice that they have not been disappointed.

Of course, they knew that the Major—we must still call him Major—could not dodge a twelve or a twenty-four pounder, or even a Spanish musket ball, if it took him in a vital place; but they relied on the Major's luck, and trusted to chance for the contingencies. The result, as we have already stated, proves that they did not reckon without their host.

But, how did the Major escape from the Spanish authorities,—how did he shake off the gives and manacles of Spanish despotism, which fettered his limbs? This, to most people, is a mystery, and to none, we believe, is it a greater one than to the Major himself. He went to Cuba,—he fought,—he fought bravely, but he did not conquer. He was arrested. Many of his comrades died gloriously on the battle-field,—his chief was garoted,—others were shot, as a mark of ignominy, though no ignominy rests on their characters, in cold blood,—others were basely butchered, when found writhing under the agony of their wounds—and others again, like the Major, were arrested, and, unlike him, sent to expiate their alleged offence in the chain gangs, and with the felons of Spain. The Major passed through the dangers and vicissitudes of the whole campaign, and has returned,—thanks to the star of his destiny,—without a wound, unscathed. But how is the enigma of his release to be solved? "Ah, there-by hangs a tale." We have heard one solution for it, but will not vouch for its authenticity. It is this: That when the Major, in company with his associates in misfortune, was brought to Havana, and there imprisoned, an idea struck him—the Major was never stricken by anything else—which was, to assume airs, with the view of endeavoring to impress on the minds of his Iberian captors, that he was some "pumkins" in the United States, and with the further view of availing himself of their use to effect his liberation. The tonsor of the prison had no sooner shaved off his hair, and the tailor of the same "institution" had no sooner stuffed him into a convict suit,—for it was literally a labor of stuffing,—than the Major applied himself to writing letters, addressing them to imaginary intimate friends, many of them amongst the most distinguished public men in the United States. The style of these letters may be gathered from the following, which, although not a literal copy, comes near enough to the original, to give its jist and meaning:

CASTILLO DE LA PUNTA,
Havana, August, 28, 1851.

His Excellency, DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary State, United States, Washington.

Dan, Old Boy—You will be surprised, I doubt not, on receiving a letter from an old friend and one whom you have so often befriended, from this place; but, as the old lady said when she cracked her tea pot, what's did is did, and what is the use of kicking up a d—n fuss generally about it. When, in September of last year, I partook of your chowder in Marshfield, and cracked with you a half-dozen of *that* old Madeira, I little anticipated that I would be placed to day in my present position. But, 'tis all destiny. Who can tell to-day what is going to befall him to-morrow? Had I taken your advice, and accepted the mission to the Barbary States, things would have been better,—I, at least, would not be so barbarously treated, as I am in this prison, where they have not left the first sign on my head or face of hair or whisker. Concha, I am inclined to think, is, on the whole, a good fellow, and I think if you were to whisper a word to the Spanish Minister in Washington, Calderon de la Barca, in my favor, there may be still hopes of my release. Remember me to our mutual friend, the Hon. C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War—when I supported him for the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, I always called him "Charley."

Yours, as ever, J. A. KELLEY,
Capt. of the late Liberating Army of Cuba.

The Major addressed a letter to Henry Clay—so our informant states—in which he adverted to the many pleasant days they spent together in Ashland and in Washington, when he, the Major, represented the *tenth* district of Tennessee in Congress.

These letters were delivered to the messenger of the prison, open, of course, and in like manner handed over to the Captain General, who, on reading them, at once set the Major down for some one; and having done so, ordered his immediate presence. The Major saw that the bait took, and was determined to play with the fish. But how was he to appear in the presence of the representative of royalty in his prison suit, that fitted him so very badly? The fact was, a more ludicrous sight was seldom presented, than the Major appeared in that dress. His measure, of course, was never taken for it; it was made for a man of ordinary Spanish stature, and in the conception of the man who made it, a man of the Major's stalwart proportions was a very giant! As we have already said, the Major was stuffed in to it, and when in, the cuffs did scarcely extend below the elbows, and the pants did not cover the calf, while they fitted him as tight as a straight waistcoat.

The Captain General, himself, could not suppress a smile on seeing him, for, with his smoothly shaven face and cropped head, he looked like a monster boy, who, by the application of some patent physical principle, had outgrown his dress in one day. It must, he thought, be a strange metamorphosis for the particular friend and associate of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and the other great men of the country, to have undergone. The Major observed the source of his Excellency's humor, and made proper apology for his plight. Having, he said, to leave Bahia Honda somewhat in a hurry, and not finding suitable conveyance, he was compelled to travel without his wardrobe; further, that the dress in which he stood was the gift of some unknown friend, to whom he fell under many obligations. The Captain General, without much circumlocution, told him he was released, provided him with a suit that came something nearer the Ducorneau fit and cut, and paid his passage to New York. Hence, the Major got out of a tight fit and a tight place, at the same time; and no one rejoices in it more than does

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THE PAMPERO.—The Jacksonville News of the 18th says: "The testimony in the case of the libels against the Pampero was taken last week in St. Augustine before the United States District Court. We learn that the final hearing in the case is postponed until the first Monday in December.

Messrs. Marston, Wardlaw, Ward and Owen, of Savannah, and R. A. Putnam and McQueen McIntosh, Esqs., are employed as counsel for the claimants, and the District Attorney, E. W. Call, Esq., for Government."

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
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The trial of the steamer Pampero, at St. Augustine, has been postponed until December next, and the government has sent to New Orleans and other places for evidence.

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Another Cuban Expedition.

The Editor of *The Nashville Banner* publishes the following letter, with the remark that it is *from* a highly respectable citizen of Louisiana;

BAYOU SARA, Sept. 29.

My Dear Sir: We have another Cuba expedition on foot in this State. Gen. Felix Houston is at the head of it. From what I can learn, some men of influence and means have been approached on the subject. I know one man who has been offered a command. The plan is first to get means to procure arms. A near neighbor of mine was offered a command, and I am sorry to say, at first thought favorably of it. The object was to get money. It is being managed as secretly as possible.

We think it very probable that this is substantially true, as it agrees with information that has reached us from other quarters. We hope, however, that any such expedition will be broken up. If the authorities exercise proper vigilance it will be stopped.

We hope the old ladies of the Anti-Cuban press will not permit themselves to be unnecessarily alarmed, by this rumor. We can assure them that there is not the least truth in the story of the "highly respectable" writer, so far as relates to the getting up of an actual expedition against Cuba, *at present*. The friends of the Spanish Government, in this country, should husband their sympathies for the present, as there will most likely be abundant need for them when the next attempt is made by the pirates.

☞ Mr. Webster is said to be gaining flesh at the rate of a pound per day.

Telegraphic News.

Interesting From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Republic of this morning in giving the substance of a recent conversation with General Concha, the Captain-General of Cuba, says:—that he expressed his determination to recommend the Queen of Spain immediately, to pardon the American prisoners on their reaching Lisbon.

Also, that he was only prevented doing so himself by the New Orleans outrages which had since been explained to his satisfaction. He believed that the President had done all in his power to prevent the invasion.

The *informant* of the Republic visited the prisoners and found many of them sick and wounded, and says "he never saw men on the face of the earth, under any circumstances, behave better than they do, and he felt proud of the American character."

We are glad to learn that the behaviour of the "vagabond filibusters," the "pirates and robbers" who "would cut their *grandmothers'* throats" for a consideration, are so well behaved. When American vagabonds and pirates "reflect credit upon the American character," it is time to be proud of the American name.

Arrival of the Steamer Georgia—Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 10 P. M.—The steamship Georgia arrived this evening, in a passage of four days and six hours *from* Havana, which place she left on the 19th. The Falcon had not returned up to that date. The Empire City sailed for New Orleans on the 19th, in company with the Pizarro. There are two Spanish frigates and three steam frigates lying at Havana.

The arrest of Mr. Thrasher was confirmed.

Heavy rains had prevailed, causing great injury to the sugar cane.

A requisition had been made on Spain for six war steamers, with 60 heavy Paixhan guns, in anticipation of a war with the United States.

Havana continued quiet.

The Georgia spoke, on the 15th, the French barque Lulu, in distress, all hands being sick. On the 20th she spoke the American ship Sharon making signals of distress. Capt. Merriman was delirious with fever, and had thrown all his instruments overboard. The captain of the Georgia supplied the ship with a quadrant; she was 15 days from New Orleans, bound to Havre. On the 22d she spoke the ship Java, 30 miles north of Hatteras, steering south.

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Arrest of Mr. Thrasher at Havana.

Advices from Havana to the 19th inst. brought by the *Empire City* at New Orleans on the 22d, state that Mr. THRASHER, late editor of the *Faro Industrial*, the American who administered to the wants of the Cuban prisoners, was arrested at Havana on the 15th, on some unknown charge. His papers were seized; and he was not allowed to communicate with his friends. He was not committed to prison, but confined to his own residence and closely watched by the Commissary of Police.

[illegible] AT HAVANA.—A despatch from New Orleans, October 20, mentions that a letter from Havana says that the Spanish officers who [illegible] Lopez, have been secretly assassinated.

MORE SPANISH OUTRAGE.—The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from an American in Spain, stating that a serious proposition was publicly made *to mob the American Minister* in his residence at Madrid, and was apparently near being carried into effect; and this after Concha's butchery of the American captives in Havana was known. The riots at New Orleans was the pretext.

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THE ILLUSTRIOUS KOSSUTH PARTY.—The following is as nearly an authentic list of the Hungarian exiles, who lately embarked at Constantinople, on board the United States frigate Mississippi, commanded by Capt. Long, as could be given under the circumstances, and we publish it as a matter of considerable interest to many of our readers:

Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, aged 49 years; Teresa, his wife; Wilhelmina, his daughter; Francis, his son; Louis, his son; Visocki, General (Pole); Ivch. Perczel, (Magyar) M. P. of Tolna, and Colonel of Infantry, with his wife; Jul. Prechierriski, (Pole) Colonel of Cavalry; Alex. Asboth, (Magyar) Lieut. Col. of the staff, and General Adjutant of the Governor of Hungary; Dan. Thaez, (Magyar) Lieut. Colonel of Infantry; Stephen Kovach, (Magyar) Maj. of Infantry, and wife; John Domoter, (Magyar) Major of Infantry, and wife; Adrian Wagner, (German) Major of Artillery; Torok, (Magyar) Captain of Infantry; Traiter, (Magyar) Captain of Infantry; Nimeah, (Magyar) Captain of Cavalry; Kalapeza, (Magyar) Capt. of Cavalry; Waigle, (Magyar) Commissary, Battalion of Foot; Laszlo, (Magyar) Lieutenant of Artillery; Grebenck, (Magyar) 1st Lieutenant, Infantry; Nukicsi, (Magyar) Captain of Infantry; Szigi, (German) Lieutenant of Artillery; Luzakovski, (Pole) Captain of Cavalry; Hussack, (Pole) Lieutenant of Cavalry; Fran. Hazman, (Magyar) M. P. for Bude, and Chief of the Bureau in the Home Department; Lad. Heinenezey, M. P. for Marca Vasaskely, in Transylvania, and Colonel of National Guards; Edw. Zotuly, (Magyar) Counselor in Home Department; Adrian Bijurman, (Magyar) Editor of Government Gazette, with wife and child; L. Speczek, (Pole) Physician, with wife, child, and mother; Aus. Szerongi, (Magyar) County Judge; Ged. Aca, (Magyar) Pastor; C. Harekli, (Magyar) Instructor of Gov. Kossuth's children; Em. Lulley, (German) Officer of Police, wife, and five children.

The above forty-six comprise the family of the distinguished exile, and his associates and friends who embarked with him. These, with sixteen others, soldiers, Italians, and Red Republicans, make up the sixty passengers on board the frigate.

STEAMER PARKERO.—This vessel, we learn from the San Augustine Ancient City, has been libelled on behalf of the United States in two separate actions, one for a violation of the Revenue Laws, and the other for a violation of the Neutrality Laws.

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More Testimony.

We had the pleasure of conversing yesterday with Mr. Wilson L. Reeves, an intelligent young man, who resides in Mississippi, and was recently released from captivity in Havana,—having been wounded and a prisoner in the unfortunate expedition of Gen. Lopez. Mr. Reeves was released by the interposition of the American Consul, out of respect to some of his relatives, who are leading political characters. This fact shows that our Consul has some weight and influence with Concha, and serves to render still more reprehensible his previous neglect, to employ that influence to mitigate the unhappy fate of those gallant young men.

Mr. Reeves stated that his principal object in coming to see us, was to put on record his indignant denunciation of all the calumnies, which have been heaped upon the character of the heroic and true-hearted Lopez. He declares that no man could have behaved with more devotion, fidelity and bravery than Lopez displayed through all the trying scenes of their short but eventful struggle. His gallantry and coolness in battle were not more conspicuous than his solicitude for the comfort and safety of his men. He says that when they were deprived of the use of their arms by the tempestuous weather, and it became evident that the expedition had failed, Lopez told them to separate, divide into small parties, and that if taken prisoners he would endeavor to offer himself up as a sacrifice to save the others.

Before Lopez was captured, he remarked to one of his companions that he should not destroy himself, as he at first intended, because he hoped to have an interview with Concha, in Havana, and he should then make representations to him that might effect the release of the other prisoners. On his arrival in Havana he made an earnest solicitation for an interview with the Captain-General. It was denied him. He then asked to be permitted to write to Concha,—this, also, was refused,—and so the brave old man was cruelly deceived in his last hope.

The eye of the brave young soldier twinkled with a tear as he related to us this last instance of the devotion of a man, who, in this land of republicanism and patriotism, has been denounced as a traitor and renegade.

Mr. Reeves further informed us that he belonged to the company of which VanVechten was an officer, and was left behind by Colonel Crittenden, with Captain Kelly, and others, in charge of the baggage. He states that VanVechten acted so badly that the men would not serve under him,—that at the first fight VanVechten went into the store, pretending to be wounded, and lay down near a Spanish soldier,—that on examining his wound, he (Reeves) found it a mere briar scratch. He also says, that at the fight at Cafetal de Frias, VanVechten hid in the chapparel whilst the fight with the Spanish infantry was going on, and that when the Spaniards were about to make the attack, he remarked to Reeves that he believed he would get a horse and make for the seashore. Our informant also charges VanVechten with having used the money of the men, deposited with him, for his own use.

We have presented the facts, as related to us by Mr. Reeves, in the mildest terms, in order to do justice to the unfortunate young men, who, though prisoners in the hands of a foreign despot, do not desire the enterprise in which they were engaged, and the patriotic old man under whom they fought, to be calumniated, as they have been, without making an effort to refute and disprove the slanders.

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Captain Sanders.—The fate of this gallant officer, who accompanied Colonel Crittenden, when he separated from Capt. Kelly on the march to Las Pozas, has been hitherto wrapped in mystery. We learn from Mr. Reeves, who was a member of Captain Sanders' company, that he was killed in a field near Bahia Honda, by an officer stationed there, who spoke English, and who sent a Spanish flag to Sanders, offering him protection if he would surrender. He indignantly refused, spitting upon the flag, and was then shot by the officer.

Spain—Arrival of the Prisoners and Laborde.

The Spanish frigate Guatemala had arrived from Havana with one hundred and six American prisoners. The widow of General Enna, and Laborde, late Spanish Consul at New Orleans, had also arrived.

The Queen of Portugal, (probably of Spain.—Eds.,) has been delivered of a dead child.

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Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE

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The Administration and Consul Owen.

The Floridian & Journal finds a good deal of fault with the administration for the removal of Consul Owen, who, it thinks, measured by the terms of the President's proclamation, has been guilty of no *official* delinquency towards the Havana prisoners—was in fact only a faithful agent of the Administration so far as concerned them, and it is, therefore, "heaping outrage upon outrage to dismiss him in disgrace, while they (the President and Cabinet) are to escape without censure." The terms of the proclamation, as quoted by that paper, are as follows:

"Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government, or any interference in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct."

A precisely similar position was assumed by President Van Buren, in his proclamation to the Canada sympathizers and invaders; but subsequently the Attorney General of the United States was sent to attend their trial, and the Government authorities interposed to obtain their liberation from the British Penal Colony in New South Wales. We are not aware that any complaint of *inconsistency* was made at the time, although it is true our friend was not then at the head of the Floridian & Journal.

The position that a man who voluntarily and deliberately, and against the laws and dignity of his own country, engages in a foreign invasion, cannot afterwards, when he finds himself in difficulty from his misconduct, *claim* the protection of that country whose laws he has violated, is too plain for argument.—The President, then, for the sake of premonition—in order to warn the Cuba volunteers against a particular course of conduct which he had reason to fear they might pursue, merely enunciated one of the plainest principles of law. He tells them—If you do so, you will forfeit all *claim* to the protection of this government, no matter to what extremities you may be reduced. He does *not* say this government will make no effort to save you from the consequences of your disobedience—not at all. But you will forfeit all *claim* to such protection—you cannot of right *demand* it, as a loyal and orderly citizen. And this was addressed *to the invaders*—not to Consul Owen; and with what propriety could even so much as the Floridian claims it *meant*, be said to be instructions to *him*? That paper says:

"If it meant what it in effect said, that the expeditionists would be abandoned by their own Government, the Consul has been guilty of no official delinquency—he has but followed up the spirit and letter of his instructions."

In the first place, it said no such thing, in language or effect, as that the Cuba invaders would be abandoned, &c., and in the second, it was not addressed to *Consul* Owen, more than to any other American citizen—it was no part of his instructions, official or unofficial.

The Floridian thinks Mr. Owen "should have interfered, no matter what the President might have said in his proclamation." The President, we suppose, thinks so, too, and *therefore* has recalled him. He might at least have done something to alleviate their condition, if he could not avert their fate. He did nothing. The administration, on the contrary, although it well knows, as every body else knows, that these invaders had placed themselves in a position in which they could *claim*, as of right, neither the protection nor kind offices of the government, and although they rejected all its entreaties *and counsels* not to violate the laws by engaging in this expedition, immediately interfered in their behalf, and is now seeking their deliverance from punishment. His position on the subject is beyond reproach, and should challenge the admiration of the whole country. Men, as we have seen above, have to distort language and run a tilt against common sense in order to attack it.

Consul at Havana.

The papers announce that Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, has received this appointment. The Judge is a man of talents and high character, although he appears to have been a good deal perplexed to find the path for a year or two past.

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LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

The President has offered the Havana Consulate to Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi. He was not an applicant, and it is not known that he will accept the office. The name of Mr. Langdon, of Mobile, was brought before the cabinet in connection with this post, and it was erroneously reported that he was appointed. Mr. Conrad, it is said, urged the appointment of Col. T. B. Walton, of New Orleans.

The Administration seem to have turned the Cuba affair to good account. They have lost no popularity by any step taken in regard to it, and they seem to have followed public opinion, rather than any definite and consistent line of policy. They tolerated the proceedings of Lopez, and abstained from all interposition against his enterprise, for thirty days after his departure. During the time, while preparations were making for the invasion, they were as still as mice. Thus, had it been successful, it would have inured to their benefit! They quietly awaited the catastrophe, and then, the sympathies of the country being excited, they sent Commodore Parker to inquire into the massacre,—though, I suppose, not to make any report, for none has appeared. As soon as the enterprise was defeated and everywhere abandoned, the Administration manifested a wonderful degree of sensibility to the international obligations of the Government; and Mr. Fillmore, as if alarmed by the terrific orders he had given, expressed, just as he set off with his cabinet for the Boston frolic, great apprehension lest some of the invaders would be arrested on the sea by our cruisers, and a conflict arise between them,—or, what was more, between the adventurers and his authority to arrest them. This was all gammon, for Mr. Fillmore knew that no such case would arise.

The outcry against the Government officers, in New Orleans, for their negligence of duty, prompted the Administration to dismiss them; and they claimed great credit for this sacrifice to public opinion, though, as every one here well knew, it was a mere pretext to get the offices for their friends. Next, popular feeling at the cold indifference with which Mr. Owen tolerated the massacre, moved the Administration to dismiss him, although his instructions, and the President's proclamation, fully justified his course. The reason given for dismissing him, is that he did not give a plausible excuse for *obeying* his *orders*. But there is a better reason. Mr. Fillmore wants offices for his own friends, and especially in the South, where he is, of late, held up as the whig candidate for the next Presidency.

But, much more capital will the Administration make out of the Cuban affair. They have sent to Spain an urgent entreaty for the release of the prisoners, whose release was already provided for, according to Captain Ellis's report, upon the probable remuneration of Spanish residents of New Orleans for losses. They will doubtless be released, and greatly to the eclat of the Administration.

Still more popularity will be reaped from this very rich field, by the rebuff with which our Government will meet any meddling or interposition on the part of European powers, in reference to our past or future course towards Cuba. I believe, sincerely, that the Administration will be firm and decided on this latter point, though it must be admitted that their policy was rather wavering, in regard to the late Cuban affair.

The rumor that any special minister is to be sent from France and England, to dictate to us a line of policy towards Cuba, must be erroneous. Foreign powers have too much sagacity for that. It would be the means of raising the question as to our future policy in regard to Cuba; which question they would rather postpone, or put at rest.

W.

Colonel V. P. Winder on the Cuba Question.

Colonel V. P. Winder, of Terrebonne, who has been put in nomination for the Second Congressional District, though a large sugar planter, is a warm and enthusiastic friend of Cuban Independence. Colonel Winder has quite recently returned from Cuba, where he spent several months in close observation of the state of affairs, and of the sentiments of the people in the island. The result of these observations was a strong conviction that the minds of the Creoles were fully prepared to strike for their independence, and that they only required slight aid and encouragement to impel them to an effort. We have now before us a letter of recent date, from Colonel Winder to a friend in this city, in which he uses the following language in reference to Cuban affairs:

"It was with extreme sorrow that I heard of the failure of the last expedition to Cuba. My feelings and sympathies were strongly enlisted for the success of the first, as also for the last attempt, to snatch from a licentious and corrupt court, that beautiful island, and give political freedom to an oppressed and deserving people, and at the same time to wipe out the stigma, of so intolerable a tyranny on our very border. My own observations, while on the island last spring, satisfied me that the Creole population of the island were strongly in favor of a change of their government. I have no doubt that the impressions and statements published by Colonel Haynes, of the late expedition, are correct. I was struck with surprise at reading the article over the signature of Lieutenant Van Vechten, and believe that he labored under an hallucination, or something worse, or else I was grossly deceived—which I do not believe—by Creoles on the island of the highest character for intelligence and honesty."

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Democratic Meeting.

The democracy of Metpomene met in the Dryades Street Market last evening in all their strength and enthusiasm. The meeting was almost exclusively composed of the voters of the District. There were present few or no outsiders—none of those mercenary vultures that hang on to the ranks of both parties, willing to sell their votes to either. The meeting was called to order by that vigorous veteran in the democratic ranks, Col. Gasquet, who nominated a President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Being organized, it was addressed successively by Major A. A. Soria, Captain Leech, Colonel Crane, the venerable Bernard Marigny, Perry S. Warfield and Miles Taylor, candidate for the State Senate.

The speaking, taken altogether, was the best which we have heard since the opening of the campaign. Soria was witty, poetic, and pungent; Leech was fervid and enthusiastic; Crane was effective and sensitious; Marigny was humorous and epigramatic; Warfield was clear and captivating; Taylor was succinct and logical, and all were eloquent. Mr. Soria, on this occasion, made his maiden political speech, and as we like to encourage honorable ambition, we publish the following report of his remarks:

He commenced by saying—

Under any other than present circumstances, I might feel some hesitation, some delicacy, in addressing you,—a stranger, and personally unknown, I may say, to the majority of you. On most occasions there would be needed the formality of an introduction, but on this proud, this joyous, this glorious occasion, I feel that there is no need of such, that I am at home amongst you, one of you, one of a band of friends and brothers, bound by the same ties, actuated by the same feelings, striving for the same ends, and that we are all covered by that same protecting banner, which, since the formation of this great Republic, has afforded a safeguard for the unfortunate, and a shield for the oppressed,—the standard for the great, the powerful, the unterrified democracy!

Fellow-citizens, could I talk to you for hours with that persuasive eloquence, which some of my whig friends so well know how to employ,—the same style, by the by, I am inclined to think, as that which a certain person, who shall be nameless, under the disguise of a serpent, in days gone by, employed to beguile and corrupt the unsuspected innocence of mother Eve,—I say, the same style, for they both talk in the same manner, and lead to the same ends,—I again repeat, could I employ their eloquence, I do not think that I could accomplish the object of making myself known to you, half so quick or so well, as by simply stating to you "I am a democrat," a democrat in heart and soul, in body and in feeling, aye, every inch of me a democrat I always have been; always will be, and expect to live and die a democrat all over.

I have battled in the cause and fought stoutly for it. It is my glory, my pride, and as long as God gives me strength, I shall push onward under its banner, until there is no such thing as whig, abolitionist, or ought else, until their very names are swept from existence, and until this entire nation from North to South, from East to West, shall acknowledge that the only fit consort of the American eagle is the game-cock of democracy.

It has been thrown up to us that we have no principles, no platforms; that we publish no resolutions; that we are unwilling to let the people know what are our intentions and what we are doing. The fact is, we do not require them, our principles are well known, they are the same now as they always have been, never variable, but with a straight path, steadily onward they move. Would you witness their effect, look at the present prosperous condition of the States, individually and collectively, that compose this Union. Look at the position now occupied, in the affairs of the world, by the United States of America.

In the race of nations, how applicable to her is the answers given to the English Queen, during the recent trial of speed of the yacht "America" at Cowes, against the combined British fleet.

Stationed at some distance from the starting point, the Royal party impatiently waited the approach of the contending vessels. Suddenly a sail is descried, bearing down with lightning's speed. Solitary and alone she dashes the foaming billows from her prow. They come! they come! bursts from every lip. Who's first? is the impatient cry. *The America.* Who's second? "*No one!*"—is the unwelcome response. And so it was, for the gallant vessel, a noble representative of our race and nation, had distanced them all. Such, indeed, is our proud position at this moment, in the race of civilization, of enlightenment, of advancement in the arts and sciences, and in the cause of humanity, we have outstripped them all. To what, then, may be attributed that glorious position which we claim, which has been ceded to us, and which we now occupy? In answer, I can solemnly affirm, naught else but the practice of those principles belonging to that party which has held the reigns of government and the confidence of the people for three quarters of the time, since our existence as an independent nation!

Moreover, we, the people, compose the democratic party—we know what we are doing, we know what our principles are. But look at the other side—the whig ranks. 'Tis not the masses, the people, but a few committee men, political wire-workers, who pull the strings, whilst the majority of their party look on and admire the figure dance. I might compare them to one of those moveable doll-babies. Somebody pulls a string,—"up goes a leg;" somebody pulls another string—"down comes an arm." Those in the background, who cannot see,—who are not behind the scenes, and consequently do not understand the political machinery, are informed what "the baby" is doing, by *proclamation!* In other words, the whig party change their creed so often,—have so many new platforms, new principles, to suit all times, places, and changes, that the leaders are forced to publish them—to spread them to the wind, "and windy affairs they often are!" in order that the rank and file of "*this musical party*" may know what to hurrah for and what to talk about. I call them *musical*, for you well know that all their tactics, their elections, and, in fact, everything else with them, is regularly set to music. If a President is to be elected, instead of open discussions, and a free interchange of argument and opinions, we have "Glee Clubs" and "Serenaders," with their "Van, Van!—Van 's a used-up man!" or its "What's your name?—Fillmore Ranger!" If a Governor is in the field, night is made melancholy with "Poor Old Joe! turn him out to grass, and let him go!" That same "*Poor Old Joe*" happened to be a "stubborn democratic nag," and wouldn't be "turned out to grass," but "stuck to his fodder in the rack." And finally, we are to have a whig Sheriff elected to the tune of

"We're bound to work all night—
We're bound to work all day;
I've bet my money on Jim Pearce
Somebody bet on Marigny!"

But it appears to me that there's a screw loose in somebody's cotton-press, and all the "organ-grinding" in creation wouldn't gull the democratic party to submit quietly to such compressing as that!

Gentlemen, there has been a great hue and cry raised,—a thousand schemes resorted to,—all sorts of candidates brought forward,—in fact, all possible means have been used to divert democratic votes from their proper channel. We have independent candidates, that are candidates, who have not been openly recognized at whig conventions, as whig candidates, but who are in fact whigs, who always heretofore have been whigs in feeling, in principle, and

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who have always voted with the whig party. We have Free Banking candidates, and Free Education candidates, and Free Railroad candidates, and "three dollars a-day and Roast Beef" candidates, and in fact all kinds of candidates, with all kinds of principles, and desires for the welfare and prosperity of the *poor, dear, kind, honest public!* "The poor man's friend," and in favor of everything and opposed to nothing. Now, I say, let no man be gulled by such shallow devices—let no democrat be fooled into voting for any such men—let the only question be, "is he the democratic nominee?" is he a democrat, good, firm and true—a tried democrat?

In exercising the prerogative of freemen, we should not be diverted from our principles by private friendship or interest, or ought else,—they, "our principles," are before us as a "beacon star," to guide us on to victory, and as long as we are true to them, and swerve not, the democratic phalanx will pierce to the centre of cowdom, and scattering their log-cabins and hard-cider to the winds, plant in their stead the "young hickory," whose vigorous branches, like the principles of our party, always point *upwards!*

I shall not, at this late time, enter into any discussion of the merits of the democratic candidates. They are all known to you,—good men, of capacity and firmness,—men who will not fail you in the hour of need. They have been selected from amongst us; they have lived and worked with us; they know our wants, our desires, and they are constantly mingling with us. Such are the men we require,—not rich bankers and lawyers, who scarcely grace us with their presence four months in the year—who, from the fact of their not associating, not mingling with us, cannot know our wants, or advance our interests.

The day of election draws nigh. Let us be up and stirring. Let no man remain idle. Let each one go to work as if the whole cause depended on his individual exertions. Secure the votes of your brothers, your friends, your associates. See that they are good "democratic ones,"—that no spurious tickets are palmed off upon you. Vote early, then retire and use your influence in bringing up others to the polls. Remember, that you are working in a good cause, for the success of your party and your principles.

"Succeed we must,—can, aye, and will succeed." Let there be no such word or thought as *fail*. With hands prepared and hearts resolved, let us enter the arena of political strife, and trusting to the strength of our good cause, let us shout our battle-cry—"Success to Democracy," and three cheers for Wood, Dunbar, and Marigny!

Before concluding, I would notice one or two arguments used by our opponents,—properly speaking, they are not arguments, but slanders—base, foul slanders, which must ultimately rebound on those who gave them birth, and cover them with shame and infamy. It has been whispered around, the report has been invidiously and industriously circulated, but never open and above board, with that frankness that characterizes truth, that one of the democratic members for the State Senate, was ineligible for that office, he not having resided in the State and parish the requisite time prescribed by law. To those who are acquainted personally with Col. Wood, and their name is legion, I need not address myself—but to all others, to whigs and democrats, to those who are now around me, I pronounce the slander base and false, as its circulation was mean and ungenerous. If long years of residence in this State and parish, if unremitting endeavors to advance the interest of this city, if honesty, integrity, and capacity, are qualifications for the office of State Senator, then we may rest assured, fellow-citizens, that the democratic nominees, W. W. W. Wood, and Mr. Dunbar, deserve, and will obtain, the united efforts of democracy in their behalf. As to the other, you have been appealed to not to vote for Mr. Marigny, on the ground that as he had fought or accepted employment in a foreign army or cause, he had forfeited his rights, and was not worthy of your support. Had I not personally heard the foregoing assertions made, I would not have believed it possible that such arguments, or such appeals, could have been made to Americans.

Let me plainly state the facts, and state them in such a manner as that all my hearers may understand and appreciate them. I doubt not but there is scarcely one present but who had some dear friend or relative in that devoted band of patriots who left our shores, and who offered up their lives and heart's blood upon the sacred altar of liberty. Say, that instead of perishing nobly, as many of them have done, or say, that instead of wasting their lives in loathsome dungeons, subjects to tyrannies, persecutions, that they had succeeded in the cause of freedom, and after adding another star to the galaxy which now glitters on our banner, that they had returned once more amongst you, that you had rushed forward, grasped their hands, and welcomed them home, that they had asked your suffrages as a proof of confidence—what would be thought of him that would say, No, no, we will not vote for you, you are unworthy of our votes, for, by fighting in another cause you have forfeited your rights and deserve not our confidence. Gentlemen, you are in possession of the facts, draw your own inferences, and let the ballot-box proclaim your verdict!

Want of space prevents us from further noticing the excellent speeches of the other speakers.

Throughout the whole evening the utmost order and decorum were preserved, and there seemed in the democracy of Melpomene a thorough self-reliance on their power and capacity to achieve a victory on Monday next.

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

The Daily Delta

29 October 1851, 2

JUDGE SHARKEY, THE NEW HAVANA CONSUL.—By the letter of our very agreeable and intelligent Vicksburg correspondent, it will be seen that there is some doubt whether Judge Sharkey will accept the Consulate in Havana. He is thought to have designs [illegible] Governorship. The Chief Justice is an able [illegible] and lawyer, but his friends think he is a poor politician, and had better stick to his profession.

The New Governor of Cuba.—General Cordova is appointed Queen's Governor in Cuba, a selection which by the newest inspires confidence, for Fernando de Cordova, though a thorough fire-eater and bold hazard player, is no General.—*English paper.*

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

21 October 1851, 2

Gen. Worth and Cuba.

The following letter corrects an impression, that has long been prevalent, that the late and much lamented Brevet Major Gen. Worth, U.S. Army, was willing to lend his name and personal aid to an invasion of Cuba. The statement here furnished is clear and indisputable. We are happy to be the means of contradicting the stigma on this subject that had attached to the gallant soldier's name :

FORT CROGHAN, (Texas,) Oct. 10, 1851.

Messrs. Editors :—A report has been in circulation that Gen. Worth contemplated participating in the Cuba invasion, and that his death prevented the relinquishment of his commission in the army, at a price offered by the friends of the cause. This is untrue. My association with Gen. Worth has been such that I was intimately acquainted with his public and private acts and opinions. His papers are in my possession—among them letters showing conclusively his determination not to have anything to do with the movement, and his views, as expressed in my hearing to personal friends, and to Cubans, corroborate his correspondence. He was solicited to lend his aid and his name. The subject was first opened at Puebla, when coming out of Mexico, by a committee of gentlemen; again in New York and in Washington; but he uniformly and resolutely adhered to his determination, and endeavored to avoid the frequent importunities of influential Cubans, as well as of his own fellow-citizens. He never for a moment entertained the idea of resigning his commission, which he had held forty years, or of participating in what was then a popular movement; but he came to the frontier of Texas in the discharge of his duty, where he died.

It is just and proper that the truth should be known, and the public mind disabused upon this subject. It is due to his name—his services—to his country, historically, and to the army, that his memory should not be connected with a cause having so little to commend it, and which has terminated so fatally.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. T. SPRAGUE,
Captain and Brevet Major, U. S. Army.

We take the above from the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 22d inst. This is the first authentic contradiction of what has been heretofore regarded by many, as a well authenticated fact in the history of the late Cuban movement. We have understood from sources entitled to high credit, that Gen. Worth favored the Cuban cause, and that he was at the time of his death, expected to take a pre-eminent part in the movement. Had the Cuban revolution not "terminated so fatally," many who now find "so little to commend in it" would have been leaders in proclaiming its merits and their own devotion to it through evil and good report.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
29 October 1851, 2

Cuban Reforms and Spanish Insolence.

It will be remembered that when the whig organs in this city first published their respective *statements as to* the conclusion of a treaty by England and France with Spain, guarantying the possession of Cuba to the crown of Spain, the guarantee was stated to be conditioned upon the abolition of slavery and the reform of the Spanish government in the island. It appears from the following article, which we copy from the Baltimore Sun of yesterday, that the Spanish government has already publicly announced the fulfilment on its part of one portion—the least important portion—of these conditions. The details of the proposed reform of the Cuban administration have been settled:

From the Baltimore Sun.

REFORMS IN CUBA.—The Spanish government has, it appears from several decrees published in the Madrid Gazette of the 1st instant, concluded to introduce a number of reforms in the administration of its Cuban possessions. The report states that the object of them is to increase the rapidity of action of the government, to neutralize the effects of the distance from the mother country, and to make its action on the colonies as certain and advantageous as possible. Fearing that its official correspondence with its agents in the United States and the authorities of Cuba may run some risk in its passage through the American territory—not on the part of the government of the Union, but of that of mobs in some of the towns—the government has decided that henceforth it shall be forwarded through its own agents. A pretty cool piece of impudence that! Or it may be only a betrayal on the part of Spain of her consciousness that the extreme barbarity of her acts is well calculated to excite unrestrainable indignation among a humane, liberal, and intelligent people. The decrees enact as follows:

"That the President of the Council is to have the control of all colonial offices, excepting such as are at this time especially intrusted to the Ministers of Finance, War, and Marine. Moreover, a Colonial Council is created, with various powers, among which is that of proposing, through the President of the Council of Ministers, who is to be placed over it, whatever measures it may deem expedient for the colonies. The colonial section of the Royal Council is suppressed, and that of the Marine Department is annexed to that of Foreign Affairs. The Captain General of each colony, respectively, is to conduct its peculiar affairs, subject to the control of the President of the Council of Ministers, aided by special councils. M. Louis Lopez Ballesteros, once Minister of Finance and Senator of the Kingdom, has been made President of the Colonial Council; and Lieutenant General de Espelata, Senator, and formerly Captain General of Cuba, and Count de Mirasol, Senator, are among the subordinate councillors named."

Our readers will doubtless duly note the announcement that Spain sees fit to declare to the world that the Post Office of the United States is not to be trusted to convey from point to point in our territories the correspondence of Spanish officials with each other and with the authorities at Madrid and Havana, and that therefore Spain is to have in this country a regular postal system of her own for her government purposes! We incline to the opinion that there *have been* administrations in this country which would not permit so gross a violation of our mail system and so wanton and flagrant an insult to our government to pass unnoticed. But we suppose that the administration and its organs will take this measure as they took, for a time at least, the guarantee-treaty—all in good part. It will be well, indeed, if one or both of the organs shall not undertake to justify Spain in the premises, and express deep "regret" that the Spanish government has such "just grounds" for its insolence towards the United States! Meantime the country will see in this singular proceeding of Spain an indication of the spirit towards the United States in which the treaty of guarantee has been negotiated, and will mark the easy fashion in which the Spanish government has begun, in a comparatively small matter, that interference with the laws and the policy of the United States which the abolition of slavery in Cuba is doubtless designed to push forward and consummate.

Such are the thanks which our whig administration receives from Spain and her allies for its hot haste to place the Cuban invaders beyond the pale of laws or treaties, and so give them up to summary and indiscriminate massacre. It thus appears plainly enough that a government whose policy does not respect its own rights, or the rights of its citizens, can expect nothing but gross contumely and insult from foreign powers.

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

Cincinnati Nonpareil
30 October 1851, 2.

Mr. L. J. Sigur, late editor of the New Orleans Delta, is lying dangerously ill at Savannah, whither he went in the hope of saving the steamer Pampero from confiscation. All his means are said to be invested in the speculation.

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

The Daily Delta

30 October 1851, 1

An American at Havana.

A friend on a visit to Havana has communicated to us the particulars of an interview which he had with the Governor General of Cuba, and also with the prisoners before their departure for Spain; and although the matters to which his communications relates are now somewhat out of date, we think that the substance of what he states will still be perused with interest.

Our informant had no difficulty in obtaining an interview with the Captain General, who received him with much apparent cordiality, and at once entered into conversation on the subject of the Lopez expedition and the prisoners then at Havana. The Captain General appeared to be disposed, and even anxious, to release the prisoners at once, but this he was not at liberty to do, in consequence of having, in the discharge of his duty, reported them and their cases to the Spanish Government, by whom alone they could now be pardoned. Other obstacles to his own desires in this matter had grown out of the strong current of public opinion in the island, and especially out of the violence of the New Orleans mob towards the Spanish Consul at that city. The latter was explained to the Captain's entire satisfaction, and he expressed his intention to recommend to his own Government the release of the captives immediately on their arrival. He spoke in just terms of the President and Government of the United States, and took occasion to say that they had done everything in their power to prevent the invasion.

Soon after this interview, our friend visited the prisoners, and, by the express permission of the Capt. General, took with him several American citizens at the time in Havana. To the prisoners themselves the visit appeared to be very acceptable. They appeared to be "pretty well" treated, and their whole demeanor was high-spirited and comparatively cheerful, notwithstanding all their perils and hardships. Some of them were sick, some wounded, some had poisoned hands and feet, and all were wellnigh naked. Of their bearing under misfortune, the writer of the communication before us says: "I always loved my country and my countrymen, but I must say, seeing these poor deluded fellows as I saw them, has, if possible, added largely to my affection for and admiration of the American race. You never saw men upon the face of the earth, under any circumstances, who could behave better than they do." All of them were anxious to know how they and the expedition were regarded by the Government and people of the United States. "I told them," says the writer, "that the President was one of the best men living, that he mourned over their folly in engaging in such an unlawful enterprise; but that, being a humane man, he would no doubt feel towards them, on their return, as the father did towards the Prodigal Son."

"Ah, yes, sir, said one of them, "we have experienced all that the Prodigal Son did, except the riotous living."

The above is from the Washington Republic. We wonder that the Presidential organ could publish such testimonials to the noble bearing of "robbers and plunderers." They are calculated to produce a very bad effect, we fear, like those novels which paint in such glaring and attractive colors the virtues of pirates and bandits.

Spirit of the Press.

The *Crescent* says it never said anything as severe of the democrats as our remarks on the "Mum" policy. What is this admission but a complete refutation of the suspicion that we were too hard upon the whigs, and leaned towards the democrats. The Crescent makes a great deal out of some remarks of ours on the weakness and credulity of the Creoles, and thinks that he is a "traitor in will" who will endorse them, after their conduct in the Lopez Expedition. Our cotemporary uses very strong language, hardly justified by the facts or the argument. That the Creoles are weak and credulous,—that they have deceived themselves and others,—does not render them incapable, under favorable and encouraging circumstances, of making a vigorous and manly struggle for their independence. We have many conspicuous instances of their fidelity, manhood and courage.

The Cuban Company, in Lopez's Expedition, was assigned the advance, and equally distinguished itself with all the rest of this heroic band. Their Captain, and a considerable number of the men, were killed in the first battle. The only two Creoles who joined Lopez were also killed. To these, too, we are to add the many gallant young Creoles in this country, who have sacrificed homes, and all for the independence of their country,—as well as those who were engaged in the movements, last July, near Puerto Principe. To expect a race, so long oppressed and down-trodden as the Creoles, to possess all the virtues of a people cradled in trial and hardship, and educated to danger and self-reliance, like our own, or even like the Hungarians, is quite unreasonable. They may have sincere patriotism, a warm passion for independence and republicanism, without possessing those hardy virtues by which these blessings can be achieved; or, at least, be so deficient in them as to require the substantial aid and sympathy of a people who have graduated in the school of Revolution, and taken their diplomas as Republicans and Patriots. So much for the Crescent's argument,—which is a mere catch, after all,—and in rather bad taste, in the unnecessary introduction of that very hard word, traitor, in connection with the name of a gentleman of the high-toned and true-hearted character of Col. V. P. Winder.

The Crescent will please understand us on this subject. We have no desire to take part in the contest between Landry and Winder, but from our warm devotion to the Cuban question, we could not disguise our approval of the views of Colonel Winder, expressed as boldly as they have been. When we can ascertain that Mr. Landry entertains similar views, we shall be equally prompt to proclaim them.

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

30 October 1851, 1

THEODORE O. STARK, Notary Public. GEO. W. CHRISTY, Attorney at Law.

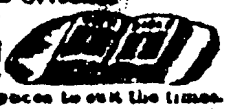
STARK & CHRISTY,
Office, No. 10 Bank's Arcade.
apl 6md&1mW

BROWN, JOHNSTON & CO.,
EXCHANGE AND COLLECTING OFFICE,
No. 89 Common Street,
myl NEW ORLEANS. 6md&1mW

BROWN & JOHNSTON,
BANKERS,
myl VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI. 6md&1mW

LORENZO ALLEN, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, 28 St Charles street.
He will attend promptly and officiously to all business intrusted to him. He practices in all the Federal and State Courts of Louisiana. my7-1y

JOHN McKEE,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL JOB BINDER,
No. 68 Camp Street, New Orleans.
Ruling done to any required pattern; Libraries Styled up and repaired; Law, Music and Miscellaneous Books, bound in a neat and substantial manner, to any pattern, on the shortest notice, and at prices to suit the times. feb6 1y



BENJAMIN WEIL,
GENERAL COLLECTOR, AGENT, &c., Greensburg, La. Will give prompt attention to the collection of Notes and Accounts, and transact all business entrusted to his care as Agent. Business solicited.
Reference: Goldsmidt, Haber & Co., New Orleans; D. D. Avery and G. R. Lacey, Baton Rouge; W. D. Winter, R. T. Merrick, W. J. A. Roberts, Clinton; Hon. James L. Sterling, Boyce Sam; G. W. Watterston, Springfield; M. O. Penn, Covington. feb11 1y

J. L. LEVY,
REAL ESTATE, STOCK, NOTE AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
jan27-1y 91 *CAMP STREET.*

EDWARD CONERY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
No. 5 Front Levee street,
(Between Canal and Crossman streets,)
NEW ORLEANS.
☞ Planters, Family, and Boat Stores, put up on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. ☜
jan24 tf

O. SHELDON. H. L. POTTER.
SHELDON & POTTER,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
57 *CAMP STREET.*
WHOLESALE DEALERS in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description, PLAYING and PRINTERS' CARDS, PRINTING INK, &c. dec17 1plf

HENRY B. KELLY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
57 *GRAVIER STREET.*
PRACTICES in all the Courts of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, and in the District Court for the parish of St. Tammany. dec19-1y

J. W. WALKER. B. D. HOWARD.
WALKER & HOWARD, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 50 Camp street, New Orleans. dec10-3m

THOS. H. LEWIS. B. J. SAGE.
LEWIS & SAGE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No 3 St. Charles street, New Orleans. apr14-1y*

L. R. HENRY & J. V. COFFEY, Notaries Public. Office corner of Jackson and Levee streets, City of Lafayette, Parish of Jefferson. my10 1y

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
ON account of liquidation, MUSIC at 40 per cent under the ordinary prices; Strings at 7½ cents each, or a set of Violin Strings at 50 cents; a set of Guitar Strings at 40 cents, at
nov24 tf T. E. BENOIT'S Music Store, 79 Chartres st.

J. HUFTY, *Brush Manufacturer*, No. 10 Camp street. ☞ Brushes and Furnishing Goods for sale—Wholesale and Retail. jy6 tf

JOHN R. OLIVER,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
and 58 *GRAVIER STREET NEW ORLEANS*

WILLIS & RAWLINS, 56 Gravier street, Commission Merchants and Agents for the sale of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, have on hand a superb stock. oct27 tf

HENRY B. WARFIELD, *Attorney and Counselor at Law*; Office No. 28 St. Charles street, up stairs. Business entrusted to his care, will be punctually attended to. He will practice in all the Courts of Orleans and the adjoining parishes. oct18

DR. FREDERICK W. HART, 13 St. Charles street, at Slack ton & Steele's law office. aug26-1y

PHILIP PENDERGAST, Notary Public, corner of Exchange Place and Custom-house street. sep17 1y

R. J. HART. I. N. MARKS. H. B. HART.
HART, R. J. & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Paper, &c., &c.
jan19 tf 79 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.

ROBERT J. BOWMAN, *Attorney and Counselor at Law*. Practices in the Courts of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, and St. Helena. Office, CLINTON, La.
References—G. Hart & Co.; Marshall & James; C. A. Towns end & Co., New Orleans, La. jan15-1y*

WILLIAM L. POOLE, *Notary Public*, No. 51 Camp street (office lately occupied by L. R. Marks,) New Orleans. sp11 dlw 6Mdecf

T. W. SLEMMONS, *Commission Merchant*, Matamoras Mexico. may1-1y

MARCUS PATTON & CO., *Commission, Receiving, and Forwarding Merchants*, No. 81 St. Charles street. jun21-1y

OLIVER H. PERRY, *Notary Public*. Office, No. 51 Gravier street, (formerly occupied by Lucien Hermans, Esq.) apr14-1y

FOSDICK & COMPANY, *Shipping, Commission and Forwarding Merchants*, Agents for the Crescent City Line of New York Packets, Collin's Line of Philadelphia Packets, 57 Camp street. sep27-1y

WM. P. SCOTT, Auctioneer, (successor to John R. L. Robinson,) at the Old Auction Mart, 57 Camp street, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. sa1

SIDNEY S. BOSFORD, *Attorney at Law*, have removed from Royal street to 59 Gravier st., up stairs. nov3

SEWELL T. TAYLOR, *Importer of Wines and Liquors*, wholesale and retail, Nos. 15 and 16 Royal st., N. Orleans. s13-1f

GREENBERRY DORSEY, *United States Pension Agent*, Office No. 47 Magazine street, adjoining the Arcade. aug29

JOHN M. BELL & CONWAY, *Commission Merchants*, 26 Common street. jy5 1y

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The Daily Delta
30 Oct 1851, 3

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

DEMOCRATIC TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION—HICKORY RANGERS.

In virtue of the power granted to me by the Grand Marshal, I do hereby appoint:

—*Aid-de-Camp*—

F M CROZAT. M ANDRY.
THOS CUNNINGHAM.

—*Deputy-Marshals*—

—— Ryan,	Trigaut de Rosemont,	J McMurray,
James Gallagher,	O Daubert,	L B Bottinger,
Nima Augas,	W H Reese,	J Fontenette,
E Montamat,	R Condon,	P Canale,
C Calongne,	H Vanderlinden,	Y Bertonia,
F DeWint,	N Soulé,	A Canon,
J C Theard,	T McCormick,	F Sullivan,
M Riley,	P C Heller,	J Tyler,
Pat Cummings,	G Luxenbuhl,	W A Andrew,
J Farrell,	Ed Latil,	R McGeey,
Dr G W Dirmeyer,	Col Kehoe,	—— Lang,
Denis Falvey,		

The above named gentlemen are requested to meet at the room of the Democratic Central Committee, at the WHITE HALL, ST. LOUIS STREET, on THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at half-past 5 o'clock P. M.

Punctual attendance is required.

DR. A. MERCIER,
Assistant Grand-Marshal.

oct30-e&m

PROGRAMME
OF THE
Democratic Torch-light Procession
TO TAKE PLACE
On FRIDAY EVENING, the 31st inst.

The Procession will assemble at half-past 6 o'clock P. M., and form in the following order, to wit:

Gen. HORATIO DAVIS, Grand Marshal.
Mounted Men from the Three Municipalities, under
Dr. A. MERCIER, as Assistant Grand Marshal.
ALBERT FABRE, Grand Marshal, First Municipality.
First Municipality and Algiers Democratic Clubs.
Col. WM. MONAGHAN, Grand Marshal, Second Municipality.
Second Municipality Democratic Clubs.
Dr. J. J. KER, Grand Marshal, Third Municipality.
Third Municipality Democratic Clubs.

The mounted men will form on Camp street, the head of the column resting on Canal street. The First Municipality and Algiers will form in Chartres street, the head resting on Canal. The Second Municipality will form in Tchoupitoulas street, the head resting on Canal. The Third Municipality will form in Old Levee street, the head resting on Canal.

At half past 7 o'clock, after the firing of a salute, the several divisions of the procession will file off in succession down the north side of Canal street to Rampart street, up the south side of Canal to Camp street, up Camp street to Julia, down Julia to Carondelet, down Carondelet to Canal, up Canal to Royal, down Royal to Canal, down Canal to Bourbon, up Bourbon to Conti, up Conti to Jackson Square, where the procession will be dismissed.

☞ The Grand Marshal and the Assistant Grand Marshals will appoint their own Aids.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee.

HORATIO DAVIS, Grand Marshal.

oct28

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30 October 1851, 3

From the Telegraph of yesterday.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF GOVERNOR UJHAZI.—We regret to announce the death of this lady, which took place on the 11th of this month at New Buda, Decatur county, Iowa. Intelligence of this event was received in this city last night, in a letter from Governor Ujhazi to Major Tochman and lady. The venerable Hungarian patriot, in announcing the sad tidings, thus concludes his letter:

"The cup of my sorrows is full. I have lost my beloved wife! She departed this life after a few days' illness. Could I have foreseen that my exile was to shorten her days, I would have given my head to the foes of my country to preserve the life of the best of mothers.

"Your most affectionate, unfortunate friend."

SPAIN.—The one hundred and twenty-six American prisoners of the Cuban expedition were, at the latest dates, about to be sent to the mines for ten years' hard labor.

The highest military order of distinction has been conferred on General Concha, the captain-general of Cuba.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The India mail arrived at Calcutta on the 8th of September, bringing Bombay dates to the 17th, and China to the 23d August. The news was wholly unimportant.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Delta

31 October 1851, 1

ENGLAND AND CUBA.—A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia North American, says that there is no reliable intelligence there, authorizing the opinion that a special messenger has been appointed from either France or Spain in relation to Cuban affairs, and adds:

A communication was recently addressed to our Government, by Lord Palmerston, respecting expeditions fitted out in the United States against Cuba, in violation of the spirit of treaty stipulations; but it was answered in a dignified and truly American paper by Mr. Crittenden, Acting Secretary of State, who intimated, in very plain terms, that England had better occupy herself with her own affairs—meaning, in downright vernacular, mind her own business. This reply will probably prevent all European interference, or, at all events, will warn those powers what may be expected should they obtrude in our concerns. The document does Mr. Crittenden and the Administration great credit.

Sir Henry L. Bulwer has retired from the British mission at Washington, and, it is said, is to receive a European appointment.

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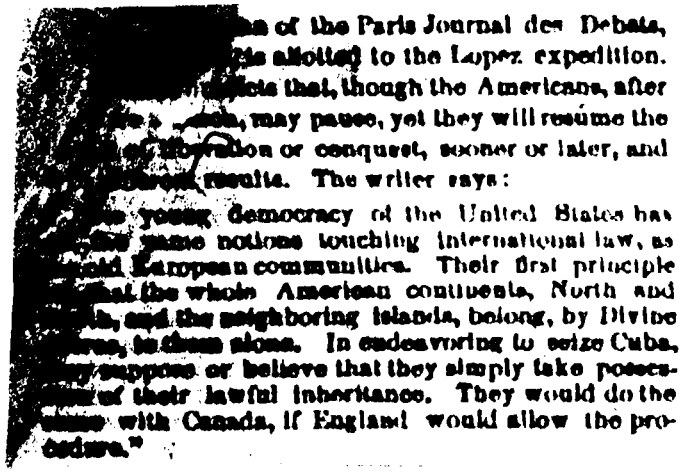
The Daily Delta

31 October 1851, 2



...n of the Paris Journal des Debats, ...ts allotted to the Lopez expedition. ...ints that, though the Americans, after ..., may pause, yet they will resume the ...ation or conquest, sooner or later, and ... results. The writer says:

"... young democracy of the United States has ... same notions touching international law, as ... European communities. Their first principle ... that the whole American continents, North and ..., and the neighboring islands, belong, by Divine ..., to them alone. In endeavoring to seize Cuba, ... suppose or believe that they simply take posses... of their lawful inheritance. They would do the ... with Canada, if England would allow the pro...."

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Delta

31 October 1851, 2

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29, 1851.

Editors Delta: Gentlemen—Sometime since, the Washington Republic stated, in answer to an article in the Union, that the fifty prisoners shot in Havana, by the authorities of the Island of Cuba, had received a fair trial, and that the official record of that trial was in the hands of a gentleman then in Washington. Can you tell me whether that record has ever been published, and where? It is generally understood that they were shot without even the semblance of a trial: and if this impression is erroneous, it ought to be corrected. At the same time, will you be kind enough to inform me if any report has been published from Commodore Parker, relative to the infamous mutilations of the bodies of the murdered men?

Yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

[As to the trial, we have no information, and have looked in vain for some. We have only the word of the Court Journal for it, and, after its recent display of a tendency to falsehood and calumny, we scarcely feel justified in crediting its assurances. As to Commodore Parker, the last we heard of him was, that he was enjoying some very fine Burgundy at Concha's.]

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Delta

31 October 1851, 2

TELEGRAPHED TO THE DELTA.

By the People's (O'Reilly) Line.

[OFFICE—COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, ST. CHARLES ST.]

Further Particulars by the Europa.

INTERESTING POLITICAL NEWS

American Prisoners in Spain.

New York, Oct. 29.

The following particulars of European news were brought by the Europa:

Spain.

SENTENCE OF THE CUBAN PRISONERS.

The one hundred and twenty-six Cuban prisoners, recently arrived in Spain, are to be sentenced to hard labor in the mines.

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The Daily Delta

31 October 1851, 3

☞ The plan for the fortification of the Island of Cuba, which General Concha submitted some months ago to the government of Spain, has been adopted by a committee of Generals.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

New Orleans, October 19, 1851.

The following names of Candidates are the regular NOMINEES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY:

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—LOUIS ST. MARTIN.
Second District—VAN P WINDER.
Third District—A. G. PENN.
Fourth District—ISAAC T. MORSE.

FOR AUDITOR.
THOMAS C. PORTER,
(In the Parish of Orleans.)

FOR SHERIFF.
MANDEVILLE MARIGNY.

FOR CORONER.
T. J. WILKINSON.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.
WILLIAM DUNBAR.
W. W. W. WOOD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

First Representative District.
W. R. CRANE, Dr. H. EDWARDS.

Second District.
D. BEEBE, MILES TAYLOR,
JONATHAN DAVIS.

Third District.
E. H. DURELL, A. G. WILSON,
J. S. CLENDENIN, R. MOORES,
E. L. HYAMS, JOHN SULLIVAN.

Fourth District.
W. P. REYBURN, P. CONNIFF,
A. VANBIBBER.

Fifth District.
HY. PERALTA, PAUL E. THEARD.
EDWARD FILLEUL.

Sixth District.
D. AUGUSTIN, CHAS. A. CASTILLO.

Seventh District.
SENECA BENNET, J. D. LAMBERT.

Eighth District.
M. WEISSHEIMER, E. M. MEEHAN.

Ninth District.
JESSE DARLING.

Right Bank of the River.
JOHN HUGHES.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee.
HORATIO DAVIS, President.

H. G. VONTAGEN, PAUL E THEARD, } Secretaries.

oct19-4o

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The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

31 October 1851, 2

It is said that Mr. Owen, the late Consul to Ha-[illegible] declared if removed he should be compelled to make a publication which would compromise the Presiden, and show that his course had been one of too faithful observance of his orders. There can be no denial of the fact that Owen acted according to the proclamation of the President. Fillmore denounced the Cuban patriots as "pirates," "robbers," &c., and his instrument in Havana permitted them, without a struggle, to prevent it, to share the fate of such characters. Owen richly merited his fate, but it is plain his removal was a manoeuvre of Fillmore to cover up his own infamies.

THE HAVANA CONSULATE.—This is said to be one of the most profiable foreign appointments in the gift of the Government. It is estimated to be worth from $15,000 to $20,000 a year. Consul Trist is said to have made ever more than $20,000 per annum out of it.

Robado del Archivo de Dr. Rafael de la Cova
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31 October 1851, 2

THE CUBAN LADIES—SALE OF JEWELS AT NEW ORLEANS.—Last week J. L. Carman, auctioneer, of this city, sold at Bank's Arcade some three hundred pieces of jewelry, of every variety and kind. Many of them were intrinsically very valuable, being rare stones, elegantly set. Many were valuable from their antique and quaint form and character, and all possessed an additional value. These were the contributions of the ladies of Cuba to the effort which was made to redeem their lovely isle from the bondage of the Spaniard. As they were all separate pieces, and embraced every character of jewelry, from the coral necklace of an infant—the tiny emerald of a little miss—to the brilliant diamond and lustrous pearl of the full-grown donna, and the old-fashioned breast-pin locket, and even the spectacles of the matron, we presume that they were tributes from different donors. Many of the pieces were marked with the names of the fair givers. There was a beautiful diamond pin, which brought sixty dollars: it was marked with the beautiful name Fidelia. There were magnificent ear-rings, which the fair Vaturia gave to the cause of Cuban independence; whilst innumerable Marias, Isabellas, Inezes, &c., robbed their caskets of their richest jewels, and offered them upon the altar of "Querida Cuba."

There was a mournful interest attached to this sale. It was a sorrowful and heart-sinking reflection to think how vain and profitless were these noble tokens of patriotism and generosity.

The original cost of this collection must have greatly exceeded five thousand dollars. Sold at auction, the amount realized was of course much less. Many person, however, knowing the history of the collection, were eager to procure some token and memento of so noble a contribution.

There is one fact of which these jewels afford confirmation that casts a shade over our hopes for the redemption of Cuba by the hands of her sons. It is the additional proof afforded by these facts of the superiority of the woman over the man in this as in all other Spanish colonies.—*N. O. Delta.*

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The Foreign Interference.—The Course of the Administration.

In the absence of any properly precise and authentic statement as to the course which the administration may have seen fit to adopt, or may propose to adopt hereafter, in respect to the intervention of France and England in the affairs of Cuba, we present to our readers, in one view, such insufficient information on the subject as has been suffered to come before the public eye.

About the first of this month, both the *Republic* and *Intelligencer* made known the fact that a treaty had doubtless been concluded between France and England on the one part, and Spain on the other, guarantying Cuba to the Crown of Spain. The *Intelligencer* made, as we recollect, no comment on the subject. The *Republic* expressed, in very general terms, its conviction of the inexpediency of foreign interference, but in such form as directly to exclude the idea that the conclusion of the guarantee-treaty was to be deemed an act of interference. About nine days afterwards, however, and in connexion with the very explicit statement of our own views of the inadmissibility of such a treaty, the *Republic*, in some comments upon a previously-published article from the London Times, expressed its decided opposition to the treaty in question.

Meantime—that is to say, more than three weeks since—we had become fully satisfied that the administration had, *at that time*, been for several days in possession of the main fact which is distinctly affirmed in the following extract from the Washington *Telegraph* of Wednesday evening last:

"*An order has been issued by the British Admiralty instructing a number of their naval vessels* to cruise along the southern coast of the United States, *and to capture all American vessels which they have reason to believe are destined to Cuba with hostile intentions. This order is now in this city*, and a knowledge of its nature formed the basis of the letter of Mr. Crittenden to the British Minister; and we believe *a similar order issued by the French government* called for a like letter to that government, through its representative here."

Our readers will remember our frequent references to such an order in our recent discussions with the *Republic*, and the complete and continued silence of both the whig organs in regard to it.

In this state of facts, the following series of statements, apparently semi-official in their character, appeared under their respective dates in the Philadelphia North American of each subsequent morning:

[Special correspondence of the North American and United States Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1851.

A communication was recently addressed to our government by Lord Palmerston, respecting expeditions fitted out in the United States against Cuba, in violation of the spirit of treaty stipulations; but it was answered in a dignified and truly American paper by Mr. Crittenden, Acting Secretary of State, who intimated, in very plain terms, that England had better occupy herself with her own affairs—meaning, in downright vernacular, mind her own business. This reply will probably prevent all European interference, or, at all events, will warn those powers what may be expected should they obtrude in our concerns. The document does Mr. Crittenden and the administration great credit.

[Correspondence of the same.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1851.

An answer similar to that which, as I mentioned in my despatch of yesterday, had been given to Lord Palmerston, has been given to the French government, in regard to Cuban affairs.

[Correspondence of the same.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1851.

An error occurred in my despatch of Tuesday. The answer of our government in regard to Cuban affairs was directed especially to France, which, besides making unpalatable representations on that subject, ordered a portion of her public marine to scour the coast of the United States, thereby at once offending the national dignity and encroaching upon the national right. That England seconded, or at least approved, the policy of France, is true, as already stated, and therefore the reply applies as directly to one as to the other government. Those who have the best means of knowing speak of Mr. Crittenden's despatch in reference to this interference as eminently worthy of the American character. It will, of course, be called for on the meeting of Congress, and the country will then be satisfied that in this matter the administration has done its whole duty.

With reference to these despatches, the *Intelligencer* of last Wednesday, (29th inst.)—the day succeeding Mr. Webster's arrival in Washington and resumption of his official duties—published the following plainly official correction:

"THE CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Respecting certain letters addressed by the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Crittenden, in reply to some recent communications from the Ministers of France and England in relation to Cuban affairs, it is due to all the parties to say that we understand the character given to the Secretary's letters by the intelligent correspondent of the Philadelphia American is not altogether correct. The language of the letters is plain, direct, and frank, it is true; but there is in them nothing in the slightest degree discourteous, or inconsistent with the Secretary's own character and dignity, or the respect due to the distinguished functionaries he was addressing. That the letters were able, forcible, and manly, as well as respectful and courteous, no American need be told."

In regard to this last announcement, it will appear, by reference to the above statements of the correspondent of the North American, that he does not intimate the slightest discourtesy or impropriety of form or substance in Mr. Crittenden's letters; but, on the contrary, he expressly states, almost in the very terms which the *Intelligencer* uses in correcting him, that their language was at once "*plain*" and "*dignified*," and "worthy of the American character," and highly creditable to Mr. Crittenden.

Assuming, therefore, that the administration intends to stand firmly upon the ground taken by Mr. Crittenden in regard to this foreign intervention, both armed and diplomatic, it is not easy to perceive the purpose or meaning of the *Intelligencer's* article. If it does not signify the purpose, or at least the probable purpose, of the administration to recede from Mr. Crittenden's positions, or lower the tone taken by him upon the subject, it is utterly without significance.

In singular and ominous connexion with the whole matter stands the fact that the *Republic*—"the special organ" of at least a part of the administration—remains obstinately silent, while the Philadelphia journal puts out its *semi-official* statements as to the course of the administration in this affair, and the *Intelligencer* meets them with a *wholly official* correction!

Meantime, while the administration seems either to hesitate as to what position it shall ultimately assume in regard to what has been already done by foreign powers in this case, or at least tries to cloak up that position from the view of the country, there are signs that a far more momentous question in regard to Cuba is soon to come before the government and people of the United States. Several public journals, of high character and intelligence, have already published the statement, forming part of the intelligence brought by the Pacific, that a scheme is on foot, and even a definite proposition submitted and entertained, *for the purchase of Cuba by Great Britain!* Even the amount of the purchase money is given—being the sum of $150,000,000. The accuracy of this statement is certainly not free from doubt. But, in view of the present relations of Spain and England, it can hardly be regarded as a wholly improbable statement. It is, on the contrary, probably not without some foundation in fact. If true, it is but one step beyond a treaty of guarantee. But that step is full of alarm and injury to the most capital interests and the vital policy of the United States; and it is plainly due to the people that the administration should not fail to make known, without delay, the manner in which it proposes to meet the question.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
31 October, 1851, 3

Ex-President Tyler and the Cuban Prisoners.

The following letter has been written by ex-President Tyler on the subject of the release of those captured in the late attempt upon the island of Cuba. It does honor to his humane feelings:

SHERWOOD FOREST, CHARLES CITY CO., VA.,
October 13, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: Considering the public relations that at one period existed between us, I cannot bring myself to believe that you will either misconstrue my motives in addressing you or censure me for so doing. I am greatly deceived in the estimate which I placed upon your character during my official intercourse with you if, now that I am no longer in office, you shall consider me as stepping beyond the bounds of strict propriety in making known to you, and I trust through you to your government, my wishes and feelings on a subject which, having ceased to be political, has become one simply of humanity. You will readily understand me as referring to the condition of the unfortunate and misguided men now held in captivity by Spain because of their participation in what is known as the "Lopez expedition." I have been urged by the friends of some of those unfortunate persons to intercede for their discharge; under the hope entertained by them—a mistaken one, it may be—that, in view of the friendly relations which were assiduously cultivated with Spain during my administration of the United States government, she might be inclined to listen with some degree of favor to my advice.

Reflection had, however, led me to conclude, in the absence of other information that I now possess, that each and all of those who are held in captivity occupy the same position, and that the measure meted out to one should be meted out to all; and therefore, to avoid all injurious discrimination, I supplicate mercy for each and all alike. That those unfortunate men were led astray from their duty to their own country, and were guilty of a flagrant wrong to Spain, I am not disposed in any way to question. Admonished by their own government of the error into which they were about to plunge, they have placed themselves, as seems to be acknowledged, beyond the pale of its protection; and their only hope rests upon the mercy of Spain. Is there any obstacle in the way of the exercise of that prerogative which has been esteemed through all ages and in all countries, by the wise and good, as the brightest and most precious jewel in the kingly crown? Already fifty of their comrades have made a bloody atonement for their error; their leader has met with an ignominious death, and the entire invasion has been crushed. If a sacrifice was wanting to deter others from the commission of a similar offence, it has been offered up. The vengeance of a great State has fallen terribly and fatally; and I respectfully suggest that to restore the small number now in custody to their friends and homes would speak a more effective tale than would ever issue from the dungeon or the gibbet.

In view of the fact that there was no show of insurrection against your government on the part of the inhabitants, but that the entire population of Cuba were hostile to and united in the destruction of the invaders; each and every prisoner, if restored, would become in the United States the advocate of submission to the laws of their own country, and an open opponent of all further efforts to disturb the peace and tranquillity of Spain. I might plead the fact that several have received their discharge on the application of friends, who, from all that appears, were as much *in pari delictu* as those remaining in confinement. May I not solicit their release as well on the score of policy as humanity?

Pardon me for urging these considerations upon you, coupled with the request that you will lay them before your gracious sovereign. The appeal is made on behalf of the unfortunate; and, whatever may be its result, I shall at least have acquitted myself of the duty of a Christian in visiting the captive in his prison. To your august Queen the higher privilege belongs of unbarring his prison doors and setting him free.

With sentiments of high respect, I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN TYLER.

To his Excellency M. CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

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The Daily Delta

1 November 1851, 1

Interesting Letter

FROM ONE OF THE CUBAN PRISONERS.

The Mississippi Free Trader has an interesting letter from one of the prisoners in Havana, which contains some facts that have not appeared before, in reference to the Expedition:

"It will no doubt be interesting for some of your readers to learn more particulars with regard to Col. Crittenden's band. In my first letter to you, I gave you the particulars of his movements up to the time he left the store; I then thought, as did everybody else, the whole of the men in his command had perished; but there are two men of that ill-fated band yet alive. One of them is in the hospital, and the other is in Bahia Honda, so much reduced by starvation and exposure that he cannot be moved. The former is named Mr. Gano, the latter, Mr. Edwards. My information is from the former; he says that when Col. C. left the store, he tried to go to Las Pozas, but found a heavy body of troops between him and that place. He then took to the woods and lay down with his men until night, and whilst doing so, was passed and repassed by a body of troops, but as it was very dark, he kept himself close, thinking the troops were Spaniards in search of the fugitives. These troops were, without a doubt, the two companies sent by Gen. Lopez in search of Col. C., as these companies went within half-a-mile of the store where we had the frolic; and at that time Col. C. was more than a mile from the store on the same road, only a quarter of a mile in the woods. Thus, you see, Lopez was not guilty of going off and leaving Crittenden without an effort to find him, as I have seen it stated in some of the American papers. How much difference it would have made in the result of this expedition, had but a single word been spoken and understood, can only now be surmised. I am aware that many of your readers are interested on account of the loss of four young men from Natchez in that command, and I am disposed to do justice to all, and I do it with all respect to the *dead*.

It is my candid opinion—and I am supported in it by all those favorable to the cause whom I have conversed with, and as I can speak Spanish, I have had opportunities of conversing with many Creoles of this city who were ready to take an active part in the expedition—that the first movement made at Key West was the cause of the defeat of the troops under Lopez. By that movement we came away without artillery, and without the reinforcements that waited for us at St. John's. The reason for our hasty steps, was, that fishing smacks of a certain gentleman in this city were sent to give the false news, intended to mislead us as to our point of landing; the trick succeeded but too well. They gave the news to a pilot boat, and thinking it was true, the pilot boat gave the news to the Pampero, where it took like wild fire. Secondly, the officers, (some of the leading ones,) drank brandy enough to make them very brave and patriotic, but nevertheless not any the more careful. Under these circumstances, we landed at the only point where the Cubans could render us no assistance whatever, and the very place where the Governor General, had he had a choice, would have wished us to land. The next error, was the separation of the troops, after the landing had been effected, and that was almost as bad as the former error. The reasons for this last step I cannot pretend to give: some say that Gen. Pragday persuaded Gen. Lopez to give the order; but if that is any excuse, the captain of a vessel is not to blame if the mate persuades him to sail out of his course and the vessel is lost thereby. Let every one be his own judge. But, with regard to Col. Crittenden, Mr. Gano says that on the night above-mentioned, Col. C. started with his command for the sea coast, after making another fruitless effort to get through to Las Pozas, but in the night, himself (Gano) and thirteen others, became, by accident, separated from the main body, and, from that time, he never heard from the Colonel until he surrendered himself to the Spaniards. Mr. Edwards was with the Colonel, and when he comes to this city, I will get you all the information I can, and let you know more. The little band of fourteen, after appointing Lieut. Hunter for their captain, started in the opposite direction to that taken by Crittenden. They made for the mountains, and were often attacked by the Spaniards; some of them were killed, and when their numbers were reduced to eight men, Mr. Gano left them, and, as he is the only man who got to the city, the others doubtless perished.

We have been visited to-day by an immense waiter, upon the head of a negro, loaded with cakes, that would have done much honor to a bridal feast; they were sent to us by some Cuban ladies, whose names I am requested not to mention. We had as beautiful a collection of cakes and sweetmeats as I have seen for many a day, and they have our most sincere thanks for their kind attention. The cakes were dressed in fancy colored papers, and decorated with flowers and ribbons in style. I enclose you a small piece of the ribbon.

I forgot to tell you that we have been visited several times by real live Signoritas—perfect Cuban beauties. They gave us cigars from their own lily-like hands. They were admitted to see some of their relatives who were confined here. These feminine visitors will not be allowed to call upon us any more.

Yours, in haste, AUGUSTUS.

P. S. A pocket knife is not allowed here, and as steel pens are out of order, it is hard times for writing.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

1 November 1851, 2

Mr. Fillmore's proclamation, designating the invaders of Cuba as "pirates," was a gross perversion of language, and an act of injustice towards the Americans engaged in the entherprise wholly inexcusable.—[Florida News.

The above statement is repeated more than once by the News. But what will this and other Editors say when called upon to prove what he says. *The Proclamation uses no such language.—N. Y. Express.*

We know, as well as the N. Y. *Express*, that the word "*pirate*" is not contained in the President's proclamation, but language of the same purport, and producing the same results, is contained in it. The President had no right, by his mere *ipse dixit*, to denationalize American citizens and proclaim them out of the pale of "the protection of this Government." They were innocent of all offence until they were proved guilty, and they could not be proved guilty until they had a fair trial under the treaty stipulations with Spain. But the President, by condeming them in advance, and declaring them outlaws, violated his solemn duty, and furnished a ready argument, to those who were so ready to avail themselves of it, for the perpetration of the bloody tragedy which followed. The *Express* is welcome to any advantage that may accrue to the President's cause from the quibble on the word "pirate."—We quote the language of the proclamation, to bear us out in all we have said in condemnation of Mr. Fillmore's course:—

"Now therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning *all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition*, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will therebr subject themselves to the *heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government, or any INTERFERENCE in their behalf. NO MATTER TO WHAT EXTREMITIES they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct.*"

THE PAMPERO.

The N. O. *Delta*, after quoting our remarks, made a few weeks ago, in relation to the Govment prosecution of the *Pampero*, makes the following comment. We believe with our contemporary that the law of 1818 cannot reach this case, and we have full confidence in the learned Court before which it is to be tried:

"Our cotemparary conceeds too much. There is no provision in the act of 1818, under which she can be confiscated,—her only liability is for a penalty of $500, for departing from this port without a clearance. Such is the construction placed upon the law by the most eminent—we may say, by all the lawyers of this city who have examined the act. The language of the act, is, any vessel 'built for warlike purposes,' 'intended to be employed by the owner or owners to cruise, or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign Prince or State, etc., with whom the United States are at peace.' The Pampero was not built for warlike purposes,—she had no armament, and so far from being intended to cruise, or commit hostilities, she was selected with particular reference to her speed, so as to avoid any conflict with other vessels, which excludes all idea of a warlike purpose, or an intention to cruise hostilely. We think it is very clear that the act of 1818, at least, contains no warrant for the confiscation of the Pam-
pero."

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

1 November 1851, 3

J. McRobert Baker,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, E. FLA.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eastern Judicial Circuit, in the Supreme Court at Jacksonville, and in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida.

Having an efficient and reliable agent at Washington, he will prosecute claims against the United States before Congress and the Departments at Washington.

Being permanently located at Jacksonville, he will give his entire and unremitting attention to his profession, and all business entrusted to his care.

He will also attend to any business as

NOTARY PUBLIC & COMMISSIONER

Appointed by the Governors of the following States to take Testimony, Affidavits, and Acknowledgments to be used therein:

Maine,	North Carolina,	Virginia,
Vermont,	South Carolina,	Mississippi,
New York,	Massachusetts,	Georgia,
Delaware,	Pennsylvania,	Alabama,
Maryland,	Texas.	

Nov 1—tf

For Sale.

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN, viz: a boy 10 years old, a girl 8, and a boy 1 year old; the woman is 28 years old, and good cook, washer and ironer, or house servant. The will be sold all together or separate, to an approved purchaser. Terms reasonable.

☞ Apply at this office. Oct11. tf

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS,
1 November 1851

[From the New-Orleans Delta.]

The Major in a Tight Fit.

Major Kelly—better known as Captain Kelly, of the Cuban Liberators, or of the Filibusters, as the more popular term is—is now in our midst receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends, and hobnobbing with a host of old acquaintances. The truth is, that those who best know the Major, and were acquainted with his many hair-breadth 'scapes through life,—who knew, also, the ample resources of his thoroughly practical mind, on which to rely in getting himself out of a dilemma, should he get into one, had but little fear for his final safety, and they now rejoice that they have not been disappointed.

Of course, they knew that the Major—we must still call him Major—could not dodge a twelve or a twenty-four pounder, or even a Spanish musket ball, if it took him in a vital place; but they relied on the Major's luck, and trusted to chance for the contingencies. The result, as we have already stated, proves that they did not reckon without their host.

But, how did the Major escape from the Spanish authorities, how did he shake off the gyves and manacles of Spanish despotism, which fettered his limbs? This, to most people, is a mystery, and to none, we believe, is it a greater one than to the Major himself. He went to Cuba,—he fought,—he fought bravely,—but he did not conquer. He was arrested. Many of his comrades died gloriously on the battle-field,—his chief was garroted,—others were shot as a mark of ignominy, though no ignominy rests on their characters, in cold blood,—others were basely butchered, when found writhing under the agony of their wounds—and others again, like the Major, were arrested, and, unlike him, sent to expiate their alleged offence in the chain gangs, and with the felons of Spain. The Major passed through the dangers and vicissitudes of the whole campaign, and has returned,—thanks to the star of his destiny,—without a wound, unscathed. But how is the enigma of his release to be solved? "Ah, thereby hangs a tale."—We have heard one solution for it, but will not vouch for its authenticity. It is this: That when the Major, in company with his associates in misfortune, was brought to Havana and imprisoned, an idea struck him—he was never stricken by any thing else—which was, to assume airs, with the view of endeavoring to impress on the minds of his Iberian captors, that he was "some punkins" in the United States, and with the further view of availing himself of their use to effect his liberation. The tonsor of the prison had no sooner shaved off his hair, and the tailor of the same "institution" had no sooner stuffed him into a convict suit,—for it was literally a labor of stuffing,—than the Major applied himself to writing letters, addressing them to imaginary intimate friends, many of them among the most distinguished public men in the United States. The style of these letters may be gathered from the following, which, although not a literal copy, comes near enough to the original, to give its jist and meaning:

CARCEL DE LA PUNTA, }
Havana, August 28, 1851. }

His Excellency DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State, United States,
Washington.

Dan, Old Boy!—You will be surprised, I doubt not, on receiving a letter from an old friend, and one whom you have so often befriended, from this place; but as the old lady said when she cracked her tea-pot, what's did is did, and what's the use of kicking up a fuss generally about it? When, in September of last year, I partook of your chowder in Marshfield, and cracked with you a half-dozen *of that* old Madeira, I little anticipated that I would be placed to-day in my present position. But, 'tis all destiny. Who can tell to-day what is going to befall him to-morrow? Had I taken your advice, and accepted the mission to the Barbary States, it would have been better,—I, at least, would not be so barbarously treated, as I am in this prison, where they have not let the first sign on my head or face of hair or whisker. Concha, I am inclined to think, is, on the whole, a good fellow, and I think if you were to whisper a word to the Spanish Minister in Washington, Calderon de la Barca, in my favor, there may be still hopes of my release. Remember me to our mutual friend, the Hon. C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War—when I supported him for the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, I always called him "Charley." Yours, as ever,

J. A. KELLY, Capt. of the late
Liberating Army of Cuba.

The Major addressed a letter to Henry Clay—so our informant states—in which he adverted to the many pleasant days they spent together in Ashland and in Washington, when he, the Major, represented the *tenth* district of Tennessee in Congress.

These letters were delivered to the messenger of the prison, open, of course, and in like manner handed over to the Captain General, who on reading them, at once set the Major down for some one; and having done so, ordered his immediate presence. The Major saw that the bait took, and was determined to play with the *fish*. But how was he to appear in the presence of the representative of royalty in his prison suit, that fitted him so very badly? The fact was, a more ludicrous sight was seldom presented, than the Major appeared in that dress. His measure, of course, was never taken for it; it was made for a man of ordinary Spanish stature, and in the conception of the man that made it, a man of the Major's stalwart proportions was a very giant! As we have already said, the Major was stuffed into it, and when in, the cuffs did scarcely extend below the elbows, and the pants did not cover the calf, while they fitted him as tight as a straight waistcoat.

The Captain General, himself, could not suppress a smile on seeing him, for, with his smoothly shaven face and cropped head, he looked like a monster boy, who, by the application of some patent physical principle, had outgrown his dress in one day. It must, he thought, be a strange metamophosis for the particular friend and associate of Dan'l Webster, Henry Clay, and the other great men of the country, to have undergone. The Major observed the source of his Excellency's humor, and made a proper apology for his plight. Having, he said, to leave Bahia Honda, somewhat in a hurry, and not finding suitable conveyance, he was compelled to travel without his wardrobe; further, that the dress in which he stood was the gift of some unknown friend, to whom he felt under many obligations. The Captain General, without much circumlocution, told him he was released, provided him with a suit that came something nearer the Duconcau fit and cut, and paid his passage to New York. Hence, the Major got out of a tight fit and a tight place at the same time; and no one rejoices in it more than does the writer of this hurried sketch.

MR. THRASHER.—"*Ion*," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, says:

Many Americans were in hopes that the President would see fit to offer the Havana Consulate to that high-minded, honorable and accomplished citizen—long a resident in Havana—John S. Thrasher. His business knowledge and habits—his perfect familiarity with the Spanish language and character, and his social and personal standing—all seemed to indicate him as the man fit to be appointed. But, unfortunately, Mr. Thrasher's popularity brought him under Spanish suspicion, and his journal—the Faro—was suppressed. His brave and generous interposition in behalf of American prisoners, whom a pusillanimous American Consul had abandoned, seems again to have brought upon him the blows of an iron handed and jealous despotism.

There is much in this matter that requires to be noted. It is to be ascertained to what influence Mr. Thrasher owes his recent arrest. Did it arise from any jealousy or rivalry on the part of any American citizen.

But in the meantime, this administration will be, and ought to be, consigned to an eternity of infamy, if they do not promptly, and zealously, and with determination, setting aside all small politics, and postponing till next summer, all junketings, interpose for the protection of that man.

Mr. Thrasher is placed "*incommunicado*," and hence we have no letters from him. A New York paper, some weeks ago, accused Mr. Thrasher of having been influential in causing the removal of Mr. Owen. I discredit this as well as the intimation which I alluded to above, that Mr. Owen or his friends caused Mr. Thrasher's arrest.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Cincinnati Nonpareil
2 November 1851, 2.

The Cuban Prisoners.

One hundred and forty American citizens are at this time wearin the chains of disgraceful servitude in the mines of Spain, for the crime (?) of attempting to aid the friends of Liberty on the island of Cuba. The hope which they entertained of speedy liberation has been extinguished, and they have been condemned to dig in the mines until they have satisfied the vengeance of her Catholic Majesty, the Queen of Spain. It now remains to be seen whether our GOvernment will make prompt and persevering efforts for their release, or whether they will continue to intercede for the patriotic prisoners of other nations, while our own citizens are toiling and dying among felons in the dungeon mines of a tyranical despot. For attempting to extend Liberty, they are delivered over to a punishment worse than death. If ever our government was called upon for its intervention, it is in the case of the Cuban Patriots, and we hope and believe the proper action will be taken without delay. Let a petition be rolled up to Congress that will take a four horse team to draw, urging every possible exertion to be made for the release of our young, misguided and deceived countrymen.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
2 November 1851, 3.

THREE WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA--ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1--The steamer Cherokee, from Chagres, arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this evening. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 1st October.

...

The first news of Cuba massacre caused great excitement in San Francisco; large numbers were preparing to start for Cuba, to join Gen'l Lopez. Col. White, late of the Pacific Star, had intended to leave for Cuba at an early day.

...

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The Daily Delta

2 November 1851, 1

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Judge Sharkey's Declination of the Havana Consulship — Mr. Thrasher — Spanish Citizens in New York — The Reinforcements for Cuba — The United States and Spain — The President's Proclamation.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

Upon inquiry to-day I found that Judge Sharkey had not accepted the Havana Consulate, and that it was not the expectation of the President that he would accept it. Some say that the Judge will be a prominent, and perhaps successful, candidate for one of the seats in the United States Senate, which the legislature of Mississippi will fill next winter.

Mr. Thrasher, late editor of the Pare, has been recommended warmly to the President for this post. He is an American citizen, but has resided in Havana since he was twelve years old. He is thoroughly conversant with the Spanish language and with business affairs. He was almost the only American in Havana who had the energy, courage, and generosity to take a decided and active part in favor of the American prisoners; and had he been the Consul, the massacre of Americans would never have occurred.

Some Spanish citizens of Havana, including several ladies, have recently arrived in New York, who, I find, speak in the same way of the pusillanimity of Owen that Americans here do.

We now know, officially, that this Government has received no notice of any special mission from any European power, or powers, in regard to Cuban affairs. The letter from Lord Palmerston on this subject, which has been spoken of, was confined to inquiries, or to the probability of repeated expeditions from the United States against Cuba.

The reinforcements about to be sent to Cuba, were called for six months ago by the Captain General, and there is a greater necessity for them now, inasmuch as, in the late affair, some six or seven hundred Spanish troops were undoubtedly put *hors du combat*.

No demands upon, or representations to, this Government have yet been made by the Spanish Government, in regard to any matter connected with the late affairs. There is no doubt, however, that some demands will be made. Mr. Webster is expected here in a day or two, and will be prepared to give his attention to them. Having been absent from Washington during the Cuban transactions, and having expressed no opinion in regard to it, he will be able to treat it without trammels from previous commitments.

The President's proclamation concerning expeditions against Mexico, appears to have been issued for the sake of preserving his consistency, the matter having been quite too unimportant for his interference. W.

☞ The Spanish residents of Mexico have subscribed $3000, to be distributed among the families of the soldiers who fell in repelling Lopez and his band.

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The Daily Delta
2 November 1851, 3

Democratic Challenging Committees.

THIRD WARD, THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

The following compose the Challenging Committee of the Third Ward, Third Municipality:

DIVERNY FARRAR,
O DAUBERT,
W CHANVILLE,
JAS. JARVIS,
J J LUCKENBUHL,
L F ARDRY,
H SCHEIXNEYDRE,
M BRINKMAN,
M COFF,
D WILTZ. oct31-81

FIRST WARD, SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

CHAS. COTTINGHAM,
WM. BARRY,
ISAAC BERRY,
TIM. LUDDY,
JOHN LYONS,
PATRICK MURPHY,
THOS. MURPHY,
THOS. HIGGINS,
JOHN H. BURROUGHS,
JAS. CASEY,
CORNELIUS DONOVAN,
HUGH CONNER,
MICHAEL MUNDY,
W. A. COFF,
WM. SEVERS,
JOHN CUMASKY. nov1-81

SECOND WARD, SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

J W DELESDERNIER,
H HAMILTON,
JOHN HENDERSON,
R F NUGENT,
JOHN WALSH,
JAS CLINTON,
THOS BARKER,
JOHN SEWELL,
JAS SULLIVAN,
WM ROZANT,
JOHN ROUD,
nov2 1t

THIRD WARD, SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

THOMAS DIAMOND,
DOMINICK MAHDEN,
DANL FITZPATRICK,
PATRICK CLARK,
JAMES CLARK,
RICHARD CONDON,
WILLIAM MONAUMAN,
K F WALLACK,
THOMAS ACTION.
nov1 e3t

Democratic Vigilance Committees.

FIRST WARD, SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

PATRICK FITZSIMMONS,
MATTHEW REILLY,
JOHN McCABE,
J M DALY,
MR. BOOBY,
EDWARD REILLY,
JOHN SMITH,
WM. REILL,
P. RYAN,
JOHN McCLUSKY,
THOS. DWYER,
MICHAEL CLARK,
MICHAEL RYAN,
J. CUMMASKY,
JOHN BOWDEN,
MICHAEL WELDEN,
JACOB YOUNG,
LOUIS FARRELL,
MR. STRAWMYER,
JAS. COLLINGER,
DAVID LISTER,
P. FARROT,
PETER COYLE,
JAS. BOYLE,
TERRY FLOOD,
THOS. DUFFY,
JOHN McCAFFRY,
CORNELIUS O'NEIL,
MARTIN DWYER,
PATRICK WELSH,
JOHN WOLFE. nov1 3t

THIRD WARD, SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

THOS F CUMMINGS,
BERNARD GILLOOLY,
THOS GRAHAM,
JOHN HINES,
JOHN FARRELL,
GEO DUNN,
PATRICK SESNEN,
JOHN TWIBLE,
DANIEL O'LEARY,
EDWARD GRINNELL,
TIMOTHY A JOHNSON,
JOHN BARRY,
JAS L CARMAN,
J N LEE,
JAS A BANQUET,
WILLIAM PETTINGILL,
EDWARD TOMALIS,
JOHN DUNN,
JOHN CARNERRY,
FRED WAGNER,
WM WHITFIELD,
A CHARNE,
WM BYRNE,
JOHN SCHMIDT,
CHAS REILLY,
PETER MORAN,
HUGH McLAUGHLIN,
ARCHIBALD MITCHELL,
JAS PRAGUE,
THOS O'DONNELL,
nov1

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The Cuban Prisoners—Letter from Ex-President Tyler.

The friends of several of the American prisoners at Havana applied to Ex-President Tyler, soliciting his good offices in endeavoring to procure their release. In consequence of this application, he wrote the following letter to the Spanish Minister:

SHERWOOD FORREST, CHARLES CITY CO., VA., Monday, Oct. 14, 1851.

My Dear Sir:—Considering the public relations that at one period existed between us, I cannot bring myself to believe that you will either misconstrue my motives in addressing you, or censure me for so doing. I am greatly deceived in the estimate which I placed upon your character, during my official intercourse with you, if now that I am no longer in office, you shall consider me as stepping beyond the bounds of strict propriety in making known to you, and I trust through you to your Government, my wishes and feelings on a subject which, having ceased to be political, has become one simply of humanity. You will readily understand me as referring to the condition of the unfortunate and misguided men now held in captivity by Spain, because of their participation in what is known as the "Lopez Expedition." I have been urged by the friends of some of those unfortunate persons to intercede for their discharge, under the hope entertained by them—a mistaken one it may be—that in view of the friendly relations that were assiduously cultivated with Spain during my administration of the United States Government, she might be inclined to listen with some degree of favor to my advice.

Reflection has, however, led me to conclude, in the absence of other information than I now possess, that each and all of those who are held in captivity occupy the same position, and that the measure meted out to one should be meted out to all, and therefore, to avoid all invidious discrimination, I supplicate mercy for each and all alike. That those unfortunate men were led astray from their duty to their own country and guilty of a flagrant wrong to Spain, I am not disposed to suppose in question. Admonished by their own Government of the error into which they were about to plunge, they have placed themselves, as seems to be acknowledged, beyond the pale of its protection, and their only hope rests upon the mercy of Spain. Is there any obstacle in the way of the exercise of that prerogative, which has been esteemed through all ages and in all countries by the wise and good as the brightest and most precious jewel in the kingly crown? Already, fifty of their comrades have made a bloody atonement for their error, their leader has met with an ignominious death, and the entire invasion has been crushed. If a sacrifice was wanting to deter others from the commission of a similar offence, it has been offered up. The vengeance of a great state has fallen terribly and totally. I respectfully suggest that to restore the small number, now in custody to their friends and homes, would speak a more effective tale than would ever come from the dungeon or the gibbet.

In view of the fact that there was no show of an insurrection against your Government on the part of the subjects, but that the entire population of Cuba were hostile to, and united in the destruction of the invaders, each and every prisoner, if restored, would become in the United States, the advocate of submission to the laws of their own country, and an open opponent of all further efforts to disturb the peace and tranquility of Spain. I might plead the fact that several have received their discharge on the application of friends, who, *from all that appears, were as much in pari delicto as those remaining in confinement.* May I not solicit their release as well on the score of policy as humanity?

Pardon me for urging these considerations upon you, coupled with the request that you will lay them before your gracious sovereign. The appeal is made on behalf of the unfortunate, and whatever may be its result, I shall at least have acquitted myself of the duty of a Christian in visiting the captive in his prison. To your august Queen, the highest privilege belongs of unbarring his prison doors and setting him free.

With sentiments of high respect, I am, dear sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN TYLER.

To his Excellency,
M. CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

SPAIN.

The Cuban prisoners who had arrived in Spain to the number of 126, were shortly to undergo sentence to hard labor in the mines.

The highest military order of distinction had been conferred on the Captain General of Cuba.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
4 November 1851, 2.

The New Orleans Bee learns by a private letter from Havana, that Castaneda, who surrendered Lopez to the authorities of Cuba, has been assassinated near Matanzas.

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The Daily Delta

4 November 1851, 2

The Late Consul Owen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Owen has not arrived at Charleston, as reported. His family had arrived there on a visit to some friends.

THE LONE STAR ORDER.—The Washington Republic is greatly frightened by this new organization. We can tell the Republic that the order is going ahead here with unparalleled success. Several branches from the parent society in Lafayette, are in process of organization, and the number of applicants increases so fast, that nightly and extra sessions have to be held to admit them, and yet not half of the postulants have been initiated.

The Election.

The election yesterday passed off very quietly. The vote polled, was not as large as it was two years ago. Though active and spirited, there was less excitement than usual. At a late hour, we could not ascertain the full result, as the inspectors kept the doors closed while they were counting the votes. We shall, however, we trust, be able to give the returns, or a portion of them, in our afternoon edition. We give some returns below.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

For Senators.

Second Ward—Majority for Marigny	113
Third Ward—Majority for Preret	208
Sixth Ward—Majority for Marigny	213
Milneburg—Majority for Preret	86

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

For Senators.

First Ward—Majority for Preret	73
Second Ward " "	131
Fourth Ward " "	241
Fifth Ward " "	183
Sixth Ward " "	363
Seventh Ward—Majority for Marigny	67

In the Third Ward, the tickets were counted in the old style, and we had not received the returns up to the time of going to press.

For Coroners.

Seventh Ward—T. P. Winder	546
" " J. A. Landry	346
Majority for Winder	200

For Justices.

Seventh Ward—J. L. Winter	606
" " G. Y. Bright	270
Majority for Winter	336

For Constables.

Seventh Ward—P. O'Brien	373
" " Wilson Toobrish	301
" " J. W. Hurtle	60
" " Major Watson	66
" " I. P. McIlvain	1
" " W. L. Giles	24
" " J. H. Rinehart	14
" " J. O. Pearson	59

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

Fourth Precinct—Majority for Marigny 117

Mr. Preret has no doubt been elected Sheriff by a very large majority.

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The Daily Delta

4 November 1851, 3

☞ The Queen of Spain has issued a decree, ordering the body of Gen. Lopez to be brought to the Peninsula with the honors due to his rank. She had also granted to the widow (in addition to the pension of 20,000 reals before notified,) the pension to which she would be entitled as widow of a Captain General, and the scarf of the order of Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa.

☞ Two new papers have been established in Mexico—one to advocate, the other to oppose, the independence of Cuba.

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The Daily Delta

4 November 1851, 4

PASSENGERS.

The steamship Georgia sailed from New York on the 25th of October. The following is her list of passengers for Havana and New Orleans.

Mr Garcia and two daughters, Mr Sager, lady, family and servant, Mrs E D Smith and child, Mr Calvado, Mr Cruz and nephew, Miss Lockwood, Master Fell, Mrs A B Smith, family and servant, Mr Madan, Miss Madan, Mrs Martyn, Mrs Seymour, Mrs Randolph, Mrs Stewart, Master Randolph, Mrs Ritche, Miss A Cash Miss Perkins, Mrs Smith, Miss Louisa Smith, F F O'Callaghan, C O'Callaghan, George P Bell, J F Adams, Mrs Buchman, Mr Fearing, P Valcate, lady and servant, S Boyd, J Delorest, Mr Lily, Mr Ramos, family and servant, L Gonzalez, Dr E P Jones, lady, child and servant, C Stebbins, F del Hoyo, Richard Salter, V Sheldon, lady and family, W E Seymour and lady, Leonardo R Lavis, lady, four children and servants, A W Dana, Mr Shepherd, lady, niece, three children and servant, P Echarte, H Echarte, Antonio Netten, James Valentine, Mary Mathews, Mr Canfield, Mr Dexter Mr Dorticos and two sons, M C Conrad, Julia Bastedo, M Lourrier, Ed Wood and lady, Mrs Schwartz, Miss Harney, Miss Collins 8 Cuevas, E Cuevas, Francisco Catala, Angel Y Cuevas, J M R de Forma, John Cameron, S Jones, J H Heusch—M Bischoff, S B Stockwell, Dr Kohte, W A Sterrett, D Seagar, W Crowell, Jno Poppe, Chas Holmes, Dr Smith, C R Woolson, J Q Bartels, Sr Rascals, W H Bate, J R Java, Juan Java, J Estevaan, M Rivas, M Baldwin, Schultz, J D Murdin, Leon Hernandez, Mr Sewell, lady and child, W H Monk and lady, Mrs Newell, Miss Newell, J M Baria, H Havens, P Celso d' J J Thompson, James Walsh, Carter Williams, J Jacquesette, H Bennett, Jose Montalvo, Peter Schaefer, S Lloyd, T O'Brien, A M Cedarbloom, Andrew Paul, W F Atkinson, J W Barnes, M Varo, J R Ferguson, J S Cooper, J Arrowsmith, P Aaley J Cavanagh, J Thompson Meyer Simel, Simeons J Echart, J Watson, Monsett Lefaux, Juan Zapoe, E Hud, lady and child, B Hanson, C Busch, J R Robinson, Mr Dow, Mr Morse, Mr Philip, John Dreher, Mr Anderson, Henry M Moore, Vrooland Schultz, S R May, Mr Holwade, M N Johnson, Mr Carbojal, Dr Ritchie Mr Vimo, Dr Gouville, Mr Teal, Mr Gardner, Don Juan Metaler.

Per steamship Fanny, from Brazos Santiago—Mrs P De La Clare, J A Wamble and lady, Mr Treamer, lady and child, Messrs A Sena, A Mestre, A Lecapdro, A Grino, E Zambrino, Ewd Zambrino, A Zambrino, P Casico, F Marteano, P Coldron, R Rotoon, J J De La Garza, J Lambrino, W H Harris, C Leech, T F Carhart—4 on deck.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
5 November 1851, 2.

SALE OF THE "CUBAN FUND."--Last week a large quantity of jewelry, consisting of bracelets, ear-rings, breast pins, &c. were sold at public auction in New Orleans. It was part of the available funds which had been contributed by ladies of Cuba towards revolutionizing that Island. Since the failure of that enterprise, the value of such "tokens" has sensibly declined, for though supposed to be worth several thousands of dollars, the articles brought scarcely as many hundreds.

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The Daily Delta

5 November 1851, 1

Cuba.—The Madrid Gazette, of the 1st ult., publishes decrees containing reforms in the administration of the island of Cuba. They enact that the department of the President of the Council is to dispatch all affairs relative to the colonial possessions, with the exception of such as are at present specially directed by the Ministers of Finance, War, and Marine. They create a Colonial Council, which, in addition to other powers, may propose, through the President of the Council of Ministers, who is to preside over it, all measures it may consider useful to the colonies. The Vice President of the Colonial Council is to have a salary of sixty thousand reals, and the ordinary councillors are to receive fifty thousand reals. The colonial section of the royal council is suppressed; that of the marine department is united to that of foreign affairs. The report, which precedes the ordinances, states the object of them is to increase the rapidity of action of the government, to neutralize the effects of the distance from the mother country, and to make the action on the colonies as certain and advantageous as possible. The Captains-general of each of the colonies are to conduct the affairs of their several colonies under the control of the President of the Council of Ministers, aided by special councils. M. Louis Lopez Ballesteros, formerly Minister of Finance, and Senator of the Kingdom, has been appointed Vice President of the Colonial Council, and amongst the ordinary councillors named are, Lt. Gen. de Espelster, Senator, and formerly Captain-General of Cuba, and Count de Mirasol, Senator. Fearing that its official correspondence with its agents in the United States and the authorities of Cuba may run some risk in its passage through the American territory, not on the part of the Government of the Union, but on that of mobs in favor of the rebels, the government has decided that henceforth it shall be forwarded by couriers. The Heraldo proposes to open a subscription for recompensing the defenders of Cuba.

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The Daily Delta

5 November 1851, 2

CUBAN SYMPATHY.—Quite an excitement growing out of sympathy for the Cuban revolution, pervaded the several cities of California. A number of adventurous citizens, headed by Col. George W. White, well known to our citizens, was to have left San Francisco on the first of October, to aid in the struggle. Should they come, they will find it over.

In the San Francisco Courier, we find the following correspondence, touching this subject.

STEAMSHIP NEW ORLEANS,
San Francisco, Sept. 27, 1851.

Dear Sir. Having understood that you are about leaving San Francisco for the purpose of rendering assistance to the Patriots of Cuba, it affords me much pleasure to tender for your acceptance a passage upon the steamer New Orleans.

Any thing I can do to render your trip pleasant and agreeable, shall be cheerfully offered.

Very truly yours, &c.
W. C. KALSTON.

To COL. GEO. W. WHITE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27, 1851.

Dear Sir: Your favor of this date has just been received, and your kind and patriotic invitation therein contained, is by me thankfully accepted, in the name of the oppressed and patriotic Cubans, as a tribute to them of your sympathy for their glorious cause.

I have the honor to be, kind sir,
Your ob't serv't GEO. W. WHITE.

To Capt. WM. C. KALSTON, Steamship New Orleans.

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The Daily Delta
5 November 1851, 2

White [illegible] Black Man.—A dispatch dated Rochester, [illegible] Oct. 25, says—"Great excitement was produced here to-day, in consequence of a new, but very disagreeable feature in the political arena. The whig district convention met, this afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Assembly; on the first ballot it was ascertained that J. P. [illegible], white man, had forty-four votes; Fred. DOUGLASS black man, twenty-one; scattering thirty-[illegible] Gillmor was finally nominated by one majority.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

5 Noviembre 1851

Arrival of the Isabel.—Late from Havana.—Mr. Thrasher sent to Prison, &c.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3.—The steamer Isabel arrived on Saturday night with dates from Havana to the 30th ult.

There was much excitement among the American residents, and many rumors afloat on account of the harsh and apparently unfounded treatment of Mr. J. S. Thrasher, late editor and publisher of the *Faro Industrial*, accounts of the suppression of which by the government have hitherto been published.

At the last accounts from Havana, Mr. Thrasher had been made a prisoner in his own house, his paper seized, and not allowed to have any intercourse with his friends or family.

Thus matters continued until the morning of the 29th ult., when he was brought to the Punta Fort and placed in a damp and unhealthy dungeon, in solitary confinement, charged with receiving letters in cipher from parties in the United States, supposed to have a bearing on the revolutionary movements of Lopez. He, however, denies all knowledge of them or their contents.

On the morning of the 30th ult., previous to the sailing of the Isabel, it was pretty currently reported, and generally believed, that Mr. Thrasher had been tried, condemned, and was forthwith to be sent to the mines.

A letter from Havana to the Charleston Courier says that Mr. Thrasher's arrest was ascribed to his kindness and friendly attention to the American prisoners, and to the jealousy of the editors of the *Diario Marino*, to which paper the *Faro Industrial* was a most successful opponent.

The American consul, Mr. Owen, was still at his post, and the American residents charged him also with grossly neglecting Mr. Thrasher, in not demanding for him his rights as an American citizen, as stipulated by treaty obligations with Spain. The feeling against him was intense, but he seemed satisfied of his ability to explain this and all other charges against him to the satisfaction of his government and fellow-citizens.

The U. S. ship Cyane was at Havana—all well.

The Isabel picked up on the south side of the gulf the crew of the schooner Helen Dimmick, from New York, bound to San Jose, Texas, which had sprung a leak and foundered. The crew were sent to New York by the schr. Elizabeth.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The Empire City has arrived with Havana dates of the 30th. The Ohio, from Chagres, arrived on the same day that the Empire City sailed.

The riot at Chagres had been completely quelled, and peace restored, when the Ohio sailed.

No mention is made of ill-treatment received by Mr. Thrasher at Havana.

A furious battle had been fought between the negroes and natives at Jamaica, which had resulted in serious loss on both sides.

Various reports were in circulation relative to the conduct of the Spanish authorities towards Mr. Thrasher, which, however, lacked confirmation. It was said that he had been imprisoned and tried on the charge of connexion with the Lopez expedition, and had been sentenced in common with the Lopez prisoners to labor in the Spanish mines. It is also charged that the American consul, Mr. Owen, had manifested the same indifference with regard to Mr. Thrasher as he had evinced in the case of the Havana massacre. The feeling against him on this account was very strong among the American residents, and his recall would prove highly acceptable to them.

The schooner Cornelia, of Baltimore, had arrived at Havana.

The markets generally were unchanged. Sugar and coffee were scarce, and concessions had been made by sellers. Molasses was quiet at 2 a 2½ reals. Freights were dull.

LETTER FROM CONSUL OWEN.—The Savannah Republican publishes the following note from Mr. Owen, the American consul at Havana:

HAVANA, Oct. 20, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I have no official information of my recall, but the fact is announced in the papers of New Orleans and New York. I must request that you will do me the favor to ask that the public shall not judge me till they shall hear me fully. I ask nothing from their mercy, but I have a right to justice.

Very respectfully, &c., A. F. OWEN.

CONSUL OWEN AGAIN.—Captain J. A. Kelly, of Cleveland, Ohio, and late of the Cuban expedition, contradicts the statements contained in Consul Owen's letter to the Republic. He says that it is the most perfect collection of falsehoods he ever met with, and is only equalled in absurdity by the audacity of the man in thus attempting to justify his conduct through the American press; that he does not live four miles out of town, nor was he sick at the time referred to; that he did know in time of the arrest of Col. Crittenden and his party, and was sent for by them, and positively refused to see them, on the score that they were outlaws; and that the American, German, and English citizens resident in Havana will testify to this whenever called upon. His assertion that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, and condemned is a falsehood.

When Captain Kelly reached the prison, he found eight or ten of his comrades there, and they all said that the consul had not been to see them. He also sent, the same evening, by an American merchant at Havana, to Mr. Owen, and he refused to come, saying that *our government did not recognise them!* When Captain Platt, of the sloop-of-war Albany, visited the prison, Captain K. sent to Mr. Owen by him, and he again refused to go. Then Lieut. Taylor, of the Albany, said he would "make him come," and the next morning Mr. Owen paid them a visit with Captain Platt. As he went in, the Americans gathered around him, and for some reason he backed through the door, and held conversation with them with *the grates intervening*. Capt. K. then asked him to assist him in corresponding with his friends in the United States, but he refused!—*Balt. Sun.*

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Delta
6 November 1851, 2

The Democracy.

Many of our democratic friends were not [illegible] our remarks on the causes of their late [illegible] defeat. We find, however, that the old [illegible] of the party, embracing the radical portion, who were overruled by the conservative democrats in the Convention of 1845,—and who advocated all the principles contained in the platform, lately sustained by the whigs, approve fully our remarks. In the Convention [illegible] Ernest T. Preston, a radical democrat, [illegible] the Constitution, so far from being democratic in its character, was an actual despotism, and predicted that in less than ten years the people would rise up against it, and call a Convention to make an instrument more in accordance with the spirit of the times, and the true principles of democracy. His views were shared by about thirty members of the Convention, who denounced and opposed its objectionable and conservative features. Among these was Colonel Thomas C. Fuller, the candidate for Auditor, and Joseph Walker, the present Governor.

Now, had the democracy followed the lead of these experienced chiefs,—had they placed themselves in the van, in the movement to popularize and democratize the Constitution, the late disastrous defeat might have been averted. When this journal, the very first in the State to move in the matter, urged the calling of a Convention, to reform our Constitution, we never imagined that the democrats would have maintained a doubtful attitude on the question. But they disregarded their old, radical chiefs, took up new and timid leaders, who were afraid to come up boldly and manfully for democratic progress, and the consequence is, that they have been overwhelmed. Now let them profit by the lesson they have been taught. Let them place the party on a broad, strong platform, embracing the most liberal and progressive ideas of the times,—let them discard the conservative chiefs, and adopt thoroughly radical leaders, and start anew, and they may retrieve their fortunes.

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The Daily Delta

6 November 1851, 2

Arrivals in our City.

We observe that James A. Seddon, the late distinguished Representative in Congress, from the Richmond District, Virginia, has arrived in town, and is putting up at the Veranda. Mr. Seddon is one of the ablest, and most accomplished defenders of Southern Rights in the Union. He has been compelled to retire from public life on account of bad health. Mr. Seddon has a plantation in this State, which he yearly visits. His sojourn for sometime, in this healthful clime would, we feel satisfied, greatly improve his health.

His Excellency, Gov. Joseph Walker, is also in town.

We notice also the arrival of Attorney General Thos Johnson, our late Governor, who has been spending the summer under his magnolias, near Bayou Sara. The Attorney General looks in excellent health and spirits.

Colonel Thomas C. Porter, the democratic candidate for Auditor, is also in town. The Colonel has just concluded one of the most active campaigns ever performed in this State, by any man. He has canvassed every parish in the State but one, (Plaquemine). He appears well satisfied with his chances. His honorable opponent was interrupted in the midst of his campaign by a severe attack of rheumatism, which confines him three days in the week. He has, however, polled a very large vote, and the contest is very close.

☞ The New York Herald states that at the date of its last advices from Paris, Mrs. Bennett, wife of the editor of that journal, was about to start for Madrid, prompted by a natural desire to do all within her power towards the release of the Cuban prisoners; and that with a further view to lighten the more pressing necessities of the prisoners, Mr. Bennett left on deposit, in Paris, a sum of from six to eight thousand dollars, to be used in Spain, at the discretion of Mrs. B., as the circumstances of the prisoners might require. This certainly shows a highly commendable spirit on the part of both Mrs. and Mr. Bennett.

Judge McLean and the Cuba Invasion.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

New York, Nov. 3,

Judge McLean, of Ohio, has charged the Grand Jury in Cincinnati, relative to the recent invasion of Cuba. He says there never was an invasion among civilized nations more atrocious, or less excusable.

The Election returns are in from from forty counties of this State, and show a whig gain of 2500 on the vote of 1850.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS

6 November 1851, 2

Consul Owen Again.

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THE CUBAN REVOLUTION IN CALIFORNIA.—The accounts brought from California by the Cherokee, state that the first of the Cuban news had reached San Francisco, and caused great excitement. Large numbers were preparing to set out for Cuba with a view to join Lopez. Col. WSite, late of the Pacific Star, intended to depart for Cuba at an early day. There was a Filibuster meeting at Sacramento on the 26th, which was largely attended, and great enthusiasm manifested.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The Cincinnati Nonpareil understands that witnesses are being subpœned to go before the Supreme Court of the United States, to be holden in Columbus, for the purpose of endeavoring to indict those persons who were engaged in getting up the Cuban expedition. The case will come before his Honor Judge McLean.

PASSENGERS.

Per brig Excel from New York—Mrs McNulty, 3 children and sevt, Miss McNulty, Wm McNulty, D. Forrest, Mr Cary, C Hart, and 3 steerage.

Per steamer Calhoun from Charleston—J B Guerard, lady, 4 children and svt; Miss Curtis, Master R Guerard, A Minis and lady, J H Carroll and lady, Miss Ludlow, J Harrell, J Herring, A H Coles, D W Moore Rev S Sheppard, Rev E Caughman, S Corley, J F Schdemer, T S Boinest, G D Burnham, J W Kulling, John Haupt, M E Bacon, G E Clark, T W Briggs, J W Owens, A Woodham, W C Williams, J Woodard, W Garn, A Ellis, J T Bourke, J Murthou, J Fielding Dr King, Pringle Smith and 2 deck.

Per steamer St Matthews, from Palatka—E A De Cottes, J Early, D L Clinch, Capt McDougle; H L Cleveland, A Yonge, Capt Mumford, T J Chubb, A McDonald, J Ford, S Flinn.

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HAVANA MORNING NEWS.

6 November 1851, 2

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Judge McLean and Cuba.

The *Republic* of yesterday publishes a charge recently given to the grand jury at Columbus, Ohio, by Judge McLean of the Supreme Court. The persons engaged in the Cuban affair are denounced as "pirates and outlaws," and the organ of the administration is vastly gratified because Mr. Justice McLean sustains the unfortunate proclamation which sent Crittenden and his companions to a bloody grave; and it speaks with wonderful flippancy, as if a mere dictum from such a source precluded all argument, and made it an act of impertinence for one of the people to refuse his assent at once. We are not of those who follow blindly in the footsteps of another. When a question of importance arises, we examine it for ourselves; and, while we pay much respect to the opinions of eminent men, yet we can accept their conclusions only when we are convinced by their arguments. We have studied the constitution of the United States, and read with attention the history of its formation; yet we do not feel that we are wanting in respect to Mr. McLean when we refuse to give the government that consolidated character which he contends for, or to embrace those anti-slavery sentiments which he entertains.

Leaving out of view the fact that piracy can only be committed on the high seas, and considering it as a crime which may be committed anywhere, still we must protest against the position assumed by Judge McLean. We would have been better satisfied if he had deigned to give some argument to sustain the wholesale justification he has given of the slaughter of Crittenden and his companions—if he had pointed to some authority to show that they had committed an act of piracy. General Taylor's proclamation did not pretend that the first attempt to invade Cuba was an attempt to commit piracy. Neither General Taylor nor Mr. Fillmore's administration pretended that the men engaged in the Cardenas affair would be proceeded against as pirates. Whatever may be said of the attack on Cardenas, no one believed that those who engaged in it were actuated by the black purposes of robbers and pirates. The government itself discarded such a supposition, and proceeded against them under the law of 1818 alone. That law is also cited by Judge McLean as *the law* applicable to the case; and that act applies only to misdemeanors. The sixth section makes it a *misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment*, to set on foot, or provide the means for setting on foot, a military expedition against a nation with whom we are at peace. That is equivalent to a declaration that it *is not a felony punishable with death* to set on foot, or provide the means for setting on foot, such expeditions. It seems to us, therefore, to be perfectly clear that Judge McLean and the other supporters of the President's proclamation have destroyed their own position by urging the law of 1818 in justification of the efforts to arrest our citizens without respecting the requirements of the constitution as to legal process. It may be said, however, that an armed organization may not only violate the law of 1818, but, after having violated that law, it may commit *acts* which amount to piracy. Judge McLean intimates as much; but he seems to forget that the lesser offence would be merged into the greater, and that the act of 1818 would cease to apply when the law defining and punishing piracy and felony on the high seas should become applicable. We do not understand that Judge McLean urges in his charge to the Columbus grand jury that the Cuban adventurers committed any offence within the jurisdiction of the United States which would justify the appellation of "pirates and outlaws," which the judge applies to them. If he does urge that point, then the law itself gives him a plain and flat contradiction. We have several times quoted the authority of Mr. Webster for saying that men who join in the contests and revolutions of foreign States cannot be properly stigmatized as pirates; and no one has even attempted to answer the convincing logic of his letter to Mr. Fox, the British Minister, relative to the Canadian troubles. It seems clear that they who denounce the Cuban adventurers as pirates must charge that the descent on Cuba was an act of piracy, and was dictated by those base and black passions which are necessary to constitute piracy. Does any one believe that? Does any one entertain the slightest idea that the Cuban invaders intended murder and robbery, and that they were instigated by a felonious purpose? No one—not even Judge McLean himself; for he says explicitly: "They were induced to believe that a considerable portion of the people of Cuba were in arms, with the determination to overthrow their government." This admission settles the question, and takes away every suspicion of piracy, even if such suspicions were entertained by any who was not misled by partisan feelings.

In the eagerness to defend Mr. Fillmore's indefensible proclamation, and to justify the execution of Crittenden and his companions, the whigs have cited the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister—thus pleading a precedent which they have loaded with execration. The federalists have never ceased to abuse General Jackson for that transaction; and yet they have brought it forward as a justification of Mr. Fillmore and the captain-general of Cuba. The immorality of such conduct was so apparent that we did not see the necessity of exposing it; but now, as Judge McLean, who justifies General Jackson's course, urges the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister as a precedent for the Cuban authorities, we will briefly expose the error which has been committed. Arbuthnot and Ambrister were not engaged in a regular war, nor were they engaged in an attempt to create a regular war. They were herding with Indians, and stimulating them to massacre and murder the whites. The savages do not engage in war as it is understood by civilized nations. They dig up the tomahawk without notice, and they use the scalping-knife on the babe in its cradle, as well as the warrior on the battle-field. Judged by civilized rules, every Indian inroad is a piratical expedition. The savage commits murder oftner than he kills an enemy on the battle-field. He spares neither age, sex, nor condition, but strikes whenever he can strike with safety. If the Indians were considered as a nation, and the laws of war were enforced against them, the gibbet would be the end of every prisoner. Arbuthnot and Ambrister were civilized men, and as civilized men they were justly held answerable for the crimes they had committed, and the crimes they had induced the Indians to commit. They had acted as spies on our movements—an offence which all codes punish with death; and they had urged the savages to ravage our settlements, and to scalp the women and children, reckless of all the rules of civilized warfare. They were taken prisoners by Gen. Jackson. They were fairly tried, and their crimes were fully proved. It is vain and idle to attempt to detect a shade of resemblance between the case of Crittenden and his companions and the case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. There is no shade of resemblance between them. The apologists of the President will find that they cannot even give him the benefit of a precedent which they have covered with curses, but that he must bear the full responsibility of that ill-considered message which denounced in advance against Crittenden and his followers the bloody vengeance of Spanish authority.

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British and French Intervention in relation to Cuba.

Under this caption the New York Courier and Enquirer publishes a letter over the signature of a gentleman well known as the intimate friend and (in a recent and brilliant work) almost the biographer of Mr. Webster. We transfer it to our columns, regarding it as the most authoritative and the most nearly accurate statement yet made public in relation to the matter of which it treats.

The main point of the letter is, that our government, being informed that orders had been issued to British and French cruisers "to prevent the landing of any military force upon the coasts of Cuba," had "no reason for supposing that it was intended to be intimated to the government of the United States that merchant ships of this country, with American flags and regular papers, could" (under such orders) "be searched by foreign cruisers to discover individuals bound to Cuba with hostile intent."

What our government *supposes* about this we do not know. But if Mr. March will inquire again at "headquarters," and inquire thoroughly, he will find that our government had reason to know that the orders issued did exactly and fully cover the case of any individuals proceeding to land upon the coasts of Cuba with hostile intent, no matter whether sailing under the American flag, in regularly-documented American vessels, or not. If any individuals are on their way, by any sort of conveyance, to the coasts of Cuba, in order to land there with hostile intent, the foreign cruiser is ordered to prevent them by force from so doing. It is very *adroit* in Mr. March to use the term "military force," as if the orders contemplated only the stopping of any small army that might be found on ship-board proceeding to Cuba. But, upon further inquiry, he will find that he is quite in error if he thinks the orders thus restricted. On the contrary, he will find that the foreign cruisers are ordered to let no *one* land on the coasts of Cuba with hostile intent.

Whatever may be *supposed* upon this subject, it is quite manifest that such an order cannot be executed at all by the foreign cruiser without involving the exercise of the whole right of visit and the whole right of search against any American vessel, bound to Cuba, which may be "suspected of being a suspicious character" by the British or French commanding officer. Under these orders, any American vessel, if proceeding to Cuba, must, if so suspected by the foreign officer, be *stopped* till her papers can be duly examined. If these be satisfactory, she may sail on; but that is entirely in the officer's discretion. If they be not satisfactory, his examination of the ship may, and under his orders must, proceed till he is satisfied that there are no "invaders or sympathizers" on her decks or in her hold. What is this but the right of search? What is it but the right of search in its very worst and most offensive shape, under the pretence, forsooth, of aiding our government to enforce our own very stringent neutrality laws?

The "two ideas" upon which Mr. March, after due inquiry, conjectures, "with sufficient certainty," that the orders in question are founded, are also very remarkable. The *first* is, that England and France are bound by treaty "to protect Cuba in the hands of Spain." If there be such a treaty, it must be, we presume, the new guarantee-treaty of which so much has been said, and which may be conjectured with more than sufficient certainty to be in complete violation of the non-intervention policy of Mr. Monroe, besides being open to other objections of the gravest character.

The *second* of these ideas is, "that an armed vessel proceeding to sea, evidently with warlike purposes, and without a commission from a regular government, is a pirate, whom it is lawful for anybody to destroy!" What savage and lawless doctrine is this? By whose authority has this barbarous idea been incorporated into public law, that no overt act of piratical and felonious violence is necessary to make a man a pirate? When before was piracy constituted by mere *intention* to commit such an act, before the act had been committed? When before was the mere armament of a vessel and her proceeding to sea without a commission deemed to constitute the overt act of piracy? The doctrine, come from what quarter it may, is plainly absurd. It is in flat—the flattest—contradiction to all the positions taken by our government through Mr. Clayton in all his discussions with Spain, and all his instructions to our Minister at Madrid, in relation to the Cardenas and Contoy prisoners. The doctrine then laid down by the American government was, that the armed proceeding to sea without commission, and even with piratical *intent*—should that be admitted in the case—was not piracy until some overt act of piratical violence was committed. And this doctrine is law, and it is common sense. This doctrine was, in these recent discussions with Spain, fully recognized and approved by Mr. Webster. It would be interesting, then, to know how he regards the present *idea* attributed to Lord Palmerston, that an American ship may lawfully be destroyed, as a pirate, by anybody, if she go to sea with an armament, with apparent warlike purpose, and without a regular commission!

But, without going further at this time into the positions attributed to our government in this letter, we lay the paper itself before our readers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: I have made inquiries at headquarters about the correctness of certain floating rumors in relation to the correspondence between the British and French Ministers and the Secretary of State upon the Cuban question.

You may take it for true that, in the absence of Mr. Webster, it was made known to Mr. Crittenden, by reading to him a memorandum from the instructions of the British and French Ministers, that orders had been given to the British and French ships-of-war to prevent the landing of any military force upon the coasts of Cuba—as it is doubtless true that the armed steamers of the United States had similar orders—if such military force was proceeding from this country. It may be conjectured, with sufficient certainty, that these orders of France and England were founded on two ideas—first, that those powers were bound by treaty stipulations to protect Cuba in the hands of Spain; second, that an armed vessel proceeding to sea, evidently for warlike purposes, and without a commission from some regular government, is a pirate, whom it is lawful for anybody to destroy. There is no reason for supposing that it was intended to be intimated to the government of the United States that merchant ships of this country, with American flags and regular papers, could be searched by foreign cruisers to discover individuals bound to Cuba with hostile intent. Since Mr. Webster's correspondence with Lord Ashburton on the right of search, it is not probable that such a thing could be attempted under any circumstances. You may remember that in the debate in the Senate of the United States on the treaty of Washington in 1842, Mr. Buchanan affected to deride Mr. Webster's letter on the subject of impressment, and said we should be obliged to *fight* that question out with England. That distinguished gentleman was mistaken. No British minister will now ever dare to order the impressment of British subjects out of American ships. That question, undetermined by the result of our late war with Great Britain, is now forever settled. Peace has its victories no less renowned than war."

You may remember, also, that in the ensuing session of Parliament a debate arose concerning the right of search for other purposes, originating in objections made in the House of Commons to some parts of President Tyler's message to Congress. The subject has passed away, and become in some measure forgotten. If you will turn, however, to Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Everett on that occasion, you will see what thorough work he makes with the speeches of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Wood, now Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Brougham declared in the House of Lords the argument of those gentlemen had been completely overthrown. And Lord Aberdeen, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to whom this letter was communicated by Mr. Everett, informed Mr. Everett that he should answer it. *But that answer has not yet been received.*

I happened to be in the North, where Mr. Webster was last summer, when the news arrived that England had since intended to order, or had ordered, American vessels to be searched, as in former times, and I heard Mr. Webster, then confined to his house by his annual attack of catarrh, declare *that the first instance of any such proceeding ought to be, and would be, followed by war!* And I know, also, that this declaration was made by him in the presence and hearing of several persons in habits of daily correspondence with their English friends, and that, in less than twelve days from the time it was made, it was heard of and known in high quarters in London.

It is unnecessary, of course, to state that the communications from the French and British ministers were properly answered by Mr. Secretary Crittenden. No man in the country is more sensitive on questions that concern its honor, or would be more ready to repel any and every attack upon it.

With great respect, your friend and servant,

CHAS. W. MARCH.

Gen. J. WATSON WEBB.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
6 November 1851, 3

For the Union.

John S. Thrasher's Case.

We have conversed with a gentleman, now in this city, who has known Mr. Thrasher at Havana from his youth, and who has lived for years in the same house with him, upon terms of extreme intimacy, and he informs us that the statement made (before the last advices by the Empire City) by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun is substantially correct; and now we see that from private confinement he has been removed to the "Punta"—one of the strongest but inferior prisons or forts of the place. It appears to be the *fashion* now-a-days to consider all American citizens resident abroad as having expatriated themselves, while their "truant disposition" is to be punished by their natural parent by an indifference to their fate, under whatever circumstances they may have incurred the displeasure or suspicion of foreign rulers. That our citizens are amenable to the laws of those countries in which they may choose to reside is a mere naked fact that a mere tyro in political knowledge need not be told, though some New York paper has taken much pains to give us the information. But when an American citizen in Havana—and that the only one whose moral courage and generous feelings prompted him to deeds of kindness and sympathy towards our unhappy countrymen bound for the gloomy prisons of "Centor"—is arrested and placed "*incommunicado*," [does the editor of the New York paper know what that means?] it should be at least our duty to stimulate, instead of discouraging, the government in any measures it may think proper to adopt to insure our fellow-citizen a speedy and fair trial, and an amelioration of his sufferings in the interval.

Mr. Thrasher threw his whole soul, mind, talents, and energy—and they are mighty—into the sinking office of the "*Faro Industrial*," which he purchased, and, thus rousing from their slumbering indolence his co-temporaries, excited at the same time their jealousy, which resulted in the issue of an order that no foreigner should conduct a Spanish press! Does not this act deny him the rights, and consequently exempt him from the duties, of a Spanish citizen? If he is guilty, he will be punished, and we have not a word to say; but we have heard enough about administration of the Spanish law to wish our fellow-citizen an adviser and defender who has some knowledge of the Spanish tongue, which, unfortunately, our consul at Havana has not.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
7 November 1851, 1.

Ex-President Tyler has written a letter to Calderon de la Carca [*sic*], the Spanish Minister, soliciting his intercession for the release of all the Cuban prisoners. Mr. Tyler says if a sacrifice was wanting to deter others from the commission of a similar offence, it has been offered up. The vengeance of a great State has fallen terribly and fatally, and to restore the small number now in custody to their friends and homes, would speak a more effective tale than would ever issue from the dungeon or the gibbet.

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The Daily Delta

7 November 1851, 1

Presents.—The editor of the Mobile Advertiser has examined the drawings of a silver pitcher, two goblets, and a salver, which are now getting up in that city, to be presented to Wm. Sydney Smith, Esq., Secretary of the British Consul in Havana, in consideration of his kind and humane attention to the American prisoners taken with General Lopez, while they were in prison in Havana. The pitcher will be ornamented with an engraving of the American Eagle; the salver by that of the English; while they will be united on the goblets. The work is to be executed in this city. A compliment somewhat similar, we understand, designed for presentation to Mr. Smith, by citizens of this place, is in a state of preparation.

Foreign Interference.—The Washington Telegraph, referring to the correspondence between the acting Secretary of State, and the British and French Ministers in relation to Cuba, says:

An order has been issued by the British Admiralty, instructing a number of their naval vessels to cruise along the Southern coast of the United States and to capture all American vessels which they have reason to believe are destined to Cuba with hostile intentions. This order is now in this city, and a knowledge of its nature formed the basis of the letter of Mr. Crittenden to the British Minister; and we believe a similar order issued by the French government called for a like letter to that government, through its representative here. We can feed the starving subjects of Great Britain, but do not need the service of her Navy as police force on our coast, and will not permit it.

The Cuban Trials.—In the United States District Court, in New York, on the 29th ult., the bail of Mr. A. J. Lewis and Louis Schlessenger, charged with being concerned in the late Cuban invasion, was, on application of counsel, extended to the November term of the court. Mr. Schlessenger is one of the captured prisoners who was sent to Spain by the Captain-General of Cuba.

The Proposed Sale of Cuba.—It was the correspondence from Madrid of two German journals, one the Cologne Gazette, that originated the report of a proposition having been made in the Cabinet of Spain to sell Cuba to England for the sum of $150,000,000. This report is nowhere credited.

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7 November 1851, 2

Military Review.

Yesterday afternoon was the Quarterly Inspection Review. All the uniformed military companies were under arms on the Place d'Armes. The array was quite an imposing one, and was honored by the presence of the Governor and staff. The column was made up of the Louisiana Legion, and the 43d Regiment. The Legion, under General Augustin, were out in full numbers. We missed, however, those old, large and handsome companies, composed of citizens of Spanish origin, the Orleanese Volunteers, and Catalanos, who have not appeared on parade for sometime past. We congratulate the latter resume their honorable position in the Legion. The Battalion of Artillery mustered about two hundred and fifty men, under the command of Captain Grivot. Their appearance was most beautiful, in their very best uniforms, white gloves, and in the uniform size and lively aspect of the men. We observed their veteran commander, Major Gally, on the field, in undress uniform. The Major surveyed his gallant command with evident pride and satisfaction, and on the officers meeting in front, exchanged a few words of courtesy and friendly counsel with them. Owing to the lameness of Major Gally, the active command of the Battalion, however, devolved on Captain Grivot, who discharged his duty with his usual zeal and promptitude. Next to the Battalion, in the line, were the Chasseurs of 1814, under Captain Capdeville. This old company has been recently reorganized and revived, and presented yesterday full ranks, and a very imposing appearance. Their uniform is very rich. Next followed the large battalion composed of German citizens, under Major Nichols. This Battalion consisted of five companies. The Yagers, the oldest existing German corps in the city, under Captain Guirath, with their splendid brass band, neat, compact appearance; the first company of Fusiliers, under Captain Sterger; the Second Company of Fusiliers, under Captain Plase.—to which, also, was added the splendid new company from Lafayette, called the Lafayette Guards, under Captain Dameran. This company was received into the Legion yesterday with the usual salute. The Emmett Guards were also attached to this Battalion. This is the company lately commanded by the lamented Alderman Laughlin. It was yesterday under command of Lieut. Gallagher; and, with handsome uniform, and the tall, stalwart figures of the men, had a striking appearance. The 43d Regiment formed the left of the line, under the command of Brig. General Tracy and Colonel Wood. This regiment was remarkable more for its compact, lively marching, than for brilliancy of uniform. Many of this regiment are working men, and, consequently, the ranks were not as full as they would be on a holiday. The right company was the Washington Artillery, under Captain Smith, small in numbers, but of most military bearing. Next was the Louisiana Greys, under Captain Leech, in their white flannel jackets. These followed the Louisiana Volunteers, under Captain Wagner,—the Orleans Guards, under Captain Wagenseth,—the Emmett Guards, of the 43d Regiment, under Captain H. B. Kelly. This is the first appearance of this company on parade, and, we must say, we have never seen any body of men present a more military appearance. We observe that they have adopted the old style of tall feathers instead of plumes; in other respects their uniform is similar to the other company of the same name attached to the Legion. The left of the 43d was brought up by Captain Forno's numerous and admirably drilled company, the Jackson Rifles, whose quick movements, lively step, and most compact marching, under the light infantry step, excited general admiration and praise. Lastly, on the extreme left of the whole line, came the new company from the Third Municipality, under Captain Tonge, called the Ringgold Rifles. This company had a splendid brass band, whose music formed a very interesting feature in the review. The whole force was reviewed by the Governor and his Aids, and were then inspected by the Division Inspector, General Forstall, aided by Colonel Waite.

After the inspection and review, the line broke into column, and, escorted the Governor to the Verranda, where it was broken up, and the various companies marched to their arsenals and were dismissed.

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The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

7 November 1851, 1

The Memory of Lopez.

Justice to the memory of the gallant chieftain and inveterant enemy of Spanish tyranny, has called forth the following publication, from his principal friend and associate in this country.—It puts an end to the vile calumny that the heroic martyr sought to purchase his own life by the betrayal of his confederates in Cuba:

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19, 1851.

To the Editors of the Morning News:—

Dear Sir: The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer is entitled to the honor of having invented and circulated the vilest of the many calumnies, with which a certain portion of the press of this country, less generous and less decorous, even, than the low rabble of Havana, has sought to tarnish the memory of General Lopez. Tacitus informs us that Tiberius ordered the virgin daughters of Sejanus to be violated before he sent them forth to the scaffold. La Concha and James Watson Webb and his followers, have only reversed the order of procedure by that eminently bad man: according to their programme, the execution comes first, the desecration next. The former permitted a Cuban mob to mutilate the remains of the gallant Crittenden and his men: the latter have assumed the congenial task of besmearing with the slime and venom of their dastardly malice the good name of the fallen patriot of Cuba.

The editor of the Courier and Enquirer, early after the execution of General Lopez, assured its readers that the General had offered, if his life was spared, to make certain disclosures of great importance to the Spanish Government.—These disclosures, the editor said, would involve many persons residing upon the Island, who have been associated with the General in his revolutionary enterprise. The following letter, which I found here on my return from Florida, not only refutes the base charge, but shows that the noble old man's last thoughts and most anxious care were for the safety of those who, like himself, panted for the liberty of their country. You may, if you think proper, translate and publish this letter.

Yours, Respectfully, L. J. SIOUN.

HAVANA, Sept. 17th 1851.

L. J. SIOUN, Esq.—*Dear Sir.*—I have the honor of addressing these few lines to you by request of the unfortunate Don N. Lopez executed in this city on the first of the month—a request which he made to me as his brother-in-law, and his testamentary executor. I was permitted to confer with him in prison, a few months before his death, and he charged me in the most particular manner to transmit to you his last adieu, and the expressions of his warm affection and gratitude for your constant kindness and great services to him. He also requested me—and mentioned it several times—(*insistio repetidas veces,*) that I should ask you, as a last favor, to place the trunk of papers, letters, &c., which he left with you, in my position, so that I might destroy such as relate to his expeditions to this Island, of a character to compromise in the least *any person connected with their enterprises.*

I therefore entreat you to afford me the facilities of exechting the last wishes of of our common friend, and as I cannot travel to your city, I beg you to inform me if you are disposed to accede to his desires: in which case I will send you a person clothed with the proper powers, who will execute in your presence the destruction of these papers, reserving only such as interest his son and heir, now residing in Geneva.

In his last moments, when he was alone with his confessor, and marching to the place of execution, he returned again to this subject, entreating the good priest to remind me of his wishes upon this point.

I avail myself of this opportunity to unite my grateful thanks to those of the deceased, for your services, and remain,

Your obedient and humble servant,

COUNT DE POZOS DULCES.

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The Cuban Proclamation and the Whig Press.

While the administration, by the more guarded language of the recent Mexican proclamation, has plainly repudiated those terms in the proclamation for Cuba which operated so fearfully and fatally against the American captives, it is matter of just regret that unscrupulous party zeal should lead any whig press to undertake the defence of the odious and indefensible Cuban proclamation by an elaborate misstatement of its true character. This has been done by the Nashville Banner in the following article, written in reply to a paragraph in the American of that city:

"The American here asserts that the President 'denounced all who should engage in the Cuba expedition as *pirates and robbers*.' *This is not so. The President never* employed such language; and the charge of the American does him the grossest injustice. This charge has heretofore been made, and as often as made it has been refuted. Still it is repeated for party purposes. Is there no justice in the political opponents of Mr. Fillmore?

"The American says the President denounced them as men 'who would *justly* forfeit the *sympathies* and protection of the government.' This is a perversion of the President's language. He believed that the expedition was about being instigated and set on foot by foreigners, and that the young and inconsiderate of our own country were about being seduced by their falsehoods and misrepresentations to join them. He therefore issued his proclamation in April—four months before the expedition actually set out—warning them that by joining such an expedition they would violate the laws of the United States, and 'forfeit their *claim* to the protection of this government, or any interference on their behalf.' This was the President's precise language. He did not say that the government *would not interfere, but that they would forfeit their* 'claim' to such interference. Much less did he say anything at all about their *forfeiting* the 'sympathies' of the government, or their 'justly' doing so. These words are naked interpolations by the American. They are stuck in, no doubt, to make out a case of censure against the President as dark as possible; and such is the systematic injustice which is usually employed towards that pure and patriotic statesman by his political opponents.

"The American intimates that the President told them they would 'expose themselves to the *disgraceful fate of criminals and felons*.' This is a coinage of the American. The President told them no such thing. It is time these *unjust* attacks should cease. *If the American has carelessly* made these accusations, let the editors turn to the record, and do justice to Mr. Fillmore."

It is remarkable that, while the Nashville whig organ was thus denying that the proclamation denounced the Cuban invaders as "pirates and robbers," both the whig organs here were quoting with approbation the recent charge of Mr. Justice McLean, in which the learned judge, after referring to the proclamation, emphatically declares that the invaders were "pirates and outlaws," and had even "placed themselves beyond the pale of civilization." *It is well known here that the Republic* took the same ground from the first—that the expedition was piracy, and properly so denounced by the proclamation; and that ground the *Republic* stoutly labored to defend against the *Union* for weeks, suffering an almost daily dialectic impalement in the contest, until, in the terms of the Mexican proclamation, the administration fairly capitulated to the views of the democratic press and the humane judgment of the country, and confessed its error when all too late to repair its fatal operation. In denying that the proclamation denounced the invaders as "pirates and robbers," the Banner has not only lost sight of all this, but has also totally misjudged the effect of the President's words, which are, that "such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for *plunder and robbery*." This is decisive enough. But it is by no means an open question whether the language of the proclamation did or did not place the captured invaders before Spain and before the world in the character of *pirates*. Concha, just before they were shot without trial, gave vent to his anger because they, as men *proclaimed to be pirates by their own government*, had not been shot down as soon as they were captured, instead of being brought to Havana. The Cuban official journal—the *Diario*—rebuked the mayor of New Orleans for speaking of them as "American citizens, in open defiance of the proclamation of the President of the United States, which denounced them as *pirates*."

Nor is the Banner any less at fault in the construction which it seeks to give to the terribly sweeping words in which the proclamation tells "*all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition*" that they "*will forfeit their claim to the protection of this government, or* ANY INTERFERENCE *on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced.*" It was in view of this language that Consul Owen utterly refused to act in their behalf. It was in direct reference to this language that Captain Platt, when he visited them in their dungeon, told them, in so many words, that "*nothing could be done for them as Americans.*" Everybody held that the language of the proclamation solemnly *pledged* the government not to interfere in any manner in their behalf, *in any case whatever*.

But this is not the worst. When the administration, on the 29th of April, put this language into the proclamation, they had before them full *record proof*, of the most conclusive character, that it would be regarded by the Spanish government *as a pledge in no way to interfere*. President Taylor, in his proclamation of the 11th of August, 1849, in regard to the similar expedition, also under Lopez, which resulted in the attack upon Cardenas and the capture of the Americans at Contoy, had used language almost identical with that we have last cited from the proclamation of President Fillmore. President Taylor, on the 11th of August, proclaimed that "all American citizens who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and treaty obligations *will forfeit* their claim to the protection of their country." And he added: "No such persons must expect the interference of this government, in any form, on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct."

And how did Spain understand this language? The record was before the administration, showing that though President Taylor, unlike President Fillmore, had said nothing about "plunder and robbery," still Spain held that the words above cited had, *first*, fixed the character of the invaders *as pirates*, and, *secondly*, had *pledged our government* not to interfere any how in their behalf. Here is the record—being an extract from the official despatch of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs to the American Minister at *Madrid*, under *date of 15th* September, 1850:

"*Pirates, also, the President of the United States undoubtedly considered those* who should undertake like expeditions at the publishing of his proclamation of the 11th of August of last year; because *only* by considering them *pirates could he declare* that none of them ought to count upon the intervention of the government of the United States, however great might be the extremity to which they might find themselves reduced in consequence of their criminal undertakings; which, in fewer words, means that the Chief of the State put without the law and the national protection whomsoever of the citizens of the United States should form a part of the expedition. *So his chiefs and officers must have understood it; so Spain ought to understand it;* and never could I have believed that, after a declaration so solemn, it would be sought at any time to protect those who plotted the expedition and formed a part of it—those who took to their vessels from the ports of the Union the arms and the men who disembarked at Cardenas—because only they were not arrested there, but at a desert island, for the sole reason that, after the concert and arrangements which intervened between the invaders, they formed the rear-guard and not the vanguard of the expedition."

More even than this: In Mr. Calderon's letter to Mr. Clayton, under date of July 8, 1850, that experienced and able diplomatist took, in anticipation of the view of his government at Madrid, a similar position; and, most of all, our government itself, through the Secretary of State, (Mr. Clayton,) in reply to Mr. Calderon's letter, virtually *admitted* that, by the terms of the proclamation, it was *inhibited from interfering* in the case of the men who *had actually invaded Cuba*. Here is Mr. Clayton's official language, under date of July 9, 1850:

"Your excellency refers to the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 11th of August last, which was issued for the purpose of suppressing an enterprise then projected for the actual invasion of Cuba, and the subversion of the authority of Spain in that island. I have already stated to your excellency—and notice has been given of it to the Count of Alcoy, and I trust *by you also to the* Court of Madrid—that the President held *those persons not guilty of any intention to commit hostilities against Cuba;* and that, of course, *upon that ground*, they were entitled to the protection of their country. The language of the President's proclamation to which you have referred, couched as it was in the strongest terms to deter American citizens from embarking in the illegal expedition, *applies with its full force to all who have connected themselves with that enterprise by any overt act of invasion or hostility.* 'The extremities' to which the proclamation contemplated 'they might be reduced in consequence of their conduct' were such as have been encountered by those who were taken and *shot at Cardenas. But it would be a reflection upon* the known candor of your excellency to imagine that you ever supposed that persons who had connected themselves with the enterprise only so far as to have aided within the limits of the United States in fitting out the expedition, had been *not only outlawed by the proclamation* in their own country, but denied the rights of American citizens when illegally seized and taken to Cuba to be capitally executed. Your excellency cannot doubt that the President's proclamation was never intended *to abandon the innocent* while denouncing the guilty; and that, had such a case as that of the Contoy prisoners occurred at the time, he would have been among the last to abandon *them to the illegal or arbitrary punishment of a foreign power.* The principles of the proclamation, as you and all others understood them, have been adhered to with inflexible integrity; and that, too, as you are well aware, under circumstances of great embarrassment and difficulty."

This is conclusive. It places the interference in favor of the Contoy prisoners expressly on the ground that the President held them *not guilty of any overt act.* It denies the application of the words of the proclamation to *them;* and it plainly admits that those words did "*outlaw*" and "*abandon*" those to whom, as being guilty of "any overt act of invasion or hostility," they did apply "with full force!"

All these facts were fully before the present administration, to guide and to warn them, when they issued their fatal Cuban proclamation of the 29th of April last. They were not warned. They were guided only into deeper and more disastrous error. They issued a worse proclamation than President Taylor's. It found a worse consul on the spot. It appears to have completely unmanned him. And now that the whole fatal work of the document has been done, and the administration have virtually acknowledged and recanted their fatal error, it is surely unwise and unfit for their partisan presses to undertake the vain and discreditable sophistry of justification or defence!

THE CASE OF MR. THRASHER—AMERICAN PRISONERS AT HAVANA.—A letter in the New York Journal of Commerce, dated Havana, October 30, says:

"I learn to-day that Mr. Thrasher is to have an open trial next week, and that the American consul will appear in his defence; but for preparation, while secret declarations and *ex parte* examination have been had against him, he is not permitted to confer with friends or the consul. The consul has asked to be permitted to visit him, but is told that the case is out of the control of the Captain-General, and in the tribunals, and that the interdiction of communication cannot be removed. The action of the consul is more in harmony with the sentiments of the people in this matter, and his course, if energetic, will be approved of, and have, besides, a beneficial tendency in our present disturbed relations.

"The prisoners that yet remain here for transportation to Africa are in tolerable condition, and supplied with good clothing and other comforts, under the ministration of their only remaining and untiring friend, Mr. Smith, of the British consulate. Five are in the hospital, improving, and nine are in the castle at the 'Punta.' We do not know at what moment transportation will be provided for them, or whether any more will meet with the clemency of the Captain-General, and be permitted to return to their homes. Their names are Ladislas Estanka, Hungarian; Henry Jasper, George Edgarton, Michael Keenan, Mobile; Robert N. Breckenridge, of Louisville, Kentucky; Ransom Beach, same residence; John Hodge Richardson; Blumenthal, Prussian; James Fidas; Señor Arazon, Creole; Jose Bastionte; and one German and one Kentuckian, whose names I have not been able to obtain."

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
8 November 1851, 4.

THE SPANISH CONSUL AT NEW ORLEANS.--The Spanish Minister, Mr. Calderon, has urged the Government at Washington, to give satisfaction for injuries inflicted upon the Spanish Consul at New Orleans. A satisfaction for the damage to his property, no more nor no less than a proper pecuniary remuneration is asked. Mr. Calderon urges this, with firmness, and as the Consul was domiciliated at New Orleans, under the faith of treaties, and as he had been guilty of no violation of the laws of the land in which he discharged his consular duties, it seems not unreasonable, to make remuneration to the extent of all the losses suffered.

Compensation having been made, it is believed the prisoners of the expedition against Cuba, now in Spain, will be released, and sent back to the United States.

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The Daily Delta

8 November 1851, 1

Consul Owen.—The Editor of the Savannah Republican acknowledges having received, by brig Gulnare, at Charleston, the subjoined note from Mr. Owen, at whose desire he publishes it:

Havana, Oct. 20, 1851.

To the Editors of the Savannah Republican—Gentlemen: I have no official information of my recall, but the fact is announced in the papers of New Orleans and New York. I must request that you will do me the favor to ask that the public shall not judge me till they shall hear me *fully*. I ask nothing from their mercy; but I have a right to justice.

Very respectfully, &c., A. F. OWEN.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

8 November 1851, 2
(Saturday)

IMPORTANT SEIZURE!
ALL CUSTOM-HOUSEDOM IN MOTION!!

On Thursday last, a small schooner, which passed down the river the day before, was seized by order of our *vigilant* Collector, suspected of having on board the armament of the *Pampero*. Curiosity was on tiptoe, as the little craft was brought up, in custody, and placed alongside the *Pampero*. The mysterious boxes: supposed to be filled with deadly weapons and "villainous gunpowder," were taken aboard the ill-fated steamer; the official functionaries were in anxious readiness to take an inventory of the rich spoils of muskets, rifles, swords, pistols, revolvers and blunderbusses of the late *Fillibusters;* but alas! for human hopes and appetites! they were not to be found! Although it was not precisely "a beggarly account of empty boxes," it was the next thing to it—it was a collection of old harness, decayed cartouch boxes, rusty tin cups, and a number of similar valuable articles, too tedious to mention! How far the Collector has a right to seize vessels and merchandize under such circumstances, is a question that will probably be decided by the competent tribunals. There is great zeal *now-a-days* to preserve our neutrality with Concha!

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New-York Daily Times

8 November 1851, 4

Mr. Thrasher's Case.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1851.

Through the day yesterday there was considerable apprehension and excitement among American residents, on account of the arrest of Benjamin T. Thrasher, brother of John S., a man remarkable for his quiet deportment, industrious habits, and amiable disposition,—under the impression, if one so entirely inoffensive in his walk could be put in jeopardy through suspicion or the accusations and inventions of malignity, that there was no personal security for any body in business here.

This alarm will subside, for it has no just grounds. The case of Mr. Thrasher stands alone. As late editor of *The Faro Industriel*, he became obnoxious through his ability and supposed influence. Other things have fed the prejudice to his injury; even his charity and labor for the prisoners have been deemed reflections upon the "Spanish character," and all those who were associates or relatives might have anticipated investigation after the form of the law and the customs of the country.

It is not possible that the detention of the younger should continue beyond the time actually necessary for examination of his papers. For this much the injury to his business is very great, while his aged parents are dependent upon him for their support from day to day.

From the Washington Union.

We have conversed with a gentleman, now in this city, who has known Mr. Thrasher at Havana from his youth, and who has lived for years in the same house with him, upon terms of extreme intimacy, and he informs us that the statement made (before the last advices by the *Empire City*) by the Washington correspondent of *The Baltimore Sun*, is substantially correct; and now we see that from private confinement he has been removed to the "Punta"—one of the strongest but inferior prisons or forts of the place. It appears to be the *fashion* now-a-days to consider all American citizens resident abroad as having expatriated themselves, while their "truant disposition" is to be punished by their natural parent by an indifference to their fate, under whatever circumstances they may have incurred the displeasure or suspicion of foreign rulers. That our citizens are amenable to the laws of those countries in which they may choose to reside is a mere naked fact that a mere tyro in political knowledge need not be told, though some New-York paper has taken much pains to give us the information. But when an American citizen in Havana—and that the only one whose moral courage and generous feelings prompted him to deeds of kindness and sympathy towards our unhappy countrymen bound for the gloomy prisons of "Cautor"—is arrested and placed "*incomunicado*," it should be at least our duty to stimulate, instead of discouraging, the Government in any measures it may think proper to adopt to insure our fellow-citizen a speedy and fair trial, and an amelioration of his sufferings in the interval.

Mr. Thrasher threw his whole soul, mind, talents, and energy—and they are mighty—into the sinking office of the "*Faro Industrial*," which he purchased, and, thus rousing from their slumbering indolence his cotemporaries, excited at the same time their jealousy, which resulted in the issue of an order that no foreigner should conduct a Spanish press! Does not this act deny him the rights, and consequently exempt him from the duties, of a Spanish citizen? If he is guilty, he will be punished, and we have not a word to say; but we have heard enough about administration of the Spanish law to wish our fellow-citizen an adviser and defender who has some knowledge of the Spanish tongue, which, unfortunately, our consul at Havana has not.

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New-York Daily Times

8 November 1851, 4

Gen. Lopez—Van Vechten, &c.

From The New-Orleans Delta, Oct 28.

We had the pleasure of conversing yesterday with Mr. Wilson L. Reeves, an intelligent young man, who resides in Mississippi, and was recently released from captivity in Havana,—having been wounded and a prisoner in the unfortunate expedition of Gen. Lopez. Mr. Reeves was released by the interposition of the American Consul, out of respect to some of his relatives, who are leading political characters. This fact shows that our Consul has some weight and influence with Concha, and serves to render still more reprehensible his previous neglect to employ that influence to mitigate the unhappy fate of those gallant young men.

Mr. Reeves stated that his principal object in coming to see us was to put on record his indignant denunciation of all the calumnies which have been heaped upon the character of the heroic and true-hearted Lopez. He declares that no man could have behaved with more devotion, fidelity and bravery than Lopez displayed through all the trying scenes of their short but eventful struggle. His gallantry and coolness in battle were not more conspicuous than his solicitude for the comfort and safety of his men. He says that when they were deprived of the use of their arms by the tempestuous weather, and it became evident that the expedition had failed, Lopez told them to separate, divide into small parties, and that if taken prisoners he would endeavor to offer himself up as a sacrifice to save the others.

Before Lopez was captured, he remarked to one of his companions that he should not destroy himself, as he at first intended, because he hoped to have an interview with Concha in Havana, and he should then make representations to him that might effect the release of the other prisoners. On his arrival in Havana, he made an earnest solicitation for an interview with the Captain General. It was denied him. He then asked to be permitted to write to Concha; this also was refused,—and so the brave old man was cruelly deceived in his last hope.

Mr. Reeves further informed us that he belonged to the company of which Van Vechten was an officer, and was left behind by Colonel Crittenden, with Capt. Kelly and others, in charge of the baggage. He states that Van Vechten acted so badly that the men would not serve under him—that at the first fight Van Vechten went into the store, pretending to be wounded, and lay down near a Spanish soldier—that on examining his wound, he (Reeves) found it a mere brier scratch. He also says, that at the fight at Cafetal de Frias, Van Vechten hid in the chapperal whilst the fight with the Spanish infantry was going on, and that when the Spaniards were about to make the attack, he remarked to Reeves that he believed he would get a horse and make for the sea-shore. Our informant also charges Van Vechten with having used the money of the men, deposited with him, for his own use.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
8 November 1851

The Case of Thrasher.

We have received from a gentleman of this city, formerly a resident in Havana, the following communication in relation to the infamous treatment which this American citizen has met, and is now meeting, at the hands of the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

To the Editor of the Union:

Since the notice you were good enough to insert in your journal of the case of Mr. Thrasher at Havana, dates to the 31st ult. have been received from that city, and my worst fears are realized. He has been committed to a *dungeon* of the Punta—the most unwholesome of all the prisons or forts of the city. Aware, as I am, of the too frequent errors of letter-writers in their haste to make up their despatches, I am willing to believe that the atrocity ascribed to the police, in the following article from the Charleston Courier, of introducing a letter in cipher among his papers, is unfounded; and yet, to get rid of him, his enemies will resort to anything. And remember, too, that however the government might shrink from such an outrage, Mr. Thrasher had enemies among the *craft*, (shame to the honorable fame of the fraternity of the type!) who could easily accomplish such an object, without even the police being aware of it. Do you know, Mr. Editor, of the extent to which bribery is carried in that country? Do you know that, whilst the merchants, traders, and some of the lawyers, are among the most honorable of human kind, the lower orders, from the want of that moral and religious example which forms the basis of our own security against corruption and mob violence, are the most debased and unprincipled on the face of the globe, and that an "ounce" (doubloon) is almost the fixed price of perjury, as six ounces used to be of a man's life, until the great Tacon commenced, and General Concha completed, the best police, perhaps, on this side the Atlantic?

We ask for Mr. Thrasher the interference of our government in demanding his speedy and open trial—nothing more. He is (as he proved in his efforts to succor and console his poor countrymen in September last) a warm-hearted, bold, fearless American, known to every one who visits Havana, and, Mr. Editor, a brother of your "ancient mystery"—enthusiastic in the occupation—and one of its most zealous advocates, as a means of disseminating throughout the world the great principles of self-government; and he is to *rot* in a loathsome dungeon!—punished—tortured to death before trial! Did you ever see the Castle of Omoa, in Central America, where the Spaniards used to send their State prisoners with that object? Well, I have, and its *adjoining grave-yard, also.* I have seen, too, every day for a quarter of a century, the Punta, level with the sea, and so unwholesome that once a fine old Spaniard, (every inch a Cavallero,) who was arrested on some State accusation, refused to go there. "We will carry you there," said the guard. "Not alive, sir!" The officer went back for further instructions, which ended in his putting the brave old Cavallero in the Cabañas. I could write more about this matter, but fear to take up too much of your space.

VERITAS.

From the Charleston Courier.

A correspondent informs us that Mr. Thrasher's paper was considered a Creole organ, and to be in opposition to the Spanish journal, the *Diario Marina*, the editors of which, together with a clique of old Spaniards, were consequently his enemies, and had influence enough, after the execution of Lopez, to procure the suspension of his paper, which was done about the 1st of September last. This was ruinous to him, inasmuch as the demand for his paper had increased so largely as to induce him to import a new press from New York, and to incur other heavy expenses to bring out his issue in proper style, all of which labor and expense were of course lost. He, however, retained the hope that the captain-general would soon allow him to resume his publication, and in the mean time devoted himself to the alleviation of the sufferings of those of his fellow-countrymen who were then about sailing for Spain as prisoners. But these very acts of kindness to those whom the Spaniards deemed *pirates* made him still more obnoxious to his enemies, and likewise attracted the attention of the government officials toward him, who thereupon accused him of having been connected with the expedition, although they could not definitely understand in what precise way the connexion had existed. The police, therefore, were ordered to watch strictly all his movements. His letters were stopped and examined at the post office; but these being merely letters of business and thanks from the relatives and friends of the prisoners he had succored, nothing to criminate him could be elicited from their contents. The police were then informed that his private correspondence came to him by the steamers. Consequently, when the Georgia arrived from New Orleans, two police officers, genteelly dressed in citizens' apparel, followed him on board, and perceived him receive and pocket a letter handed him by the clerk of the boat. The officers followed him to the shore, and on his landing arrested him and took him to the bureau of the chief of police, where he was searched; but nothing was found on him but the letter already alluded to, which was merely one on purely private business. He was, however, detained under surveillance, sleeping at the police bureau, and taking his meals at the different hotels, always accompanied by a police officer. This state of affairs existed two or three days, when all at once a letter was produced which was said to have been found sealed, and directed to Mr. Thrasher, on the desk in his office; and, although there was no postmark on it, or anything to indicate where it came from, it was alleged that it had been brought by the Georgia. It was then handed to Mr. Thrasher to open, which he did, in presence of the officers, and, to his utter astonishment, discovered that it was written in cipher. He at once protested his total ignorance of its contents, and from whence it could possibly have emanated. But his denial was of no avail, and he was immediately placed in solitary confinement in the prison, where he remained until Saturday, the 25th ult., when he was removed to the Punta Fort, and there placed in a dungeon, which, our correspondent has been informed by those who know the place well, is an excavation in the rock on a level with the sea, always wet below and damp above, and having only a small round hole to admit the light. In this loathsome den the only furniture is a board, with two sheets on the ends, which serves as a bed at night, and in the day as a seat to keep the feet from the wet and slime of the bottom. No one was allowed to visit him; and Mr. Owen states that he applied for permission, but received as a reply from the captain-general that he should be admitted as soon as any.

On the day prior to the departure of the Isabel, our correspondent saw the mother of Mr. Thrasher in tears, at the office of Mr. ex-Consul Owen, endeavoring to get some information respecting her son. She wished to learn from Mr. Owen if she could see the captain-general. He answered no, but suggested that the judge would give her liberty to see her son. This proceeding of Mr. Owen seems (says our correspondent) strange, when it is well known that he could have taken her in a moment to the captain-general, to whom she merely wished to state her desire to speak a word of comfort to her son, and see whether he had had any provisions supplied him, &c.

A report was current at the sailing of the Isabel, that Mr. Thrasher had been tried and condemned to the mines; but, although it was believed that such was the case, no authoritative confirmation of the rumor had been obtained—the government keeping their proceedings as secret as possible.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Judge McLean and Cuba.

The organ of the administration assails the views we presented in opposition to Judge McLean's declaration that the Cuban invaders were pirates and outlaws. Inasmuch as Judge McLean made this declaration without attempting to sustain it by appealing to facts, or by citing authorities, or by presenting an argument, we do not see that we transgress the bounds of the most modest propriety by dissenting from that declaration, and giving the reasons of our dissent. We are not aware that either the theory of our government or the public sentiment of the American people requires that we should bend to the naked authority of official station without scrutinizing its acts or commenting on its conduct. The whig press, we know, has exerted itself most strenuously to surround whig officers with an air of sanctity; and the *Republic* has more than once complained because the democratic press has commented freely on the acts of men in authority. But as "*crimen læsæ magistatis*" is not an offence known to our laws, and as the alien and sedition laws have been repealed, we venture, when the occasion requires, to express our opinions, although they may differ from the opinions even of men in office; and more especially do we feel bound to take this course when we see official opinions promulgated which invite the illegal slaughter of our citizens.

Long before we knew anything of Judge McLean's opinion, we sought to inform ourselves as to the law applicable to such of our citizens as might be induced by the report of an outbreak in Cuba to go to that island. We did this before the departure of the Pampero with Lopez and his followers. Knowing that Mr. Webster was Secretary of State, and that he was distinguished for his eminent legal attainment and for his knowledge of international law, we naturally endeavored to possess ourselves of his views. When we had done so, we laid those views, as contained in the McLeod correspondence, before the public, expressing the belief that the news received during the month of July would induce many of our citizens to make their way to Cuba. Our purpose was not to shield such persons from the just consequences of their acts, but to shield them, if taken prisoners, from arbitrary and wrongful violence. We knew that the President's proclamation, issued in advance, would have the effect of inviting the slaughter of any who might go in aid of the reported Cuban outbreak; and we saw the whig press urging their destruction in words still more pointed and explicit. Our duty, to say nothing of common humanity, prompted us to oppose this cry for blood, not only by presenting such arguments as occurred to our feeble minds, but by presenting the views of him to whom the President has intrusted the management of our foreign relations. As early as the first day of August we held the following language:

"We will remark that it seems to be the purpose of leading whig journals to inculcate the idea that any American citizen, or any body of American citizens, who have gone or may go to Cuba, in order to assist the revolutionists, are pirates under the laws of nations. This is a mistake, and one which ought to be corrected; for it may do great injury to those whose warm and generous feelings would urge them to assist the Cubans.

"The law of 1818 makes it a *misdemeanor* to organize and set on foot, or to prepare the means for organizing or setting on foot, within our territory, a military expedition against the possessions of any nation with which we are at peace. That law is binding within one marine league from our coast; but further than that it is of no force or virtue, and cannot be rightfully executed. It is a mistake to suppose that the law of 1818 has any more extended operation than a mere statute of the United States. It is a mistake to suppose that it is an act declaratory of international law. On the contrary, it limits and circumscribes the principles of international law.

"We have ventured to be thus specific because we believe that American citizens have been induced by the recent news from Cuba to make their way to that island, and because the Secretary of State is absent from Washington, and the President and the Secretary of the Interior intend to leave the city on Monday next. If the idea should be entertained by British or French cruisers that American citizens attempting to reach Cuba, in order to aid the outbreak, are deemed pirates by the government of the United States, the most lamentable consequences might ensue. We have therefore spoken with decision on the point, admitting that any organized expedition from our shores in aid of the Cuban patriots is contrary to *our law*—admitting that the *Spanish forces* may deal with them as they may think fit—but contending that they are guilty of no offence which will allow a British, or a French, or a Russian cruiser to molest them. They lose their right of protection as against Spain, *but in no other respect*."

These remarks were followed by a quotation from Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, and they were made before the sailing of the Pampero; and they prove that we foresaw the lamentable consequences which would result from the attempt to fix the crime of piracy upon the Cuban invaders. The bloody fate of Crittenden and his followers has fully verified our forebodings. Had those men been taken *flagrante dilecto*, and executed by the Spanish soldiery, no one could have complained. Had they been taken at any point within the Spanish jurisdiction, and been proved on trial to have constituted a portion of the invading force, they could not have *demanded* the interference of our government to rescue them from the penalties of the Spanish law, however criminal our government might be in refusing to interfere. That law might have condemned them to death, but it could not make them guilty of piracy.

This brings us back to Judge McLean's assertion that the Cuban invaders were pirates—an assertion which the *Republic* seems to think we cannot question without being impertinent. *A pirate* is a sea-robber; and *piracy* is the act of robbing on the sea. To kill on land, or to rob on land, may be murder or robbery, but not piracy; for that crime cannot be committed on land, any more than burglary can be committed in the day-time. It has never been intimated that the Cuban invaders committed any offence on the high seas. They committed a *misdemeanor* within our jurisdiction by setting on foot an armed expedition against Cuba, and they took the lives of Spanish soldiers on the battle-field; but that was not piracy. We admit that it would have been murder under Spanish law, it being granted that there was no organized revolution sufficient to justify the discrimination which the law makes between the death which is justified by war and that which is the result of individual crime. The intention with which a deed is done is the main fact to be considered in judging of the legal character of the deed. Homicide without malice is not murder. From the necessity of the case, the law will presume malice from certain acts; and it must pronounce its judgment in every particular case.

The Cuban invaders went to Cuba in defiance of the laws of the United States, and they went to Cuba for the purpose of inflicting an injury on the Spanish authority in that island. By so doing they incurred the penalties of our laws, and took the hazard of the attempt to injure the Spanish authority; but we contend that their guilt—their real, absolute, and actual guilt—must be determined by the motives which actuated their conduct. They killed Spanish soldiers, and the circumstances under which they killed them must be taken into consideration. They did not kill them from malice, or from a desire to plunder. They killed them from a belief that they were serving in a legitimate cause—striving to rescue a people from tyranny and oppression. True, they intended, as the *Republic* says, to kill their adversaries—true, they intended to subsist on provisions to be obtained in Cuba. Such an intention, being executed, the *Republic* says, constitutes murder and robbery. But we submit that there is another matter to be considered. The first, original, and moving purpose must be considered. That original purpose was free from all taint of piracy, murder, or robbery. That original purpose was to aid an oppressed people to rescue their rights from beneath the heel of tyranny. If this reasoning be unsound, then every man who kills another in battle is a murderer, and every man who takes a bundle of forage from an enemy's country is a robber.

So much for Judge McLean's declaration that the Cuban invaders were pirates, and for the *Republic's* argument to prove that they were murderers and robbers.

Now, we will say for ourselves that the attempt which the *Republic* makes to induce the belief that we have justified the conduct of the Cuban invaders is wholly and entirely without foundation. From the beginning we have said that they violated the laws of their own country, and committed an offence of the most serious character against Spain. The administration neglected to take proper means to prevent the expedition. In despite of our warning, the President left the seat of government in the very face of important affairs. Since then we have striven to save our citizens from the results of their own wrong conduct and the consequences of official negligence and indifference. We have never attempted to mitigate their offence; but we have protested, and we will continue to protest, against the designs of partisan journalists, who would justify the slaughter of our countrymen without trial and without a hearing.

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

The Daily Delta

9 November 1851, 1

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The Cincinnati Nonpareil understands that witnesses are being subpoened to go before the Supreme Court of the United States, to be holden in Columbus, for the purpose of endeavoring to indict those persons who were engaged in getting up the Cuban expedition. The case will come before his Honor, Judge McLean. This trial will elicit considerable interest, and the result will be looked for with anxiety.

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The Daily Delta

9 November 1851, 2

PETITION TO THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—Some weeks since a petition to the Queen of Spain, numerously signed, in behalf of the Cuba prisoners, was forwarded from Mobile—through the agency of the United States District Attorney—to the State Department, for transmission to Spain. The following letter from the Secretary of State shows its disposition:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 30th October, 1851.

F. Hamilton, Esq., U. S. District Attorney:

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, with its enclosure, and to state that the petition to the Queen of Spain, in behalf of the surviving Americans of the Lopez expedition, signed by many of the most respectable citizens of Mobile, has been forwarded to the American Lauation, Madrid, with proper instructions respecting its presentation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
DAN'L. WEBSTER

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The Daily Delta

11 November 1851, 1

Later from Havana.

MR. THRASHER—ANOTHER ARREST.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The brig Adelia has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 1st inst. Her captain reports that Mr. Thrasher is still confined. His brother was arrested on the 31st ult. It is reported that an autograph letter from Gen. Lopez has been discovered in Thrasher's office, and that it implicates Thrasher's brother and others.

Right of Search of American Vessels Re-Asserted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

It is ascertained beyond doubt that Crampton, the British Charge d' Affaires *ad interim*, has presented to this Government dispatches, in which it is stated that the French and English governments have issued orders in case of the sailing of any more expeditions against Cuba, to search all vessels of suspicious character, whether sailing under United States or other colors.

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The Daily Delta

11 November 1851, 3

Order of the Lone Star—Division No 1—City of Lafayette—Regular meeting every SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Levee street, near Jackson.

OFFICERS:

J V WREN, President,	JOHN PURCELL, Rec. Sec'y.
J H COTTON, Vice President,	JESSE GILMORE, Cor. Sec'y.
S H PECK, Treasurer,	J S GAULDEN, Sentinel.

SIMON NEUBURGER, Messenger. nov6-1y

Order of the Lone Star—Division No. 2.—This Division will hold its regular meetings on FRIDAY EVENING next, and every subsequent Friday Evening at 6½ o'clock, at the Lodge Room, corner of Camp and Natchez streets. Candidates for initiation will please be present.

nov6-1y T. D. HARPER, Sec.

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

OFFICERS:

JACKSON STRINGER, N G,	AUG. DUQUERCRON, Sec.
ROBERT PITKIN, V G,	JOS. ETTER, Treasurer.

sept16

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

OFFICERS:

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

aug8

Orleans Temple of Honor No. 3—Meets semi-monthly, every alternate TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, No. 56 St. Charles street. Officers for the present term, ending the first meeting in November:

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

aug19 WM. WHITSITT, W. R.

I. O. O. F.—POLAR STAR LODGE, No. 19.—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held on Wednesday, the 3d inst., the following Brothers were duly installed as Officers for the present term:

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

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

v13 A BRUSLE, Sec.

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http://www.cubanamericanstudies.org/

New-York Daily Times

11 November 1851, 1

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet—Case of Mr. Thrasher, &c.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1851.

Harmony reigns in the Cabinet, notwithstanding the efforts of some malcontent outsiders to represent the contrary as the fact. There is no disagreement among its members, as to any one joint relation to affairs, foreign or domestic. They all sustain the *Compromise measures*. They all go for a moderate increase of the protective energies of the Tariff. They are all for certain Harbor and River improvements of a national character. They all go in for maintaining our treaty obligations, but, at the same time, exhibiting a bold front against foreign interposition in American affairs. Further, they eat and drink together not unfrequently, partaking of the cup which their friendship enlivens, and the bread that is sweetened by their joint labors. To-day, the President and Mr. CRITTENDEN and some of the rest, dine together with the great expounder. In fine, I don't see any ground for disagreement among them—except that three of them are candidates for the Presidency, and the rest would accept the Vice-Presidency.

The Message is, it is said, partly written, and Mr. CORWIN has made some progress in a strong Protective argument, which is to undo all that Mr. R. J. WALKER did. It will be easy to show that Mr. WALKER made some errors in his figures—there being an awful gap between the actual and his estimated amount of Exports under the Tariff of 1846.

Mr. THRASHER'S case commands much of the attention and the sympathy of the public. I presume the administration will do no less, in this case, than Mr. POLK'S Administration did in the case of Mr. BUSH. Mr. BUSH was arrested on his arrival at Havana, with a letter in his possession which he had borne from the revolutionary junta in New-York to a person in Havana. He was imprisoned. Gen. CAMPBELL interposed, and demanded to know what were the charges against him, and also that he have a fair trial. Gen. CAMPBELL succeeded. Mr. BUSH was tried and acquitted. Upon that subject, while it was pending, Mr. BUCHANAN addressed instructions to the Consul. The papers are on record here, and from them it appears that our Government at that time took very strong ground—claiming that the charge upon which BUSH was arrested should be made known, and that he should have a fair and open trial. This is all that is now demanded of the present Administration in regard to Mr. THRASHER'S case.

A gentleman from the South, a friend of Consul OWEN, states that the Consul is coming to Washington, not only to vindicate himself before the public, but to make a personal issue with the President on the question of his removal.

X. Y.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New-York Daily Times

11 November 1851, 1

Negotiations for the Release of the Hungarian Prisoners—The Terms—A Parallel Case—The North-West and the Slave States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1851.

The negotiations with the Spanish Minister relative to the release of American prisoners of the Lopez Expedition, and reparation and remuneration for the losses and injuries to which the Spanish Consul and Spanish residents of New-Orleans were subjected, has come, as I am informed, to a crisis, and an answer is about to be made, as I have reason to believe, to the last letter of Mr. CALDERON. If I am not mistaken, Mr. CALDERON has demanded that reparation be made to the Spanish Consul; *first*, by the disavowal of acts insulting to him in his Consular character; *next*, by saluting his flag, when he shall again raise it over his Consular office; and, *third*, by compensating him for pecuniary loss and inconvenience. It is also demanded that proper remuneration be made to the Spanish residents of New-Orleans, who were mobbed, or whose property was destroyed by the populace. A suitable reply will, no doubt, be made to this demand; and it will probably be so far complied with as to be acceptable to Spain, and secure the release of the American prisoners.

The State of Louisiana ought to provide for the remuneration of those Spanish residents of New-Orleans who sufferred loss from the rioters. The city, for her own sake, now and henceforth, ought to do this. The Spanish residents were among her most peaceable and orderly and industrious citizens, and it was not to her benefit that they were expelled. But if neither the local nor the State authorities will do this—though I think they will do it—the Executive must recommend it to Congress as an indispensable National measure, whether unprecedented or not. But, as to the Consul himself, there is no difficulty whatever. The Government may remunerate him for losses incurred, through popular violence, though the Government might wholly disavow the act. A case of the sort once arose at Norfolk in which the British Consul was mobbed. The Government is considered as responsible for any breach of Consular privileges, or any popular violence by which he suffers in person or property.

I notice a little evidence of a rising jealousy, on the part of the great democratic north-west, with her nine millions of free people, as the continuance of those party organizations and predilections, which have, heretofore, and still have, a tendency to the perpetuation of political power, in the hands of the slave holding States. A number of gentlemen have been brought forward as candidates for the Speakership, and all are from the slave-holding section except Mr. Disney, of Ohio.

In regard to the Presidency, also, it is well known that the Democratic chiefs have fixed upon WILLIAM O. BUTLER as the Presidential candidate of the real Democracy.

It is true that this has created jealousy; but will it meet with opposition?

X. Y.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
12 November 1851, 3.

CINCINNATI
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION
ANNIVERSARY BALL

The first Anniversary of the formation of the CINCINNATI TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION will be celebrated by a BALL, at the MELODEON, on MONDAY EVENING, November 24th, 1851.

The Board of Managers are determined to make the Ball worthy of the occasion, and respectfully asks the countenance of every friend of the Craft.

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Tickets $300--to be had at all the Daily Newspaper Offices, and of any one of the Committee of Arrangements.

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The Daily Delta

12 November 1851, 2

THE CASE OF MR. THRASHER.—The steamship Isabel, Capt. Rollins, from Havana *via* Key West, arrived at Charleston on the night of the 2d inst. Her commercial news is of no importance, but a correspondent of the Charleston Courier gives the most circumstantial account of the arrest and confinement of Capt. Thrasher, which we have seen published. He says that—

Mr. Thrasher's paper was considered a Creole organ, and to be in opposition to the Spanish journal, the *Diario de la Marina*, the editors of which, together with a clique of old Spaniards, were consequently his enemies, and had influence enough, after the execution of Lopez, to procure the suspension of his paper, which was done about the first of September last. This was ruinous to him, inasmuch as the demand for his paper had increased so largely as to induce him to import a new press from New York, and to incur other heavy expenses to bring out his issue in proper style—all of which labor and expense was, of course, lost. He, however, retained the hope that the Captain-General would soon allow him to resume his publication, and, in the meantime, devoted himself to the alleviation of the sufferings of those of his fellow-countrymen who were then about sailing for Spain as prisoners. But these very acts of kindness to those, whom the Spaniards deemed pirates, made him still more obnoxious to his enemies, and likewise attracted the attention of the Government officials towards him, who thereupon accused him of having been connected with the expedition, although they could not definitely understand in what precise way the connection had existed. The police, therefore, were ordered to watch strictly all his movements. His letters were stopped and examined at the postoffice, but these being merely letters of business and thanks from the relatives and friends of the prisoners he had succored, nothing to criminate him could be elicited from their contents. The police were then informed that his private correspondence came to him by the steamers. Consequently, when the Georgia arrived from New Orleans two police officers, genteely dressed in citizen's apparel, followed him on board and perceived him receive and pocket a letter handed him by the clerk of the boat. The officers followed him to the shore, and on landing arrested him and took him to the bureau of the Chief of Police, where he was searched, but nothing was found on him but the letter already alluded to, which was merely one on purely private business. He was, however, detained under *surveillance*, sleeping at the police bureau, and taking his meals at the different hotels, always accompanied by a police officer. This state of affairs lasted two or three days, when all at once a letter was produced, which was said to have been found sealed, and directed to Mr. Thrasher, on the desk in his office, and although there was no post mark on it or anything to indicate where it came from, it was alleged that it had been brought by the Georgia. It was then handed to Mr. Thrasher to open, which he did, in presence of the officers, and to his utter astonishment discovered that it was written in cypher. He at once protested his total ignorance of its contents, and from whence it could possibly have emanated. But his denial was of no avail, and he was immediately placed in solitary confinement in the prison, where he remained until Saturday, the 25th ult., when he was removed to the Punta Fort, and there placed in a dungeon, which, our correspondent has been informed by those who know the place well, is an excavation in the rock, on a level with the sea, always wet below, and damp above, and having only a small round hole to admit the light. In this loathsome den the only furniture is a board, with two cleets on the ends, which serves as a bed at night, and in the day as a seat to keep the feet from the wet and slime of the bottom. No one was allowed to visit him, and Mr. Owen states that he applied for permission, but received as a reply from the Captain-General, that he should be admitted as soon as any one.

On the day prior to the departure of the Isabel, the correspondent of the Courier saw the mother of Mr. Thrasher in tears at the office of Mr. ex-Consul Owen, endeavoring to get some information respecting her son. She wished to learn from Mr. Owen if she could see the Captain-General. He answered no, but suggested that the judge would give her liberty to see him. This proceeding of Mr. Owen seems, says the correspondent of the Courier, strange, when it is well known that he could have taken her in a moment to the Captain General, to whom she merely wished to state her desire to speak a word of comfort to her son, and see whether he had any provisions supplied, him, &c.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
12 November 1851, 3

Late from Havana.—Mr. Thrasher still in Prison, &c.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10.—The brig Amelia, from Havana, arrived here yesterday, bringing dates from that city to the 1st instant.

Mr. Thrasher was still confined in his loathsome dungeon. It was rumored than an autograph letter from Lopez had been found in Mr. Thrasher's office, implicating himself as well as his brother and others. His brother had also been arrested and thrown into prison on the 31st ult.

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

The Daily Delta
13 November 1851, 1

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

In relation to diplomatic correspondence between this Government and that of Spain, as to the American prisoners of the Lopez expedition, I can now give you some interesting information. President Fillmore, upon his return from Virginia, addressed a letter, through the acting-Secretary of State, Mr. Derdick, to the Spanish Minister. The substance of it was, that though this Government did not pretend to any right to prevent the enforcement of the laws of Spain, in regard to the offence committed by the invaders, yet he would, after what had passed, urge upon her Majesty's Government the expediency of exercising great leniency as to the prisoners in her hands. He added, significantly, but courteously, that a different course would lead to complications of difficulty between the two nations, which might be destructive of their peaceful relations in future. A reply has already been received from Madrid, and it is, as I have reason to believe, of a very moderate and conciliatory tone. Her Majesty's clemency will induce her to pardon and send home the prisoners; but her Majesty expects that the Government of the United States will see fit to make suitable reparation for the indignities offered to the Spanish Consul, at New Orleans. Some further correspondence has taken place. Mr. Webster has, I have no doubt, made some reply to the last communication, but of what character, I do not know.

It does not appear that reparation or compensation to Spanish subjects, resident in New Orleans, is insisted upon. In what mode, or to what extent, reparation is to be made to the Spanish Consul, personally, or his government, may be a question. But, if my information or my surmises prove to be correct, there is no longer pending any serious question between this government and that of Spain, or the powers which guarantie her rights in Cuba, in regard to the late transactions. There may be an abstract question as to the right or propriety of the interposition of France and England for the protection of Cuba from hostile invasion, by ordering her naval forces to intercept hostile expeditions from this country. The orders were never attempted to be executed, and met with a protest from this government. When the case arises again, it will be time enough for this government to act.

As I remarked in a former letter, I have no doubt that the administration have lately taken occasion to renew former declarations as to the policy of this country in regard to Cuba.

No appeal has been made to the government for interposition in the case of Mr. John F. Thrasher. The statement from your paper, copied into the Intelligencer, that Mr. Thrasher was released on the 17th ult., is doubted here. The administration presses take the ground that Mr. Thrasher is amenable to the laws of Cuba, and that this government has no right to interpose for his relief.

Four weeks from this day Congress will meet. The President will then of course communicate all the correspondence in reference to the Cuban affair. W.

Spirit of the Morning Press.

The *Bulletin* refers, in indignant terms, to the slander endorsed by the Republic, against our late Collector, (William Prevot) of conniving at the invasion of Cuba. The slander originated with the Newark Advertiser, and was copied by the Republic. The Bulletin says:

"Mr. Prevot, on this score, is beyond suspicion, and it would be an act of supererogation for us to vindicate his character in New Orleans, where he is recognized by all of our citizens as an upright, honest man."

By the by, the Newark Advertiser referred to, is the journal which published, previous to the departure of the Pampero, the most encouraging accounts of the Cuban Revolution of any paper in the United States.

The Bulletin is well pleased with the election:

"We have one white Member of Congress, (Mr. Landry) certain, and with prospect of the election of another, Mr. Moore, in the Fourth District. The re-election of Mr. Bordelon as State Auditor, is, we think, almost certain."

His more experienced cotemporary of the Bee thinks the Auditor's contest is very doubtful. We are of the same opinion, and would advise our grave commercial neighbor, not

"To bet his money on Bordelon!"

As to the Fourth District, Moore makes heavy gains on his former election, when he got nearly five hundred majority.

"While some were at College, learning Medical etiquette, I was studying the laws of nature in the forest of America."
[M'Millan.]

DR. GILBERT'S
BOTANIC DRUG STORE,
126 *Poydras street, New Orleans,*

WHERE is to be found the largest and most extensive assortment of Vegetable Medicines ever offered for sale in this market. Beware that this is the only depot for the sale of Dr. G's. compounds, in the city. All those persons who purchase their medicines here, can get advice free of charge. All diseases prescribed for without calomel or mineral poisons.

It has now become a terror to sickness to see their patients recover, in so rapid a manner, from the use of the following compounds. For instance;

DR. G'S CREOLE ALTERATIVE, thoroughly eradicates any form of Venereal, or any disease of the blood, from the system;
DR. G'S. LIVER AND SPLEEN SYRUP;
" TONIC AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC BITTERS;
" RHEUMATIC MIXTURE AND LINIMENT;
" FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE, (3 doses cured;)
" OINTMENTS, for all wounds or ulcers;
" PILE OINTMENT, (positive cure;)
" CHOLERA SYRUP;
" ASTHMATIC TINCTURE, (certain relief;)
" NEURALGIA ANODYNE, (certain relief;)
" CHERRY AND SKUNK-CABBAGE PECTORAL;
" ANTI SPASMODIC, (certain cure for Lock-jaw.)
MOTHER'S CORDIAL, (certain relief for Females.)

I have just received from New York, a fresh and well assorted stock of Vegetable Medicines, which I offer low for cash.

The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms.

All orders must be addressed to DR. WM. P. GILBERT. [oct24y

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The Daily Delta
13 November 1851, 1

Topics of the Day.

The news by the Franklin, relative to Kossuth's movements at Marseilles, and his disagreements with the commander of the United States frigate, has produced much discussion, and the illustrious Hungarian is severely censured for conduct calculated to compromise our relations with friendly powers. We think it just, to one who has filled so large and so honorable a space in the history of our times, to hear all the facts before we condemn. The truth is, our information comes to us through a suspicious medium, the English press. Attempts having been made, both in England and the United States, to give the movement headed by Kossuth, an aristocratic, or national, rather than a republican or democratic complexion, the distinguished Tribune has deemed it necessary to silence those defamers, by declaring his adhesion to the party of progress and democracy in France. He, no doubt, fell into the common error of imagining that such a manifestation would be pleasing, rather than distasteful, to the American authorities. The disappointment of the English press, to find Kossuth a democrat, is, no doubt, the principal source of the censures which have been so freely indulged in towards him.

Europe does not present many points of interest at present. An ominous calm appears to pervade the surface of affairs on the continent. Even France is quiet. Louis Napoleon is gradually preparing and maturing his scheme to consolidate and imperialize the democracy of France. Something may occur before he consummates his design of amending the constitution so as to prolong his Presidency. The revolutionary party is evidently in motion. Its energies, somewhile pent up, will break forth with terrific violence, and we trust the unfinished work of 1848 will be completed ere 1853. Kossuth, Mazzini, and others, are not idle. Garibaldi, too, lurks in a safe place, ready to rush forward at the head of the uprisen masses of Europe. The next blow at despotism will, we hope, be a final one.

The Spanish question, it would appear from our Washington correspondent, is in a fair train of settlement. The Government of Spain, instead of manifesting an unfriendly feeling, as was apprehended from the tone of the journals, has met the United States in an amicable spirit, and proposes terms, which are quite moderate. Since our correspondent's letter was written, the Picayune has received a dispatch, to which, however, it does not attach much credit,—to the effect that the reparation demanded by Spain of our Government for the indignities offered the Spanish Consul, is that a United States vessel of war should be sent to escort Mr. Laborde to this city, and that the flag of Spain should be saluted, with some other similar nonsense. This is child's play, quite worthy of a poor, but proud old imbecile despotism like Spain.

Of local matters, we find political circles in our city quite excited by the Sheriff's contested election case. Mr. Marigny is blamed in certain quarters for trying to set aside the popular will, whilst some of his own party urge that it is necessary to put a stop to the irregularities practiced at the polls. The alleged irregularity in this case is, the counting the ballots with closed doors. The case, we understand, will go before a jury in the First District Court.

Another cause of some stir in political circles is the close contest for Auditor. This is the only officer elected this year by the whole State. We never witnessed so close and doubtful a run. The result, as far as ascertained, will be found in another column in the most authentic and reliable shape in which it has yet been presented.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

13 November 1851, 2

Gen. Worth and Cuba.

The following letter from a New Orleans paper corrects an impression, that has long been prevalent, that the late and much lamented Brevet Major Gen. Worth, U. S. Army, was willing to lend his name and personal aid to an invasion of Cuba. The statement here furnished is clear and indisputable. We are happy to be the means of contradicting the stigma on this subject that had attached to the gallant soldier's name:

FORT CROGHAN, (Texas,) Oct. 10, 1851.

Messrs Editors:—A report has been in circulation that Gen. Worth contemplated participating in the Cuba invasion, and that his death prevented the relinquishment of his commission in the army, at a price offered by the friends of the cause. This is untrue. My association with Gen. Worth has been such that I was intimately acquainted with his public and private acts and opinions. His papers are in my possession—among them letters showing conclusively his determination not to have anything to do with the movement, and his views, as expressed in my hearing to personal friends, and to Cubans, corroborate his correspondence. He was solicited to lend his aid and his name. The subject was first opened at Puebla, when coming out of Mexico, by a committee of gentlemen; again in New York and in Washington; but he uniformly and resolutely adhered to his determination, and endeavored to avoid the frequent importunities of influential Cubans, as well as of his own fellow-citizens. He never for a moment entertained the idea of resigning his commission, which he had held forty years, or of participating in what was then a popular movement; but he came to the frontier of Texas in the discharge of his duty, where he died.

It is just and proper that the truth should be known, and the public mind disabused upon this subject. It is due to his name—his services—to his country, historically, and to the army, that his memory should not be connected with a cause having so little to commend it, and which has terminated so fatally.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. T. SPRAGUE,
Captain and Brevet Major, U. S. Army.

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JACKSONVILLE FLA.

13 November 1851, 2-

The Captain-General of Cuba, seized with a fit of clemency upon the birth-day of the Queen of Spain, which occurred on the 10th ult. liberated and pardoned twenty creoles, who had been imprisoned on suspicion of disaffection towards the government. The report ran that his original purpose was to free the wounded Americans, but his mind changed for some reason not stated.

The Spanish Consulate at Washington is said to have received despatches from his Government, agreeing to liberate the American prisoners on a salute being fired in honor of the Spanish flag at New Orleans, and to forget the injury and insult to their Consul. Letters from Havana, received in Washington, charge Consul Owen with making charges to the Captain General against Mr. Thrasher, causing his arrest, alleging that he had propagated reports which caused his recall, he being an applicant for the post he occupied. It is also stated that Thrasher is in a damp dungeon, in which no man can live a month. Sharkie has accepted his appointment.

Georgia Legislature.

This body assembled on the 3d. Hon. James A. Merriwether was chosen Speaker of the House, by 2 majority over Stewart Floyd and W. T. Wofford—the last named gentleman receiving seven votes, and the preceding 57, on the last ballot, Mr T. Sturgis was elected Clerk.

Hon. A. J. Miller was elected President of the Senate by a large majority.

There was no opposition to Mr. Glenn, who was elected Clerk of that body.

No Secession candidates were in nomination.

Gov. Town's valedictory address was presented to the House.

On the second day the Legislature was engaged in counting out the vote for Governor —and Hon. Howell Cobb was found "somewhat ahead" of his opponent, and was duly notified and accepted.

On the 5th a message from the Senate, accompanying a resolution to go into the election of U. S. Senator on the next day, was laid on the table. The business of the day closed with the inauguration of Gov. Cobb, who appeared before the two Houses in company with Gov. Towns, in presence of a large concourse of visitors of both sexes.

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Florida Republican
TALLAHASSEE

13 November, 1851, 2

Fillibusterism.

We append below a forlorn attempt at *piquancy* perpetrated by the last *News*. We refer to it as an illustration of the law-loving spirit which that paper has of late so prominently displayed in reference to the well-being of our community. We take it for granted that every act performed by the officers of the Customs of this District was done in pursuance of law. If not, then let the U. S. Judge, who issued the mandate to seize the arms, ammunition, &c. of the Pampero, receive the censure directed against the Custom-house officers. The *News* has the main credit (?) of encouraging the Fillibusterism which has made it incumbent on the officers to undertake these seizures; and it would be more in keeping with its professed morals if it had from the first upheld our national neutrality laws, instead of countenancing their violation.

It is proper to state that the "old harness, decayed cartouch boxes," &c., said to be taken, amount to just sixty-nine boxes of fixed ammunition, a quantity of new harness, cavalry saddles, and one brass piece.

IMPORTANT SEIZURE! ALL CUSTOM-HOUSEDOM IN MOTION.—On Thursday last, a small schooner, which passed down the river the day before, was seized by order of our *vigilant* Collector, suspected of having on board the armament of the *Pampero*. Curiosity was on tiptoe, as the little craft was brought up, in custody, and placed alongside the *Pampero*. The mysterious boxes, supposed to be filled with deadly weapons and "villainous gunpowder," were taken aboard the ill-fated steamer; the official functionaries were in anxious readiness to take an inventory of the rich spoils of muskets, rifles, swords pistols, revolvers and blunderbusses of the late *Fillibusters*; but alas! for human hopes and appetites! they were not to be found! Although it was not precisely "a beggarly account of empty boxes," it was the next thing to it—it was a collection of old harness, decayed cartouch boxes, rusty tin cups, and a number of similar valuable articles, too tedious to mention! How far the Collector has a right to seize vessels and merchandize under such circumstances, is a question that will probably be decided by the competent tribunals. There is great zeal *now-a-days* to preserve our neutrality with Concha!

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

13 November, 1851, 3

ARRIVALS PER STEAMER.

By the Welaka.—Mrs Armstrong, J L Branch, K R Dukes, E Monroe, E Warmsley and Lady, Mrs Dae, Mrs Marcher and 2 sons, E A Fretwell, Miss Horton, Miss J Gammon, Miss S J Gammon, Miss Howell, Mrs E W Dankney, Mrs Fretwell and daughter,—interior. J S Johnson, J J Willis, G W Frost, J H Bunnells, G S Roux, Mr Garmeny, Mrs Langel, 1 deck,—Jacksonville.

By the St. Matthews.—Wm A S Speer, Sr., Alexander Speer, Sr., Alexander Speer, Jr., Wm A Speer, Jr., John Speer, Sr., John Speer, Sr., Jackson A Speer, Alfred Welbourn, Peter Martin, William DeMartin, Frank Hill, Dr Wm D Kinsley, Geo Rogers, B A Jeter, S A Jeter, J B Jeter, G M Williams, O H Gadsden, James Gadsden, Jr., Mr Walker, Miss Frasier, Joseph Hull, Thos Yale, Jno Ford, Lewis F Roux, J A Burr, Joseph Fitzpatrick, J Garmeny, Mrs Nutter, E O Nutter, M. D., I V Garnie, and 4 deck.

Cincinnati, Nov. 4.,

In Judge McLean's charge to the Grand Jury of Cincinnati relative to the Cuban invasion he is reported to have asserted that there never was an invasion among civilized nations more atrocious or less accountable.

The steamship *Ohio* arrived at New York, reports the *Prometheus* at Havana on the 31st ult. She put in short of coal.

The *Ohio*'s news is four days later from California. Welles & Co., Bankers, have failed. The *Ohio* brought 30,000 dollars in specie and considerable in the hands of passengers.

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New-York Daily Times

13 November 1851, 2

The Spanish Negotiations.

Correspondence of The New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

The Spanish negotiation has become interesting and commands attention. It was announced by the President immediately after his return from the Virginia Springs. The country was then somewhat indignant, or at least was shocked at the Havana massacre. The fate of the prisoners was considered as doubtful. Mr. FILLMORE directed the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. DERRICK, to address a note to Mr. CALDERON, the Spanish Minister, requesting him to inform his government, that, though this government does not assume any right to interpose for the prevention of the enforcement of the laws of Spain upon the deluded adventurers then in the hands of Spain, yet that the President earnestly hoped that the government of Spain would see fit to be lenient in regard to them; for, if a harsh course should be pursued, it would necessarily complicate the difficulties between the two nations.

A reply was received from the Government of Madrid to this communication. The amount of it is surmised to be that Her Majesty's clemency is inexhaustible, and that she is disposed to treat the prisoners with leniency, and even to send them home to the United States. The dispatch then speaks in general terms, of the outrages committed upon the Spanish Flag, upon the Spanish Consul, and upon Spanish subjects resident in New Orleans, and assumes that the United States will make satisfaction for all these.

Subsequently, M. CALDERON received instructions conformably with the above views; and he demanded of this Government, as I have previously stated, that "*public satisfaction*" be made, by the United States for the outrages on the Spanish Consul and his flag, and that compensation be made to him and the Spanish residents for losses which they incurred from the violence of the populace. He also proposed to restore the American prisoners, upon the assent of this Government to the above propositions.

It was not supposed that any difficulty would arise in carrying these propositions into effect. But it is believed that, in explaining the phrase "public satisfaction," M. CALDERON stated that his Government required "that upon the arrival of the Spanish Consul, and the reinstatement of his flag, the flag should be saluted by the United States authorities with twenty-one guns." After all that this Government had offered, in the kindest disposition, this demand seemed to be unnecessary, and it is understood that compliance with it has, so far, been refused. The Spanish Minister, according to the belief here, still insists upon it as a *sine qua non*. The views for rejecting this proposition are probably very strong; but, whatever they may be, I am not acquainted with them. I can, however, easily imagine that it might be deemed rather humiliating to this Government to perform an act of unusual deference to any Government, upon any occasion. Some master of national etiquette must interfere, and help the two Governments out of this strait.

X. Y.

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The Daily Delta
14 November 1851, 1

Spirit of the Morning Press.

The *Picayune* has an article on "Foreign Interference and the Right of Search," referring to the rumored notification of England and France, that they intend to exercise the right of search in reference to American vessels suspected of being connected with the attempt to invade Cuba:

"The exercise of that power would be such a source of irritation and offence in this country, that we do not suppose, under existing circumstances, that there is any probability that an American vessel will be stopped or molested. Cuban invasion, for a long time to come, unless provoked by some aggravated acts of the Spanish Government, such as would excuse and produce open war, is not likely to engage attention in this country. The notice of an intent to seize American vessels on suspicion of such a design, is, therefore, for the present, a warning and a threat only, and as such superfluous and irritating. It carries with it the imputation that the United States are unable or unwilling to execute their own laws, and that their weakness requires the supervision and interference of European fleets, an imputation which, however disguised in the smoothest language of diplomacy, is a discourtesy which would deserve a 'rebuff.'"

The Picayune then proceeds to quote from Webster's letters the repudiation of this pretension, even when it is exercised under the pretence of hunting for "Fillibusters" or Pirates. The Picayune does not think there is any danger of an invasion of Cuba from the United States; but the notification of England it regards as an arrogant assumption that we are "too weak to act firmly for ourselves."

Sale of the Spanish Antilles to England.—The Madrid correspondent of the Koinische Zeitung writes on October 9, that the plan of the Prime Minister Bravo Murillo, to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to England, stated in a former letter, has caused a panic among the office holders and military men, from whom are drawn two-thirds of the Cortes, or Legislature. These people regard Cuba as an Eldorado for their special use, and ever since it has been Spanish, have fixed themselves upon the island like bloodsuckers. The people, on the other hand, according to this writer, are in favor of the Minister's project, and the independent portion of the press will also support it.

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New-York Daily Times

14 November 1851, 1

Mr. Thrasher's Case.

From The Republic.

Some of our contemporaries continue to assail the Administration for not "doing something" in the case of Mr. John S. Thrasher, the editor who has been arrested and imprisoned at Havana. It would be more satisfactory, perhaps, if they would point out what they propose should be done by the Administration, that the Administration may consider and decide on the propriety of doing it. We know that Mr. Owen, our Consul at Havana, has made application to the Captain-General in regard to Mr. Thrasher, and that the Captain-General has replied that the case was in the hands of the judicial tribunals, and that he could not interfere, but that the trial of the prisoner should be open and public. Beyond this there is nothing in possession of the State Department; no complaint has been made by any one on behalf of Mr. Thrasher, and no intelligence, accurate or otherwise, has been communicated in the premises. As soon as reliable information on this subject is received from any quarter at the Department of State, we have reason to know that it will command the attention it deserves.

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The Daily Delta
NOVEMBER 1851

Letter from Mr. L. J. Sigur.

It is quite unnecessary to publish, in this city, any defence of the purity of Mr. Sigur's motives in reference to his agency in the late Cuban expedition; but as the following letter refers to a distinct imputation on him, we think proper to give his reply to it, which we take from the New York Times:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1851.

To the Editor of the New York Evening Times:

SIR—I find the following item of news in your issue of the 23d instant:

"L. J. Sigur, Esq., late editor of the New Orleans Delta, is lying dangerously ill at Savannah, whither he went in the hope of saving the steamer Pampero from confiscation. All his means are said to have been invested in the speculation."

You are entirely mistaken. I am not "lying dangerously ill at Savannah," nor did I come to this city "in the hope of saving the steamer Pampero from confiscation." I left New Orleans on the 9th of August last, for the purpose of dispatching the expedition which was to sail from the coast of Georgia, to reinforce Gen. Lopez. It is true that I have been, and will still be, detained here, at great personal inconvenience and expense, by the Government prosecution instituted, to obtain the forfeiture of the Pampero; but I very little suspected, when I started from New Orleans, that I would have to meet that prosecution.

But the offensive portion of the paragraph is in its conclusion, which is delicately and charitably suggestive of my epitaph. Fortunately, however, for my good name and for my children, many—many a recipient of my favors and charity would survive me, if I were to die of my present "dangerous illness," who would give the lie to the infamous slander which has been circulated against me, and which has doubtless led you into error. The Cubans, too, would inform the public how I have speculated upon their freedom by giving my all—even to my last farthing—for the redemption of their country, without stipulating any reward or taking any chances of gain, save the moral gratification which I would have enjoyed in the secret of my heart, of having contributed to the liberation of five hundred thousand of my fellow-men from the most cruel and the most degrading despotism. This is the extent of my speculation. General Henderson, General Gonzales, and others in the South; Messrs. Betancourt, Uznaga, Artega, Moreno, Villverde and O'Sullivan, in your city, and indeed, every person who has taken any part in Cuban affairs, would tell you that I never owned one cent of Cuban Bonds; that I, at all times, and to place my motives beyond the reach of suspicion, refused to take any. My contributions were made freely, and upon the simple promise of General Lopez, to whom I was devoted, and whose memory I shall ever venerate, that my advances would be refunded, dollar for dollar, by the contemplated future Government of Cuba. General Lopez had been my guest during the greater part of his exile—he had lived nearly two years under my roof—he had sacrificed fortune and a brilliant position, in a conspiracy to give freedom to his country—he was poor, and the mark at which the vilest calumnies were directed. What wonder that, being so near him and knowing him so well, my devotion to him should have become as boundless and disinterested as his own was to the cause in which he perished? His sad fate, whilst it has overwhelmed me with grief, has rendered me comparatively indifferent to my own losses, which but serve to increase my respect for his memory, by involving me, to a certain extent, in a common calamity.

But if my conduct in the cause of Cuba should not satisfy you as to my particular mode of "speculating" upon the happiness or misfortunes of my fellow-men, inquire of my neighbors and fellow-citizens of New Orleans, who know me; inquire of the political exiles, whether Cubans, Hungarians, or Italians, who have been in distress, and who have called upon me for help. I understand that Col. Blumenthal will be released by La Concha, and will go to New York. Ask him, I pray you, what sort of a speculator I am.

I have until now refrained from noticing attacks upon me, which spring from the basest and most contemptible motives, confident that they could not injure me where I am known. I avail myself, however, of this opportunity, presented by the repetition of these attacks in a respectable journal, to vindicate myself through the same medium.

Relying upon your sense of justice, I respectfully request you to insert this letter in your paper.

And remain your obedient and humble servant,

L. J. SIGUR.

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

14 November 1851, 2

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

Hon. C. PINCKNEY SMITH was, on the 3d inst., appointed Chief Justice, in place of Hon. WM. L. SHARKEY, who resigned his seat on the bench on the 9th instant.

Hon. ELIAS S. FISHER, of Yallobusha, is elected for the Northern District, in place of Hon. A. M. CLAYTON.

An election for a successor to Judge SHARKEY will be ordered as soon as the Senate choose a President to act as Governor.

Judge C. R. CLIFTON was, on Saturday last, appointed Clerk of the Court, in place of WILSON HEMINGWAY, Esq.

The Court stands adjourned until the first Monday of December.

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New York Daily Times

14 November 1851, 4

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, Nov. 13.

The Courier and Enquirer considers our present relations with Spain. Though reposing under the veil of diplomatic correspondence, it is evident that they wear a somewhat threatening aspect. "Amid the popular excitements which attended and followed the late invasion of Cuba, Spanish authority received injuries for which it is justly entitled to some kind of reparation. A demand for redress under the circumstances is natural and proper enough, and if made in a proper spirit and within reasonable limits would undoubtedly be accorded by our Government. But this unfortunately is not the case. The tone of the Spanish press in this country, in Cuba, and at home, and the attitude of the Spanish administration and its representatives, are certainly not such as promise a very ready settlement of the difficulties between the two countries."

Spain, notwithstanding her long adversity, is still capriously haughty and exacting, while her very weakness renders her less able than ever to enforce and maintain her demands. She is too weak to be feared, and too proud to be reconciled. It seems to be pretty clear that the Spanish minister at Washington, acting under instructions from home, has made demands of our Government in regard to the reinstatement of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, which have not been, and could not well be granted. The attack upon the residence of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, was not a national act, but the deed of an angry uncontrollable mob, and as such was viewed with regret and abhorrence by the whole community. How then can a national atonement be demanded? Nor was the Consul expelled from New Orleans. He left the City at his own motion, with the counsel of his fears alone,—fears which seem to have been purely imaginary.

"The Consul was probably right in thinking himself worth saving, but he ought at least to show that there was a positive necessity of his running away, before the American Government is asked to carry him back again in state, and with the roaring of cannon announce to the world his return to his post. With facts as they are, Spain, we believe, will have every reason to be content, if our Government indemnifies her for the property destroyed, and also tenders her such regrets at the untoward circumstances as it most assuredly feels. Events like these often occur between nations, and they have always been regarded rather as casualities to be overlooked and forgotten, than as indignities to be resented and avenged. Our own nation, in its day, has borne its share of these same injuries; and sometimes, as in the case of the burning of the *Caroline*, the responsibility of which was directly assumed by the British Government, they have taken a shape much more aggravating than this, and yet the exchange of a few diplomatic notes settled everything. Our Government, we are confident will do, and our people will acquiesce in, whatever is just and reasonable in the premises, but if Spain choose to be Quixotic in regard to the matter, in her Quixotism alone will she find her reward."

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
15 November 1851, 2

Consul Owen and Mr. Thrasher.

It would seem that Mr. Owen is determined to make himself as odious as possible in the eyes of all honorable men. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

I have seen one letter, which states that the American Consul, Mr. Owen, upon the reception of the intelligence that he had been recalled, waited on the Captain General, and informed him that Mr. Thrasher had been active in propagating reports to his prejudice in the United States, had procured his, Mr. Owen's, recall, with a view to succeed him.

It will be remembered that a statement appeared in the New York *Courier & Enquirer* the organ of Hayneu and Concha in this country, a few weeks since, which vindicated Mr. Owen, and intimated that a person wanting his place, meaning Mr. thrasher, had been busy in reporting that he had failed to discharge his duties in regard to the prisoners. The same writer says:

I have seen a letter stating that the dungeon, in the *Punta*, to which Mr. Thrasher is consigned is a wet hole, where no man can possibly long survive. It is the Spanish mode of assassination to imprison a man and keep him in such a place, that he must die, and never bring him to trial. It is demanded of this government that they should forthwith interpose in Mr. Thrasher's behalf, and secure him a prompt trial, on the charge against him.

MR. FILLMORE AND THE HAVANA CONSUL.

We have, on several occasions, expressed the opinion that the President's proclamation, condemning in advance the Americans engaged in the Cuban Expedition, and declaring them out of the pale of the protection of their government, was the indirect cause of the bloody tragedy performed by Concha, and furnished him a ready argument in justification of the deed. We do not believe the Captain-General of Cuba would have dared to execute fifty American citizens, without preparation or trial, and in palpable violation of our treaty stipulations with Spain, if he had not been armed with the declaration of our Executive that these Americans had *no* rights—not even to a fair trial. We give below an extract from a Spanish paper, *La Patria*, to show the views entertained by the Spaniards on this point. We approve the recall of the Consul, but we give Mr. Fillmore no credit for the act—he yielded to an overwhelming public opinion, and made a scape-goat of the unfortunate Consul to carry off the sins, of which he ought to be made bear the burden himself:

Mr. Owen, Consul of the United States at Havana.

As many papers have, since the article in our previous issue, taken up this subject, it is incumbent upon us to show the true position occupied by Mr. Owen. No one can deny that the position of the Consul was the most critical that can be imagined. We are very far from approving the *inactivity* or *apathy* manifested by Mr. Owen on that occasion, especially if he was, before the execution, cognizant of the fact that among the prisoners there were some of his compatriots worthy of commiseration. But let us examine for a moment the circumstances attending that event, and leave it to any candid and sincere man whether Mr. Owen acted in a manner to give the President cause for ——

The events of the Cardenas expedition were so recent, that no one, who had observed them with any interest, could have forgotten them. In May and June, of 1850, Gen. R. Campbell, Consul of the United States at Havana, had so interfered, in regard to the position of the expeditionists found on the island of Contoy, and had shown himself so energetic in his intervention, that the Government of the island of Cuba took occasion to complain to the Cabinet at Washington, through our minister, Mr. Calderon de la Barca. The complaints of the Cuban government must have been sufficiently well founded, since the same President Fillmore, deprived Mr. Campbell of his office and appointed Mr. Owen, undoubtedly because he considered that gentleman better qualified for the station. Mr. A. F. Owen must have had in his mind the words of the proclamation of President Fillmore, of April last, in which he stated, clearly and explicitely, that *all who participated in the illegal act of an armed expedition against the island of Cuba, would be proclaimed* OUTLAWS *and would have no right to claim the protection of the United States, as they would be regarded as* PIRATES. (As *pirates* Messrs. Editors) Mr. Owen, as any man of straightforward, honest, intentions, and sound judgement, must have taken it for granted that President Fillmore wished to convey the meaning which he expressed; for it would have been quite a poor compliment to the head of the nation to imagine that his words did not express his real sentiments. Mr. Owen must have borne in mind that Mr. Campbell had been dismissed from his office pending a matter of less gravity. In view of this fact, he justly considered that if he intervened at all, the Government of Cuba would have had cause to complain of such an act, while that of the United States would have to reprimand him, on the ground that *he was not authorised to recognise as countrymen, or give any sort of protection to those who in virtue of a proclamation of President Taylor and another from President Fillmore had been proclaimed* OUTLAWS *and acknowledged* PIRATES.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
15 November 1851, 2

Gen. Gonzales.

It is generally known by our readers that Gen. Gonzales recently surrendered himself to the United States authorities in this city, and that a hearing of his case is shortly to be had before the U. S. Court. A letter from Savannah, in the New York Tribune, says:

"The President of the United States issued a warrant for his arrest some month ago, charging him with being connected with getting up the late expedition to Cuba. He obtained information of the fact, and has given bonds to take his trial at the next term of the United States District Court. He will be acquitted of the above charge, as it is known here that he had no connection in fitting out the Pampero's expedition, or furnishing means for that purpose. He was in Virginia sick for several months previous, and did not return to this neighborhood until after the disaster which befell Gen. Lopez and his associates, in their attempt to revolutionize Cuba."

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Our Relations with Spain.

To the Editor of the Union:

Sir: Although the real questions of difference between this country and Spain have been placed before the public upon their proper grounds in your journal, I beg leave to present a few brief remarks upon that subject, in order that the public may not overlook them.

It appears to be generally admitted by the public press, and by the letters written from this city to all parts of the Union, that aggressions have been committed upon Spain, for which she has a right to demand, and has demanded, satisfaction from our government, and that the only question is as to the *measure* of reparation which *we* are bound to make. Nothing is said of any aggresion or wrong on the part of Spain for which our government has a right to call *her* to account. Hence we have it constantly sounded in our ears that the Spanish minister here has made this and that demand—and among them some very ridiculous ones—and that he has orders from his government to demand his passports, and leave the United States, unless those demands should be complied with by our government.

Now, it appears to me that this is beginning at the wrong end of the case. I contend that, so far as the action of the two *governments* is concerned, Spain has been the first aggressor, and that it was the duty of our government to have demanded and enforced satisfaction from that country before entering into the discussion of alleged injuries, which were the direct consequence of the previous wrongs committed against us.

As it regards the attempt upon the island of Cuba by General Lopez, who sailed from the United States, and was accompanied by several American citizens, it will scarcely be contended by any reasonable man that our government did not disavow the enterprise, and endeavor to prevent our citizens from taking part in it. Certainly the friends of this administration will not dispute with me on this point. It follows then, that Spain, thus far, had no just ground of complaint against us.

Well, it appears that, in consequence of the failure of the expedition, some fifty Americans threw away their arms, and put out to sea in a boat, with a view of returning, if possible, to their own country. They were, however, taken up at sea, and beyond the jurisdiction of Spain, by a Spanish vessel, which carried them to Havana, and delivered them over to the royal authorities, by whose orders they were immediately, as it were, shot like so many beasts, and the bodies (of at least a portion of them) were mutilated by the cutting off of ears, noses, &c. This mutilation has, indeed, been denied; but it is a solemn truth, and there is *proof* of the fact in this city.

The seventh article of the treaty of 1795 between this country and Spain, and which remains in full force, contains the following provision:

"And in case of seizure, detention, or arrest for debts contracted or offences committed by any citizen or subject of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceeding usual in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their affairs and in all their trials at law in which they may be concerned before the tribunals of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials."

The men in question had no trials whatever, but were, contrary to an express treaty stipulation, inhumanly and savagely deprived of their lives. I know it has been stated by the agents of Spain that there were legal trials and condemnations in the cases, and that a large bundle of papers has been held up and declared to be the *records* of the trials. But this is a downright deception. The proceedings which *did* take place were some *hasty and secret examinations* of the prisoners by a military commission; and even those examinations would have extorted at least *some* degree of mercy from almost any authorities except from those into whose hands the unfortunate men had fallen.

Here let me repeat that, up to the time of these unlawful executions, no aggression or wrong had been committed as against Spain, for which this government was justly bound to make reparation. But it was upon the arrival at New Orleans of the news of the horrid butchery of our citizens, that the injuries were done to the Spanish consul about which so much noise is now made, and upon the strength of which we are put on our *defence*, while the very acts and outrages of the Cuban authorities, which alone produced those injuries, are laid out of the case. And this government is suffering itself to be pulled and hauled about (if I may be allowed the expression) by all sorts of demands and threats, and is spending its time in grave deliberation whether it will comply with the silly and insolent demand to salute a strip of bunting as the Spanish flag at New Orleans.

Why will not the administration wake up, and, by a proper display of spirit, put an end to all this trifling, and carry the war into Africa? Why not at once, and *in earnest*, demand satisfaction for the massacre of our citizens? It is true the unfortunate men have gone to their long homes, but some of them may have left needy families or near relatives; and the mode of making satisfaction in such cases is well established by long usage.

And this brings me to another point. A number of our citizens are now held in chains, and doomed to hard labor. These men have also been condemned without legal trials, as provided by treaty; and why does not our government peremptorily demand at least a fair trial for them? It has been stated that it is interceding for them by appealing to the *mercy* of the Spanish government, and that it has *hopes* of success, *provided* we can satisfy that government for the insult to the Spanish flag at New Orleans. Gracious God! have we come to this?

But we are told that the murdered men and those now in chains were *pirates*, and therefore beyond the pale of the law. This is not true. They were pirates neither in *law* nor in *fact*. And yet if they *were* so, it would be substantially the same for the purposes of this argument; since, if an American citizen were taken in an act of piracy, he would, anywhere within the Spanish jurisdiction, be entitled to a trial in the manner provided by the treaty, and it would be the duty of the American authorities to see to it that he had such a trial.

I must close now, but you will soon hear from me again.

JUSTICE.

Major Heiss.

It is announced in the New Orleans papers that Major Heiss, formerly one of the proprietors of this journal, has recently repaired to his post as co-proprietor and co-editor of the Delta of that city. Major Heiss is a gentleman of talent, enterprise, and energy, and the Delta in his hands can scarcely fail to extend its already large circulation and influence.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
17 November 1851, 1.

It is stated that Gen. Gonzales, who is supposed to have been concerned in the late Cuba expedition, has surrendered himself to the United States authorities at Savannah.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
18 November 1851, 1.

MR. SIGUR AND THE LATE CUBAN EXPEDITION.--Mr. Sigur, late of the New Orleans *Delta*, is out in a letter, explaining his connection with the several expeditions of Lopez, for the liberation or conquest of the Island of Cuba. In this letter, Mr. Sigur says that Lopez was a lodger in his house for two years, that he was a patriot, and sacrificed every thing for the cause. It also appears, that Mr. Sigur, from having been a man of wealth and abundant means, has expended his last farthing in aid of the schemes of Lopez, and is now on trial at Savannah, Georgia, upon his alleged ownership of, or interest in the steamer Pampero.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
18 November 1851, 2.

Officer Wm. Redding of the Fourth Ward, exchanged bandying words with one Thomas Ailer on Sunday evening at the engine house of Washington Fire Co. No. 1. Ailer left the house and soon returned, armed with a knife, and stabbed Mr. R. in several places. The wounds are not considered dangerous.

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The Daily Delta

18 November 1851, 1

Surrender of Gonzalez.—It is stated that Gen. Gonzales, who is supposed to have been concerned in the late Cuban expedition, has surrendered himself to the United States authorities at Savannah. A letter in the New York Times says:

"The President of the United States issued a warrant for his arrest, some months ago, charging him with being connected with getting up the late expedition to Cuba. He obtained information of the fact, and has given bonds to take his trial at the next term of the United States District Court. He will be acquitted of the above charge, as it is known here that he had no connection in fitting out the Lampero's expedition, or furnishing means for that purpose. He was in Virginia sick for several months previous, and did not return to this neighborhood until after the disaster which befel Gen. Lopez and his associates, in their attempt to revolutionize Cuba."

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The Daily Delta

18 November 1851, Z

By the Southern Line.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Mr. Thrasher—Another Prisoner Released—Three Prisoners Sent to Spain.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.

The brig Somers has arrived here from Havana, bringing dates from that city to the 10th instant. Mr. Thrasher was still closely confined under ground.

R. H. Breckenridge is a passenger on the Somers, he having been released through the exertions of Consul Owen and others. He was taken from the Spanish steamer Isabella Segunda, where he had been confined preparatory to his departure for Spain, and placed on board the Somers.

The Isabella Segunda left Havana for Spain on the 8th instant. She takes out the remains of General Enna. Among her passengers are the following prisoners: R. Beach of New York, George Egerton Richardson of New Orleans, two Hungarians and ten Germans.

Only three of the Cuban prisoners now remain in Havana, and they are in the hospital sick.

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The Daily Delta

18 November 1851, 3

I. O. O. F.—GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA.—A meeting of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana will be held at Grand Lodge Hall, corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 6½ o'clock.
nov15td J. A. FERRIS, Grand Sec.

MASONIC—Quitman Lodge No. 76, will hold a regular meeting at Masonic Hall, corner of Baronne and Perdido streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual. Visiting Brethren are fraternally invited.
nov18 By order. T. W. BARRETT, Sec.

JAMES GUILICK FIRE COMPANY No. 17.—The officers and members of this Company are notified to attend a special meeting, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
nov18 By order. GEO. MAYNE, Sec.

ORDER OF THE LONE STAR, Division No. 1—City of Lafayette.—Regular meetings every SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Levee street, near Jackson.
Officers—J. V. Wren, President; J. B. Cotton, Vice-President; S. H. Peck, Treasurer; John Purcell, Rec. Sec.; Jesse Gilmore, Cor. Sec.; J. S. Caulden, Sentinel; Simon Neuburger, Messenger. nov6-1y

ORDER OF THE LONE STAR, Division No. 2—This Division will hold its regular meetings on FRIDAY EVENING next, and every subsequent Friday evening, at 8½ o'clock, at the Lodge Room, corner of Camp and Natchez streets. Candidates for initiation will please be present.
nov6-1y T. D. HARPER, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—ORLEANS LODGE No. 11—Meets every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Crescent Hall, No. 11 Camp street. Brothers of other Lodges are invited to attend.
Officers—Jackson Stringer, N. G.; Robert Pilkington, V. G.; Aug. Duquereron, Secretary; Joseph Etter, Treasurer. sep26

ORLEANS TEMPLE of HONOR No. 3—Meets semi-monthly, (every alternate TUESDAY EVENING,) at 8 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, No. 95 St. Charles street.
Officers for the present Term, ending first meeting in November—Robt. F. Compton, W. C. T.; J. S. Roedick, W. V. T.; Wm. Whitatt, W. R.; D. McDonald, W. A. R.; D. W. Shannon, W. F. R.; Edward Ford, W. F.; Wm. Kennedy, W. T.; W. R. Griswold, W. D. T.; J. B. Tomlinson, W. G.; S. H. Whitatt, W. S.; S. H. Hyatt, P. W. C. T.
aug19 WILLIAM WHITSITT, W. R.

I. O. O. F.—POLAR STAR LODGE No. 19.—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held on Wednesday evening, 31 inst., the following Brothers were duly installed as
Officers for the present Term—J. L. Falire, N. G.; L. F. Delozain, V. G.; A. Brunle, Secretary; V. Maignon, Treasurer; H. Macon, Permanent Secretary.
☞ The meetings of this Lodge will be held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Polar Star Hall, St. Louis street, between Royal street and Exchange Alley. [jy17] A. BRUNLE, Sec.

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The Daily Delta

19 November 1851, 3

Letter from Washington.

The Prisoners of the Cuban Expedition—The Spanish Consul at New Orleans—John S. Thrasher—Judge Sharkey—Consul Owen—Gov. Letcher and the Tehuantepec negotiation—Messrs. Green, Benjamin, and Fulton.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1851.

I recently informed you of a correspondence which has taken place with the Spanish Government, on the subject of the Americans of the Lopez expedition, now held as prisoners in Cuba and in Spain. Her Majesty's "*inexhaustible clemency*" had induced her, as I mentioned, to offer to return all the prisoners whenever this Government shall make reparation for the indignities offered to the Spanish Consul. I have now learned that the Spanish Minister, under instruction, has made a formal demand for compensation to the Spaniards, resident in New Orleans, and that the Consul be received back with some remarkable flourish of trumpets, a salute, &c. On our side, it has probably been proposed to disown the conduct towards the Consul, and to apply to Congress for an appropriation to compensate all those Spaniards who suffered in their persons, or property, or business, from the popular excitement in New Orleans. I believe there are precedents for this course; but, as to firing guns, or making any apology to the Consul, if that has been demanded, it will not be done. The disavowal, on the part of this Government, of any acts injurious to the Consul, is an adequate reparation.

I hear of no government interposition, in behalf of Mr. John S. Thrasher; but he appears to be in a bad way, it being reported that evidence has been found that commits him. In the dungeon of the Punta he cannot long survive, and it is not probably the intention to bring him to a fair and open trial. Possibly, the general arrangements now in contemplation for the release of prisoners, may be effected in time for the relief of Mr. Thrasher.

Judge Sharkey has informed the Government that he will be ready very soon to depart for Havana.

Mr. Owen, according to rumor here, will soon return, and will, in this city, vindicate himself from the charges made against him of a failure to discharge his consular duty. It is even rumored that he intends to make a personal issue with the President, and with the editors of the President's special organ, upon his removal, and the allegation that he did not perform his duty according to his instructions.

It was probably, from a too rigid adherence to his instructions, from a truckling to what he conceived to be the wishes of the administration,—that Mr. Owen was induced to neglect the duties which he owed to humanity, as well as to his consular character. When he comes to settle questions, and try conclusions with Mr. Fillmore, it would not be surprising if both should be rather puzzled to explain their course in regard to the Filibusters.

Advices are daily expected from Gov. Letcher, as to the state of the Tehuantepec negotiation, and other important matters to which he has been instructed. It is not probable, however, that he will be able to give any definite information as to the fate of the Tehuantepec treaty, until after the Mexican Congress shall meet. He is certainly instructed to urge the ratification of that treaty. You will notice that Mr. Benjamin F. Green combats the treaty, the project, and the right of the company under the Garay grant, in articles published in the Union. Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Fulton, and others connected with the company, are here, and are prompt and able to meet all his objections.

W.

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The Daily Delta

19 November 1851, 4

DR. LEROY'S ANTI-VENEREAL SPECIFIC AND PILLS!—FOR THE CURE OF SYPHILITIC DISEASES (first and secondary stages) ULCERS, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, and all other inveterate complaints arising from an immoderate use of MERCURY or absorption of VIRUS in the system.

These preparations are certainly most prompt in their effects in syphilitic and mercurial diseases, comprising chronic ulcerations and mercurial rheumatism, attended with nocturnal pains, etc.

It is now several years since they have been used in this city, where their success has thoroughly established them; the certainty with which they are administered in old and obstinate cases, can be attested by many.—They contain no Mercury, nor do they affect the breath, which prevents the possibility of a detection; besides this great advantage, they do not weaken the patient, which so often is the case in the use of many medicines. It is impossible to produce certificates of the cures of a medicine of this PECULIAR nature, otherwise many could be shown as to their efficacy, but the effect of the medicines will speak for them—our only object is to notify where they can be had genuine; and the proprietors, Drs. Leroy and Pelletier, of Paris, challenge the trial, and assure the success of these Specifics, in any case that comes within the power of medicine.

☞ L. C. Thompson, 18 CARONDELET STREET, between Canal and Common streets, third House from Common, sign of the Marble Statue, sole agent in the United States. nov9-tf

A CARD.—DR. MULLEN has removed from 36 Customhouse street, to 50 EXCHANGE ALLEY, between Conti and Bienville streets.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AFFLICTED.—Knowing the extreme hazard which strangers run, in consulting physicians for the cure of private diseases, owing to the utter disqualification of many who profess to cure such cases, I deem it to be nothing but an act of kindness towards the unfortunately afflicted, as well as sheer justice to DR. MULLEN, No. 50 EXCHANGE ALLEY, to state, that in the year 1816, I was very sorely afflicted with syphilis, in its worst and most appalling form, and for several months together was under the best regular medical practice I could obtain in New Orleans, without being at all benefited—indeed I grew worse. At length I heard of DR. MULLEN'S great reputation. I applied to him, and, to my great joy, in three weeks he restored me to perfect health. Subscribed, New Orleans, Jan 7th, 1817.

feb26-1pam-1ptf SAMUEL ROBERTSON.

MEDICAL NOTICE.—Doctor Watson, who has obtained so great a reputation in the cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, may be consulted at his office, 97 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.

Dr. Watson is not one of those who pretend to treat those complaints of which he has no knowledge. He obtained his diploma for Surgery in London, in which city he studied in all the large hospitals, and he took the medical degree in New York, where he practiced for many years before the state of his health obliged him to remove to the South.

Dr. Watson performs a cure in recent cases in a few days. His medicines are not nauseous, nor hard to take. They never keep any one from his business, or oblige him to alter his diet. The Doctor never makes use of mercury—unlike those who advertise that they do not prescribe it, although they practice it in every case.

But what the Doctor may, without vanity, boast of, is his success in the treatment of those old, obstinate cases, in which the poison of the disease has lain in the body for years. Patients themselves know very well how it attacks them in these cases, whether by ulcers in the throat or on the skin, with blotches, pains in the neck of the bladder, wasting of the testicles, with many other symptoms.

Dr. Watson devotes himself exclusively to these complaints, which is the only way that any one can learn them thoroughly.

☞ Dr. Watson has removed to 97 CUSTOMHOUSE, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Constant attendance from 7 in the morning until 9 at night. Separate apartments provided. nov21-1y

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

The Daily Delta

20 November 1851

Important Seizure!—All Custom-Houses on Motion!!—On Thursday last, a small schooner, which passed down the river the day before, was seized by order of our vigilant Collector, suspected of having on board the armament of the Pampero. Curiosity was on tiptoe, as the little craft was brought up, in custody, and placed alongside the Pampero. The mysterious boxes, supposed to be filled with deadly weapons and "villainous gunpowder," were taken aboard the ill-fated steamer; the official functionaries were in anxious readiness to take an inventory of the rich spoils of muskets, rifles, swords, pistols, revolvers and blunderbusses of the late Filibusters; but alas! for human hopes and appetites! they were not to be found! Although it was not precisely "a beggarly account of empty boxes," it was the next thing to it—it was a collection of old harness, decayed cartouch boxes, rusty tin cups, and a number of similar valuable articles, too tedious to mention! How far the Collector has a right to seize vessels and merchandise under such circumstances, is a question that will probably be decided by the competent tribunals. There is great zeal *now-a-days* to preserve our neutrality with Concha! *Jacksonville (Fla.) News, 8th inst.*

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The Daily Delta
20 November 1851, 2

THE WASHINGTON REGIMENT REORGANIZED. By order of Brigadier General Tracy, the 1st Regiment having been consolidated with the Washington Regiment, an election was held yesterday for regimental officers of the new organization. Colonel J. B. Walton, who commanded the Washington Regiment during the Mexican war, and contributed largely to the efficient organization by which that regiment obtained a distinguished reputation for gallantry and discipline, having given his consent to the new organization and declined being a candidate for the Colonelcy of the new corps, an election was held, which resulted in the choice of the following officers: For Colonel, W. W. W. Wood; Lieut. Colonel, Henry Forno; Major, J. Soria.

These elections were all unanimous, being presided over by Major Huntington, Brigade Inspector.

After the election, the commissioned officers of the new regiment adjourned to Holbrook's, where a supper was served up, and a plentiful flow of generous liquids poured out, in celebration of an event which has given great satisfaction to the military of our city.

Col. Wood presided, whilst Lieut. Colonel Forno acted as Vice President. A number of appropriate toasts were drank, and hilarity and good feeling presided over the festivity.

Brigadier General Tracy honored the occasion with his presence. Among the sentiments offered, the press was not forgotten, and our own efforts were remembered in a flattering manner.

We wish the new regiment prosperity, honor and success, under its new flag and name.

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

The Daily Delta
20 November 1851, 3

Letter from Washington.

The Spanish Negotiation — Serious Aspect — Transatlantic — Col. Benton.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

Washington, Nov. 12.

The condition of the Spanish negotiation remains unchanged. For a week, the President has had before him all the papers relative to it, embracing the correspondence between Mr. Webster and Mr. Calderon, and the memoranda of their conversations. It remains uncertain whether the President will concur with Mr. Webster in his views, or not; whether he will accede to Mr. Calderon's demand of a salute to the Spanish flag, or not. Mr. Webster has, as it is believed, met in every essential point, the demands of the Spanish minister, except that for the salute. The same individual who was lately the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, is not to return; and to his successor is offered every customary token of welcome and regard. But, Don A. Calderon de la Barca states, that he is instructed to insist on the salute, or to withdraw all Spanish Consuls from ports of the United States, and ask for his passports and return to Spain. He has even said to some of his friends here, within the last three days, that he expected to be obliged to go home—a movement that would, I presume, be very disagreeable to him, connected as he is, by local, social, and domestic ties, with this country. The President may have some new proposition to offer. But it would be of no avail, for Mr. Calderon is perfectly well satisfied with all the overtures made to him, but is peremptorily ordered to require, in addition to them, that the Consular flag be saluted. The customary salute to a Spanish public vessel, bringing the Consul, will not suffice. He must insist upon "public satisfaction,"—for that is the phrase used—by a public salute to the Spanish flag, in the place where it was insulted, trodden upon, and torn in pieces. If it is true this is the state of the case, and if I do not mistake the character of Mr. Fillmore, the Don will be obliged to resort to the alternative of withdrawing himself and the Spanish Consuls from this country.

Mr. Fillmore is calm and firm, and, as I believe, a just man, and he has no more relish for "toadolatry" than Mr. Webster has. Besides, he may, and probably does, regard the question as involving something more than the unusual and unnecessary form. Forms are, in national affairs, matters of substance.

Perhaps Mr. Calderon may have one set of instructions in one pocket of his portfolio and another set in the other, as one of his predecessors, Don Luis de Onis had, and after exhausting the energy of one, can try the other. At all events, I am almost willing to vow that I will eat all the men that may be killed in any war growing out of this question of the salute. The worst that will be likely to follow, will be a tedious negotiation, and that will be bad enough, for it will delay the release of the deluded followers of Lopez.

A letter from Mr. Bertinger, our minister in Spain, has just been received, which probably throws more light on this subject. Spain, undoubtedly seeks, in the "public satisfaction" that she requires, something that would heal her wounded pride; but she will warmly urge the demand to the point of war.

Mr. Benton has gone to Missouri, and intends to return to this city next fall. He is not out of politics yet, and has lately written a letter in favor of General William O. Butler, as the democratic candidate for the next Presidency. General Butler has also the support of Mr. F. P. Blair, and of a portion of the New York Barnburners. It is said also that he has much strength in Kentucky and Ohio. The Presidential question is soon to be the absorbing one in this political metropolis. W.

☞ The Spanish Minister in Washington, Mon. Calderon de la Barca, acting under instructions from his government in Madrid, has demanded that our government invite back the Spanish Consul to New Orleans, and bring him to that port in an American ship-of-war, salute his Consulate, make restitution for his effects and those of the other Spaniels destroyed by the mob, and has stated that unless these demands be complied with, he shall ask for his passports. Mr. Webster has refused to accede to the requisitions.

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From the New York Herald.

THE

PAMPERO TRIAL.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COURT OF ADMIRALTY AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

OCTOBER 9, 1851.

On this day the Court was convened. The District Attorney, George W. Call, Esq., for the libellant, and the claimant of the steamer, L. J. Segur, Esq., with his counsel, McQueen McIntosh. Esq. [illegible] A. [illegible] Nos. 1 [illegible] es reviewing [illegible] rality [illegible] se- [illegible] on [illegible] lling [illegible] ex- [illegible] s.

[illegible], in answer to interrogatories, stated—That he went on board the Pampero as a member of the expedition, about the second of August, at Lafayette, above the city of New Orleans; the vessel was commanded by Capt. Lewis; she was towed down the river by a towboat, and had on board, at the time, near seven hundred men; they went down the Mississippi, and remained in the woods for a day or two, about two-thirds of the way between the city and the mouth of the river; they were taken over the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi by a towboat; the boat being too crowded, about two hundred of the men went on board the towboat at the stopping place on the river, and returned to New Orleans; the Pampero touched at Key West the first place, where she remained not over an hour; witness was told by Capt. Brigham, to whose company he belonged, that they were destined for the coast of Cuba; but witness had no previous knowledge that he was destined for Cuba, and should not have known the island of Cuba if he had seen it. (On witness being asked what was the ultimate destination of the Pampero when she left New Orleans, claimant's counsel objected to the question.) They arrived at Cuba the day after they left Key West; witness believed the land could be seen with glasses; witness was sick, but was at the time on deck; Gen. Lopez told him that that was Cuba; witness could talk a little Spanish, and conversed with Gen. Lopez as they approached the shore; he was looking at it with the glass, and witness asked him what country that was; witness inquired *que tierra es?* he answered Cuba; being sick, witness did not land with the other men, but returned with the vessel, though he did not know where she was to go, nor whether she was to return to Cuba or not; witness states the vessel touched again at Key West after she left the coast of Cuba, and he became insensible afterwards, being sick on board for some time; he became conscious when they made a landing somewhere on a river of Florida, to cut wood; he remained on board until he reached Jacksonville, when he was assisted ashore by two men; witness states they got very short of provisions before arriving at Cuba; that on their first arrival at Key West there was a small boat came alongside, and put some few things on board, provisions; thinks there was one barrel and some packages; did not know what they contained; they touched at no place after they left the mouth of the Mississippi, and did not go to the wharf there; Gen. Lopez was the commander on board of the whole of the forces; the steamer was said not to be in good order; she did not exceed ten miles an hour at any time; witness was not a native of the United States; had been in the United States some twelve or thirteen years, and was never absent except in Mexico and on the coast of Cuba; does not recollect seeing any flag flying on the Pampero while on board of her.

OCTOBER 11, 1851.

H. T. Titus, Colonel of the expedition, sworn:—Witness knew not the steamer Pampero; knew a vessel commanded by Captain Lewis, called by some the Pampero, and by some the Washington; does not know that the vessel was registered or had papers. (Questions asked witness by District Attorney, objected to by claimant's counsel, and overruled.) The vessel was bound to Doboy when she left Jacksonville, and was destined to Cuba. (Witness declined answering certain questions, on the ground that it might criminate himself.) Witness had command of the vessel from Gen. Lopez—meant command of the passengers on board of her; had the right to direct the movements of the vessel; he controlled the movements of the vessel for some time, with the assent of the captain on board, which assent arose from the fact that witness was entrusted by General Lopez with the direction of her; witness received on board passengers, merchandise, and freight at Jacksonville; the merchandise and freight belonged to him; took it on board for the purpose of going to Savannah, without definite instructions what he should do with it at that time; had no manifests; (declined answering certain questions on the ground of criminating himself;) witness went from Thunderbolt (after leaving Jacksonville) to Nassau river, and thence into and up the St. Johns river, when his connection with the boat terminated. (Questions asked by District Attorney, to which claimant's council object.) Witness received information at Nassau of the defeat of Lopez; this was the reason why the voyage was not continued; not more than half a dozen were on board when he received the information; the passengers were all on shore, temporarily; most of the passengers were left at Nassau; some twenty-five or thirty came up to Jacksonville in the vessel; the freight went also up the St. Johns; a good portion of the freight was put off at Thunderbolt, on the Jasper; supposes two-thirds of the cargo were brought back to St. Johns river. (Witness was asked what the boxes contained that were put off at Thunderbolt. Declined answering, as it might criminate himself.) The place was in the vicinity of Thunderbolt and a place called Warsaw Sound, a short distance below, five or six miles; when witness took command of the Pampero, it was not his intention to go into the coasting trade between the St. Johns and Savannah; he was then engaged in a pleasure excursion; did not know who was the owner of the Pampero—so many owned her, it was hard to tell who owned her; witness received verbal communications from those persons who placed the Pampero under his control; the first information he received was from Mr. Villaverde, an agent of General Lopez, about two days before the Pampero left New Orleans, from sealed packages brought by and conversation with him; Mr. Villaverde was the recognized agent and aid of Gen. Lopez; so witness was instructed by Gen Lopez; witness received the control of the forces on the vessel from Gen. Lopez himself, and that command carried with it the control of the movements of the vessel; Capt. Lewis was the captain of the boat from the time she came to Jacksonville until seized by the collector; witness does not remember whether any United States flag was ever seen raised on the vessel; no flag was raised on her to his knowledge; she had United States colors and signals on board; she had no other flag; witness had one flag himself on board; it was a red, white and blue flag, with a star in the middle of it; three stripes were red, one white, and one blue; it was pretty well used up when he saw it; the vessel had two mates, first and second mates, sailing master, and captain; witness asked Capt. Lewis a second time about the papers, and he said he had left them in the custom-house at New Orleans and had come away and forgotten them; he did not tell witness that he had papers from any authority other than the United States; he did not tell me whether he had papers from Gen. Lopez; I do not know that he had.

Cross-examined—In answer to interrogatories, witness stated he did not know that this vessel was engaged in any trade of merchandise to any foreign port; the trade was carrying men to the island of Cuba; this vessel was not prepared for any foreign voyage at the time she abandoned the trip; when she left Jacksonville for Thunderbolt, she went for the purpose of getting on coal, provisions, and passengers, to go on a pleasure excursion; her ultimate destination was Cuba, but where she would go from Thunderbolt depended on circumstances; she took on board at Nassau Sound eighty passengers and provisions; she did not take in the coal; the vessel could not go to sea without fuel; that was the only reason she could not go to sea.

EXAMINATION ON LIBEL NO 2, FOR VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Witness states that he has certain letters in his possession relative to this matter; they are not here; they are of a private nature; witness took command of the men by direction of Gen. Lopez, and as an incident of such command, had direction of the movement of the vessel; he was informed by General Lopez, through his aid, the steamer Pampero would be at Jacksonville about a certain day; and when she arrived, as Colonel of certain forces, he took command of her, as he had a right to do; General Lopez was Commander-in-Chief over him in reference to such forces. (Witness declined answering for what purpose those forces were destined.) They were not part of the army of the United States, or of the militia of Florida; the forces, or troops, were expected to participate in the amusements of which they were going in search. (Witness declines answering several questions.) The titles given to witness's subordinates were military titles—captains, lieutenants, majors, &c.; these men were some of them military soldiers, and had probably been drilled some time; no arms were distributed in the St. Johns river. (Declines answering where the forces were destined to be employed.) These men were raised and organized by virtue of an authority received from General Lopez, and by that only; they were raised as an emigration. (Witness is asked if he is willing to say that they were not raised in companies, or under military organization—declines answering.) They were raised as emigrants; the men were to quit this country. (Declines answering to what country he meant to go.) General Lopez informed witness, in his communications, that he intended to go to Cuba; these communications were both in writing and verbally. In answer to an interrogatory, witness states it was not his intention to join Gen. Lopez in Cuba, because he did not know where he was. In answer, states if he had gone, he should have co-operated with General Lopez in Cu-

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ba; there were about one hundred and fifty men, or forces, on board the steamer when she arrived at Nassau; perhaps one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty; these men were on shore when they received news of Lopez's defeat; they had been landed and encamped on shore previously; they were left there, except twenty or thirty, because they were disbanded and were disbanded because they heard of Lopez's defeat; the vessel went to St. Johns river to land transportation; there were two mountain howitzers on board; they were not ready for service; they were merely laid in trunnels; they might have been used; almost every vessel carries one or two pieces. (Witness declines answering a question.) There was a small amount of provisions put on board at Jacksonville, before going to Thunderbolt; one barrel of pork, eight or ten barrels of bread, and a small amount of stores.

Cross-examined.—I was instructed to act in connection with Mr. Lama, of Savannah; Gen. Lopez sent Mr. Villaverde to witness, with instructions from Gen. Lopez, in which witness was directed to obey such instructions as he (Villaverde) might give him; witness had had verbal interviews and instructions from Gen. Lopez; the last interview he had with Gen. Lopez was in Philadelphia, a year ago last August; he telegraphed to witness to come over to New York, and then he made the arrangements relative to congregating, &c.; nothing was then said about the steamer Pampero; she was not then heard of; I had not, at that time, any authority from Gen. Lopez, personally, to go on board the Pampero; she was not then thought of, and had not been purchased; this interview at Philadelphia was the last personal interview I ever had with Gen. Lopez; he immediately went to New Orleans, and all witness's communications since have been by letter; witness raised the men to go in the Pampero by virtue of an arrangement then made at Philadelphia with Lopez; it was a continual arrangement; witness did not then know what vessel they would go on; his authority from Gen. Lopez was to have his men ready to go at any time when a concert of action was necessary; his men always have been ready ever since, and have made two or three attempts to get off, which have failed within the last year; this matter has always been allotted to different persons; Gen. Gonzales had the direction of the southwestern movement, and witness's orders came through him previous to this last affair; witness states that the command of the forces on board the vessel, was not only given to him by General Lopez, but also by Mr. Segur. A dispute arose in Savannah, in reference to wresting the command from witness, and giving him a lieutenant colonelcy, which was settled by Mr. Segur giving him the command of the forces; but his instructions and authority were derived from General Lopez entirely, as the commanding officer; he was the person who had the sole right to give all orders and directions; Mr. Segur claimed to have a right to give orders and directions, which witness declined to recognise; all persons who had anything to do with the emigrants derived their authority from General Lopez himself; no other person had any authority in the United States except his authorized agents; witness only knew two agents, they were General Gonzales and Mr. Lama; witness states that, in the first place, when he met General Lopez in New York, the forces were to be raised in Philadelphia; afterwards it was put off, and witness came to Florida, and he commenced again with him through General Gonzales; it was not intended to have any military organization within the United States; it was intended to be an armed expedition when they should arrive in Cuba; witness said they were going there to free the Cubans, a class of men who had not the courage to strike for themselves.

John Thompson, a citizen of Jacksonville, sworn.—His evidence was limited, and not material. Witness states he saw the Pampero when she arrived at Jacksonville; she had a flag flying; it was red, white, and blue, with a star on it; the flag was flying at her main topmast; it was no national flag that witness knew of; it may have been a private signal; witness is a seaman, and knows the flags of different nations.

John C. Hemming, a citizen of Jacksonville, sworn.—Witness saw the Pampero when she first came into Jacksonville; he subsequently conversed with the captain (Lewis), who told him, in answer to an inquiry, that the Pampero had come from Cuba; the captain told witness about the Lopez expedition—how they landed, and got aground; did not tell him anything about the object of the vessel coming into the St. Johns river; passengers went aboard of the vessel at Jacksonville, probably one hundred men; there was something put on board of that vessel while there; there was merchandise put on board, but witness did not know where it was destined; three or four tierces went on board; barrels of bread and flour were put on board for the use of vessel; these provisions were collected and subscribed; some money was collected to pay the board of some persons who went on board the steamer; they were young men who had been there boarding; were without money, and wished to go away; the inducement for collecting money for the board was that there were a few mere loiterers about than there was any need of; the object was to get them off on board the Pampero; witness saw no arms put on board; side arms were carried on board; there was one box of arms opened and used, witness believes to drill with; saw the men going to drill and returning; the arms were Yauger rifles and American rifles; should think there were twelve or sixteen stand of arms; there was a general understanding when the boat arrived, where she was from and where bound; she was not advertised in any newspaper or handbills as to her being bound to any port of the United States; there never was a steamer left that port whose destination was more perfectly understood than was the Pampero; the sailing master of the Pampero told witness what she had been about, and where she was going. (The District Attorney asked witness what the sailing master told witness. The claimant's counsel objects to the question. Question admitted, subject to exception.) Sailing master told witness that the vessel was bound to Cuba, first proceeding by the inland route to Savannah, and thence to Cuba; there was some military organization among the men; I heard some of them addressed as captains, lieutenants, and heard one of the captains addressing one of them as colonel; the colonel was Colonel Titus; the money that was collected was for the object of sending these men to Cuba; witness thinks if the men had been engaged in any other business than that they were engaged in they would not have got a dollar; the money would not have been collected if they had not been going away; if they had been going to Philadelphia or New York, witness does not believe anything would have been received.

Adjutant John Hopkins, of the Jacksonville Battalion, sworn—Questioned by libellant.—Do you know the vessel called the Pampero? A. I do.

Q. What is her burthen? A. About 350 tons.

Q. By whom was she commanded? A. By Captain Lewis.

Q. When did you first see her? A. Saw her at Jacksonville, on the 1st of September last.

Q. Did you learn where said vessel was from?

A. I learned she was from Cuba.

Q. From whom did you learn this? (Question objected to by defence, as eliciting merely hearsay testimony.)

Q. Did you know how long since the vessel left Cuba? A. I did not.

Q. Did you learn from the captain or other officer of the vessel that she was from Cuba? A. It was the general understanding; did not learn direct.

Q. Did you learn from the captain the object of the vessel in coming in the river St. John's? A. Did not.

Q. Did you learn from the captain or other principal officer of the boat, where it was intended to land her freight, or what was then to be the destination of the vessel? A. I learned that she was to land her freight in Cuba, and that her destination was Cuba.

Q. Did you take passage on said ship yourself? A. I did.

Q. What was your ultimate destination? A. Cuba.

Q. Were any freight or other things taken on board the vessel in the St. Johns river, to your personal knowledge? A. There were.

Q. What was the destination of these things? A. I presume they were destined for Cuba.

Q. At what points were these things received? A. Some at Jacksonville, and some three miles below Jacksonville.

Q. At what place, three miles below? A. Opposite some mill.

Q. What mill? A. The Empire Mill.

Q. Who was the owner of the mill? A. Do not know certainly.

Q. In what way, and what things were taken on board there? A. They were taken on board in lighters; they were in boxes; there were two flat loads.

Q. Do you know what the boxes contained? A. I do not know; it was late in the evening.

Cross-examined.—Q. Were the articles taken on board the Pampero for the purpose

Q. Was this expedition a trading voyage? A. I think not.

Q. Was any freight money to be paid for the articles taken on board? A. Not that I know of; my impression is there was no money to be paid for freight.

Q. Was any passage money to be paid? A. I did not pay; do not know of any money to be paid; I know of none intended to be paid.

Q. Would you know whether there was to be paid for the property or men any freight or passage money? A. I do not know whether the transportation was to be paid for.

Q. Do you know how or by whom the vessel was chartered, or who paid for the use of her? A. I do not know; it was stated by Gen. Lopez; I do not know that fact.

UNDER SECOND LIBEL.

Questioned by libellant.—You said there were boxes &c., put on board the vessel; do you know what they contained? A. I saw boxes opened on the vessel; they contained musket stocks and musket barrels. I also

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Q. Are saddles of much use on shipboard? A. Not much.

Q. Where were the saddles to be landed? A. They were to be landed on the Island of Cuba: that was my understanding.

Q. How many saddles were there? A. Twenty or thirty.

Q. Have you ever been engaged in commercial affairs? A. No.

Q. What would a man do with twenty or thirty saddles? A. He would use them; they belonged to the expedition.

Q. What expedition? A. The Cuba expedition.

Q. Were any provisions received on board in the St. Johns river? A. Yes.

Q. Of what did they consist? A. Flour, provisions, pork, and bread.

Q. How many passengers were on board of the Pampero? A. One hundred and fifty, I suppose.

Q. Were there any from Jacksonville? A. Seventy-five, I think.

Q. Were they arranged into any sort of military organization? They had officers holding military rank and title, appointed by the leading men of the expedition.

Q. Was there more than one colonel? How many captains and how many lieutenants were there? A. There was a colonel, lieutenant colonel, adjutant, and four captains.

Q. How many lieutenants? A. Not more than four.

Q. Were all these passengers? A. Yes.

Q. These were the officers of that body of men? A. Yes.

Q. They were arranged in companies, or battalions? A. Yes.

Q. Had the officers and men any avowed public and notorious object? A. They were going to Cuba, to liberate the Cubans.

Q. Was their intention to co-operate with Gen. Lopez? A. Yes.

Q. Were there any pieces of artillery of any description on board? A. Yes.

Q. Were any of the arms used by the men? A. The men used the arms at Nassau; they were drilled there; each man fixed his own musket.

Q. How many pieces of cannon were there? A. Only two mounted; there were boxes containing cannon, I presume; I know they were cannon.

Q. Were the cannon brass pieces? A. They were.

Q. What other arms were on board? A. There were two twelve pounders and two howitzers, and a small gun, which may have been on board before.

Q. Do you know with what intention the howitzers were mounted? A. I do not.

Q. How many did the crew of the vessel consist of? A. There was a captain, sailing master, one or two lieutenants, two engineers, a cook, and several deck hands.

Cross-examined.—Q. Were not the provisions for the use of those men on board? A. Yes.

Q. What was intended with the cannon? Where was it to be deposited? A. The Island of Cuba.

Q. Were these pieces calculated to be used on land? A. They were—there were gun carriages, &c.

Q. Was there intention to use these pieces anywhere than upon land? A. None.

Q. What was done with the saddles, cannon, &c.? A. I do not know positively; I believe they were left at Palatka: I was absent at the time; everything was landed from the vessel in the St Johns.

Q. Have you seen these articles? A. I have.

Q. Were they the same as were on board the vessel? A. They were.

Q. What quantity of arms were there? A. About five or six hundred muskets, between sixty and one hundred Yauger rifles, 150 cutlasses, and the two howitzers and twelve pound guns.

Q. What quantity of ammunition was there?

A. Fifteen kegs of powder, shells, bombs, fifty or sixty kegs of cartridges,

Q. You speak of this expedition drilling at Nassau—state for what object you were there. A. We went to warsaw from Jacksonville, twenty miles from Savannah, to take on board men. The steamer Jasper met us down there; we found the men there; they were brought down by the Jasper, but I did not see the Jasper land them; I left the Pampero there and went to Savannah in the Jasper, I joined the Pampero at Nassau Sound.

Q. Had the number increased by the time you arrived at Nassau Sound? A. Yes; probably sixty or seventy.

Q. Was that party received from Savannah any particular company? A. Yes; Capt. Williamson's company, of Savannah.

Q. Were the persons belonging to the boat encamped on shore at Nassau? A. Yes.

Q. Were any additional arms furnished this company? A. This company had revolvers with them, and some guns, and the officers had swords.

Q. Why did not the vessel go, and why was the object abandoned? A. I do not know, the news of the death of Lopez was the reason I abandoned it.

Q. Did you hear any news from Cuba? A. I brought, myself, the news from Savannah that Lopez was taken.

Q. Was that the immediate cause of the object being abandoned? A. I think it was.

Andrew V. Colvin, a captain in the Jacksonville battalion, called.

LIBEL NO. 1.

Question by prosecution. Do you know the vessel commonly called the Pampero? A. I. do.

Q. What is her tonnage? A. About 350 tons.

Q. Who was her captain? A. Captain Lewis.

Q. Did you learn from the captain, or other principal officer of the vessel, where she came from? A. I did not; the captain had very little to say.

Q. Were you one of the expedition? A. My being one depended on circumstances; I have been on board the Pampero.

Q. Had you any idea where you were going, when you left Jacksonville? A. I understood we were going to Warsaw inlet.

Q. Was that her destination? A. So it appeared.

Q. Did you expect to go further? A. I did.

Q. Where? A. Cuba.

Q. Would you have gone on board for any other object than to go to Cuba? A. I would not

Q. Was there not a general understanding that she was to be the means of carrying an expedition to Cuba? A. Yes.

Q. When did she leave? A. On the Tuesday following the day she came in.

Q. When was that? A. The 2d September.

Q. How many passengers went on board with you at Jacksonville? A. About 75 or 100.

Q. Did they all expect to go to Cuba too? A. They did.

Q. Were any provisions put on board according to your knowledge? A. A small quantity was put on board at Jacksonville.

Q. Were there any other passengers on board except those bound for Cuba? A. None.

Q. Under what name did you go? A. We went as emigrants, and under that name.

Q. Did you expect to settle in Cuba? A. I intended settling in Cuba.

Q. Did you expect to co-operate with General Lopez in the rebellion in Cuba? A. There were two parties; I expected to join the republican party.

Q. Who was the head, or leader, at Jacksonville? A. Colonel Titus.

Q. Did you have any other leader? A. None.

Q. Did you see any letters from General Lopez, indicating him as a leader over Colonel Titus? [Objected to by counsel for Mr. Segur.]

Q. Was anything else placed on board the vessels besides provisions, at Jacksonville? A. There were some boxes received at Pottsburg creek.

Q. Were any opened, and if so, what did they contain? A. Some were opened; they contained saddles.

Q. Where were the boxes destined? A. I suppose for Savannah. Part of them were carried to Savannah in the Jasper. These were some of the things taken on board at Jacksonville.

Q. How many boxes were placed on board the Jasper? A. A great many; I can't say how many.

Q. When and where were these things placed on board the Jasper? A. At Warsaw, while the boat was lying there.

Q. Do you know who these articles belonged to?

A. I presume Mr. Segur; Mr. Segur was there placing his mark upon them. He came down in the Jasper.

Q. Do you know whether any considerable portion was left on the Pampero? A. There was considerable.

Q. Were the balance to be landed anywhere? A. I do not know.

Q. Were arms distributed to the men after she left Jacksonville? A. They were not to my knowledge; I left the boat at Warsaw, and never saw the party afterwards; there were arms carried up to Savannah; I saw Mr. Segur giving orders to carry such arms.

Cross-examined.—Q. Do you know what quantity of provisions were received on board from Jacksonville? A. I do not.

Q. Had the men of Capt. Williamson's company arms? A. Some few of Captain Williamson's company had guns; there were not many of these men.

Q. Did the steamer go from the St. John's to Warsaw? A. No; she went into Nassau; but she did not land there; she did not stay there over an hour; she then went direct to Warsaw.

Q. State whether you had any communication from Warsaw with Savannah. A. I do not know; I left for Savannah in the Jasper.

Q. In the removal of articles to the Jasper, was everything done by the authority of Mr. Segur. A. It was.

Q. Had Mr. Segur the ownership or right to control the movements of the boat? (Objected to.)

Q. Did Mr. Segur act as if he were the owner of the boat? A. Mr. Segur gave general directions; he acted as if he was the owner of the boat.

Q. Did not every body on board the boat acquiesce in the authority of Mr. Segur as the owner of the boat? A. Certainly sir; every man recognized his authority.

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Q. Did Mr. Segur order the freight to be sent back to Savannah? A. The portion of the freight sent back to Savannah was sent by his authority.

Q. What did Mr. Segur order to be done with the boat? A. He ordered her back to Nassau; Mr. S. told me she was to go to Nassau; it was the general understanding; the boat went back by the order and direction of Mr. Segur, but I did not hear him give the order for her to go to Nassau to any body.

Q. Did Capt. Lewis act under the orders of Mr Segur? A. He did.

Q. Who was your leader or military commander? A. Col. Titus.

Q. Was he the recognized leader of the boat? A. He was the recognized commander of the men, not of the boat; Capt. Lewis had command of the boat, though he could not have ordered the boat without the consent of Mr Segur.

Q. Where did you first see Mr. Segur? A. We found Mr. Segur at Warsaw when we arrived there; he gave general directions; he seemed to have control over all.

Q. In what light did you regard your party at that time? A. We were more as a pleasure party than any thing else; Mr. Segur was acting as owner of the boat; he directed Colonel Titus; spoke of landing men, sending men on shore, &c.

Q. Did he say he was the owner of the boat? A. No; I merely judged by his acts, and the submission of parties to his direction.

Q. Was the Pampero in a condition to go to sea? A. She was not when she left Jacksonville.

Q. In what respect was she unfitted for sea? A. She had no fuel, no water on board, for such a voyage.

Q. Did the vessel leave Jacksonville as if intending to go upon a foreign voyage? A. It seemed she did not leave the port of Jacksonville to go upon a foreign voyage.

Q. What course did the vessel take on leaving Nassau? A. She went outside from Nassau to Warsaw; she kept close to shore, because she had no men used to firing, and the engineer said he would go on shore if he could get no firemen.

Q. Was any freight paid for the things on board? A. The freight was gratuitous entirely.

Q. Do you know who employed the boat to carry the party? A. I do not.

Q. Were there any articles on board for trade or traffic? A. None whatever.

Questions by Libellant—In what way did Mr. Segur act during the transhipment of articles on board the Jasper? A. By general directions; Mr. Segur had his pencil and paper, marking down, &c., and gave directions on board the best part of the day; Col. Titus was on board; the name Pampero was ordered to be affixed to the boat by Mr. Segur; it had been obliterated, and Washington, D. C., as the place where the vessel hailed from, left; Pampero was again added; witness afterwards said the name Pampero was on the furniture and apparal of the boat.

Q. Were the acts and directions of Mr. Segur different from those of a commission merchant? A. His acts were those I have stated.

Q. You said that Mr. Segur claimed to be owner; what did he say? A. I never heard him say he was the owner in exact words.

Q. Did you leave Jacksonville with the expectation of going direct to Cuba? A. We did not; we did not think the vessel would come back to Jacksonville, but touch at some other points on the Florida coast before going to Cuba.

Q. In what capacity were you in the expedition? A. I was a captain in the expedition.

Q. What was the object in going to Savannah? A. It was to get men.

Q. Was the object ultimately to go to Cuba? A. The object of all on board was to go to Cuba, but I was not sure I would go to Cuba in the Pampero; I had been told that there was another boat, the Monmouth, on which I might go.

Q. Is Mr. Segur a commission merchant in Savannah? A. I do not think he is; I understood he was from New Orleans.

Jacob Rutherford called—Q. by District Attorney—Do you know the steamer commonly called the Pampero? A. I do.

Q. Were you acting in any capacity on board said vessel? A. I am an engineer, and acted in that capacity on the Pampero.

Q. When, and where did you begin to act as engineer? A. From the 25th day of August last, at Warsaw Sound, Georgia; I was assistant engineer.

Q. By whom was you employed? A. By Mr. Johnson, the other engineer, and Capt. Lewis; but they would not engage me permanently until they Saw Mr. Segur; Mr. Segur afterwards came down and brought another engineer, but when Mr. Johnson said he had employed me he sent the other engineer back and employed me.

Q. Was any particular voyage specified to you, or any definite engagement made with you? A. No particular voyage was specified to me, nor was I engaged for any specified length of time; I was engaged by the month; I accompanied the vessel to Jacksonville, on her first voyage from Warsaw; we got into Jacksonville on the afternoon of the last day of August.

Q. Was there any general understanding as to the destination of the vessel? A. I know of no understanding; I was not distinctly informed; I had no conversation with the captain about it, but I judged the expedition was bound for Cuba, from seeing men come on board at Jacksonville; I was on board when the vessel received freight in St. Johns river; I saw some of the hogsheads received at Jacksonville, and a flat load of boxes at the Empire Mills; some of the boxes were marked "H. T. T.," and others with a diamond and T.

Cross-examination.—How do you know the vessel was the Pampero? How did the name come off? A. I knew her by the name. The sign on which the name was was pulled off accidentally when the J. Stone was towing the Pampero out at Warsaw. The sign was afterwards replaced.

Geo. H. Smith, of Jacksonville, examined by District Attorney.—Q. Were you employed as temporary inspector at Jacksonville? A. I was on the 30th of August, in place of Dr. Holland, who was sick; I was employed by Col. Hart, the collector.

Q. Did you go on board the Pampero? A. I did, for the purpose of seeing the papers of the boat.

Q. Did you see the papers? A. I did not; I did not see the captain; I saw a gentleman whom I at first supposed to be captain; he said he was not, and that the captain was on shore; the one I saw was called second captain, or sailing master.

Q. Did you make known in what capacity you came on the boat? A. I did; I asked him for the papers; he did not exhibit them to me; he said the captain was ashore; I reported to the collector; he told me to go back and remain on board until I could see the captain; the boat was prepared for me to go on board, and I went on board; I met with Capt. Lewis; I asked him to show his papers; he said he had twenty-four hours to do that in; I made that report to Col. Hart; he admitted that it was the case, that he had twenty-four hours to show his papers in; he urged that I should go and remain on board; I was not desirous to do so, as it was an unpleasant place; the collector told me I should keep my eye on the vessel; I waited the twenty-four hours, and reported to the collector that the papers had not been exhibited to me.

Q. Did the captain at any time inform you where the vessel came from, or where she was going? A. He did not; he appeared to be very cautious on that subject.

Q. Was there any avowed and notorious destination mentioned of the vessel on the day she left Jacksonville? (Objected to by counsel for defence.)

Q. Did passengers state their destination on going on board said vessel? (Objected to.)

Q. Did the captain give you any information as to where the vessel came from, or where she was going? A. He did not give me much satisfaction on that subject; he said she was from Savannah and Key West; I did not know the vessel; I did not see the name; I do not remember that I inquired of the captain or other officer what vessel it was; I thought it was the Pampero, as the Pampero had been expected at Jacksonville for several days.

Q. Did you see the captain after you went on board the vessel the second time, and he told you he had twenty-four hours in which to show his papers? A. I saw the captain, and told him I had been on board his vessel to see his papers; he did not give me much satisfaction; I did not go on the vessel at the end of the twenty-four hours; I saw the captain on shore; I became satisfied, from what I could see, he did not intend to exhibit his papers; Capt. Lewis did not say much as to his papers; the other officer on board told me that a box had been knocked overboard, and that the papers were in it; Capt. Lewis avoided giving answers to my questions.

OCTOBER 14, 1851.

LIBEL NO. 1.

Andrew J. Johnson, one of the Jacksonville battalion, called—Q. by District Attorney.—Do you know the steamer called the Pampero? A. I know a vessel by that name.

Q. On what day did you first see said vessel? A. On Sunday, the 31st of August.

Q. At what place? A. Jacksonville.

Q. Did you connect yourself with her in any way? A. I did.

Q. In what capacity? A. A volunteer to Cuba.

Q. With whom did you volunteer to go? A. With Captain Colvin.

Q. Where did you join? A. At Jacksonville.

Q. Was the Pampero the vessel that was to carry you to Cuba? A. It was the one I was told.

Q. Did you learn where the Pampero was from, from the officers at Jacksonville? (Objected to by claimant.) A. I learned from the captain the last place was Key West.

Q. How many went on board at Jacksonville? A. About seventy-five.

Q. Were they all bound to Cuba, as far as you know? A. Yes.

Q. Was there any merchandise of any description put on board at any place besides Jacksonville? A. Yes.

Q. At what point? A. Three miles below Jacksonville.

Q. What quantity? A. Nearly a flat load.

Q. Of what did this merchandise consist?

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Tallahassee, Florida
20 November 1851

A. Arms.

Q. When did the vessel leave? A. The 2d September.

Q. Did you, as one of the passengers, consider yourself as starting for Cuba? A. At that time we were starting for Wilmington island or Warsaw inlet.

Q. Was that the termination of your voyage? A. No.

Q. Where did you expect ultimately to go? A. The destination of the boat, as I understood, was Cuba.

Q. What did the boat go to Wilmington Island for? A. To take in more volunteers, provisions, and coals.

Questions by the Court—Was it the intention, having taken these in, to proceed to Cuba? A. It was; after we had taken these in we were to start.

Q. Where is Thunderbolt? A. On the west side of the Sound, three to five miles from Wilmington Island.

Q. Did you have communication with the shore? A. We did.

Q. What is the name of the place? A. Wilmington Island.

Q. Did any other men volunteer with Captain Colvin. A. Yes.

Q. How many? A. About twenty-five or thirty.

Q. Did you sign any roll? A. I signed one roll.

Q. Who was the commanding officer of the column? A. I understood Colonel Titus.

Q. Were arms distributed to the men? A. There were some at Jacksonville.

Q. How many? A. One box.

Q. How many did the box contain? A. Fifteen or twenty.

Q. What company had these arms? A. Captain Colvin's.

Q. Were these arms used at the time? A. They used the arms to drill.

Q. Who drilled the men? A. No one in particular; some three or four persons.

Q. Who distributed the arms? A. No one; the box was open; every one who wanted the arms to drill with took his own.

Q. Were all the men on board the vessel furnished with arms? A. I know they were.

Q. What were the arms distributed? A. Muskets.

Q. Where and when were the arms distributed? A. I think it was at Nassau Sound, on our return from Nassau inlet.

Q. Were they used there in drilling? A. Yes.

Q. When you arrived at Nassau, did you remain on the boat, or go on shore? A. I went on shore, and staid there.

Q. Did the volunteers generally remain on board, or go on shore? A. They encamped on shore.

Q. How far was the shore from where the boat was? A. About fifty yards.

Q. Were the men, while on shore, engaged in any kind of manœuvring or drilling? A. Yes.

Q. What were you waiting there for? A. For more volunteers.

Q. How long did you remain there? A. Two or three days.

Q. Did you get any word about Cuba while you were there? A. Yes.

Q. What was it? A. That Gen. Lopez was taken, and his command.

Q. What effect had that upon the expedition? A. That checked and broke it up.

Cross-examination—Q. Was any coal or water taken on board at Warsaw while you were lying there? A. No.

Q. Any provisions? A. Yes.

Q. Where did you go, from Warsaw? A. To Nassau.

Q. Were those arms received at Jacksonville, received from on shore or from the boat? A. From on shore.

Q. Who distributed them? A. No one; I found the box, and took my arms myself.

Question by the Court.—Who told you to take them? A. Some of the volunteers.

Col. S. Buffington, a citizen of Jacksonville, sworn, under second libel.

Questions by the District Attorney—Do you reside in Jacksonville? A. I do.

Q. You were there about the 1st of September, then and after? A. I was.

Q. You were there when the Pampero came in? A. I was.

Q. On what day did she arrive? A. Sunday evening, the last of August or 1st of September.

Q. Were there not a large numebr of volunteers in Jacksonville, for Cuba? A. I understood they were for Cuba.

Q. Were there not a large number of these persons there at your house, whose board was paid? A. There was.

Q. Who paid their board? (Objected to by claimant's counsel.)

Q. Was their board not paid by some persons other than themselves, as Cuban volunteers? (Objected to. Court admitted the question.)

Q. Who paid the board of these persons? A. Colonel Titus.

Q. How many were there at your house previous to the sailing of the Pampero? A. Some forty or fifty.

Q. To what amount was their board paid by persons other than themselves? A. I think $96 was the amount.

Q. Did these persons take passage in the Pampero? A. I presume they all went on board; I saw several go on board; they all disappeared from my house at the time the Pampero sailed.

Q. Were you ever an arbitrator, in this case, between Mr. Segur and other claimants? (Objected to by claimant. Allowed by Court.) A. Yes.

Q. Was this arbitration in reference to the Pampero, or to this case whatever? A. It was.

Q. Was the agreement to arbitrate in writing? A. It was.

Major C. M. Cooper, a citizen of Jacksonville, called—Examined under Libels Nos. 1 and 2—Questions by District Attorney.—Have you, in your possession, a paper submitting to an arbitration a question between Mr. Segur and other claimants, in reference to the Pampero? A. I have.

Q. Will you produce that paper? (Paper produced and first examined by claimant.) Claimant's counsel objected to the introduction of said paper, as irrelevant. District Attorney proposed submitting to the Court the submission to arbitration separate from the accounts accompanying it, or any proceedings under the arbitration. Paper submitted to the Court. Counsel for claimant again objected to the introduction of the paper as a matter involving private concerns and private feeling and as occurring after the expedition was broken up. District Attorney claimed a right to the use of the submission as signed by Mr. Segur, and as containing admissions by him, separate from and without reference to the subsequent proceedings under the arbitration. The claimant again urged the irrelevancy of the whole writing. Court decided that anything going to show the object and intent of this expedition, in which the Pampero was engaged, was pertinent testimony; the submission to arbitration is, therefore, proper evidence for the District Attorney, as going to show what the parties were talking about, and to show whether the arbitration had any reference to the Pampero. District Attorney claimed the right to present the submission, as going to show the extent in which Mr. Segur was concerned in the Cuban expedition. Court decided in favor of the admissibility of the submission. Claimant's counsel asked that the whole papers be placed on record by Court, and taken together, as including any evidence in favor as well as against Mr. Segur. (Parties agreed subsequently to separate the papers, and that the paper being the submission to arbitration should only be received.)

Colonel Buffington again called.

Q. By District Attorney.—Did Mr. Segur appear before you as one of the arbitrators? A. Yes.

Q. Were any statements made by him as to the object and destination of the Pampero? [Witness declined to answer the question, and stated the arbitration only concerned the arms, and not the boat.]

Q. When you were called upon to arbitrate, were there any statements made by Mr. Segur as to how the arbitration took place about the arms? A. There were.

Q. Was there any statement made that these arms were for the liberation of Cuba? A. There was.

Q. Who made this statement? A. Col. Titus made this statement.

Q. What was this statement? A. The arms were taken from Mr. Titus' mill.

Q. I understood you to say the arms were carried up the river after the abandonment of the expedition? A. I did; Mr. Titus claimed to hold the arms until he should be reimbursed money he had paid.

Q. Were any other statements made by either going to throw light upon the objects of the Pampero? A. I cannot say there were.

Q. What did Mr. Segur or Mr. Titus say that these arms were put on board of the Pampero for? A. Mr. Titus said they were to be carried to Cuba; this was before the arbitrators.

Cross-examination.—Q. Please state at what time the board money was paid to you? A. On the morning the Pampero was to leave, Colonel Titus paid me a draft on Mr. Lama, of Savannah, which came back protested; and Mr. Titus afterwards gave me a draft on Jacksonville, which was accepted; Mr. Titus paid me altogether about four hundred dollars.

Q. Do you know whether the people of Jacksonville raised anything by subscription to pay these amounts? A. not to my knowledge.

McQueen McIntosh, Esq., counsel for claimant, called, at the request of the District Attorney.—Q. Were you on board the Pampero when she was seized? A. I was.

Q. Did not Mr. Segur request Dr. Holland to take notice that the Pampero had a coasting license? A. Mr. Segur stated that the vessel had had a coasting license, but he did not then know where it was; in my presence, Mr. Segur said to Dr. Holland, I surrender to you this boat; Mr. Segur invited Dr. Holland on the quarter deck; stated that she had left New Orleans for the port of Jacksonville; I do not distinctly and positively say he said she had a coasting license, but certainly that she had a license; I joined Mr. Segur, at his request, at Jacksonville, and went up to Picolata; we there found Dr. Holland; he there told Dr. Holland that he intended to surrender her; Mr. Segur proceeded up to Palatka with Dr. Holland; I proceeded up to Palatka in the St. Mathews; and then all pro-

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

20 November 1851

ceeded up in her to Dunn's creek, and there occurred what I before stated.

Question by Major Putnam, claimant's counsel.—You were on board the Pampero, at Jacksonville? A. I went on board after the boat had been in the stream at Jacksonville, perhaps the second day; I was on board twice.

Q. State whether the vessel was armed and equiped, &c., as if for a foreign expedition, or was she in a condition to go on a cruise, or to commit hostilities against any people? A. I do not think she was in a condition to have been used, by any possibility, for any such purpose.

Q. She was not armed and equiped as a cruiser? A. She was not.

Q. Was there any cannon on her? A. I think not; I saw no other cannon except some put on board by Lieutenant Merchant, after her surrender.

Q. Was she in a condition to go to sea? A. She had no coal.

Q. State whether, instead of the word license, in the conversation with Dr. Holland on the boat, Mr. Segur did not say proper papers? A. I did not hear him use those words.

Question by District Attorney.—You state the vessel was not in a condition to commit hostilities; what do you mean by hostilities? A. I understand by that, a vessel capable of committing overt acts of violence, and making captures at sea.

Q. You went on board at Jacksonville; with whom did you converse on board? A. With several, with the engineer: they were repairing the engine.

Q. Did you come down the river in that boat? A. I came down to Picolata.

Q. What motive power did she use? A. Steam; she then used wood; I think I saw the men firing with wood; I think they took in wood at Picolata; I do not think she had any coal on board.

Q. Do you understand what a naval vessel is? Did this vessel have ports? A. (Witness described a naval vessel.) I think he had no ports.

Q. Was there anything to prevent the Pampero from overhauling and robbing a small vessel at sea? A. There was not; it might depend upon the relative speed of the vessels; the Atlantic steamers not unfrequently run down small vessels, and yet they are not vessels of war.

District Attorney stated he had evidence that the Pampero had overhauled a small vessel at sea. He wished to know whether she was in a condition to do the same thing.

Q. By the Court.—When the Pampero went to Thunderbolt, if she had had sufficient coal on board, would she have been in a condition to land a body of men in a foreign country? A. I know of no impediment.

Court—State whether the steamer did not go at a pretty good rate by burning wood. A. I think she did; I think her speed was about eight or ten miles an hour; the officers on board stated that she was not adapted to burn wood; that she consumed so much wood she could not carry enough.

The evidence on the part of the libellant here closed. No witnesses were presented by claimant. Court adjourned until next day at 10 o'clock.

OCTOBER 15, 1851.

On this day the counsel for claimant presented his answers to the counts and libels, and to the interrogatories filed by libellant. The Court then adjourned, and set down the case for a further hearing on the first Monday in December. Messrs. Charlton and Ward, of Georgia, and Putnam and McIntosh, of Florida, will appear as proctors for claimant.

There were two libels, one for violation of the Revenue law of 1793, sections 8 and 32, and the other for violation of the Neutrality act of 1818, section 3. The libel under the Revenue act charges that the steamship Pampero left New Orleans with a coasting license, and without giving up her enrollment and license, proceeded on a foreign voyage to the island of Cuba.

To the courts in this libel, claimant, in his answer, alleges that the Pampero did not, on the fourth day of August last past, as alleged in the libel, proceed from the port of New Orleans with intent to make a foreign voyage, but that her immediate destination, on leaving New Orleans, was the port of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida; and says that he does not know, of his own knowledge, whether the said steamship did, or did not, make a foreign voyage. Further, claimant says that the Pampero was duly registered at the port of New Orleans, and not licensed and enrolled, as alleged, and that she was a duly registered vessel when she left New Orleans. If it be true that the Pampero did proceed on a foreign voyage instead of going to Jacksooville, which respondent does not admit, but puts the libellant upon proof thereof, he says she was still duly registered.

The libel, under the Neutrality act, charges that certain persons were concerned in fitting out armies, and furnishing the steamship Pampero, with the intent that said vessel should be employed in the service of the disloyal inhabitants of the island of Cuba, to commit hostilities against the subjects and property of the Queen of Spain.

The answer simply negatives the allegations charged in this libel.

In answer to the interrogatories, respondent submits a certificate of registry, granted on the 3d of June, 1851.

Respondent states that he is the sole owner of the said Pampero, and that no other person has any interest in her, direct or indirect, or otherwise; that no part of said vessel has been sold by him to any other person, conditionally or otherwise, since his purchase thereof.

Respondent has not the log book in his possession, nor any other papers, except the certificate of registry exhibited. To the best of his knowledge and belief, no addition was made to the crew and equipment of the vessel. Respondent declines answering several interrogations, being apprehensive his answers may subject him to some penalty or forfeiture. States that one Lewis, whose Christian name he does not know, was master of said ship.

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TRI-WEEKLY
KENTUCKY YEOMAN
W. FRANKFORT, KY.

20 November 1851, 3

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Franklin county, held at the court house in Frankfort, on Monday the 18th inst., Jeptha Dudley, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair and P U Major appointed Secretary. The chairman after explaining the objects of the meeting in a concise and pithy manner, called the house to order, when the following resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, (on motion of Judge John M Hewitt) that the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to represent Franklin county in the democratic State convention to be held in Frankfort on the 8th of January next—to wit: W W Stapp, Theodore O'Hara, Wm J Chinn, Victor Monroe, J T Roberts, B F Johnson, Wm Hewitt, R W Coddington, A J West, Geo Robb, Jno P Boone, W H Kendall, Michael Joyce Jeptha Dudley, James Shannon, P U Major, J M Hewitt, J G Roberts, William Tanner, Thos Rogers, John L Moore, Richard Knott, John Clarke, Lewis Foster, J Cox, Ben Luckett, Jno T Luckett, J B Evans, J H Wallace, Wm Tate, J N Crutcher, A Conery, Sam Harris, Francis Lloyd, Lloyd Hackett, Jacob Polsgrove, Geo Polsgrove, H S Moore, John Polsgrove, John Rupe, G W Chambers, A J Chambers, Simon Hopper, Fred Roberts, Wm Polsgrove, E S Bailey, Harrison Allison, Madison Babbitt, Barnett Harrod, Wm Harrod, Sr., R C Hardwick, Richard French, Jas French, Mason Samme, Jas M Graham, J P Dailey, Thos Dailey, W F Graham, Henry Suter, Chas O'Hara, Wm Knight, Wm N Mullen, Wm M Bristow, Sam Bristow, Jas Long, Thos Jett, Wm French, Sr, Isaac Wingate, James Bratton, Franklin Chinn, R L Watkins, Wm French, jr, B P Dunall, T D Cox, R B Sebree, Jno Smither, John Church, J Martin jr, Chas Church, G H Jett, J Dinguid, Jacob Breadwell, Jacob Williams, Fred Robb, Granville B Crockett, A Crockett, Jas Gibbs, C E Tinsley, Wm Payne, jr, Stephen Meyers, A W Roberts, J McKee, A M Crockett, D S Crockett, David Williams, Ben Elliott, Ben Lowens, Jno D McKee, J H Reddish, Benedict Farmer, E H Tole, John Mullen, J P Reading, S I M Major, Clarke Knott, Jno M Helm, Jno Alison, Wm Bailey, Jos Samms, T Farmer, and such other of the Democracy as choose to attend.

Resolved, That Richard Knott, B F Johnson and Wm Tanner be appointed a committee to obtain a suitable room for the convention, and to make other necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That the Editor of the Yeoman be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. DUDLEY, Chairman.

P. U. MAJOR, Sec'y.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
20 November 1851 3

Arrival of the Georgia from Chagres and Havana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—4, p. m.—The Georgia has arrived in 4 days and 7 hours from Havana. She brings the California mails and passengers. She met the steamer Illinois at Havana, and brought her mails and passengers—the latter vessel having met with an accident to her machinery. She also met the Philadelphia, and took her passengers for New York. The latter vessel had 400 passengers for New Orleans. The Georgia brings $1,439,650 gold on freight, and about $90,000 in the hands of passengers.

The California had arrived at Panama with 270 passengers, and the New Orleans with 300. The Georgia likewise brings a number of passengers by the Nicaragua route, who could not obtain passage in the other line—most of them were 14 days in crossing over that route, and experienced many hardships. About 200 persons still remain there.

Mr. James S. Thrasher had been tried at Havana, found guilty of treason, and sentenced to eight years' labor in the chain-gang. He is to be sent to Spain. Mr. T. is in good spirits, however, anticipating a reversal of his sentence. Owen, the American consul, was present during his trial, and has been using his endeavors to obtain his release from the captain-general, but without success.

Everything was quiet at Havana. No American men-of-war were there. The steamer Edgar arrived at Havana on the 14th.

Another terrible riot had occurred at Chagres, originating, doubtless, in the same causes which led to the first disturbance. The following is an extract from the Panama Star:

"On the 23d of October a general fight commenced, which ended in the free use of fire-arms and discharges from some of the cannon of the old fort. The reported number of killed is fourteen natives and one American. Some twenty or thirty more natives were wounded, and also one American. The U. S consul, Mr. Gleason, was shot at, but not injured.

"P. S. At a late hour last evening we conversed with two gentlemen who had just arrived in the steamer Ohio, and from them we learn that when they left Chagres the fight between the Americans and blacks, who are not natives, but from St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Carthagena, was still going on with desperation. They state that at least twenty or thirty Americans, and a much larger number of blacks, numbering in all about one hundred, had been killed. A proposition to take the fort had been made to the alcalde by the Americans, and had been accepted, and the attempt may be made immediately. The blacks were in full possession of the fort, and one rifleman—a returned Californian—was seen to pick off five of them successively as they attempted to discharge their cannon."

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
20 November 1851, 3

Making out Captive American Citizens to be Pirates and Outlaws.

We would advise the editor of the *Republic* to seek without delay a brief private conference with the Secretary of State touching the Cuban case. The plea of ignorance will not be admissible for that journal much longer. Day after day it devotes itself to the ruthless and revolting task of proving to Spain and the world that Concha, in shooting down without trial Crittenden and his fifty captive companions, only shot so many pirates and outlaws; and that the one hundred and fifty other American captives whom Concha has sent to Spain are also *pirates*, and beyond the pale of law, who may be treated in the same fashion, without giving anybody cause for remonstrance or complaint! That the "special organ" of the President should, in the teeth of all the law and all the facts of the case, as officially set forth by the Secretary of State, take such a course towards these American prisoners, is nothing less than a great public scandal. The pertinacious application in the official columns, under such circumstances, of such a doctrine to a body of captive American citizens whose fate is now hanging suspended by a hair, and whom the Secretary of State appears to be trying to save from a violent death, is *a noisome political nuisance*, which the government should forthwith abate! The good name of the country demands it. In what public policy, in what patriotic principle, can the *Republic* justify itself in thus persistantly stretching forth its hand from its official pedestal or pillory, to stab, with this dreadful name of *pirate*, these American prisoners as they lie immured in their Spanish dungeon? Is it for the doing of such work as this that the administration has established a "special organ" and given it sanction? Even if these American prisoners had committed *piracy*, it would be but decent and decorous for an American official journal to keep quiet about their case, at least until after their trial, and even then, without blackening their case or character, to leave them to the penal justice of the power which they have offended, and which holds them in prison. But when there is no act nor thought of *piracy* in their hapless and criminal deed—when they started out in the deluaive belief that they were to take part in a patriot war for liberty—when this motive is claimed in their favor by the Secretary of State, and not denied even by the *Republic*—then for the official journal to continue shouting out against them "Pirate!" "Pirate!" just as men cry "mad dog!" when they seek to urge on every wayfarer to shoot or stone the brute to death—this, we say, is past all endurance; and if the *Republic* does not *know* better how to treat its countrymen in a foreign dungeon, it should be summarily and stringently *taught!*

As it seems to us, there can be but one imaginable motive for the official organ in taking such a course. In making out these American citizens to be *pirates*, it may seek to give a color of justification to the arrogance of France and England in ordering their cruisers, in open outrage of our government and our flag, to search, arrest, and, if need be, sink any American or other vessel on the high seas which might be suspected of having them on board! If to trump up such a show of defence for such foreign orders be not the *Republic's* object, then we defy any ingenuity to assign any plausible object at all for its course in persisting that these prisoners are *pirates!*

Nor is the mode in which the *Republic* seeks to fortify its position any less objectionable. It snatches up what we are disposed, in charity, to regard as a recent hasty expression of a judge of the Supreme Court, whose letters about abolition and about the Mexican war have stripped his *obiter dicta* of much of the authority which his high position would otherwise give them; and this expression the *Republic*, in the teeth of the recorded and universally approved language of Mr. Webster in his letter to Mr. Fox, undertakes to regard as fixing the stigma of piracy upon these men beyond peradventure, and, indeed, precluding all further discussion in the case!

Nor is this the worst. Knowing the great fame of General Jackson abroad as well as at home, the *Republic* wrenches some alleged words of his out of their context, as applied by him to the most atrocious and totally dissimilar case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister; and upon these the "special organ" comes forward with the shameless assumption that General Jackson himself would have denounced as a *pirate* any American who had started for Cuba in the belief that he was to aid in a public war for freedom, and who, as soon as he found out that there was no such war, hurried into the first open boat he could find to make his way, over sea, peaceably home! We are in one respect not sorry to see that the *Republic* couples with its malignity against our slaughtered and captive countrymen such an assault upon the fame of Jackson, and such a perversion of his language. In another article our readers will find General Jackson's views of the case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister in his own language, and they will see for themselves how utterly it is perverted in applying it to the Cuban invaders. Meantime, the attempt of the *Republic* to distort it into any such application is all that is needed to give the last aggravation to the odium and discredit which its whole course in this business has so richly deserved. It shows that the official journal is *equally indifferent* to the doom of our unfortunate and captive countrymen, and to the good fame of our most illustrious patriots and statesmen. It will defame General Jackson in order, by his authority, and in furtherance of foreign arrogance, to attach a false and fatal stigma to these hapless men, and deprive them of their last hope!

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Delta
21 November 1851, 1

Spanish Flag.

We perceive by the letter of our Washington correspondent, that the Spanish Minister persists in his demand that Mr. Laborde, the Spanish Consul to this city, shall be brought back to his post in a public ship, and that he should receive a national salute. Mr. Webster has very properly rejected such a frivolous piece of nonsense. Calderon de la Barca bases this demand upon the allegation that the Spanish flag was insulted by the mob in this city, and was seized and torn to pieces. Though present at the disturbances, and using our most active, and in several instances successful efforts, to arrest the violence, we did not witness the occurrence here referred to, and believe that there must be some error or exaggeration in it. Certainly, the flag of Spain was not unfurled on the occasion, and if it received the indignity pretended, it must have been picked up among the rubbish of his office by the reckless and insensate persons engaged in this violence. If it was not unfurled in the customary manner, it could hardly be said to possess that national sacredness which Spain thinks has been so dolefully blasphemed.

Rolled up and stuck away among the cigar boxes and other merchandise of the Consul's establishment, the flimsy symbol of pride and grandeur, dwindled down to a few yards of common muslin, could claim no immunity under the laws or comity of nations. These virtues could only be communicated to it by association and circumstances,—by flinging it boldly forth in the faces of insulters, as the sign of Spanish right and power. But Mr. Laborde, in his persevering endeavors to make himself a martyr to his devotion to the honor of Spain, in order to wipe out sundry little awkward reminiscences connected with his departure from the Island of Cuba, a few years ago, would not avail himself of the protection of his flag,—declined investing himself with those symbols of authority and immunity which are respected in all civilized nations, and having indiscreetly aroused the passions of the multitude, quietly surrendered his establishment to the rage of the mob, who could find there nothing to distinguish it from the store of any other Havana merchant. Under these circumstances, we hold it to be the height of absurdity and impertinence for the Spanish minister to pretend that the flag of Spain was insulted, and to set up so absurd a demand as that Mr. Laborde should be glorified with a distinction not usual in such cases—a compliment which would be rendered still more degrading by the consideration of the character and standing of the individual who is thus to be honored.

As a national question, therefore, it is impossible for Spain to make anything out of the affair of Mr. Laborde. As a claim for damages for injuries done, the Federal Government has no power whatever in the premises. Upon the State of Louisiana, or city of New Orleans, should fall the burden of compensating damages caused by the most shameful imbecility and neglect of the police authorities.

(From our Evening Edition of yesterday.)

NAMES OF PERSONS SENT TO SPAIN, ON THE 7TH NOVEMBER.—Ransom Beach, Louisville, Ky.; David Gane, New York; Geo. Edgerton, United States; Geo. W. Richardson, New Orleans; Michael Kernon, Mobile; Charles John Hodge, England; — Jessup, Hungarian; Henry Gasper, ——; Sadisla Palenka, Hungarian.

There are four prisoners yet in Havana. Col. Brumenthal, we presume, has been pardoned. In a private hospital are one Creole and one Spaniard.

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The Daily Delta
21 November 1851, 2

Letter from Havana.

Imprisonment of Mr. Thrasher—Brother of Mr. J. S. Thrasher—Mr. Owen—Cotton Contract for Spanish Account—Exchange—The Para Industrial—Cronica of New York—U. S. Revenue Cutter Crawford—Captain Tatnall, of U. S. Navy—British Steamer Caledonia—Captain General Concha—Queen's Letter—Illuminations—Honors—Promotions and Crosses—Remains of General Lana—Trial of John S. Thrasher.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

HAVANA, November 15, 1851.

The last steamer conveyed the information, that Mr. Benjamin F. Thrasher, had been suddenly seized and thrown into prison, by the police, on the accusation of some concealed emissary, or low tool of the government, in hope to elicit through coercion or fear, something prejudicial to the brother, yet remaining the incarcerated victim of malignity. Mr. Owen was prompt, at the solicitation of the parents and friends, in application to the Captain General, for investigation of the allegations against him, and as an immediate consequence, he was released on the 1st instant, having been but forty-eight hours in solitary confinement. Without such *personal intervention*, in his behalf, he would undoubtedly have shared the fate of his brother, *in hope* that something might occur, to justify the gross violation of his personal rights—another proof that *should bear* conviction to the mind of Mr. Owen, of the importence of *personal action*, and the influence it bears upon *life* and *freedom*, even where the matter is curtained deep with doubt and fear.

It gives me great pleasure to state, that in this last case, as well as in that of the elder brother, Mr. Owen has performed his whole duty, with an unflinching determination to *deserve* success; that he has gone beyond the limitation of his recognition as Consul of the United States at Havana, and the many friends of those gentlemen feel grateful to him for the kindly spirit and urgency, with which he has pressed the subject-matter home to the attention of the supreme authority of the land.

On the 3d inst. the Spanish bark Application Capt. Cabrujas, and the Spanish schooner Merced, Maciá sailed for New Orleans, for cargoes of cotton, under contract for Spanish account,—the effect of which *operation* has been beneficial upon exchange for your city, commanding two and a half per cent. premium, while *American* gold for these vessels, and other shipments contemplated, was purchased at the same rate, *absorbing* all that was in the market. Although the fear of bills, on account of the recent movement in New York, had *some* effect upon the value of American coin, yet the want of the *staple*, and there being but few bills *in the* market upon your city, was the main cause—disproving a favorite theory of one of our journals, in relation to the equalization of foreign coin for circulation in Havana and Cuba—a theory, adopted for the purpose of opposing the doctrine of the late Faro Industrial, advocated by that journal with great ability, having no object in view but improvement in the agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests of Cuba. The free discussion of this subject, and other analagous matter, and the advantage gained by the philosophic and practical Yankee, helped to excite the malignity of the discomfited antagonist, until, with the pack of unleashed hounds and curs comingling, they have succeeded in bringing to the four walls of a dungeon, the man whose intelligence they feared. Whatever may be the finding of the inquisitorial triers of Mr. John S. Thrasher, I have recited the true cause of hostility, which has been fed and amplified by the slanderous assertions of La Cronica, of New York, or rather the *workers* of *the two* Spanish journals, (*North* and *South*,) sustained by the influence and money of the authorities of Cuba, and by the *people*, through fear of compromising themselves with the Government, should they decline the subscriptions demanded.

The United States Revenue Cutter Crawford visited our port last week, from Key West, bringing here, "*en route*" for the North, Capt. Tatnall, of the U. S. Navy, and his Secretary, Mr. Frances. They were inmates of the Habana House, remarkable for being anti-American, anti-progressive, and anti-approachable by those who do not wish their table-thoughts published for the information of the authorities,—including all who have *sympathized* or aided the unfortunate prisoners, or who have *presumed* to think that *inactivity*, on the part of a high public functionary, was not the best qualification to secure American commercial interests—to maintain the national character—protect the lives of American citizens, or win the approving confidence of the American people. It has become the tale-bearing depository of the American Consulate.

The night of November 6th, the Spanish war steam packet Caledonia entered our port, in 22 days from Cadiz, touching at the Canaries and Porto Rico, bringing a lot of Royal approbation, which has been dispensed, under the *supervision of Gen.* Concha, with most magnificent display—occupying the best part of three days, to the *utter dispersion of* all business, thought, or occupation. No one has more taste in those things than our Captain *General*—and he is unequaled in the skillful application and control of all circumstances to produce effective and favorable impressions upon the public mind.

Gatherings at the palace halls, processions, services in the Cathedral, reading the Queen's letter, from her own *hands*, addressed to her *loving* subjects—illuminations, presentations of honors, promotions and crosses, and quadrupled music upon the Plaza, have mingled with all the blazonry, pomp and circumstance of royalty, to wrap the senses of noble and plebian—touching to the very core the affections of the distant children. Salvos from the castelated walls announced to the heavens the *pure* sentiments of the people, I suppose. At any rate, through all the varied scenes, festive and religious, every face seemed beaming with self-complacent satisfaction.

The remains of General Lana were borne from the tomb to the Spanish war steamer Isabel, on the evening of the 5th. Salutes were fired, as the body passed from the shore, in which the American sloop Cyane joined. To those that *lived and looked on*, it almost seemed well to die, and *deserve* such a National demonstration of respect. The spectacle was too imposing and magnificent for sadness and sorrow,—it was the show of a Nation's pride in a favorite son and closed, appropriately, the three days of *delirium*.

The trial of Mr. John S. Thrasher, "*for treason*," was announced in the public papers of the 11th inst. *for the 12th*,—*very much to the surprise of the community*, native and foreign,—to take place at the headquarters of the Regiment of Barcelona, at the Barracks La Force, at the north-east angle of the Plaza de Armas.

The Court assembled,—an ordinary court-martial, Brigadier General Vargas, President, with six members,—at the place and day appointed, at 10 o'clock. The Crown Attorney, *or Fiscal*, read over the declarations and proofs of the charge, and the prisoner was brought forward to answer, being under guard. The counsel, or attorney for the prisoner, with whom he had had no opportunity of advice or counsel, read to the Court, some thirty lines of defence: for a Spanish captain, I presume, it was a grand perpetration—for the prisoner, it was fatal;—in brief, making the declaration, as near as I can render it, "That he did not think the crime had been proved against the prisoner, whereupon he urged upon the Court to consider the *propriety of commuting* the punishment to banishment, or *something lighter* than to the quicksilver mines on presidio for eight years." Heaven save the mark!

Mr. Thrasher was asked by President Vargas, (let no honest heart forget him,) "if he had anything to say," in a bull-dog gruffness of voice. He replied that he had—bowing to the august tribunal with a courtesy that annoyed the chief: "that he had been surprised in these proceedings—he had not been advised of the nature of the charges against him—that he had not been allowed the defence guaranteed by treaty—or time to produce testimony". Vargas put in, about this point, "an hour of time before a tribunal of this character, is an age!". Pregnant with meaning, the bombast sentence of his judge, Mr. T. replied, "that the Government had had twenty-two hours to his two, in the three days that he had been permitted to communicate with his friends, besides the uncounted time of secret preparation." Mr. T. protested in firm and manly tones against the whole proceeding, as contravening Spanish justice and law, as well as in violation of the first law of nations, written in our treaties with the Spanish Government. He read a strong defence, which was appended to the proceedings. At all points where he alluded to the United States—to the primary obligations of treaty, he was coarsely interrupted by the *noble Catalan President*; but, with unaltered tone—unmoved nerve, he proceeded, always bowing with natural and inimitable composure to his judges, in acknowledgement of their *remarkable courtesy* and *nice sense of justice*. On one occasion the court was cleared to settle some matter *of consistency*, which, when "*pro forma*," the decision asked for by the Queen's counsel to be approved by the judges, was read to the prisoner and the public. This was the public trial of John S. Thrasher, wherein I could not discover the *proof of any one fact*, save that it was a hearing of words—that the arrogant chief was there, and the noble prisoner *before* him unabashed—not craven in the dust. We think the gross error of the tribunal, showing the ignorance and pride of its composition, will be corrected by the *justice of Gen. Concha*, and that he will decline approval of the sentence.

NADA MAS.

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The Daily Delta

21 November 1851, 3

Letter from Washington.

Letter from Kossuth—The Spanish Negotiation.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

The Government yesterday received a letter from Kossuth, explaining his reasons for not coming, at present, to the United States. The letter is long, and full of enthusiasm, and highly expressive of his gratitude to the United States. He sends in advance, his comrades to our shores, and will, at a convenient time, follow them, and spend two or three months in this country. The letter is full of compliments to Captain Long, of the Mississippi, and all her officers. Kossuth expresses his regret that he could not come to the United States in the National ship in which he embarked, and which had been sent for him. He left her because he wished to visit England. In fine, from what I hear of the letter, it would seem calculated to conciliate the approbation of the American public, and remove any unpleasant impressions that may have been made, in regard to its illustrious author. The letter will, I suppose, soon be published, and before this reaches you.

The negotiation with the Spanish Minister, which I have heretofore adverted to, is not concluded.

The Spanish Government demanded, for the indignities suffered by their Consul, not only reparation, but public satisfaction. There is, it would seem, a difference of opinion between Mr. Calderon and Mr. Webster, as to what should constitute this public satisfaction. Mr. Calderon demands that the Spanish flag should be received with a salute of twenty-four guns. Mr. Webster, it is said, rejects this proposition, and declares that he will have nothing to do with such a piece of theatrical tomfoolery.

I have heard that Mr. Calderon urged that, as the insult was offered to the flag, satisfaction was due to the flag. He urged that the flag of the Consul was seized by the rioters and torn to pieces. But, on our side, it was urged that the flag was not flying when it was thus seized and maltreated.

Upon this question of etiquette, the negotiation may be broken off, unless the parties can come to a compromise. There are reasons, I think, why Spain should not demand, nor this Government grant, this particular sort of satisfaction. It would create no good feeling among the people of New Orleans towards Spain; and it would be tantamount to an acknowledgment of what this Government disavows, that the acts complained of were committed by Government authority.

W.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
21 November 1851

The Case of Mr. Thrasher.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a lady at Havana to a gentleman of this city, dated 12th November, 1851:

"This moment our friend ——— has come in from the Hall of Justice, where our poor friend Thrasher has had his trial. There was a list of persons handed to him, from whom he was to choose his defender. He chose one of them, who *defended* him by asking the court to condemn him to eight years' imprisonment. He was treated in the most contemptuous manner, and with every indignity they could heap upon him. A bench was given him to sit on, but he was not allowed to speak, whilst the grossest language was used towards him. He is accused of being a traitor to Spain, and with having passed himself off as a Spaniard, and taken out papers to that effect. If a Spaniard, why was he not allowed the privilege of publishing his own newspaper? The crowd of people to witness the trial was unprecedented. The people are utterly disgusted with the manner in which he has been treated, and are of opinion that if our government (United States) does not do something for him it will go hard with him. There was no proof against him. But a spirit of bitterness prevailed among the old Spaniards, (peninsulares,) which is notorious. The Creoles, on the contrary, are warm in his praise and defence.

"Nov. 13th.—I have just heard that Thrasher is to have a new trial on Saturday, the 15th, the result of which I shall endeavor to send you by the Isabel. He bears it bravely, as you must be sure, from your knowledge of him, he does with a strong mind and a bold heart.

"Mr. Thrasher's sentence is for eight years in 'presidio,' which will be carried out in Spain with the rest of the prisoners at Cueta. During the last year an order or decree was made which required that none but Spanish subjects should publish a newspaper in Cuba. Under that order Mr. Thrasher was prohibited from continuing the publication of the 'Faro Industrial,' and he was thereby virtually declared an alien. Now, when the Spanish authorities wish to convict him of treason, they disregard the estoppel which their own conduct furnishes, and attempt to prove him a subject of Spain, and not an alien."

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
21 November 1851 2

From the Albany Knickerbocker, (whig,) Nov. 18.

Our Relations with Spain.

The course taken by the administration at Washington with the insulting demands of Spain is pusillanimous and disgraceful. It would seem, from the tone of Fillmore's organs, that aggressions have been committed on Spain for which she has a right to demand, and has demanded, satisfaction from our government, and that the only question is as to the measure of reparation which we are bound to make. Uriah's "fifers" have nothing to say about the aggressions or wrongs on the part of Spain, for which our government has a right to call her to account. Hence we have it continually sounded in our ears that the Spanish minister has made this and that demand—and among them some very ridiculous ones—and that he has orders from his government to demand his passports and leave the United States, unless those demands should be complied with by our government. To our mind, this is beginning at the wrong end of the case. So far as the actions of the two governments are concerned, Spain has been the first aggressor, and it was the duty of our government to have demanded and enforced satisfaction from that country before entering into the discussion of alleged injuries, which were the direct consequence of the previous wrongs committed against us. As it regards the attempt upon the island of Cuba by General Lopez, who sailed from the United States, and was accompanied by several American citizens, it will scarcely be contended by any reasonable man that our government did not disavow the enterprise, and endeavor to prevent our citizens from taking part in it. Certainly the friends of this administration will not dispute this point. It follows, then, that Spain, thus far, had no just ground of complaint against us. Well, it appears that, in consequence of the failure of the expedition, some fifty Americans threw away their arms, and put out to sea in boats, with a view of returning, if possible, to their own country. They were, however, taken up at sea, and beyond the jurisdiction of Spain, by a Spanish vessel, which carried them to Havana, and delivered them over to the royal authorities, by whose orders they were immediately, as it were, shot like so many beasts, and the bodies (of at least a portion of them) were mutilated by the cutting off of ears, noses, &c. This mutilation has, indeed, been denied; but it is a solemn truth, and there is *proof* of the fact. The men in question had no trials whatever, but were, contrary to an express treaty stipulation, inhumanly and savagely deprived of their lives. Now, up to the time of these unlawful executions, no aggression or wrong had been committed against Spain for which our government was justly bound to make reparation. But it was upon the arrival at New Orleans of the news of the horrid butchery of our citizens that the injuries were done to the Spanish consul, about which so much noise is now made, and upon the strength of which we are put on our *defence*, while the very acts and outrages of the Cuban authorities, which alone produced those injuries, are laid out of the case. And this government is suffering itself to be pulled and hauled about by all sorts of demands and threats, and is spending its time in grave deliberation whether it will comply with the silly and insolent demand to salute a strip of red shirting as the Spanish flag at New Orleans. Why will not the administration wake up, and, by a proper display of spirit, put an end to all this trifling, and carry the war into Africa? Why not at once, and in *earnest*, demand satisfaction for the massacre of our citizens? It is true, the unfortunate men have gone to their long homes, but some of them may have left needy families or near relatives; and the mode of making satisfaction in such case is well established by long usage. Besides, a number of our citizens are now held in chains and doomed to hard labor. These men have also been condemned without legal trials, as provided by treaty; and why does not our government peremptorily demand at least a fair trial for them? It has been stated that it is interceding for them by appealing to the *mercy* of the Spanish government, and that it has *hopes* of success, *provided* we can satisfy that government for the insult to the Spanish flag at New Orleans. Gracious God! have we come to this? But we are told that the murdered men and those now in chains were *pirates*, and therefore beyond the pale of the law. This is not true. They were pirates neither in *law* nor in *fact*. And yet if they *were* so, it would be substantially the same for the purposes of this argument; since, if an American citizen were taken in an act of piracy, he would anywhere within the Spanish jurisdiction be entitled to a trial in the manner provided by the treaty, and it would be the duty of the American authorities to see to it that he had such a trial.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
22 November 1851, 2.

Hon. Daniel Webster acknowledges the receipt of a petition to the Queen of Spain, in behalf of the surviving Americans of the Lopez expedition, signed by many of the most respectable citizens of Mobile, and states that it has been forwarded to the American legation, Madrid, with proper instructions respecting its presentation.

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The Daily Delta
22 November 1851, 1

The Lone Star Order.

The Lafayette Statesman has a communication referring to some scurrilous and calumnious remarks of the Washington Republic, in reference to this new order,—which we learn is progressing in numbers beyond all precedent,—in this city and Lafayette. We give this article, with the simple remark, that, since its recent effusion against gentlemen of the highest honor and respectability, who were connected with the Cuban Expedition, the abuse of the Republic has grown to be the highest compliment which can be offered to any association of gentleman and patriotic Republicans:

"More Fillibusterism is the caption of an editorial of the half of a column in length that appeared in the Washington Republic of the 29th October, devoted to a tirade against the Order of the Lone Star, denouncing as having for its object the *invasion* and *plundering* of a friendly power, and those connected with it as loafers and scoundrels. Never did a more reckless and false statement appear in print.

"The constitution plainly and explicitly sets forth the object of this order to be the extension of the area of liberty and elevating the character of mankind. Men of the highest standing are at its head. None are admitted who do not possess a good moral character and earn a livelihood by visible and honorable means. It does not array itself against the government; on the contrary, it will support all republics to the last extremity. The laws of our country are not, nor will they be infringed; religion is not trenched upon, nor will it be; Cuba is not mentioned. Then, why this wholesale abuse of an order which is entirely secret, enlisted in a worthy and noble cause? Would to God that the Republic was engaged likewise, instead of pampering and sustaining an administration which treats those near our borders seeking liberty and freedom, as did France poor and unfortunate Italy.

"It requires secrecy and unanimity to accomplish any great object, and in the right manner has this order set to work. From the well directed and extensive arrangements that have already been made, ere a year passes round, from twenty to thirty thousand members will be connected with the Order of the Lone Star, thus accumulating a fund wherewith to build an engine to work in the cause of liberty, capable of extinguishing despotism any and everywhere. No order in the world has prospered and spread with the same rapidity. Thousands are knocking at its doors for admission, and applications for charters are coming from all quarters. Soon will its effects and influence be felt. Where once tyrannical and oppressive laws governed the people, those bequeathed by the Almighty to his children will have been substituted. Intelligence, liberty and freedom will reign, in lieu of ignorance, treachery, and despotism. The tree has been planted; its roots are penetrating in every direction; its branches are extending and its leaves becoming countless; and all the virulence blown forth by the Republic has only the effect of accelerating its growth. — LIBERTY."

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The Daily Delta
22 November 1851, 1

THE CASE OF MR. THRASHER.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

"Instructions have been sent to Judge Sharkey, requesting him to repair immediately to Havana. The tyranical treatment to Thrasher has induced the Government to hasten the departure of the American Consul to Cuba. Judge Sharkey has been instructed to say to the Captain-General that Mr. Thrasher is an *American citizen*, and that he must be released from prison *instanter*. Mr. Crittenden's dispatch was to the point. The Spanish Ambassador has been notified that such instructions have been sent to Consul Sharkey, and he has been requested to forward said instructions to the Court of Madrid."

We hope that Judge Sharkey will act up to his instructions, and that the Government will sustain him in his course.

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The Daily Delta

23 November 1851, 2

☞ We saw, last evening, a beautiful present, which has been manufactured by Mr. Tyler, at the request of the young men of New Orleans, for Wm. Sidney Smith, the Secretary of the British Consulate, at Havana. It is a chaste and elegant Silver Pitcher, with the usual accompaniments.

The Pitcher is of the ewer or vase form. On the base, oak leaves; and oak leaves on the bulge. On the right panel of the Pitcher is the English Coat of Arms; on the reverse, the American Coat of Arms; on the front is the following inscription:

PRESENTED TO

WM. SIDNEY SMITH,

Secretary of the English Consulate, at Havana.

By the Young Men of New Orleans, as a testimonial of their gratitude for the exceeding kind attention and care shown by him to the unfortunate captives of the Lopez Expedition, at Havana.

New Orleans, Nov. 10th, 1851.

Around the top, is a grape-vine, which extends down the handle, which represents a branch of oak; on the Salver, is beautifully chased, a grape-vine, and around the edge is a raised chased grape-vine.

This article can be seen at E. A. Tyler's, 994 Camp street, until Tuesday next.

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The Daily Delta
23 November 1851, 3

Letter from Washington.

The Spanish Negotiation—Judge Sharkey—Resignation of Mr. Webster—Mr. Disney—Mr. Linn Boyd.

[Correspondence of the Daily Delta.]

Washington, Nov. 18th.

The Spanish negotiation may be considered as having been favorably terminated. It is presumed that Mr. Calderon is sincerely desirous of bringing about an adjustment of all difficulties between Spain and the United States, and that he will not object to the propositions now made to him, which give him, in substance, all the reparation that the Spanish Government can properly require. It is fortunate, perhaps, for the Government of Spain, as well as our own, that the matter has been thus promptly settled; because, if the negotiation had been suffered to linger, its character and tone would, ere long, be very much changed. This government, as the aggrieved party, would demand redress, and, perhaps vengeance for the murder of fifty American prisoners, contrary to the stipulations of an existing treaty.

The New Orleans riots were consequent upon that horrible measure. When Commodore Parker's report shall be called for by Congress, and promulgated, and read by the American people, it will be difficult to repress the murmurs of public indignation. The prisoners, as this report will show, answered to the questions put to them, upon their examination, that they had come to Cuba upon the representation and in the belief, that the island was in a state of revolution; that they had found themselves deceived; that they had thrown away their arms, and were making the best of their way home. But these men were, without trial, and though guilty of no criminal intent or act, not only murdered, but, as Commodore Parker's report shows, after death, barbarously mutilated.

Commotions in New Orleans were consequent upon these outrages, and were to be accounted for, though not justified by them. I venture to say, that if Mr. Calderon, or the Spanish Government, should choose to reject the overtures just made, the negotiation will, when recommenced, be begun with demands upon Spain for redress by the United States. Spain has, however, no motive to quarrel with the United States, and however much her people may be incensed at late occurrences, her Government knows too well the importance of friendly relations with the United States to provoke a rupture. The policy of the United States in regard to Cuba, is the best guarantee which Spain professes for the maintenance of her rights in the

Judge Sharkey was recently instructed to proceed without delay to his Consulate at Havana, and inquire into the case of Mr. Thrasher. It has been asserted by some members of the Spanish Legation here that Judge Sharkey would not be received as Consul until reparation was secured for the injurious treatment of the Spanish Consul, at New Orleans. But it may be presumed, that this difficulty is now about to be removed, and also, that Mr. Thrasher, unless his detention be necessary to elicit evidence against Cubans, will be embraced in the general order for the release of all American prisoners.

During the month of September and even later, Mr. Webster was quite determined not only to resign his office as Secretary of State before winter, but not to come back to the office at all. He was persuaded, however, by some of his friends, to resume the post for a short time. His resignation is, however, in the hands of the President to take effect at the meeting of Congress. It is not at all probable that he will consent to remain longer. Mr. Webster's personal relations with the President and the several members of the Cabinet are very kind and cordial. I presume that Mr. Webster will be succeeded by Mr. Crittenden, and that the office of Attorney General will be offered to Mr. Rufus Choate, of Boston. Mr. Webster will remain in this city during the winter, even in case of his retirement from the department.

I notice that one of the candidates for the Speaker's chair is here to-day Mr. Disney of Ohio. As there is no Whig candidate there may be a rally of Whigs, Free-soilers and Secessionists against any Democratic or Union candidate. Mr. Linn Boyd's chance for the post is the best because he was an influential advocate for the Compromise measures and is looked upon by his party as perfectly sound on other grounds.

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

23 November 1851, 3

Letter from Washington.

Probable Adjustment of the Spanish Difficulty.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

Washington, Nov. 14.

With much satisfaction, I inform you that the difficulty with Spain is on the very eve of final adjustment.

The Spanish Minister was instructed to ask for certain formalities, and among these a salute to the Consul on his arrival at New Orleans. If it has been represented that the Spanish Government would insist on these favors, it is the fault of Mr. Calderon and of Mr. Mosquera, his Secretary of Legation. The latter-named gentleman has stated, in society here, that unless it be agreed upon that the Spanish flag be run up and saluted in New Orleans, upon the arrival of the Consul from Spain, all diplomatic intercourse between Spain and this country must cease.

I think that both Mr. Calderon and his Secretary have been imprudent in the assumption of such a tone as this.

The Administration has, to my knowledge, been annoyed by it. They cannot, at once, deal with the Spanish Government in their cautious diplomacy, and be prepared also to meet all the street and drawing-room talk of the Spanish legation.

Anxious as this Administration is, to settle the difficulty with Spain, and to secure the release of the American prisoners, they are not prepared to yield everything to the threats which Mr. Calderon and Mr. Mosquera have made use of.

I will mention one fact more, in order to show you that the very respectable gentleman, now, and for twenty years, the Minister of Spain here, has acted under some very improper influences.

Yesterday week, Mr. Webster, concluding his correspondence and interviews with Mr. Calderon, sent all the papers to the President, and made him acquainted with all his views on the subject. The President paused for a week on the matter. During this interval, Mr. Calderon, relying on some stale and absurd reports that the Cabinet were unfriendly to Mr. Webster, attempted, through Mr. Crittenden, to make a division in his own favor. He had just received a dispatch, of a conciliatory nature, from the Spanish Minister of State, and, instead of communicating it to Mr. Webster, he handed it to the Attorney-General, Mr. Crittenden. At the same time he urged the views and offers of this dispatch as a reason why this Government should accede to the terms which he had proposed, and which Mr. Webster had rejected.

All this had no effect on the President. He finally gave his approbation to all that Mr. Webster had done. Mr. Webster, it is certain, refused to comply with the demand that the Spanish Consul should be received with certain formalities. As I wrote to you before, he said he would not agree to any "theatrical tomfoolery;" but he offered certain propositions, and these the President yesterday approved.

The offers made by Mr. Webster, with the President's concurrence, are now before the Spanish minister. I think that he will accept them. They give to Spain a substantial proof of our friendly disposition towards her, and even wish to do her justice. It is all that she has any right to require. She offers one, in substance, to pay all damages; to express regret at the occurrences at New Orleans, and disavow them, on the part of this Government; and further, when the Spanish Consul shall arrive, to direct the Government officers in New Orleans to receive him with attention and respect, which they would do, I suppose, without any Government order. Nor would I be surprised, if, when the matter is settled on this basis, the people of New Orleans will themselves, *ex mero motu*, salute the new Consul of Spain, on his arrival.

I have no doubt that Mr. Calderon will accept the terms offered, and then the prisoners will be released, and sent for and brought home. W.

Letter from Washington—No 12.

The Late Spanish Consul Queen—Col. Crittenden—The Elections—Arrivals of Members of Congress—Business, etc.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

Washington, Nov. 17, 1851.

One of the leading topics of conversation in the political circles here just now, is the negotiations understood, upon reliable authority, to be going on between Mr. Secretary Webster and Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish Minister at Washington, on the subject of the existing difficulties between Spain and the United States. Spain has instructed her Minister to demand of our Government that the Spanish Consul, who recently found it expedient to depart from his Consulate post at New Orleans, shall be invited back, by our Government—that a public vessel shall be tendered for his conveyance to New Orleans—that on his arrival in that city, his Spanish Consulate flag shall be saluted—that full indemnification shall be guaranteed by our Government for the injuries done to the property of the Spanish Consul and Spanish residents at New Orleans, by the populace, at the time the news of the butchery of Colonel Crittenden and his companions, by the authorities of Cuba, reached that city—and that, if these demands are not acceded to, the Spanish Minister shall demand his passports and return home to Spain.

It is understood that the Minister has laid the demands of his Government, as aforesaid, before Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, and that they have been firmly but courteously rejected, as inadmissible, by that functionary. Senor de la Barca, a pleasant and popular gentleman, much attached to, and much beloved in, this country, is represented to be in a most disagreeable state of mind on the subject. He prefers to remain in this country, but holds himself ready to implicitly obey the orders of his Queen.

Mr. Webster has done well to reject the demands of Spain. He would willingly disavow, on the part of our Government, the lawless proceedings in New Orleans, which caused the destruction of the property of the Spanish Consul and Spanish residents in that city, and would guarantee ample remuneration for all the injury done to the property of the aforesaid Spanish Consul, but would hardly consent that the same Spanish Consul should be invited, by our Government, to return to New Orleans.

Our Government has the proof, as I am credibly assured, that Colonel Crittenden and his associates, who were shot in Havana, had *no trial*, and that some of their bodies, after death, were allowed to be *mutilated*.

Spain must take care and not demand too much of us, or we may be forced to learn the old monarchy a salutary lesson.

The elections, everywhere, have gone so tremendously against the whigs, that many of the Fillmore organs are beginning to advocate an abandonment of the old whig organization, and the substitution of a great "Union party." *C'est trop tard.* The democrats can run Douglas for President, and Cobb, or Foote, for Vice President, and their ticket will not only be a good democratic ticket, but a good Union ticket. What head-way can Union whigs, or Fillmore whigs, make against such a double-headed ticket?

A few members of Congress have arrived in Washington, and only a few. Among them are Senators Douglas and Gwin, and Messrs. Disney of Ohio, and William H. Polk of Tennessee, members of the next House of Representatives.

Strangers, speculators and politicians are beginning to arrive in formidable force. The city will soon be crowded. Everybody residing here is preparing for the great time coming, and everybody not here is preparing to come. How the steam of excitement will be up, and how the politicians will *hiss!* QUOTIDIE SCRIBENDI.

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From the Petersburg South-Side Democrat, Nov. 20.

The Cuban Affair.

The massacre of the fifty Americans in Havana is still fresh in the recollection of the public. The bloody deed was denounced at the time as an outrage upon the justice, and an insult, black and burning, to American honor. Nay, it was in contravention of the express stipulations of a treaty between Spain and this country, which guarantied to the citizens of either offending against the laws of the other a fair trial, the aid of counsel, and impartial justice. This fact is now admitted by the Courier and Enquirer—a subordinate organ of the present administration. The proclamation of President Fillmore, which consigned the unfortunate comrades of Lopez to the unchecked vengeance of Spanish cruelty, by formally branding them as pirates, and announcing that under no circumstances would any attempt be made by the Executive of the nation to shield them from punishment, excited throughout the country deep indignation and resentment. But it was the misfortune of Consul Owen to concentrate upon his own head the fire of popular indignation, by declining to make even an effort to save Crittenden's band from their cruel fate. For a time Fillmore's deeper guilt was forgotten, because it was not quite so palpable. The mind of the nation is at last enlightened upon the subject. The comparative responsibility of Fillmore and Owen for the massacre of the fifty is settled by conclusive testimony. Owen pleads in justification of his conduct the proclamation of Fillmore, which denounced the expeditionists as pirates, and formally withdrew from them the protection of the government. The plea is sufficient, not for Owen's acquittal, but for Fillmore's condemnation. Being the subordinate officer, the mere servant of Fillmore, how could Owen do otherwise than obey the orders of the administration, issued in the most formal and authoritative manner? Owen took Fillmore at his word; and as he had in advance condemned the expeditionists to the ignominious fate of pirates, the consul refused to act in arrest of the executive judgment. Owen should have trampled in the dust the bloody instructions of the American President, and, acting in obedience to the higher and nobler instructions of justice, of honor, and of mercy, he should have interposed the flag of his country between the helpless victims and the vengeance of the tyrant. He would then have acted in harmony with the impulses of the national heart. We repeat, that while the people of this country cannot acquit Consul Owen of the blood of the fifty, they will pronounce President Fillmore the principal participant in the guilt. He instigated Concha to the bloody deed by promising impunity, and he coerced the conduct of the consul by authoritative instructions. At its coming session, Congress will undoubtedly examine the whole subject of the Cuban invasion in all its relations. We shall see if Fillmore escapes uncensured.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
23 November 1851

Mr. Thrasher's Case.

The conduct of the Spanish authorities towards Mr. J. S. Thrasher, late editor of the "*Faro Industrial*," at Havana, presents a grave question. We cannot believe that even Spanish audacity would have gone so far in this case as it has gone but for that unfortunate—not to say criminal—proclamation, which invited outrages on our citizens, not only at the hands of Spain, but at the hands of England and of France. The government has received ample notice of the arrest of Mr. Thrasher and of the charge preferred against him, but as yet we have seen no evidence of its interference. Soon the legislative branch of the government will be in session: then at least we may expect to see a democratic majority watchful over the rights of American citizens. In the meantime we wish to keep our readers advised. To that end we lay before them the following extract from a letter which we find in the New York Herald, dated at Havana, November 12, which says of Mr. Thrasher:

"His final trial was a summary one. He was allowed two hours to prepare his defence; and from a list of fifty officers, he was permitted to choose his *defensor*. His lawyer, however, did not appear in court, and he was not permitted to defend himself. In this exigency—the American consul being worse than a complete nullity—all that Thrasher could do was to protest, which he did most energetically, against the proceedings of the trial, so different from what he imagined he had every reason to expect. He protested against the proceedings as a violation of the rights to which he was entitled as an American citizen, under treaty stipulations between the United States and Spain. He cited those treaties, but was told by his judges that they could in no way relate to him, inasmuch as that he having, in 1842, taken out a '*carta de domicilio*,' (letter of domiciliation,) he had, in consequence, at the expiration of that document—a term of five years—become a subject of the crown of Spain, and that, as such, he was answerable to their laws, and could not appeal from them to the citizenship which he had voluntarily relinquished in the United States.

"Upon this very point the whole merits of the case depend. The simple question is, Did Mr. Thrasher, in taking out the letter of domiciliation, relinquish his right to the protection of the government of the United States, and did he become a subject of the crown of Spain? This very subject of domiciliation has for some time past engaged the attention of several of the European governments, in consequence of the urgent representations which have been made against that arbitrary law on the part of foreigners residing on the island of Cuba.

"The treaty between the United States and Spain of 1795, stipulating for certain rights and privileges of American citizens establishing themselves in Cuba, was a supreme law between the two nations twenty-two years before the royal order of the King of Spain, upon which the citizenship of Mr. Thrasher has been decided. That royal order, of October 21, 1817, says:

"'First. That all foreigners from friendly nations and powers, who want to establish themselves, or are already established, in the island of Cuba, will be obliged to state, through their corresponding *medio*, to the government of the island that they profess the Roman Catholic religion; for, without that indispensable prerequisite, they will not be allowed to reside in it,' &c.

"'Third. The first five years expired after the establishment of the foreign colonist in the island, he will be obliged to live perpetually in it,' &c.

"'24th article. The five years elapsed, and wishing to be naturalized, the foreign colonists will go to the government offices with their residence card, and will manifest that they oblige themselves to live perpetually in the island,' &c.

"So that, in the first instance, an American citizen, notwithstanding his privileges as such, and the stipulations of the treaties, is compelled, even against his will, to take out the *carta de domicilio*, upon the expiration of three months after his arrival on the island, without which he will not be permitted to reside in it; that his complying with this arbitrary order constitutes him, after the expiration of five years, a Spanish subject, and as such to be dealt with after their fashion. Upon this plea, and as a Spanish subject, and not an American citizen, has Mr. Thrasher been tried and condemned to eight years *presidio*. If a royal order of the King of Spain, issued long subsequent to solemn treaties entered into and duly ratified by the two governments, is permitted to nullify those engagements, it would be better that they had never been entered into, because parties going to Cuba for the purpose of establishing themselves on that island would know exactly what they had to depend upon; but, knowing such treaties to exist, and putting faith in their due execution, every American has a right to expect protection from his government, and that, having never alienated himself by his own act from such protection, he should be entitled, whatever may be his crime, to a fair and open trial, with all the privileges duly stipulated for in the treaties.

"Upon this royal order, and in contravention of treaty stipulations, has Mr. Thrasher been tried and condemned to eight years' hard labor in the fortress of Ceuta, on the coast of Africa. It is a case for Mr. Webster to inquire into; for the principle to be settled involves the safety of every American in Cuba who has taken out a ticket of domiciliation. But, sir, does the constitution of the United States recognise the right of alienation as belonging to any citizen, under any circumstances whatever?

"The royal order of the King of Spain, exacting a domiciliary license of strangers residing in Cuba, and making it the evidence of their subjection to the Spanish crown, has, I repeat, been the occasion of trouble heretofore. Monsieur David, the French consul general, demanded his passports, and left Havana for France, in May, 1849, upon a dispute upon this very subject of *carta de domicilio*; and the matter, as I understand, now engages the attention of the British government. The idea is preposterous, that because a man is compelled to take out a letter of domiciliation, that act constitutes him a Spanish subject."

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The Daily Delta
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ORLEANS TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 3—At a meeting, held at Temple Hall, No. 111 Tchoupitoulas street, the following officers were duly elected and installed:

Officers for the present Term—J. N. Rollick, W. C. T.; R. L. Bruce, W. V. T.; D. B. McDonald, W. R.; W. R. Griswall, W. A. R.; D. W. Shannon, W. F. R.; Edward Ford, W. T.; H. Breen, W. C.; F. Myers, W. D. U.; T. L. Graham, W. G.; Robt. F. Compton, Past W. C. T.

☞ This Temple meets every alternate TUESDAY EVENING. nov19

ORDER OF THE LONE STAR, Division No. 1—City of Lafayette.—Regular meetings every SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Levee street, near Jackson.

Officers—J. V. Wren, President; J. B. Cotton, Vice-President; S. H. Peck, Treasurer; John Purcell, Rec. Sec.; Jesse Gilmore, Cor. Sec.; J. S. Gaulden, Sentinel; Simon Neuburger, Messenger. nov6-1y

ORDER OF THE LONE STAR, Division No. 2—This Division will hold its regular meetings on FRIDAY EVENING next, and every subsequent Friday evening, at 6½ o'clock, at the Lodge Room, corner of Camp and Natchez streets. Candidates for initiation will please be present.

nov5-1y T. D. HARPER, Sec.

LONE STAR, *Division No. 3*—Meets every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Hope Hall, Nayades street, opposite the Horse Station.

Officers—Jesse Gilmore, President; J. M. Burke, Vice-President; A. Philips, Recording Secretary; J. Henderson, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; P. Cummings, Treasurer; O. F. Peck, Messenger; J. Henderson, Sen., Sentinel. nov26-1y

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

Officers—Jackson Stringer, N. G.; Robert Pitkin, V. G.; Aug. Duquerron, Secretary; Joseph Etter, Treasurer. sept26

I. O. O. F.—POLAR STAR LODGE No. 19.—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held on Wednesday evening, 21 inst., the following Brothers were duly installed as

Officers for the present Term—J. L. Fabre, N. G.; L. E. Deluzain, V. G.; A. Brusle, Secretary; V. Maignon, Treasurer; H. Macou, Permanent Secretary.

☞ The meetings of this Lodge will be held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Polar Star Hall, St. Louis street, between Royal street and Exchange Alley. [jy12] A. BRUSLE, Sec.

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON
26 November 1849

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The President's Message.

The period of the prorogation expiring on November 4, the National Assembly met, under the presidency of M. Dupin.

The attendance of representatives was numerous, and the Assembly offered an animated aspect from the number of groups dispersed through the hall.

Among the most distinguished members present were Generals Baraguay d'Hilliers, Bedeau, Lamoriciere, Changarnier, and Cavaignac; Messrs. Baroche, Fould, Berryer, Molé, Tocqueville, Dufaure, Daru, Montalembert, Piscatory, Thiers, Duvergier de Hauranne, Abatucci, Persigny, de Falloux, de Broglie, Grevy, Drouyn de Lhuys, Leon Faucher, &c. M. Dupin took the chair at half-past two o'clock, and shortly afterwards M. de Thorigny and the other ministers entered the hall, and were conducted to their bench. Mr. Chapot, one of the secretaries, read the *procès-verbal* of the last sitting, and the president drew the names of the members who are to form the fifteen standing committees.

The *appel nominal* was then made; after which the president announced that he had received a letter from Gen. Tartas, who tendered the resignation of his seat in the Assembly. M. de Thorigny, Minister of the Interior, next ascended the tribune, and read the following message of the President of the republic:

THE MESSAGE.

GENTLEMEN REPRESENTATIVES: I come this year, as usual, to present to you an account of the important events which have been accomplished since my last message.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the state of our relations with foreign powers. From all sides we receive assurances of the desire they feel to see our difficulties peacably ended. On our side a loyal and sincere diplomacy allies itself to all measures which can contribute to secure tranquillity and peace to Europe.

The more this peace is prolonged, the more tightly are the bonds between the various nations drawn. Prince Albert's vast and liberal idea has contributed to cement their union. The English people have welcomed our countrymen with a noble cordiality; and this competition between the various industries of the world, instead of fomenting jealousies, has only served to heighten the mutual respect of the nations.

At Rome our situation remains the same, and the Holy Father is unceasing in his demonstrations of solicitude for the prosperity of France and the comfort of our soldiers. The work of the organization of the Roman government proceeds but slowly; nevertheless, a Council of State has been established. The municipal and provisional councils are gradually organizing themselves, and they will serve to form a consulta, whose duty it will be to take a share in the administration of finances. Important legislative reforms follow one after another, and great pains are taken with the creation of an army which would promote the retreat of foreign powers from the territories of the church.

At Constantinople our active interference has, since a twelvemonth, been commanded by the protection of religious interests. It was necessary to conquer difficulties in the Catholic, and among the other Christian communions, to terminate the disputes respecting the investiture of the Armenian bishops, and to promote a transaction which will terminate those deplorable quarrels, which but too often are provoked by the possession of the holy places. If all be animated with one conciliatory spirit, those sad contests are over for all time to come.

Our relations with Spain are satisfactory, and give us cause to hope for a speedy and definitive regulation of the dispute respecting the frontier of the Pyrenees.

We have eagerly seized the opportunity to furnish Spain with a proof of the sincerity of our relations by joining England in offering the cabinet of Madrid the assistance of our naval forces to repulse the late audacious attack upon Cuba. Besides, our Minister at Washington has been instructed amicably to support the reclamations of the Court of Madrid, and the justice of these reclamations has been most loyally recognised by the federal government.

Receive, gentlemen, the assurances of my high esteem,

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

ELYSEE NATIONAL, November 4.

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The Republic and its "Robbers and Pirates."

If the *Republic* did not still profess to speak for the government, any further animadversion by us upon its course in the Cuban case would be needless, if not reprehensible. But, so long as this *official* character remains in its columns, it is in vain for those who would gladly see us spare a fallen opponent further humiliation, to urge that, after the crushing discomfitures and exposures it has met at our hands, the words of the *Republic* are no longer invested with importance or entitled to consideration. Plainly true as this would be if the *Republic's* character were its own, the main force of the fact is lost when we remember that the administration, with characteristic insensibility to the popular sentiment and judgment, has not yet been so keenly stung by the odium and discredit of its mouth-piece as, by any decisive act of repudiation, fully to rescue itself from participation in the stigma. It is true that the *Republic* has, upon at least one occasion, professed to "exclude the conclusion" that it was anybody's "organ;" and charity to the administration might perhaps suggest that this was done by its bidding, as at least a sort of half-measure of disavowal towards an advocacy no longer endurable. Yet the sad fact still stands that the *Republic is*, in some measure, *official*; and thus, by borrowing and refracting a light not its own, it can even now shed a ghastly hue over the fair face of our national dignity, patriotism, and humanity. This state of things we have encountered—not sought. And while we are not at liberty to decline the task of giving distinct expression to what we believe to be the indignation of the people, doomed for a short time to such official misrepresentation, we rejoice that in thus speaking, we can still rigorously confine ourselves to those considerations which belong to a just public policy. Forced as we are to expose in their true colors the *politics* of the *Republic*, the self-respect of our position withdraws us far out of the sphere of its *personalities*.

The official journal now admits that it has "*uniformly*" labored, and now labors, to fix upon our slaughtered and captive countrymen the character of *plunderers and robbers*, while, notwithstanding our recent tremendous array of citations from its columns of September last, it has the hardihood still to persist in denying that it has "written a line to prove them *pirates*." Its language now is:

"If it will afford any satisfaction to the Union, we have no objection to add that, though we have never spoken of the Cuban invaders as pirates, we have uniformly regarded and spoken of them as men engaged in an enterprise which is denounced by the law of nations as an adventure of robbery and plunder. * * * * *We have always remembered* that there is an essential technical difference between robbers on land and 'pirates' or robbers on the sea; *and this circumstance has prevented us* from designating Lopez and his deluded followers as 'pirates.'"

Before commenting upon the former of these two extracts from the *Republic's* article of yesterday, we ask our readers to mark the denial contained in the latter of them, and then to read the following passage from the same article:

"We maintained that from the commencement we had recognised the distinction 'between robbers by land and robbers by sea, and therefore have never written a line to prove these men pirates.' The Union professes to accept this as 'a direct and deliberate issue of veracity on a question of fact,' and then proceeds 'to the proof in the case.'

"The first 'proof' is a citation from our article of the 12th of September, in which—after copying a section from the treaty with Spain, providing that the acceptance of letters of marque or other commissions, by subjects of Spain or the United States, from a third belligerent power, should subject the person so offending to punishment as pirates—we remarked:

"'It was not deemed necessary to include specifically in the above prohibition the carrying on of an armed expedition from our own shores against the territories of Spain, or the acceptance of a commission from a man known only to her laws as a rebel and a traitor. Those cases were provided for by the first article of the treaty. But when the supreme law of our country denounces as *'pirates'* men who in *time of war* accept commissions, or letters of marque, from a *nation hostile* to Spain, *what would be its language* in regard to men who in *time of peace* accept commissions from a *Spanish outlaw*, and commence hostilities *under no flag* except that of *rebellion and treason* against a sovereign to whom they were *bound to observe a sincere friendship and inviolable peace?*'

"The Union seizes upon this as irrefragable evidence that we have endeavored to convict the followers of Lopez of piracy. Does not the Union see that the interrogatory bears a very different construction, and that the term 'pirates' as used is essentially comparative? The passage does not apply that term to the Cuban invaders, but rather indicates the enormity of their guilt by the application of a well-recognised standard. The arithmetical rule of three is available in such a case; if persons taking out letters of marque are, under the fourteenth article of the Spanish treaty, 'pirates,' what precise shade of guilt attaches to 'men who in time of peace accept commissions from a Spanish outlaw?'"

Now, in what terms is it fit to speak of an official journal—*the organ of a government*—which can permit itself to introduce such a passage as *that* into an article framed especially to deny and to disprove the accusation that it had endeavored to prove these hapless American captives to be *pirates?* We affirm, without fear of dispute or contradiction, that, on the *Republic's* own showing, it stands convicted of having exerted its whole ingenuity to make out that these men were, by the spirit if not the terms of the treaty itself, *pirates*, under every conceivable circumstance of aggravation. The argument is: These men would have been *pirates* by the treaty, which is the supreme law, if, even in *time of war*, they had, with hostile purpose, taken a *regular commission* from a *national government* at war with Spain. But they did what was *worse* in every particular. They began their work in time, not of *war*, but of *peace*. They took *commissions*, not from a *national government*, but from a *Spanish traitor and outlaw*. They *commenced hostilities* under the *flag of treason*. And they commenced those hostilities against a *sovereign* towards whom they were bound to maintain *friendship* and *peace!* Such was the dreadful judgment pronounced on the 12th September, in advance of any judicial examination, by the organ of *their own government*, upon these hapless men—fifty of whom, under the outlawry of the proclamation, had already been shot, without any pretence of that legal trial to which, as captive American offenders, *they* were entitled by the laws of God and man; and one hundred and fifty of whom, under the same outlawry, and also without trial, were then waiting their doom in a Cuban dungeon! Mark the cold-blooded malignity of the whole extract! Not one solitary circumstance of extenuation in their case is alluded to, or in any way recognised. Not a word is said of the belief in which they joined the enterprise—not a word of their wretched and pitiable delusion—not a word of the then well-known fact that, as soon as they found there was no revolutionary war, they hurried into an open boat to get back, and were so picked up unarmed on the open sea! Every one of these circumstances—circumstances which essentially change the aspect of the case—is studiously excluded, while every fact which can make against them is set in the most imposing attitude, and shown up in the strong light of contrast with the alleged *similar but inferior* guilt of the privateer whom the "supreme law" characterizes and punishes as a *pirate!* Nor is this all. To make these American captives appear as hateful as possible to their own countrymen, the *Republic* again and again elaborately compared their deed to that of "five hundred abolitionists" who should "make a descent upon South Carolina under George Thompson," to carry servile butchery and rapine through the length and breadth of the State! And now, when arraigned at the bar of an outraged public opinion, to answer the charge of having sought to blacken into *piracy* the deed of these deluded and hapless prisoners, and thus to destroy their last hope, the government organ first shamelessly denies the charge, and then, when pressed with the proofs, unblushingly reproduces its own terrible language without one word of repentance or recantation, but turns it off with a cool and easy flippancy: "Oh, it is a simple sum in the Rule of Three! If they had been privateers, they would have been *pirates!* They are *worse* than privateers in every respect. Therefore, what are they? Cipher out the problem!"

Can any administration *live* which makes itself responsible for such things? We speak in bitter sincerity of heart when we say that there is scarcely a civilized government on the face of the earth which would not bang its head with shame at the thought of acting towards its subjects in a foreign dungeon in the spirit which the *Republic* has represented and still represents towards those most misguided and unfortunate young Americans!

And now we ask our readers to look back to the first of the above citations from the *Republic*, which declares that it has uniformly maintained, and means to maintain, that these men are, in the eye of public law, "plunderers and robbers." Mark, in connexion with this declaration, the following admissions:

"But we have also felt and said, just as uniformly, that, though unquestionably guilty, their youth and other circumstances might, with propriety, be urged in their extenuation. They were deluded by unprincipled presses and ambitious men into a belief that their cause was one of liberty, and was sympathized in fully by the Creoles of Cuba."

If this language means anything, it means that, by the showing of the *Republic* itself, these young Americans *did not* join the standard of Lopez with the *intent and purpose* to commit plunder and robbery. So far as we know, it *is* not pretended that when they got to Cuba, and found there was no revolution, they *did betake themselves* to acts of pillage. In all that has been said of their delusion and their criminality, we have not heard that specific charge brought against them. On the contrary, it appears that those who were massacred by Concha were making the best of their way back to the United States when they were taken. Those with Lopez were defending themselves as they could, and seeking a similar chance of escape. Accepting this motive for their expedition and this view of their acts, we deny that their own government, in advance of full judicial trial and judgment, has any right whatever to describe them as plunderers and robbers. The government, admitting that their purpose was not plunder or robbery, but participation in a public war which they believed to exist, is bound to have judicial certainty that they actually did perpetrate acts of pillage before it can rightfully denounce them as robbers, and proclaim that the difference between them and *pirates* is merely technical, and based on the fact that they *were* on land, and not on the sea.

This is clear enough, and in one view it becomes very important. It is upon just this idea of plunder and robbery that England and France must rely for any color of justification for the orders which, in flagrant disregard of the rights of our flag, they addressed to their cruisers. Those governments must claim that Lopez's men were *outlawed felons*. If this is not claimed, then the execution of the orders, even on the Pampero, and much more on any innocent American ship, would plainly be a *casus belli*.

These considerations may explain why the organ of our government is so anxious to make out these men to be *land pirates*. The position which the administration takes as to the British and French orders has not yet been fully made known. It has been intimated that they mean to 'stand up somehow against the right of search; but it is also carefully stated that these orders are not intended to claim the right of search, though the whole of that right is covered in a very offensive shape by the terms in which our government has been formally notified of those orders. If, then, the government intends to submit to the orders, its object is plain enough in suffering its organ to prejudge and blacken the character of the men at whom those orders were aimed. If this be so, then it is to palliate the shame of delinquency in the maintenance of the honor of our flag that the organ of the government is suffered to proclaim our countrymen the worst of felons before any competent tribunal has established their guilt! We shall see whether the country will be satisfied with the excuse.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
27 November 1851, 2.

The New York *Herald* announces that Mrs Bennett has gone on a voluntary mission to Spain, to procure the release of the imprisoned Filibusters, and that Mr. Bennett has left a large deposit of money in Paris, to be used for the purpose of oiling the hinges of Spanish despotism.

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Florida Republican.
Tallahassee, Fla.

27 November, 1851, 1

Gen. Lopez.

The following letter has been published in *The News* (Savannah,) by Mr. Sigur, to whom it was addressed.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Sept. 17th, 1851.

L. J. Sigur, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have the honor of addressing these few lines to you by request of the unfortunate Don N. Lopez, executed in this city on the first of this month—a request which he made to me as his brother-in-law, and his testamentary executor. I was permitted to confer with him in prison a few moments before his death, and he charged me in a most particular manner to transmit to you his last adieu and expressions of his warm affection and gratitude for your constant kindness and great services to him. He also requested me and mention it several times—(insistio repetidas vaces,) that I should ask you, as a last favor, to place the trunk of papers, letters, &c., which he left with you, in my possession, so that I might destroy such as related to his expeditions to this Island, of a character to compromise in the least any person connected with these enterprises.

I therefore entreat you to afford me the facilities of executing the last wishes of our common friend; and as I cannot travel to your city, I beg you to inform me if you are disposed to accede to his desires; in which case I will send you a person clothed with the proper powers, who will execute in your presence the destruction of these papers, reserving only such as interest his son and heir, now residing in Geneva.

In his last moments, when he was alone with his confessor, and marching to the place of execution, he returned again to this subject, entreating the good priest to remind me of his wishes upon this point.

I avail myself of this opportunity to unite my grateful thanks to those of the deceased, for your friendship and services, and remain,

Your obedient and humble servant,

COUNT DE POZAS DULCES.

Gen. Gonzales.

It is generally known by our readers that Gen. Gonzales recently surrendered himself to the United States authorities in this city, and that a hearing of his case is shortly to be had before the U. S. Court. A letter from Savannah, in the New York *Times*, says:

"The President of the United States issued a warrant for his arrest some months ago, charging him with being connected with getting up the late expedition to Cuba. He obtained information of the fact, and has given bonds to take his trial at the next term of the United States District Court. He will is known here that he had no connection in fitting out the Pampero's expedition, or furnishing means for that purpose. He was in Virginia sick for several months previous, and did not return to this neighborhood until after the disaster of Gen. Lopez and his associates, in their attempt to revolutionize Cuba."

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

27 November 1851, Z

The Cuban Prisoners to be Released.

Intelligence from Washington states that an arrangement, which has for some weeks been in progress between Mr. Webster and the Spanish minister, has been concluded by an agreement on the part of the latter to release the prisoners sent to Spain. Our government has properly disavowed the acts of the mob at New Orleans by which the Consul was injured and forced to leave. Indemnity is to be paid for the property of the Consul, and of Spaniards, destroyed. The Spanish government proposed that a national salute be fired in compliment to the Consul on his return. This was declined, as our government disavowed the outrage.—Should the Consul return in a national vessel, the vessel will be saluted, according to custom.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

27 November 1851, 3

ARRIVALS AT BUFFINGTON HOUSE,

[Col. S. Buffington, Proprietor.]

Nov 17—S T Randall, Mississippi; G R Fairbanks, St Augustine; 19—Hon E C Cabell, Washington; E H Titus, Fla; Jas Neehob, Me: M. Ives, Vt; Mr Avery & lady, *N* Y; E Jencks, lady and child, Ga; Mrs C Thurston & Child, *N* Y; W L Warner, Ga; 20—John J Haley, *N* Y; S C Means, S C; G W Means, H R Sadler, Col. J H McIntosh, Fla; J Stewart, Va; 21—McQueen McIntosh, Jacksonville; 22—G Bradley, Mrs. Bradley, Miss Bradley, Va; Dr. G B Slaid, Clark Baily, *N* Y; Thos F Williams and 3 children, Savannah; C C Shute & lady, Providence, R I; Abiel Wales, Mass; John M Payne, Fla; 23—W H Turner, P Bulloch, Savannah; S B Thompson, A G Gibbs, P Vantassel, Houston Saddler, Wm D Allen, Fla; Geo W Frost, Mass; Henry Tall, England; M A Williams, K R Dukes, Fla; 24—S R. Johnson, Rev R E Parham, Fla.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

27 November, 1851, 3

The Case of Mr. Thrasher.

We are happy to see that the press of both parties throughout the country is calling attention to this instance of what clearly appears to be the high-handed oppression of an American citizen by the Cuban authorities. It is to be hoped that the administration may not only be roused before long to the exhibition of a proper spirit in the premises, but that they may even condescend to give to the public anxiety some intimation of the measures which they may see fit to adopt.

We subjoin an article from the Baltimore Sun, which, though a neutral paper, is well know to be friendly to the administration. By the extract made by the Sun from the New York Times, it appears that the apparent remissness or inefficiency of the administration and its organ in the premises is bringing down the censure even of their own staunch party allies.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 25.

MR. THRASHER.—The case of Mr. Thrasher is singularly involved—those who occupy a position on this continent admitting them to the closest familiarity with Cuban affairs being apparently quite at a loss to understand the exact nature of the offence with which he is charged. We presume that Judge Sharkey proceeds to Havana with instructions in the matter, and under a tolerably reliable assurance that justice, at least, will be administered in his case. As it exists, at present, before the public eye, we do not look for a final adjustment of our difficulties with Spain. Indeed, with a citizen of the United States, against whom no specific charge is made out, under penal durance in a Spanish prison, a cordial "reunion" between the respective governments would be an insult to the American people.

If it is true that the Cuban authorities act towards Mr. Thrasher at one time as a Spanish subject and at another as an American citizen, according to the particular purpose on hand, our government *must* interpose. This is paltering with the common rights of humanity, and a proceeding which neither nations nor individuals can be expected to submit to. From what we learn, the whole affair, from its origin, has consisted of a paltry exhibition of suspicious and persecuting tyranny. In the publication of the *Faro Industrial* it is conceded that no offence could have been given to the government, inasmuch as every article was subject to the austere censorship of the authorities. The success of the paper, however, is said to have been quite marked, in comparison with that of other Havana journals, and received a most liberal countenance and support from the Creole population, both in its subscription and advertising department. It was this popularity, attributed perhaps justly to a personal sympathy with the particular interests obnoxious to the government, which seems to have exposed him to its merciless jealousy.

Admitting this to be true, it presents the Creole interest in a very different attitude to that in which it appeared under official representation at the time of, and immediately subsequent to, the Lopez affair. Be this, however, as it may, the government of the United States acted in good faith for the suppression of the Lopez expedition, or they did not. We maintain that they did, and that they are in no wise responsible for its outfit and departure; nor can they be held justly accountable for the mob affair of New Orleans; and in conciliating Spain, therefore, with reference to these things, they are engaged rather in the exercise of a magnanimous spirit, for the sake of peace, than the performance of a duty.

We are not disposed to question the firmness and prudence of the administration; but we feel convinced that, with the consciousness of having faithfully exerted the power with which it was invested for the maintenance of its treaty obligations, it occupied a position justifying the demand of like strict adherence to the same on the part of Cuba. If, however, there has been a disregard of these obligations there, either in the Lopez or Thrasher affair, it has been wilful, and with the actual knowledge and consent of Cuban authorities. On the contrary, with us, whatever there may have been of short comings or overt act, it has occurred in contravention of the deliberate and active efforts of the government. In such a case, it admits of little dispute on which side the real accountability preponderates. It is simply a question of fact, pertaining exclusively to the conduct of the Cuban authorities.

Since the above was in type, we have received the New York Times, of Monday morning, which contains the following letter from Mr. Thrasher, with the editorial comments "thereunto annexed:"

IN PRISON, HAVANA, NOV. 14, 1851.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

SIR: In consequence of the thousand false reports that are circulated in regard to myself, I would request you to deny explicitly that there have been found among my papers any letters or documents that compromise any one in any manner whatever—not even myself, if I am allowed the advantage of defence.

I refrain from further remark pending my trial.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

"We received the foregoing letter yesterday. It shows that, on the 14th inst., Mr. Thrasher had not been garrotted, which, considering the habits of the authorities in Cuba, is a little singular. It shows, moreover, that he had not then been tried. The Georgia, which arrived last Tuesday night, left Havana on the 15th, and brought news that he had been tried, convicted, and sent to a fortress on the coast of Morocco for eight years' confinement. Another account says that his trial lasted an hour and a half; that *he himself was not allowed to be present*; that two of the court (which consisted of three) voted to garrote him; and that the captain-general, having two votes, with the third member of the court, changed the sentence to one of long imprisonment. How much of this is true, we have not yet means of knowing.

"We hope, however, that the Republic will soon publish some 'authentic information' in regard to the case. The government must know something about it, even if Mr. Thrasher himself has not presented what may be deemed 'proper representations' to warrant any interference on his behalf. Something must certainly be known at Washington concerning so important a matter—one, too, which cannot fail to be presented for the consideration and action of the government. The public anxiety which exists in regard to the case of Mr. Thrasher would justify such a departure from official etiquette as might suffice to indicate his fate and the manner of his trial. The public is not so indifferent to the rights of an American citizen in Cuba as the Republic seems to be; and we hope the administration is not."

The Express of Monday afternoon has the following paragraph, which would seem to leave no doubt of his conviction:

"At the last advices from Havana, November 18th, the captain-general had not approved of the sentence against Mr. Thrasher, nor will it be, we are told, without satisfactory proof that it is just."

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The Daily Delta

28 November 1851, 1

The New Consul to Havana.

The Washington correspondent of the Picayune apprehends that his exequatur will be withheld from Judge Sharkey on his arrival at Havana, and this circumstance may produce some trouble between Spain and the United States. If an irregularity, or discourtesy of that nature, were a proper ground of quarrel with Spain, we should have been at war with her sometime ago, for our late Consul, Mr. Owen, who has been at his post for more than a year, has never yet received his *exequatur*, but is only acknowledged and styled Commercial Agent. Our Government has overlooked this, as it does nearly everything else which concerns the national dignity abroad. We are every day granting exequaturs to Spanish Consuls, whilst in their most important port, our duly appointed Consul has never received an official acknowledgment of his true position, nor the national courtesy and consideration for which Spain is so great a stickler. An inquiry into the cause of this delay in granting Mr. Owen his *exequatur*, would, we suspect, result in the discovery that Spain cherishes the old grudge for the summary disposition of the Consul De Espana, who, two years ago, was committed for violating the peace and dignity of our State, in the Rey-kidnapping affair.

Whilst, therefore, we are in such a hurry to welcome their new Consul to our shores, with national salutes, &c., it would be as well to have an understanding as to the terms upon which our Consul, in Havana, is to stand.

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The Daily Delta

28 November 1851, 2

THE PRISONERS.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Colonel Wm. Scott Haynes, late of the Cuban Expedition, who is now in Washington, to a friend in this city, in which he says he has had interviews with several prominent officers of the Government, relative to his companions-in-arms, who are now held in captivity in Spain. Colonel Haynes expresses himself much gratified at the feelings which they all express, in regard to the fate of these gallant young men. In a long and interesting interview with Gov. Crittenden, he received the assurance that the Administration had done, and would continue to do, all in its power, in an honorable way, to forward the release of the prisoners, and that he is satisfied its efforts will be crowned with success.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

29 November 1851, 4

Charles P. Cooper,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAVING returned and relocated himself in Jacksonville, will resume the practice of his profession throughout the Eastern Circuit of Florida, and in the Supreme Court of said State.

Also, in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of same, and will prosecute claims before the Departments at Washington.

Oct. 18, 1851. tf

Felix Livingston,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

April 26. tf

McQueen McIntosh,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Circuit Courts in the Eastern Circuit; the United States District Court at St. Augustine; the Supreme Court at Tallahassee; and prosecute Claims for citizens in any part of Florida against the Government at Washington, either before Congress or at the Departments.

☞ ADDRESS, *Jacksonville, East Florida.*

May 11, 1850, tf

Plantation and Mill-Site for Sale.

I WILL DISPOSE OF, at private sale, my *PLANTATION* on the St. John's river, at the mouth of Julington creek, sixteen miles above Jacksonville. The situation is known to be the most beautiful on the river, and is remarkable for its salubrity; not a case of fever having occurred there for many years. The dwelling is spacious and comfortable, and calculated for the accommodation of a large family. The land (about 400 acres) is of good quality, and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton and corn, and about fifty acres suited for sugar cane. There is an admirable site for a steam saw-mill at the mouth of the creek, and it possesses the advantage of being in the centre of a section of country finely wooded with yellow pine.—There is a flourishing orange grove on the premises, which formerly produced an income of a thousand dollars a year, and will shortly do so again, judging from the present thrifty and healthy appearance of the trees. The Post Office at Mandarin is within two miles, and the steamers pass and repass the house, in their regular trips to and from Savannah.—Those wishing to purchase this property, may call on, or address by letter, the subscriber, at Jacksonville, E. Florida.

CHARLES BYRNE.

Jacksonville, May 10, 1851. tf

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
29 November 1851, 2

From the Burlington State Gazette.

The Two Proclamations.

The most casual reader will observe a wide difference between the tone and language of Fillmore's proclamation against the invasion of Cuba and that against the invasion of the Mexican territory. They were issued under similar circumstances, and for similar purposes; yet the first, to protect the claims of the Spanish crown, is resolute, arbitrary, fierce, and cruel—worthy, indeed, of an Austrian or Russian emanation—while the latter is comparatively mild and insipid. In the Cuba proclamation he forewarns the sympathizers that his administration will close its eyes upon international law and the express provisions of the treaty between this country and Spain, and leave them, if captured, to meet the fate of PIRATES. In the passage we quote he exercises the powers of an autocrat, and suspends at his own caprice a solemn treaty which had been in force for more than half a century. He proclaims:

"They [American citizens] will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offenders, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this government, or *any interference in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced.*"

Mr. Fillmore knew as well as any ordinarily-informed public man that citizens who take part in foreign revolutions are not pirates. If he had any doubts upon this point, there was the recorded opinion of the "god-like" Daniel, delivered at the time of the Canada troubles, to afford him the information; but his foregone conclusion was to let Spain wreak her summary vengeance, if able, upon these American citizens, and to abstain on his part from "any interference, no matter to what extremities they might be reduced," to secure them the right of an ordinary judicial trial, *under existing laws*, to which by the treaty they were entitled. Had Fillmore never superseded this treaty by his arbitrary proclamation, we believe that the butchered Crittenden and his gallant comrades would still be living.

And now turn to the proclamation in the case of poor, miserable Mexico, for whose fate European courts are under no concern. Here American invaders do not become pirates beyond the pale of the law, to be summarily executed; they have the privilege of a trial according to law, and the rights they may claim under the treaties between this country and Mexico are not *forfeited* in advance:

"That if they [American citizens] should be captured within the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities, they must expect to be tried and punished according to the laws of Mexico, and will have no right to claim the interposition of this government in their behalf."

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The Daily Delta

30 November 1851, 1

Later from Havana—Probable Release of Mr. Thrasher—Fire in Charleston.

Charleston, (S. C.,) Friday, Nov. 28.—We have advices from Havana up to the 22d instant, by which we learn that the Captain-General has signified his intention to pardon Mr. Thrasher, provided that he will leave the island within twenty days after his release from prison.

A fire broke out in this city, yesterday afternoon, which destroyed a number of buildings on George and King streets, including Brown & Co's. store.

THE CASE OF MR. THRASHER.—*A New Version.*—The New York Courier and Enquirer published an article which contains some statements respecting this affair very different from those heretofore published, and based, as the writer alleges, upon his knowledge of Mr. Thrasher's position, and which he says he has refrained from urging previously, through an apprehension that they might, more or less, prejudice his cause. He discredits the story that Mr. Thrasher has been arrested on account of any revolutionary tendency of his paper, because it would have been impossible for it to have any such tendency while the editorial articles are all subjected to official censorship before publication. His kindness to the American prisoners could not have been the cause, inasmuch as all that he did must have been with the special permission of the Captain General himself. The Courier then says:

"The truth is, that the former editor of the Faro came under the displeasure of the Government, on account of the very well-established belief that he was, and had for some time been, doing all in his power to overturn it. We feel warranted in expressing the belief that Mr. Thrasher was more responsible for the landing of that ill-fated expedition upon the shores of Cuba, than any other man upon the island. He had, indeed, been imprudent enough to avow that, in case of the success of the Creole cause, he was promised the best place in the gift of the government about to be established.

"In Cuba, as we have before had occasion to remark, a confession is evidence; and Mr. Thrasher's own imprudent admissions, which must have come to the knowledge of the Government, are sufficient to condemn him. Such are not our notions of justice, such probably are not his; but he knew the regime under which he placed himself.

"And, apropos to the subject, we have seen the suppression of the Faro Industrial often alluded to as an injury to Mr. Thrasher's fortunes. The Spanish Government has sins enough upon its head, but this is not among them. The publication of that paper had entirely failed to secure that profit which its editor had hoped."

The above statements, as the Baltimore Sun well observes, appearing to be, as they in effect are, a plea on behalf of the Spanish Government in Cuba, against Mr. Thrasher, an American citizen, under condemnation and in distress, the public will require them to be authenticated in some way.

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The Daily Delta
30 November 1851, 2

LAFAYETTE.—Our neighbor is the most flourishing town in the South. It has doubled its population and its assessment roll in three years. Six or eight years ago it was an outside village of New Orleans, consisting of a few houses on the levee, chiefly occupied by butchers and stock-sellers, and some scattered residences in the rear, where those of our citizens who wanted a little air-room and had a passion for shrubbery and fresh vegetables, pitched their tents. Now, however, we find it a large and busy town, full of life, industry and activity, on the front streets, whilst the back streets are rapidly filling up with the most elegant private residences in the Southern country. The population of Lafayette reaches nearly 20,000, of which there are less than 2000 colored persons and 1119 slaves. This population, too, is a permanent one, consisting chiefly of German citizens, whose thrifty and industrious habits are conspicuously displayed in the rapid progress and development of the town.

We find in the last Republican the following statement of the value of real estate in Lafayette, [illegible] of State taxes, &c., as appears from the [illegible]ment roll :

	Property.	Tax.
Value [illegible] residents.....	$2,414,400	
Value [illegible] residents.....	3,961,800	
Tax on [illegible] Tic. on $100.....		$13,399 02
Number of slaves in the city 119, value,	242,600	
Tax on same.....		719 46
Value of horses, mules, mares and cattle	24,800	
Tax on same.....		73 08
Value of carriages, vehicles, &c.....	15,500	
Tax on same.....		87 85
Amount capital invested in trade.....	149,500	
Tax on same.....		314 78
Number of persons engaged in professions and trades, 278.....		
[illegible] license tax.....		[illegible]
Military [illegible].....		4043 50
Amount [illegible] the public schools.....	6919	
Amount poll tax [illegible] the schools....	5709	9,809 25
Total.....	$6,928,699	$24,125 39

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The Daily Delta

30 November 1851, 2

Exciting Incident of the late Cuban Invasion.

Lieut. Thomas C. James.

The following incident, of which the late Thomas C. James is the subject, is from the pen of one who knew him well, was with him in many a trying scene, and knew how to appreciate his many high and noble qualities:

Gen. Crittenden's command, which had been stationed at Mariel, to guard the stores and munitions of Gen. Lopez, was preparing to march and join the main body, the commandant thought it advisable to send out a reconnoitering party, in order to avoid an ambuscade. Lieut. James being recommended by Captain Kelly as the fittest man for this service, which, on account of the dangers attending it, required the exercise of judgment, tact and intrepidity, was accordingly sent out, accompanied by a detachment of twelve or fifteen men. After a short absence, Lieut. James returned, and reported that he had seen the advance column of the enemy, but that in his opinion, they could not be induced to fight.

The order was then given to march, and Captain Kelly's company, to which Lieut. James was attached, led the vanguard, the main body remaining a considerable distance in the rear.

About a league from Mariel, Captain Kelly halted his company at a *tienda*, or *store*, for the purpose of obtaining refreshments. It was around the neighborhood of this *tienda* that the enemy was hovering. The order to "stack arms" having been complied with, the men being famished with thirst, made a precipitate rush for a well of water which lay in the *coral*, or enclosure at the back of the *tienda*. Lieut. James remaining outside (in reach of the stacked muskets) as a self-appointed picket guard. While the men were thus scattered about, each seeking in his own way to allay his raging thirst or hunger, the enemy became apprised of the state of facts, and determined to take advantage of them.

While James stood on watch, he was suddenly startled by the appearance of a cloud of dust that rolled up in dense column in the direction where the main body of the enemy lay. Very soon the roll of the drum and the clank of sabres and small arms, intimated to his practiced ear, that the enemy was marching to the attack. In a moment, they were in view, marching onward with fixed bayonets, and in solid column to the charge! As they approached nearer, he discovered that they were the vanguard of the main body. On they came, with their fierce moustaches and glittering harness, like five hundred fiends! At the command, "double-quick time, march!" the steady tread of the column was increased to a trot, and the van came on like a torrent! James did not falter at this alarming demonstration, but true to his instincts, he gave a shout to warn his comrades, and flew to the stacked arms! Drawing forth a musket he leveled it and fired! The aim was too sure, and an epauleted *hombre* rolled in the dust! The blood of the young lion was up! Seizing another weapon, the sharp crash that rung out on the clear morning air made another soul immortal! Another and another followed, and with such unerring aim that each hissing ball carried death to the charging ranks. Soon, Kelly, warned by the firing, was on the ground, and there were two to as many hundreds! James was still at the work when Kelly came to his aid—snatching up the loaded guns, firing and then hurling them upon the ground only to grasp others to be used with like destructive effect. Heavens! how they tumble, exclaimed the heroic James, as he dealt out his death-winged missives, and as his bright eye flashed with the heroism of a hundred Bayards, he poured in another shot, and another, and another in such quick succession that the enemy halted and stood still in mute amazement! The double-quick charge of Spain's proud chivalry was checked, and by the unassisted efforts of a single man!

The scattered numbers of Captain Kelly's company soon after rallied, and pouring in a volley, the enemy came to the "about face," and made a precipitate retreat.

Thus have we attempted to relate one of the most extraordinary instances of individual valor that history records. Alas! for the sad fate of the heroic youth whose intrepedity has furnished the subject of our sketch! He was taken a few days after by the Spanish frigate "Esperanza," carried to Havana, and in company with fifty brave companions, inhumanly shot. Yet it may be gratifying to his numerous friends and relatives, to know that, although suffering untold horrors, insulted by the minions of tyranny who had fled in hosts before the unassisted might of his unshackled arm, he met death with an unblenching eye, and, as became a man, "without fear and without reproach." In the hearts of those who knew him and could appreciate his virtues, let his epitaph be written!

H.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
30 November 1851, 2

Reported Pardon of Mr. Thrasher.

The Baltimore Daily News of yesterday has, by telegraph from Charleston, the following statement in relation to the case of Mr. Thrasher. We trust that it may prove authentic:

CHARLESTON, November 28.—The brig Gulnare has arrived here from Havana, bringing dates five days later than those previously received at New York.

The captain of the Gulnare brings the gratifying intelligence that the captain-general had indicated his intention of pardoning Mr. Thrasher in the course of a few days; but the pardon is to be accompanied with a proviso that he must consent to leave the island forever, though twenty days were to be given him to settle his private affairs.

There was much rejoicing among the American residents even at this tardy and uneven justice, as it is the general belief there that Mr. Thrasher is a persecuted man, free from all semblance of guilt in relation to the charges made against him. His business has already been broken down to such an extent that he will require but a few days to make the settlement, and he will scarcely risk a further residence of twenty days among his persecutors, who might find some additional excuse for his further detention.

The Queen's birth-day, on the 19th instant, was celebrated with great pomp and circumstance, with fireworks and illuminations at night, the Cubans taking it as a fit opportunity to make a show of their loyalty to the Queen after the recent disturbances, and in view of the anticipated birth of an heir to the throne. The captain reviewed and addressed the troops on the occasion.

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The Daily Delta

2 December 1851, 1

INTERDICTED.—The Havana correspondent of the Crescent states that our journal has been honored with interdiction by the Capain-General of Cuba. We have received no confirmation ourselves of such a fact, but do not consider it at all improbable. We should regret to part with our many friends and readers in Cuba, but we are consoled by the hope that the time is not remote, when they may not only read the Delta in peace and security, but also be able to carry into practical effect some of the doctrines and ideas which it promulgates and advocates. We regard all these manifestations of despotism as calculated to precipitate the downfall of a Government which is a libel on the age, and a standing reproach to a great and free people, who permit such atrocities to be perpetrated almost within sight of their shores.

The correspondent of the Crescent refers to the Spanish paper in this city, which daily belches forth "the most vile and atrocious calumnies" against our Government and people. The reference is to El Pelayo, the successor of La Union. We do not share the indignant and resentful feelings of this writer. We read El Palayo with pride and satisfaction. It affords us pleasing proofs of the unlimited freedom enjoyed in this country, and enables us to compare our own institutions with those of the despotism, whose servant El Pelayo is.

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The Daily Delta

2 December 1851, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. LOUIS—C W Adams, Texas; S Adams, A N Young, Boston; C S Adams, C L Butter, Philadelphia; J S Harwell, A S Dumee, J B Walker, J P Canan, Alabama; Mr Creedy, R W Powell, W B Chrisp, G W Lizer, Maj Waggaman W C Hamner, S L Moss, J H Bass, T C Adams, T J Pennell, T Leon, Mr Kenner, New Orleans; W McWeller and family, Miss McWeller, Mrs Anderson, G W Kountz, W D Flowell, Mississippi; T J Packwood, G W Ward, F H Skaggs, A Norton, Mrs Kenner, J L Skinner, J Grant, A Dejan, J W Murdock, J Martin, C L Reynolds, Louisiana; W P McGrath, D B Davis and lady, Kentucky; J W Belcher, Italy; C P Cage, Mobile; W B Sauerion, jr, W G Poor, New York.

VERANDAH—Dr Peacock, Mr Lee, W M Lasser, Dr J B Pierce, S Bartlett, J M Potter, Dr Garrett, J H Menin, W H McAlpine, J M Wall, E A Ellward, Dr Patrick, Gen J W Cole, J Traskolawski Louisiana; E A Sumner, Kentucky; H W Allen, F L Hunt, W H Lambick, F B Quitman, J A Quitman and son, C S Hunt, Dr S F Sharper, R H Cage and lady, F M Verger, M W Galbwyght F A Davis, Col J Webone, T B Adams, W T Adams, H P Levy D C Quinn J R Quinn, W Mackey and lady, J J Chandler, T Berner, Mississippi; W McCakindale, England; Maj McCulloch, A J Terry, W R Glover, Dr Robinson, D Brooks, Mr Sheater, A Hujal, Mexico; C S Mosby, R C Vass, N Davis, New Orleans; A Sohnson, D S Arlold, St. Louis; Capt Whitall, A N Hill, R M Porter, Dr H H Staner, United States Army; S H Phillips, jr, Missouri; C T Impson, Pittsburg; C L Yale, New York; W S A Clover, H Cowley, F Cowley, A Nalors, R H Allen, J F Davis, Mr Otey, Alabama; T J Crothers, W L Hildeburn, C Giraldin and lady, Philadelphia; J G Hill, Michigan, A Watson, T Stunrr, Liverpool; A Keeman Tennessee; A Branda, Virginia; C C Alexander, S B Allen, Texas.

ARCADE—R M Hardy, H G Quailes, A S Dewitt, Arkansas; Mr Davis, R McMillan, Mr Bartlett, R F Parker, W Sloan, F M Scroggin, T Renan, C L Kulyer, E S McIntyre, Alabama; C J Crosley, S R Ford, S R Easley, R Quigley, A M Fetters, Mississippi; F J Stoke, Port Jackson; D S Arnold, C Courtney, A J Davis, G Nuts, St. Louis; A Louis, F F Jones, E S Packs, R N Fetherston, New Orleans; W Johnson, J Stokes, New York; W H Estille, D Richardson, H F McDonough, Texas; R M McKay, A Hill, Tennessee; J G Harrison, J A Mays, H Hoolan, South Carolina; J Scott, Z F Cowrer, Georgia; J O Allman, Shreveport; W Hatkins, Illinois; C S Mallory, Santa Fe; B Bayliss, Memphis; H Parker and friend, Mexico.

LOUISIANA HOUSE.—J Carter, Ohio; B Duke, T Craig, W S Knight, Illinois; J King, Coast; W H Heath, J M Gilstrop, A Brown, A Orme, Dr L Fuller, J Davison, A R Eliot, B F Laughlin, W J Perkins, P Hough, California; J Gregg, Indiana; J J Barker, L R Hawson, Michigan; Mr McMustry, J Morgan, J Sicka, New Orleans; Wm M Nutter, Missouri; J Reed, Honduras.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—I, R Whitfield, W F Dickey, J R H Yore, Huntsville, Tennessee; F H Proctor Kentucky; B Olney, J Houghes, New Orleans; S J Roberts, Baltimore; J B Thomas, R S McLean, J T Brown, Arkansas; J Morehouse, C Oliver, Coast.

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The Daily Delta
2 December 1851, 3

Letter from Havana.

Approval of the Sentence against Mr. Thrasher.

The following letter from Havana was received by us after our yesterday evening's paper went to press.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

Havana, November 22, 1851.

Editors Delta: The other—the last outrage upon an American citizen, has been consummated, in approval by the Captain-General, of the proceedings and sentence of the Vargas "Military Commission," against Mr. John S. Thrasher.

The case of Mr. Thrasher is no better, on account of the man, than that of any other honest citizen of the country, but it involves more vital principles than any other of recent occurrence, and demonstrates the faithlessness of Spain, through all her cringing executive officials, to her treaty obligations with the United States.

The "Auditor of War" declares that he approves the sentence because there was "no proof exhibited on the part of the prisoner, of his *innocence of the charges*." But then, Vargas said, *his hours were open*, and he could not be allowed time for defence, by testimony, and to protest was all the remedy that remained which, if it had been sustained by the prompt and energetic action of Mr Owen, would have undoubtedly been effectual. Mr. O. has been provided with all the essential details for a perfect showing of the wrong-doing, and the fraud upon Mr. Thrasher, but he is slow to use them, and should be called *Modern Hesitation*, for he never *feels* the time to act, and in suicidal hesitancy destroys himself,—and others must suffer, or it would not matter so much.

Time does not admit of details—which constitute "*treason—in fidencia.*" Look to it, ye who feel proud of being called "American citizens," and come not here.

NADA MAS.

Mr. Thrasher's Case—Feast-Day Celebration.

[Correspondence of the Daily Delta.]

Havana, November 21, 1851.

Editors Delta—Without incidents of any great importance, we have had some exciting subjects for reflection—and we are the people that have capacity to make the most of every thing—so we have done up Mr. Thrasher to suit the fancy of the wonder-loving crowd, and upon *change*—which means the wharf—he has been sentenced, his head shaved, and a ball and chain attached; he has escaped, *in the same way*, from prison and left for the United States; and lastly, (all from the very ear and heart of official secrecy gathered) "his case went before the Captain General (the corner ship-chandlery edition) some two days since, who was so much incensed at the *bungling manner* of the Fiscal patch-work, and the contrivance illegalities displayed on every page of Royal stamp, that he tore up the proceedings and directed that Mr. Thrasher should be *pardoned*, but to leave the island in twenty days. These things have had their moment of credence, and although ridiculous, have been the cause of unnecessary pain to good and anxious hearts, watching for the safety of their son. The story which has some foundation, and is consistent with the facts of the case, is that the proceedings have been stopped at the office of the "Auditor of War," who has the revisionary power of the proceedings from the Court Martial, and, that he differs with the *Fiscal and the Court*, as to the *force and value* of the testimony to constitute the crime of treason or "infidencia," and has in consequence offered them to be referred to the "Royal audience" to test their legality. The impression obtains very generally, that the sentence and finding will not be established by the approval of the high functionaries of the law or the Captain General.

The *fete* day of the Queen, the 19th, was celebrated with the accustomed "*viva mama*" ceremonies and feasts. The morning, Gen. Concha passed through the new entrance to the city, just built—the Colon gate—which will bear evidence of his desire to improve and adorn the city, and be creditable to his administration—and the evening closed with a review of the troops.

We have just published a new series of *caricatures* deceptedly rich—the Spanish representations of the battle of Las Pozas, and following conflicts, with the hosts of Lopez; where the *glory* of Spanish arms was not dimmed by the tremendous storm of the 21st of August. They are *very truthful*, following closely the *barometer* of these bulletins from the field; but, I will send and not describe these inimitable productions of genius.

We have nothing new, and dull in amusements, with no improving prospective for the winter season.

Adieu. NODA MAS.

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The Daily Delta

3 December 1851, 2

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Delta.
By the People's (O'Reilly) Line.
Office—Commercial Exchange, St. Charles st.

Letter from Havana.

STEAMER PROMETHEUS—MR. THRASHER.

New York, Dec. 1.—The steamer Prometheus has arrived from Chagres by way of Havana, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 1st of November. She brings seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars in gold dust. It is now said that Mr. Thrasher has been sentenced to confinement in the Moro Castle for eight years, but his release is expected very soon.

Spanish Affairs.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Instructions have been sent by our Government to the American Minister in Spain, requiring him to interpose in behalf of the American prisoners recently sent from Cuba.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

3 December 1851, 3

The President's Message.

Surrendering, as we did, a very large space in our columns to the publication of this document, which was transmitted to Congress yesterday afternoon, we deem it proper to reserve any full discussion of its contents until an opportunity shall have been afforded both to ourselves and to our readers to give it a deliberate examination.

Among the special *recommendations* of the President, we enumerate, in the order in which they occur, the following, as likely to attract particularly the attention of the public:

Further legislation providing for the protection and punishment of consuls: the establishment of trade between the United States and Canada on the principles of reciprocity: the consideration by Congress of a suitable reception for Governor Kossuth on his arrival: the modification of the present tariff by the adoption of *specific* instead of *ad valorem* duties, whenever practicable, with further *discriminations* for the purpose of *protection*—such modification to be made in view of the principle assumed in the message that a low rate *does not* benefit the farming population of the country by increasing the foreign market for agricultural products: legislation to extend the public land system of the United States over the public lands of California and Oregon, and, in this connexion, an increased compensation to the three commissioners to settle land titles in California: to leave the mineral lands in California in their present condition, instead of surveying and selling them in small parcels in the manner emphatically recommended by the President in his annual message of last year: the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture: legislation to guard against frauds upon the government under existing laws in regard to pensions and bounty lands: prompt appropriations to complete the classifications and publish the results of the census: the prompt passage of the apportionment bill under the census as soon as the returns from California shall be received: an extended system of river and harbor improvements on the lakes, the Atlantic seaboard, and in the rivers of the West: an increase of the standing army for the protection of our own frontier and the Mexican frontier from Indian hostilities: a reorganization of the naval establishment, fixing the number of officers, creating a retired list, and regulating promotions by merit and capacity rather than seniority in the service: revision of the whole subject of punishment in the navy, in the view that the abolition of flogging has not worked well: the separation of naval appropriations from those for ocean steam mail service: adherence to the present rates of postage on letters, and a revision of those rates on printed matter: a commission to revise the statutes of the United States, and report them, in a revised form, to Congress: liberal legislation for the District of Columbia: the establishment of a commission to settle private claims against the United States: and, finally, the faithful maintenance and execution of the compromise measures, as a final adjustment of the slavery question.

But these recommendations of the message are, most of them, of less importance as an exhibition of the spirit and policy of the administration than the view which is taken of the foreign relations of the country. In regard to the Cuban transactions, we notice that the President has not thought fit to say a single word in respect to the treaty alleged to have been concluded between England, France, and Spain, guarantying the possession of that island to the Spanish crown on conditions, among the most prominent of which is said to be the gradual or immediate abolition of slavery there. We notice, also, that the President, in referring to the British and French orders issued to their cruisers to prevent by force any persons from landing on the coasts of Cuba with hostile intent, objects to them only in so far as they may assume the right to search American merchant vessels, and adds that both of those governments have given assurances *more or less explicit* that such is not the purpose of those orders. In this state of the case, we do not perceive how to escape the conclusion that the administration does not object to have foreign ships of war assist our government in the execution of our own neutrality laws upon such of our citizens as may become amenable to their penalities. It will be perceived, also, that the message appears to justify the terms of the Cuban proclamation—without, however, attempting to explain why an altogether different language and spirit were adopted in the proclamation for Mexico. It will also be noted that the message makes no objection to the sufficiency of the *trial* allowed to the fifty American prisoners whom Concha shot, and makes no allusion to the treaty with Spain as having secured to them a more deliberate and regular legal investigation of their case. The whole of this branch of the message will doubtless be fully and searchingly discussed. Our own views upon these topics are already before the country, and we shall take occasion to submit some further considerations in regard to them.

In regard to the financial and commercial condition of the country, we understand the message to say in substance: *first*, that it is in all respects unusually prosperous and flourishing, with a full treasury, and especially with a vastly augmented export trade; *secondly*, that all this prosperity is quite accidental and temporary; and that therefore, and *thirdly*, the whole system should be changed or got rid of without delay! At first blush, this seems strange statesmanship. But we will consider it more in detail hereafter.

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The Daily Delta

4 December 1851, 1

MR. THRASHER.—The New York Times publishes the following letter from Mr. Thrasher:

In Prison, Hartford, Nov. 24, 1851.

Sir: In consequence of the thousand false reports that are circulated in regard to myself, I would request you to deny explicitly that there have been found among my papers any letters or documents that compromise any one in any manner whatever, but area myself, if I am allowed the advantage of defence.

I refrain from further remark pending my trial.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

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The Daily Union
4 December 1850

The President's Message.

[By the Hope—Extra.—Received this morning.]

The opening portion of the message treats at some length on the subject of the Cuba expedition, and points out its illegality by referring to the statutes of the United States in relation to such cases, and by a reference to the recognized principles of international law. The President laments the unhappy fate of the unfortunate victims who perished in the expedition, and denounces in strong terms the conduct of those who had, by the practice of deception, induced them to embark in the enterprise. No proper means will be neglected by the Government consistent with its powers and duties, to obtain the release or mitigate the sufferings of the American prisoners now in Spain. In this connection the President strongly inculcates the propriety of a continued adherence to the non-intervention policy adopted and maintained by Washington and Jefferson—friendly relations with all, entangling alliances with none. He moreover insists that such should be the course of conduct to which we ought to hold all other nations, whenever there may be any attempted or threatened interference in any matter affecting our interests. In the recent agreement between France and England, to protect, by force, the landing of adventurers from any quarter on the plains of Cuba, with hostile intentions, our flag must not be violated. It protects all over whom it legally floats, and neither a search of American vessels, nor a watch over them, in the waters of this continent, will be permitted. Assurances have been given, by the diplomatic agents of those countries, that American vessels shall be respected. The attack on the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, was illegal and disgraceful, and further legislation for the protection of Consuls is recommended to Congress.

The subject of reciprocal trade proposed by England, and the necessity of completing the survey of the Oregon boundary line, is referred to the consideration of Congress.

The claims on Portugal have been adjusted by a convention, and the first instalment of the payment decided to be due has been paid. The President of France is arbiter in the case of the Gen. Armstrong.

The Turkish Government has formally acknowledged its satisfaction at the kind reception given to its Envoy Amin Bey.

The United States Government, through its Minister, Mr. Marsh, obtained the release of Kossuth and his fellow-patriots. In accordance with the act of Congress a national vessel of war was dispatched for them, and they will soon arrive at New York. The message recommends to the consideration of Congress the measures which ought to be taken for the reception of Kossuth.

The hope is expressed that the difficulties between the French Republic and the Sandwich Islands will be satisfactorily adjusted. The independence of the latter has been acknowledged by our Government, and others, and it is our policy to maintain those islands as they are, to prevent them falling into the hands of a maritime State.

The Executive has taken all proper measures to prevent the violation of our treaties, and our neutrality laws.

The subject of the Tehuantepec Railroad is referred to Congress, and other routes across the Isthmus are alluded to.

The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year were $52,312,979 87, which, with the balance on hand in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1850, makes the available means for the year reach the sum of $58,917,521 36. The total expenditures for the same time were $48,005,878. The payments on the public debt since last December, have amounted to 7,501,436 36. The public debt now amounts to 62,560,376 26. The receipts for the fiscal year are estimated at $51,800,000, which, with the probable unappropriated balance in the treasury on the 30th of June next, will give as the probable available means for that year, the sum of $63,268,743 02.

The value of exports during the year has increased, owing to the high price of cotton; breadstuffs and provisions have fallen in price. The exports of specie to liquidate our foreign debt, during the last fiscal year, have amounted to $21,263,979 over the amount of specie imported. The exports of specie during the first quarter of the present fiscal year have been $11,651,627. The opportunity offered by the present prosperous condition of the national finances should be embraced, as far as possible, to liquidate the outstanding debt. The stock provided for by law, for the Texas indemnity, has been prepared, but no person has yet been authorized by Texas to receive the five millions which were to be issued unconditionally. For the remaining five millions few of the releases required by law have been filed by the creditors of Texas.

The numerous frauds in invoices make a change in the tariff, from the *ad valorem* to the specific system of duties, necessary wherever practicable.

The receipts from the sales of public lands have increased during the year. The disposition to be made of the mineral lands of California requires the prompt and earnest attention of Congress.

The President recommends the establishment of an agricultural Bureau.

The provisions of the bounty land act have been to a great extent executed, and most of those entitled to pensions under the law, have received them.

The condition of the Indians on the Mexican frontier, and in the interior, requires the consideration of Congress, and the adoption of a more liberal policy towards them is recommended.

The census returns are in process of arrangement and classification for report. It is regretted that the returns from California have not been received.

The right to remove the obstructions of the great rivers, and lakes and harbors, is within the power of Congress, the attention of which body is demanded to this subject by the highest considerations of public policy.

The *most* efficient *means* at the disposal of the Government have been exerted to carry out the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe, for the protection of the Mexican frontier from the incursions of the border Indians, and additional means and forces are requested of Congress for this purpose, and for the defence of the settlers of California.

The message reviews at some length the reports of the heads of departments, and recommends some important changes in the public service in the army and navy, and also recommends some change in the *postoffice rates*.

Mail routes are being rapidly extended, and their judicious management has become of vast importance to the public interests.

The message recommends a revision and codification of the voluminous statutes of the United States, which have been accumulating for many years.

The message also recommends that a commissioner be appointed with power to decide on all claims against the United States.

The President comments with great force on the attempt to resist the execution of the Fugitive slave law, and urges the faithful execution of the laws at all hazards, as necessary to the preservation of our Republic. In this issue is involved the existence of the constitution, which is the supreme law of the land. The refusal to execute its provisions is aimed not so much at the law as at the constitution, and contemplates its nullification, and the destruction of republican institutions.

The message in conclusion, recommends in earnest language, the observance and preservation of the compromise measures as a final settlement, in principle as well as in substance, of the dangerous agitation of the subject of slavery. The whole tone of the message is eminently patriotic and national, regarding the interests of the whole country. The message concludes as follows:

In my last annual message, I stated that I considered the series of measures which had been adopted at the previous session of Congress, in reference to the agitation growing out of the territorial and slavery questions, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace, and I recommended adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. I was not induced to make this recommendation hecause I thought these measures perfect; for no human legislation can be perfect. While differences and jarring opinions can only be reconciled by yielding something on all sides, and this result had been reached after an angry conflict of many months, in which one part of the country was arrayed against another, and violent convulsions seemed to be imminent.

Looking at the interests of the whole country, I felt it my duty to enter upon the Compromise as the best that ought to be attained and conciliating interests, and to invoke [illegible] a final settlement, to be sustained by all who regard the peace and welfare of the country. A year has now elapsed since that recommendation was made, and to that recommendation I still adhere, and I congratulate you and the country upon the general acquiescence which has been manifested in the adjustment and in the measures of peace which have been established in all parts of the Republic.

And not only is there this general acquiescence in those measures, but the spirit of patriotism which has been manifested in support of them in every part of the country, has removed doubts and fears as to the permanency of the union of the States, and inspired the minds of thousands of good men with renewed confidence in the durability of our popular institutions. We have now received assurances that our liberty and our Union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding generations.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

4 December 1851, 3

ARRIVALS AT BUFFINGTON HOUSE,

[Col. S. Buffington, Proprietor.]

Nov 26—T P Ellis, J H Wescot, J. T. Brown, J H Fostell, N Y; B F McKenna, Savannah; Geo Tockwood, J T Pratt, N Y; R Pepetrs & lady, St Louis; P Harris, lady & child, S C; J B Galbrath, Tallahassee; M Inwright, N Y; J Patterson, Ga; Col J Mc Robt Baker, & family, Fla; 27—H M Stephens, Fla; C M McKinstry, Fla; Capt Blanchard, Palatka; Geo W Cole, Madison; Mr Stearns' Mass; Thomas Tumlin Ga; 29—Dr Beebe, Erie, Penn; Geo B Walbridge, Buffalo, N Y; Dr J W Hubbett & lady, N Y; Dr L Kneeland, Vermont; Judge Thompson, Miss C Thompson Tallahassee; H Lyon, N Y; F R Davis, S J Dewel, J Dewel, N Y; Robt Amitage, Savaunah; A G Richard, Fla; Peter Vantassel, Clifton Mills, Fla; 30—Jas Michork, Sea Port; Cameron Anderson, U. S A; Miss Anderson, S C; W M Dougherty, S C; Col H T Titus, Fla; Dec 1—Dr Ambler, Fla; Capt Trezvant, lady child & servant Mineral Springs.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
4 December 1851, 3

The Case of Mr. Thrasher.

By the last accounts from Havana we learn that Mr. Thrasher had been sentenced to the mines for eight years, but it was reported his sentence was to be reviewed.

The following letter, addressed by him from his dungeon to his government and his countrymen, we find in the New York Tribune:

IN A DUNGEON OF THE PUNTA CASTLE,
Havana, November 21, 1851.

To the government of the United States of America, and to my fellow-countrymen:

An American citizen, deprived of liberty, and denied justice, respectfully begs leave to lay before you the following facts and appeal. Upon leaving the steamer Georgia on the 16th of October last, I was suddenly, and without previous accusation, arrested and taken to the office of the police. On searching my person, and that of a gentleman who accompanied me, no papers or letters of any kind were found upon either of us. We were then taken to the hotel where I boarded, accompanied by the chief of police, who demanded to be shown my room.

On ascertaining that I had no room there, we were taken to my residence, and all my papers seized. The gentleman who accompanied me was then put at liberty. Myself and all my books and papers were taken to the residence of one of the police commissaries, where four days were occupied by two government interpreters in reading my letters. On the 21st October I was thrown into a dungeon of the city prison, and all communication of my friends strictly prohibited. On the 25th I was removed to my present dungeon, and the fiscal of the military tribune made his appearance, and began a judicial examination. On the 26th this was continued, and then I saw no one until the 4th instant, when the questioning was proceeded with; and on the 6th I was again questioned, and finally informed that I was accused of treason. At the same time I was required to select one from a list of officers that was presented to me, who should conduct my defence. Not knowing any of them, I chose one at random, supposing he would consult with me and with my legal advisers, as is usual in such cases, in regard to my defence.

On the 7th instant I was for the first time allowed to see my friends, and to consult with them as to the best course to pursue. I conferred with our consul, and he passed several communications in my behalf to the government here, all of which have been utterly disregarded, and not replied to. On the 11th, I was informed that I was to be brought up the next day for sentence. I immediately wrote to my nominal defender to come at once to consult with me, and to bring with him the proceedings which were in writing. He replied, verbally, that he would come in the afternoon. He did not come, and I entered at once a protest against the proceedings, alleging that I had not been heard, and that neither myself nor my legal advisers had been consulted for a proper defence. I sent this to the president of the military commission that night, who refused to receive it, saying that it could only be admitted by the captain-general.

The American consul, Mr. Owen, as soon as informed of this, proceeded to the palace, and protested against sentence being pronounced, as I had not been heard in defence. In the morning my nominal defender came to my prison to inform me that he had been allowed by the court only twenty-four hours to prepare my defence; that he had been occupied till that moment examining the proceedings, which were voluminous, and that within an hour he must return them to the fiscal. On the 12th I was taken before a court-martial, composed of of a brigadier general and six officers of the army. The testimony and proceedings were read before I was brought into court, which is contrary to law and to custom; and when brought in, I was asked what I had to say to the charges against me? I replied that I had not been furnished with a copy of the charges; that I had been denied access to the proceedings and testimony; that my nominal defender had neither consulted with me nor my counsel; and that I now ask that my protest and petition for stay of proceedings should be admitted. I was told by the president of the court that it should be considered. I was remanded to my dungeon, and heard nothing more of the proceedings until to-day, when I have been formally notified that I have been sentenced to eight years' labor, in chains, at Ceuta, in Africa, with payment of costs.

It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the impropriety of bringing me before a court-martial in a time of profound peace; on the injustice of sentencing me without a hearing; on the utter contempt of international law, civil rights, and treaty stipulations in my trial; or upon the willful disregard, in the manner of proceeding, of the constitution and rules of the very court which has assumed a jurisdiction over me without right, has tried me without a crime, and sentenced me without defence. The government that has the power and the will to commit these acts is beyond the reach of reason, and my only resource is to appeal to the physical power of our own government, for that protection which its moral power has not been able to extend over me, and to ask from my fellow-countrymen such countenance as will encourage the Executive in the manifestation of firmness, and carry some appreciation of national rights and national duties to the hearts of the unscrupulous rulers of Cuba.

I solemnly affirm that I have never had any connexion with the parties who invaded this island, and that the only grounds for hatred to me on the part of the government and Spanish portion of the population here are: that I am an American; that I refused to abjure my nationality one year since, when required by this government to do so, or to abandon the business I was then engaged in; that I succored, so far as I was able, those of my unfortunate countrymen who were captives here; and that in the court I had the independent spirit (they call it audacity) to rely upon my innocence and my rights as an American citizen. Having been denied justice, I now ask at the hands of the American government and the American people that liberty of which I am so iniquitously deprived. All the horrors of the Spanish galleys are before me, and my only hopes are in the sympathies of my countrymen, and the prompt action of our national government.

J. S. THRASHER.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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THE UNION, WASHINGTON
5 December 1851, 3

The Views of the Administration in regard to the Cuban Transactions.

The discussions on these important topics which are contained in the opening portion of the message doubtless present a complete statement of the whole position assumed by the administration in vindication both of our national rights and of those of our misguided and offending citizens who took part in the Cuban expedition. The message unquestionably gives us the full measure of all we are to look for in these matters from this administration in vindication of our national character, interests, and dignity. Indeed, from a cursory perusal of the diplomatic and other official correspondence growing out of the Cuban transactions, which is referred to in the message, and published in the *Intelligencer* of yesterday, we incline to the opinion that the message has represented the action and attitude of the administration in this business in colors somewhat more favorable than the record will warrant.

In this view, it appears to us a very serious and significant fact that the message gives not the slightest intimation of any objection on the part of our government to the alleged treaty of guarantee by England and France of the island of Cuba to the Crown of Spain. The leading presses of both parties, under the lead of both the Washington organs of the administration, have published the fact that such a treaty has been concluded or is in negotiation. The alleged conditions of the guarantee, in so far as they relate to a reform in the government of Cuba, appear, in part at least, to have been already fulfilled by Spain, and the same accounts enumerate as among those conditions the abolition of slavery in that island. The treaty itself, even without any such conditions, is at the best a new and very offensive form of foreign intervention in the political affairs of the North American continent to the furtherance and support here of a foreign monarchical system. It is thus in direct derogation of our declared and established policy. Viewed in connexion with its alleged abolition condition, it is nothing less than a most fearful incendiary attack upon the social system and safety of one half of our country. Opposition—determined and effectual—to such a measure is, on the part of our government, a plain dictate, not only of national policy, but also of national self-preservation.

The silence of the message upon such a topic, in such a state of facts, is full of evil augury. Had the report of the treaty been merely a frightful rumor, without foundation in fact, it was plainly the President's duty to dispel the rumor and to give the people assurance that it was unfounded. *Had such been the case*, we cannot doubt that this *would have been* the President's course. We are constrained to regard the silence of the message, therefore, as strong evidence that the administration has good ground to assume that such a treaty has now been concluded, or is at least in process of conclusion. Such an assumption is, at all events, warranted by the statements which have appeared in the columns of the official journals. It receives, too, an ominous confirmation from the explicit declaration of the French Minister to the Secretary of State, that, in case Spain should hereafter be willing to part with Cuba, the possession or protectorship of that island ought not, in the judgment of the French government, to belong *to any of the great maritime powers of the world*.

On this view, the administration, in failing to make known its determined objection to such a treaty of guarantee, has assumed a responsibility before which not it and its party alone, but the whole country may well stand appalled. If our government is to stand with folded arms while such a blow is struck, or even meditated, against our national rights and institutions, then will it be idle hereafter to attempt to set any limits to the length to which a usurping European dictation in the civil arrangements of this continent may proceed. In the admission of such a treaty, the long-established barrier of our national defence, as erected and maintained by the wisdom of former administrations, is broken down. If the fatal triple flag of foreign intervention, of perpetuated Monarchy, and compulsory Abolition, is by direct diplomatic interposition to be set up in the island of Cuba, almost within sight of our slaveholding Atlantic seaboard—if this is to be done with the silent acquiescence of an American administration—then is it high time for the people to come to the rescue; and to delegate their administrative authority to more prudent and patriotic counsels, while there is yet time to make our national safety something more than a mere delusion, and our national influence on this continent something more real than an empty name!

And all these anticipations of evil are fully warranted by the terms in which the message speaks of the orders issued to the British and French ships-of-war to protect the coasts of Cuba by force from all hostile invasion. In regard to these orders, the administration has contented itself with objecting, *first*, to the right of search of American vessels which the orders in their terms plainly imply, and, *secondly*, to the watch for suspicious vessels on the American coast, which it is one of the main objects of the orders to establish. It would seem that the purpose to execute the right of search upon American ships, in its full extent, has been disavowed, though somewhat vaguely, by the representatives of the British and French governments. No similar disclaimer, however, appears to have been given of the right to keep constant watch in sight of our harbors for all such vessels, whether under the American flag or not, as may be suspected of falling within the very broad scope of the orders. Nor does it appear that objection upon this point has been pressed by the administration. At all events, it cannot be doubted that such watch is at this moment being maintained under their orders by these foreign cruisers. Let the rumor of another projected Cuban invasion be started, and there is full reason to believe that not a month will elapse before we shall hear of some American steamer being overhauled quite as unceremoniously, by some British or French ship of war, as the Falcon was lately fired at by a Spanish war steamer. It is manifest from the message that the administration has neither done nor said anything effectual to prevent such an occurrence.

This is bad enough; but it is far from being the worst. The main point in the case is, that *the administration, in its message has virtually admitted the propriety of the altogether unwarranted, improper, and offensive assumption of foreign powers to interfere, by armed force, in the execution on the open sea of the neutrality laws and the treaty obligations of our government!* There is no need to argue the utter inadmissibility, upon every principle of national independence and honor, of such a pretension. England and France might, with exactly equal propriety, assume to take part in the execution of any other statute of our land. Their orders assume that our government is either unwilling or incompetent to do its duty. In this view they constitute, however they may be explained, if not a gross national insult, then at least a flagrant national indecorum. They lead, moreover, directly, and even inevitably, to acts of manifest insult and outrage upon our national flag. They humiliate us as a nation before the world, and the administration in its message is seen submitting to them without a murmur!

Worse even than this: the administration—while in a single sentence of the message it has ventured upon the intimation that every independent nation must be presumed to be able *to defend itself* against unauthorized attacks and expeditions—has plainly refused to act in this case upon that presumption. It does not decisively repel the idea that these foreign cruisers may assist Spain against such attacks, for the plain reason that the most unguarded and unfortunate language of its own Proclamation may, as it well knows, be quoted against it. Not Spain only, but France and England, regarded that Proclamation as arming every man's hand, with the sanction of our government, against the Cuban invaders as robbers, plunderers, and outlaws. Such was the view of its terms taken openly by Concha, by Owen, by Commodore Parker, and Commander Platt. They all agreed that the Proclamation had, so far as the President's authority could go, divested the expeditionists of every American right. Was there a treaty securing to them, as offenders, certain legal privileges of trial? The Proclamation had abrogated it in their case. Was the American flag flying at the mast-head of the Pampero? The Proclamation had authorized a French ship, or a British ship, or anybody, to come forward and pull it down. The Proclamation had put these men out of the pale of law and nationality, so that anybody else, as well as Spain and the United States, might execute upon them either summary justice, or summary and atrocious cruelty. And yet these men—misguided and criminal as they were—had neither committed nor purposed any offence whatever, except against Spain and their own government. They had broken our laws, and were amenable under them to the penalties of fine and imprisonment for a misdemeanor. They proposed to violate Spanish law and offend Spanish authority, and, partially carrying their purpose into effect, they were, when made prisoners, amenable to due course of Spanish trial and punishment, as secured to them and all American offenders by treaty. This was the whole of their legal predicament when part of them were shot by Concha and the rest sent to Spain. Yet against these men the Proclamation armed all the world by denouncing them as robbers and plunderers, and putting them out of the pale of their government, before they had approached Cuba, or fired a shot, or struck a blow. It was a terrible blunder. England seized upon it; France seized upon it; Spain seized upon it. All three proceeded against them as pirates. Spain shot them without a legal trial, as secured by treaty; and the message gives no hint that Spain is to be held in any accountability for so doing. England and France ordered their arrest on the high seas, on the express assumption that they were pirates. On that ground alone, indeed, is there any pretence of justification for those orders; and before those orders—now seen to be grossly unwarranted and offensive—the administration, disarmed by its own Proclamation, stands embarrassed and rebuked.

Seldom, if ever, has any single mistake by any administration been followed by consequences, both remote and immediate, so wholly disastrous. It has placed our country and our government in a position false and intolerable before the world; and, when rightly read, the message cannot, we conceive, be regarded as anything else, but its acknowledgment by the administration that such is the fact. We shall continue the subject.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
5 December 1851, 4

The case of Mr. Thrasher.

In our paper of yesterday we published a letter from J. S. Thrasher, esq., dated from "a dungeon of the Punta Castle, Havana, November 21, 1851," and directed "to the government of the United States and to my [his] fellow-countrymen." As we stated yesterday, we found this letter, which bears about it marks of authenticity, in the columns of the New York Tribune. Since then we have received a memorandum from the State Department, stating that no letter from Mr. Thrasher has been received by any department of the government.

Having made this statement, we remark that the fact of Mr. Thrasher's arrest has been for a long time notorious here, while it has been equally notorious that he has been proceeded against in a manner defient of treaty stipulations, regardless of all civilized ideas of the rights of a man accused of crime, and openly insulting to our government. We did expect that the President's message would allude to this matter in a manner which would at least tend to satisfy the public. But we have been mistaken. We have felt much concern relative to this matter; but our readers cannot do otherwise than bear witness that we have manifested no disposition to excite the public, or to anticipate unfavorably the action of the administration upon it. Many corroborating statements left on our mind not even the shadow of a doubt that Mr. Thrasher has been illegally arrested by Spanish authority, and, after his arrest, had been dealt with in open defiance of all law, as the term is understood by our people. Although opposed to the present administration, we nevertheless believed that it had taken steps to protect Mr. Thrasher, and that the President in his message would give some assurance that an American citizen was not to be considered by the officials of the Spanish monarchy a subject of flagrant outrage and oppression. We have therefore waited patiently for the message, and our patience has been rewarded by disappointment.

In some cases liberality and generosity are politic; but it seems to us clear that the liberality and generosity of our government towards Spain, which have even gone beyond the pale of law, have served no better purpose than to provoke outrage. The eagerness of General Taylor's cabinet to protect Cuba was met by the Rey case; and it was followed up by the torture of two American seamen—in one instance proving fatal. Mr. Fillmore's eagerness to protect Cuba was met by the illegal execution of Crittenden and his companions, the outrage on the Falcon, and by the condemnation of Mr. Thrasher on concealed charges. Now, when we transfer to our columns, from the columns of a leading whig paper, what purports to be a letter from Mr. Thrasher, stating to his government and to his countrymen the treatment he has received—a letter which bears on its face very strong evidence of authenticity—we are requested to state that no such letter had been received by any department of the government. That is all we are requested to state—that and nothing more. What would be the effect of such a naked statement? How would it influence the public mind? What public significance would it have? It would be regarded as an official doubt of the facts stated in the letter. It would impress the public mind with a disbelief of Mr. Thrasher's illegal imprisonment and condemnation. It would indicate most significantly to the public that Mr. Thrasher's case was not entitled to public regard.

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The Daily Delta
6 December 1851, 1

UNJUST CHARGE.—It will be remembered that Senor Isturiz, the Spanish Minister in London, published, shortly after the news of the massacre of Crittenden's party, in the London Times, a letter justifying the act. One of his excuses was that Roncali, Concha's predecessor, had been much censured for his leniency towards the Cardenas prisoners. This most unjust and unprovoked assault on the reputation of a high-minded Spaniard, has drawn Roncali from his retirement. The expression of Isturiz, which so annoyed the Conde d'Aleoy, was, that in his course in the Cardenas affair, he had carried generosity to imprudence. Now, Roncali denies this insulting charge, and labors to prove, in a publication occupying fourteen columns of a supplement of the Nacion —

That he was not unduly merciful on the occasion referred to, seeing that he shot all the prisoners taken at Cardenas, except one—an Englishman—who was found separated from his companions, and was giving effectuous succor to a wounded Spanish sergeant; he let this man off for imprisonment for life. The other prisoners taken, amounting to four, were shot; and another individual, not a native of the island, who had spontaneously rendered services to the invaders, was also put to death. He asks, with some reason, how can he be accused of having been unduly merciful, when in fact he had shot all the prisoners who fell into his hands, with the one exception above mentioned! After insisting, at some length, on this part of the subject, Gen. Roncali goes on to the affair of Contoy, and easily exonerates himself from the accusation of being too lenient in this instance, inasmuch as the Americans taken on that island were delivered over to the tribunals of Cuba, which acquitted the great bulk of them, who were then set at liberty, while those found guilty were subsequently pardoned by an act of the royal clemency.

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The Daily Delta
6 December 1851, 2

Later from Havana.

We have received files of the Havana Diario and Gaceta to the 30th ult.

THE AFFAIR OF THE PROMETHEUS.—An English gentleman, who was a passenger on this vessel, writes as follows to the Diario: "On the 21st November, about half-past one P. M., we arrived at San Juan de Nicaragua, and it was soon apparent that there was a cause of disagreement between the English Consul and the Captain and owner of the Prometheus. About four o'clock the Prometheus hove up her anchors and commenced running out of the bay, at which time her British Majesty's brig Express fired at us a cannon, without a ball, which our Captain did not pay any attention to. A few minutes afterwards, another gun was fired with a ball, which passed astern, to which no more attention was paid than to the first one, but it was followed by a second shot, which passed between the mainmast and the foremast. The Prometheus then cast anchor, and Com. Vanderbilt launched his boat and went aboard of the British brig-of-war. In regard to what passed there I can affirm nothing, except that when Mr. Vanderbilt returned, he informed us that everything had been arranged by his having settled the port dues, which, if my memory does not deceive me, amounted to one hundred and twenty-five dollars. During the negotiations which occurred, an officer of the Express came on board four times, and each time received, as well as his boat's crew, the grossest insults. Several of the American passengers desired the Captain of the Prometheus to attack and capture the British brig, in order to avenge the insult which they declared had been given to the American flag." The Diario states that this account is conformable, in every particular, with another it received the day previously, from a Spaniard. The Diario anticipates conflicts in this part of Central America, between the English and Americans, notwithstanding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in which it says the former was outwitted by the superior astuteness of the latter. The account of the Spanish gentleman, however, states that when the Prometheus commenced heaving up her anchors to leave port, a boat came alongside with the British flag, containing the captain of the port, four soldiers, and two other persons. The English official requested the Captain of the Prometheus to pay the port charges, but the latter refused. He was then asked to come ashore, but he declined, the passengers protesting against it; that then the boat pulled off to the Express, and the firing took place, as related above.

The Diario, the government organ, translates an extract from a recent article in the New York Herald, in relation to the frauds and corruption in the municipal government of the city of New York during the last two years, and comments, with much gusto, upon the sad spectacle. It declares the city government of New Orleans is pretty much of the same sort, and draws the consolatory moral that Havana is a far more righteous place. The Pharisee thanked God that he was not as other men are. Frauds and corruption doubtless exist in the municipal and other governments of the United States, and they are to be deplored; but they are incident to man in his present state. The Diario may well comment upon such as prevail in a foreign country, but it dare not even hint at those which are under its own eyes. It would speedily meet a worse fate than the Faro Industrial, the journal of Mr. Thrasher. The press of this country is free, and abuses can be corrected by being exposed. In Havana they accumulate and fester beneath the cloak of government despotism, and the whole Island of Cuba, in this respect, is like a whitened sepulchre, beautiful outward, but within full of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness.

The Captain General announces that the subscriptions for the relief of the families of those who lost their lives during the recent invasion, had reached the sum of $215,770 31.

The intermittent fever had been prevailing to an alarming extent at Puerto-Principe.

The Yucatan Dwarf, recently exhibited in this city, was shortly to make her first appearance at the Tacon Theatre.

The Diario has received intelligence from Matamoras to the 1st of November, and, of course, is severe upon the "pirates" and "filibusteros."

The Diario is becoming enterprising. It has engaged the services of a New Orleans correspondent, who expatiates, at great length, upon all matters of interest in this city. His letter of November 24, published in the Diario of the 29th November, devotes half a column to the suit of Marigny vs. Freret. He says the plaintiff contested the election because a "municipal ordinance," in relation to the manner of counting the votes, had not been complied with. The decision on the exceptions had not then been rendered. Speaking of Judge Larue, he says: "The Judge is a locofoco, and although it is said he is very strict in the performance of his duties, we do not yet know whether he will allow himself to be guided by his political inclinations, and give a decision favorable to Marigny."

ORDER OF THE LONE STAR.—In the above mentioned letter, the Diario correspondent speaks, at considerable length, of the new Order of the Lone Star, which he says has for its object the dissemination of "filibusteric" ideas and principles. The notices of its lists of officers, and times and places of meetings, are published in full, and declared to be taken from the "organs of the sympathizers, the Delta and Picayune." He says this formidable association ought not to strike any terror to the heart of Spain, nor to the faithful and fearless inhabitants of Cuba. He promises further developments in relation to the Order.

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The Daily Delta

6 December 1851, 3

Letter from Havana.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

HAVANA, Dec. 1, 1851.

Mr. Thrasher left this city for Spain, by the bark "Hispano-Cubana," on the 27th ult., in good health and cheerful spirits, although, in the haste to get him away, he was not allowed time to make suitable arrangements for the business interests he left, involving the property of others, or to say a becoming farewell to his family or friends. As the affair is over, there will be all kinds of evidence brought to show how *perfectly* he was protected in his rights, as an American citizen, by the agent of the United States Government here,—that all was done that could be done, *well* and *quickly done*,—but that "*he was powerless*," which, at least, will be true.

The service of plate to Sidney Smith, of the English Consulate, is a just tribute to his honest worth, for his unflinching nerve in the service of the prisoners, held in the merciless power of the Spaniard—I mean that which comes in personal contact, through the various executive officials—for with Concha and others, there have been evidences of great consideration and kindness. With the exception of one dark cloud of error—that which blackened the 31st of August—I see many reasons why we should congratulate ourselves that affairs have not assumed a more unpleasant aspect, as regards the prisoners.

I consider that it may be possible, in the case of Thrasher, *after* the construction of the Court Martial, sustained by the adviseary law officers, that Gen. Concha could not well refuse his approval of the iniquitous sentence, leaving the Government at home to remedy the error, which, we presume, will be the case, under representations through our Minister.

The failure of the steamer Isabel to make her trip, has thrown us out of our Northern mail.

I hope Judge Sharkey will receive instructions soon and be at his post, as the Diario de la Marina is anxious to "see what *class of* man he will be."

Your local politics are now becoming matters of great interest here through letters written for our Marine Journal, by the correspondent in your city. From these, it is seen here, that the People, in your land, elect their own public officers, which is a seven-league step beyond the object desired by the Spanish authorities.

NADA MAS.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

6 December 1851, 2

☞ We clip the following notice of Colonel O'Hara from the *Kentucky Yeoman*, published at Frankfort:

Our little city has received the visits of many distinguished citizens within the last week. In addition to those mentioned a few days ago, we have seen Hon. J. R. Underwood, Hon. Linn Boyd, Hon. R. H. Stanton, Hon. B. E. Gray, Hon. Presley Ewing, Hon. A. Dixon, and Messrs. C. A. and R. Y. Wickliffe. Among the celebrities, are Geo. N. Sanders, Esq., John W. Finnell and Col. Theodore O'Hara; the former of the celebrities is the originator of, and pioneer in more great projects than any private citizen in the Republic; and to our knowledge was the first person in this country who publicly advocated the annexation of Texas.

We learn that Col. O'Hara was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval, all along his route through Tennesse and Kentucky. We should judge from this, that *Fillmorebusterism* had not extended beyond the Blue Ridge. We admire the independence of opinion manifested by the Western people, who seem not to be governed in their opinions of men or measures by their triumphs or misfortunes. We wish Col. O'Hara all the celebrity and substantial rewards his chivalrous character and efforts in the Cuban cause so richly merit.

☞ Dr. R. D. Arnold, Union Democrat, was elected Mayor of Savannah on the 1st inst., beating Thomas Purse, Democratic candidate, twelve votes. These Georgia *Union Democrats* are the willingest *tools* we recollect to have heard of lately.

THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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6 December 1851, 2

Letter from Mr. Thrasher.

The New York Daily Times of the 24th, publishes the following letter, received from Mr. Thrasher the day previous:

IN PRISON, HAVANA, Nov. 14, 1851.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

Sir,—In consequence of the thousand false reports that are circulated in regard to myself, I would request you to deny explicitly that there have been found among my papers any letters or documents that compromise any one, in any manner whatever, not even myself, if I am allowed the advantage of defence.

I refrain from further remark pending my trial. Respectfully, your ob't serv't

J. S. THRASHER.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

6 December 1851, 2

THE PAMPERO CASE.

The communication of our St. Augustine correspondent furnishes a sketch of the proceedings in this interesting case, up to Wednesday evening, when it was submitted to the Court. The decision of the Court will probably be rendered in a few days. What that decision will be, we cannot, of course, anticipate, but we may be permitted to hope a favorable issue for the owner. The claim of the Government against the arms, &c., *supposed* to have been taken from on board the *Pampero*, and seized by the Custom-House officers, was, we understand, set aside by the Court, and the property restored to the claimants.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

6 December 1851, 3

The Pampero Case.

Correspondence of The News.

St. Augustine, Dec. 1, 1851.

The final hearing in the case of the United States against the steamer Pampero for her participation in Lopez's operations against Cuba, came on to day, upon the libel filed by the Government against her under the neutrality act of 1818. The testimony in the cause was taken some weeks since, and established the fact that she took Lopez and about 500 men and landed them on the Island of Cuba, and thence went to Jacksonville, where she took men and arms on board, and went to Thunderbolt, near Savannah, and received further additions of men, and on her return to Nassau Inlet was met by the news of Lopez's defeat, and run into the St. Johns River, where she was seized.

This libel against the Pampero is framed under the 3d section of the act of 1818, which is as follows:

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, or shall issue or deliver a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel, to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than three years: *and every such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition and stores which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited; one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States.*"—[U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, page 449.

The cause was argued by Geo. W. Call, Esq., United States Attorney, on behalf of the Government, and by Messrs. B. A. Putnam and McQueen McIntosh on behalf of Mr. Segur, of New Orleans, the claimant.

Mr. Call commenced the argument by reference to the law under which the libel was framed, and contended that the evidence brought this case within the provisions of the statute; That the law did not necessarily refer to armed vessels alone, but to any vessel fitted out with an intent to commit hostilities against a friendly power;

That the evidence in this case showed such an intent, and measures in furtherance of such intent:

That she left New Orleans with near 500 men, commanded by Gen. Lopez, whose avowed and notorious object was to commit hostilities against the Queen of Spain's Government in Cuba;

That these men were armed and under a military organization, with officers holding military ranks and titles;

That her destination was the Island of Cuba;

That she proceeded directly thither, and hailed Gen. Lopez and his forces;

That the object of the persons composing this expedition was to participate in a struggle going on or about to take place, and to fight in concert with those who were in opposition to the Government;

That the allegation of the libel is fully sustained that she was fitted out to go the Island of Cuba in the service of certain disloyal inhabitants of that Island, and that it is also in proof that such was the intent when she came to Jacksonville and when she left there;

That it was also in proof that the vessel's papers, and only papers produced by her was a paper purporting to be a clearance, signed Narciso Lopez;

That it was also in evidence that Gen. Lopez, not as captain, but as an officer above the captain, and as commander of the forces, exercised control over the vessel;

That the vessel was afterwards controlled in a similar manner by Col. Titus, after she left Jacksonville;

That it was also in evidence that the Pampero committed aggressive acts towards the subjects and property of the Queen of Spain, by requiring a Spanish vessel to come to, and taking out and detaining on board the Pampero the captain and mate of the Spanish vessel, to act as pilots in effecting a landing;

That the subsequent proceedings of the forces under Lopez form a part of the general history of the country, of which the Court is bound to take notice—as also of the fact that Cuba is a province of the Queen of Spain.

Mr. Call contended finally that the vessel for these causes was forfeited under the act of 1818.

Messrs. McIntosh and Putnam for the defence:

Reviewed the history of the various acts of Congress passed to preserve our neutral relations, commencing with the act of 1794, and acts of 1797, 1800, and 1817, and argued, from a reference to the events then occurring, that the sole object of all these acts was to prevent privateers and armed vessels from being fitted out in our ports to cruise against any country with whom we were at peace, and contended that it was a fair inference that the intention of Congress was solely to act upon this class of cases, and applied to armed vessels alone, and not to those engaged in a mere transport service, as in this instance;

That this is a penal statute, and that it is a well settled rule of law, that penal statutes should be construed strictly, and should not be extended by implication beyond their literal limit and scope, and cited the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Sheldon, 4 Wheaton, 119, where the Defendant was charged with having carried to the enemy a quantity of fat beef cattle, and which it appeared were driven on foot, and in which the Supreme Court held that driving cattle on foot was not a transportation of them under the act providing a penalty for *transporting* supplies in "a boat, vessel, waggon, sleigh, or *otherwise*."

The counsel for the defence further urged that the evidence did not show that there were any disloyal inhabitants on the Island of Cuba, in whose service said vessel was to be or could have been employed;

That an intent is a purpose towards some object in being;

That the law never presumes an impossibility;

That there was really no revolution or revolutionary movements among the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba;

That if the Court is bound to take notice of the public events and history of the world, it is bound to take notice that there really was no people struggling or any revolution going on in the Island of Cuba, and the simple statement of an officer of Lopez's expedition to a person he wished to enlist, that there was such a revolution progressing, does not establish the fact. There were, in fact, no Cubans at war with their Government. The individuals composing this expedition were going, as says Col. Titus, to free the Cubans, a people who had not the courage to strike for themselves. This shows that their intent was not to aid in a revolution progressing, but to get one up;

That the only law which can bear upon this case is the 6th section of the act of 1818, which provides:

"That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."—[U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 3, page 449.

That the claimant had established that this case does not fall within the provisions of the 6th section of the act of 1818, before recited.

(To be continued.)

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
6 December 1851, 2

The Views of the Administration as to the Alleged Trial of the American Prisoners in Cuba.

We have already noted the fact that the President in his message takes no exception to the sufficiency and legality of the alleged trial upon which the fifty American prisoners—arrested, as they were, making their way home from Cuba in open boats—were shot.

The nature of this trial is thus officially stated by Commodore Parker in a despatch to the Department of State, under date of Havana, September 6, 1851:

"He [Captain-General Concha] stated that he considered them as *pirates, and that they had been so denounced in the proclamation of the President of the United States; that they were tried in a summary manner*, and 'full proof made of their guilt,' and of their participation in the invasion of the island by Lopez. He did not consider himself at liberty to furnish me with the proceedings on the trial, but would send them to his own government, and to the Spanish minister at Washington, who would do whatever was right in the matter, on the call of the government of the United States. *The execution was delayed* from half-past seven o'clock, a. m., to eleven, in order to give the prisoners an opportunity of writing to their friends, *during which period they made the declaration* that they constituted a part of the forces of Lopez."

At the time when these prisoners were thus tried in a summary manner and shot, the 7th article of our treaty with Spain of 1795 was in full force, guarantying certain legal and regular formalities and privileges of trial *to any and all American offenders* against the Spanish authorities in Cuba, who might be "seized, arrested, or detained" to answer for any such offence. The article reads as follows:

"ART. 7. And it is agreed that the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention, on the part of the other, *for any military expedition*, or other public or private purpose whatever. And in all cases of seizure, detention, or arrest for debts contracted, *or offences committed*, by any citizen or subject of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, *the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only*, AND ACCORDING TO THE REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS USUAL IN SUCH CASES. [Se procederá únicamente por orden y autoridad de la justicia, *y segun los trámites ordinarios seguidos en semejante casos*.] *The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their affairs and in all their trials at law, in which they may be concerned, before the tribunals of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.*"

There is no pretence in any quarter that the American prisoners in question, after they had been seized, arrested, and detained to answer for their offence, received any such trial, or enjoyed any such privileges, intended to secure a fair trial, as are here specifically described and secured to all American offenders. They had no due and regular course of legal proceedings. They had no access to, or aid from, advocates and agents. On the contrary, the captain-general tells Commodore Parker that, taking the President's proclamation for his guide in their case, he held them to be "*pirates*," and had them summarily examined and shot as such. Even assuming Concha's very erroneous view of their character to be true, his reason for refusing them the due legal trial secured by the treaty is altogether insufficient, because the treaty itself contemplates the offence of piracy, makes the privateer a pirate, and, as such, secures to him the trial described in its 7th article. Indeed, the fact is well known that, in view of the state of public justice in Cuba when the treaty was negotiated, the 7th article was inserted for the very purpose of rescuing all American offenders from just those summary proceedings upon which Concha shot these hapless and misguided young Americans. Concha regarded himself as authorized by the President's proclamation to abrogate the treaty in their case, did in fact so abrogate it, and the President in his message now silently acquiesces in its abrogation!

But the acquiescence of the administration in this abrogation of the rights of trial secured to these American prisoners by treaty was not always *silent*. On the 6th of September, while Commodore Parker, on the spot, was informing our government how the fifty Americans first captured had been dealt with, it was already known at Washington that Lopez had been executed, and that *one hundred and fifty-five more* American citizens, associated in his expedition, had been arrested and imprisoned, and were awaiting their fate in the dungeons of Havana. On that same day—the 6th of September—the acting Secretary of State sent an *official despatch* to Mr. Calderon to intimate "*the private wishes*" (!) of the American government that Mr. Calderon would use his influence with Concha to have these one hundred and fifty-five prisoners leniently treated, "now that Lopez is out of the way." And in this most strange official document occurs the following passage, which shows that our government, while taking leave thus to make known its "private wishes" on the subject, expressly *disclaimed* any right *officially* to interpose, to the end that these men should not be shot like their companions without any such trial as the treaty secured to them, or, indeed, without any pretence of trial at all:

"The undersigned begs Mr. Calderon distinctly to understand *that no right is now claimed on the part of this government to intervene officially with regard to this matter*, but that the foregoing remarks are offered *as simply embodying the private wishes of this government*, and as worthy the consideration of one so eminently humane and kindly disposed as her Catholic Majesty's representative in the United States."

Surely this is plain enough. It says emphatically to the Spanish authorities, "Do as you please. Give a formal trial or an informal trial, or shoot without any trial. This government, as a government, has no right to interfere to see the 7th article of the treaty executed in this case, or to hold Spain accountable if she refuses to execute it. But, at the same time, this government—though, as a government, it has no questions to ask in this business—has yet 'a private wish' in the matter; and that is, that Concha will be kind enough not to strike too deeply, or too sweepingly, or too hardly!"

Has the American government, with a solemn treaty to stand upon, come to this pass? It would be very ludicrous if it were not too bitterly lamentable!

Now, let us see how other governments have acted in regard to their citizens or subjects in recent cases, precisely similar. In the year 1844, Santmanat, a Mexican citizen—just as Lopez was a Cuban—organized at New Orleans a hostile invasion of Mexico. He gathered at that city a force of Frenchmen and Spaniards, and also enlisted one Englishman. At the head of this force he sailed for Tobasco, landed there, and was, with his associates, immediately captured. Either in advance of his coming, or immediately on his capture, Santa Anna, then at the head of the Mexican government, issued a special decree, to the effect that all the invaders engaged in the expedition should be shot upon sentence of a court-martial as soon as they should be taken. No sooner was this decree known, and supposed to be about to be carried into effect, than the British, French, and Spanish ministers in Mexico all bestirred themselves to protest against and prevent its execution upon the subjects of their respective governments. The British minister got his *one* Englishman set free. The Spanish and French ministers, having a larger number to take care of, *demanded* that they should not be shot after a "summary trial," nor punished at all until they had received the *fair, legal, and regular* trial guaranteed to all Spanish and French offenders in Mexico *by existing Mexican treaties*. Both these functionaries put the demand of their respective governments for a fair and full trial in the case upon the broadest and highest ground of the faith of treaties and the obligations of international and constitutional law. The Spanish minister, writing to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, under date of 29th June, 1844, said:

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"The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty, has received the note of his Excellency Don J. M. de Bocanegra, Minister of Foreign Relations, of the 26th instant, in reply to his of the 22d, relative to the Spaniards made prisoners with Don Francisco Sentmanat.

"When the undersigned interposed his mediation in favor of those unfortunates, he did so in fulfilment of his duty; and, impelled by the same, he sees himself now under the necessity of saying that the decree of the 17th June, 1843, on which the reply of his excellency rests, and which the undersigned does not remember to have been officially communicated to the legation under his charge, *does not authorize, and cannot authorize*, the act of cruelty which is claimed to be exercised against those individuals—first, because, in the conception of the undersigned, it is not applicable to the case in question, *since he understands that it is not the same thing to refuse quarter on the battle-field and to condemn to death in cold blood after victory*; and, secondly, if the decree bears the construction attributed to it, *it could not be recognised by any foreign power, because it is in contradiction to the natural law and the law of nations, as well as to the fundamental laws of the country*, which the Executive cannot alter, *and the benefit of which extends to the subjects of her Catholic Majesty by the 6th article of the treaty of 1836.*

"The undersigned, therefore, insists in demanding of the supreme government that the *Spaniards referred to shall not be punished without trial*; and he hopes that the most excellent constitutional President, reconsidering the subject, will be pleased so to determine, and not permit *the consummation of so manifest and grave an infraction of the laws.*"

The French minister, in the course of a long despatch to the Mexican Secretary, under date of 27th June, 1844, makes the following statements, which we extract somewhat at length to show how exactly they apply to the case of the associates of Lopez:

"His excellency the President [these are the words of the Minister of Foreign Relations] relies on the decree of the 17th June, 1843, to order the foreigners who have been apprehended in the vicinity of Tobasco *to be put to death without trial.* Has this decree, which destroys all rules of justice, been made known to the diplomatic corps? If this had been done, *protests would have been raised from every quarter, and the legations would not have failed to demand that a trial should, on occasion, be conceded to individuals of their respective nations.*

"But even in his reliance on this decree, his excellency the President begs the question: he declares men guilty whose guilt is doubtful. What, in fact, does the decree of the 17th June say? That no quarter shall be given to foreigners who may be taken with arms in their hands. Have those who have fallen into the power of General Ampudia been taken with arms in their hands? All the advices from Tobasco—even those inserted in the official journal—prove the contrary. They have been taken without arms, and the greater part dying of hunger. According to this, therefore, they do not present a case to which the decree of the 17th June, 1843, is applicable.

* * * * * * * *

"*A solemn trial only could have brought out the truth*—could have made known the guilty and the innocent; who were invaders and who were inoffensive men; who were taken with arms in their hands and who came unarmed. After having proved these facts *legally and by a regular proceeding*, the government would have done justice; the guilty would have suffered their punishment; the innocent would have been pardoned, and society avenged; public vengeance would have been satisfied, and humanity would not have had cause to groan.

"Behold, this is what the undersigned demanded. He demanded justice, and did not invoke a clemency which he might know ought not to be conceded to him. He demanded a legal proceeding—*a regular and fair trial*; and he demanded it *to avoid the odium of a sentence of death without trial!*

"The undersigned will limit himself to citing, first, the 9th article of the treaty with England, which places the subjects of her Britannic Majesty upon the same footing with Mexicans in the administration of justice; second, the 11th article of the treaty with the United States, which says that the citizens of that republic shall enjoy, for their defence in matters of law, the same rights and privileges as Mexicans; and, third, the 6th article of the treaty with Spain, which places the subjects of her Catholic Majesty on the same footing, as to the administration of justice, with natives of the country.

* * * * * * * *

"To resume: The undersigned has demanded that the eternal laws of justice should be applied to the unfortunates embarked on board the schooner which has been forced upon the shore of Tobasco; he has demanded that they shall be legally tried, that they might have an opportunity *of justifying or explaining their conduct* before a competent tribunal. *He has based his demand on the treaties and the nations of the country.*"

Such was the language of France and Spain in relation to French and Spanish subjects who, in time of peace, had invaded Mexico under the lead of a Mexican citizen. We observe in their language nothing like the President's proclamation—nothing like its acquiescence in the refusal of the legal trial secured by treaty stipulation—nothing like the broad disclaimer of our government of any right to intervene officially in the case—and, finally, nothing like the humble intimation of its "private wish" that some mercy may be shown! The French and Spanish governments take quite a different tone. They demand the law—the law with its formalities—the law with its regular and deliberate justice, as guaranteed by treaties. Is it not a contrast fit to bring a blush to the cheek of every American?

But there is another precedent nearer home, and, as we should judge, not without some rightful force with the present administration. It is the precedent of President Taylor. During the second summer of General Taylor's administration, an *armed invasion* of Cuba, by an organized body of American citizens, took place at Cardenas, on the 19th of May, 1850. About four hundred men landed in the night, took the town, burned the governor's house, and slew in battle fifty Spanish troops. As these invaders were re-embarking they were charged by Spanish lancers, dispersed, and seven of them *made prisoners.* At the same time, about one hundred others belonging to the expedition were captured in two vessels near Conroy.

On the same day, the 19th of May, Alcoy, then captain-general of Cuba, by a special decree, proclaimed Cuba in a state of siege, and ordered "all persons, in any number, belonging to the invading bands to be immediately shot."

Just as soon as all this became officially known to General Taylor, he, on the 31st of the same month, through the then Secretary of State, directed General Campbell—then consul at Cuba—*to demand a fair trial for all the Americans so captured and charged with offences against Spanish authority in Cuba*; and he further instructed the consul to report any refusal of such trial, *in order that Spain might be held accountable.* And, moreover, in the same despatch he referred to the provisions of the treaty of 1795, as governing Spanish action in the case of the invaders!

Here are the words of Mr. Secretary Clayton to Consul Campbell:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"Washington, May 31, 1850.

* * * * * * * *

"The duties devolving upon you in consequence of the fate of the hostile expedition against Cuba will require the exercise of all the prudence and firmness which you can command. * * * * * * *

"But, although your duties will be at once arduous and delicate, you will bear in mind that they must be such as strictly be[long] to the consular character under the law of nations. The Spanish government has refused to consider your functions as in any respect diplomatic. You will, however, be vigilant in ascertaining who among your countrymen in your consular district *are charged with crimes against the sovereignty of Spain. You will see that they have a fair trial; and if, in any instance, this shall be refused, you will report the fact to the department, in order that the Spanish government may be held accountable.*"

Such was the language of General Taylor and his cabinet. We think it wise and patriotic language. Certainly it is in direct opposition to the language of President Fillmore in a case of offence precisely the same in its nature, and under the same leader. If General Taylor was right, then upon the present administration will fall heavily and inevitably the charge of having failed duly to maintain, in a most grave matter, the rights of our country and of its citizens. If General Taylor was wrong, then it is manifest that the chosen leaders of the whig party acted in ignorance of public law and the due force of treaty obligations, in a manner tending directly to a serious rupture of our peaceful relations with Spain. We leave to the whig organs the alternative as to which of their two Presidents they will condemn!

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The Daily Delta
7 December 1851, 1

Statement and Appeal of Mr. Thrasher

In a Dungeon of the Punta Castle,
Havana, November 21, 1851.

To the Government of the United States of America, and to my fellow-countrymen, as American citizen, deprived of liberty, and denied justice, respectfully begs leave to lay before them, the following facts and appeal to [illegible]

Upon landing from the steamer Georgia, on the 14th October last, I was suddenly, and without any previous accusation, arrested and taken to the office of the police. On searching my person, and that of a gentleman who accompanied me, no papers, or letters, of any kind, were found upon either of us. We were then taken to the hotel where I boarded, accompanied by the chief of police, who demanded to be shown my room. On ascertaining that I had no room there, we were taken to my residence, and all my papers seized. The gentleman who was with me, was then put at liberty. Myself, and all my books and papers were taken to the residence of one of the police commissaries, where four days were occupied by two Government interpreters in reading my letters. On the 21st October, I was thrown into a dungeon of the city prison, and all communication with my friends strictly prohibited. On the 26th I was removed to my present dungeon, and the fiscal of the military tribunal made his appearance, and began a judicial examination. On the 28th this was continued, and then I saw no one till the 4th inst., when the testimony was proceeded with, and on the 6th I was again questioned, and finally informed that I was accused of treason. At the same time I was required to select one from a list of advocates that was presented to me, who should conduct my defence. Not knowing any of them, I chose at random, supposing he would consult with me and my legal advisers, as is usual in such cases, in regard to my defence. On the 7th inst. I was, for the first time, allowed to see my friends, and to consult with them as to the best course to pursue. I conferred with our Consul, and he passed several communications in my behalf to the government here, all of which have been utterly disregarded and not replied to. On the 11th, I was informed that I was to be brought up the next day for sentence. I immediately wrote to my nominal defender to come at once to consult me, and to bring with him the proceedings which are in writing. He replied verbally that he would come in the afternoon. He did not come; and I extended at once a protest against the proceedings, alleging that I had not been heard, and that neither myself nor my legal advisers had been consulted for a proper defence. I sent this to the president of the military commission that night, who refused to receive it, saying that it could only be admitted by the Captain General. The American Consul, Mr. Owen, as soon as informed of this, proceeded to the palace and protested against sentence being pronounced, as I had not been heard in defence. In the morning my nominal defender came to my prison to inform me that he had been allowed by the court only twenty-four hours to prepare my defence; that he had been occupied till that moment examining the proceedings, which are voluminous, and that within an hour he must return them to the fiscal. On the 12th I was taken before a court-martial, comprised of a Brigadier General and six officers of the army. The testimony and proceedings were read before I was brought into court, which is contrary to law and to custom; and when brought in I was asked what I had to say to the charges against me. I replied that I had not been furnished with a copy of the charges—that I had been denied access to the proceedings and testimony—that my nominal defender had neither consulted with me nor my counsel, and that I now asked that my protest and petition for stay of proceedings should be admitted. I was told by the president of the court that it should be considered. I was remanded to my dungeon, and I heard nothing more of the proceedings until to-day, when I have been formally notified that I have been sentenced to eight years' labor in chains at Ceuta, in Africa, with payment of costs.

It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the impropriety of bringing me before a court-martial in a time of profound peace; on the injustice of sentencing me without a hearing; on the utter contempt of international law, civil rights and treaty stipulations in my trial, or upon the willful disregard in the manner of proceeding of the constitution and rules of the very court which has assumed a jurisdiction over me without right, has tried me without a crime, and has sentenced me without defence.

The government that has the power and the will to commit these acts is beyond the reach of reason, and my only resource is to appeal to the physical power of our own Government for that protection which its moral power has not been able to extend over me, and to ask from my fellow-countrymen such countenance as will encourage the Executive in the manifestation of firmness, and carry some appreciation of national rights and national duties to the hearts of the unscrupulous rulers of Cuba.

I solemnly affirm that I have never had any connection with the parties which have invaded this island, and that the only grounds for hatred to me, on the part of the Government and Spanish portion of the population here, are that I am an American; that I refused to abjure my nationality one year since when required by this Government to do so, or to abandon the business I was engaged in; that I succored, so far as I was able, those of my unfortunate countrymen who were captives here; and that in the court I had the independent spirit (they call it audacity) to rely upon my innocence and my rights as an American citizen.

Having been denied justice, I now ask at the hands of the American Government, and the American people that liberty of which I am ingnitously deprived. All the horrors of the Spanish galleys are before me, and my only hopes are in the sympathies of my countrymen and the prompt action of our National Government.

J. S. THRASHER.

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The Daily Delta
7 December 1851, 2

Hungary and Cuba.

The most decided and emphatic portion of the President's Message, is that in which he [illegible] strongly those who were engaged in the Cuban movement. The Creoles, who, banished from their native isle, on account of their political sentiments, come to this nation of freemen and republicans, expecting to be greeted with sympathy and kindness,—the President charges with abusing the hospitality of the Republic, by seeking to obtain here, the means of freeing their country. And, because, among other expedients to raise the means to accomplish this laudable end, they employed the very usual device, in all revolutionary movements, of issuing bonds to be paid out of the future revenues of the revolutionary government, in case of its success, the President has thought proper to ascribe to those engaged in that proceeding, motives of cupidity, and selfish and dishonorable pretexts. After indulging in *this unworthy* and unjust anathema, the President proceeds, with dulcet words and most courteous phrase, to inform Congress that Kossuth has been brought to this country in one of our naval vessels, and under the direction of the Executive; and that the task of entertaining and honoring him, is referred to the National Legislature. And yet, this same Louis Kossuth gained such honors,—such world-wide fame,—such undying renown, by doing precisely what President Fillmore denounces so savagely in the Cuban patriots. For what is Kossuth but an unsuccessful rebel,—a glorious and noble one, it is true,—but still a rebel,—a defeated, proscribed and exiled rebel! A rebel, too, against a nation with which we are at peace,—whose Minister resides in the very shadow of the Presidential mansion.

In what respect does Kossuth's position differ from Lopez's? Both gave strong proofs of their sincerity and honesty—the latter gave the strongest proofs, as he sacrificed not only fortune, rank and position, but his life. The object of both was equally noble,—it was to relieve an oppressed people, to overturn despotism; they pursued that object by the same means, by open, bold warfare; both sought foreign aid, by which all revolutions have been accomplished. In the Hungarian army there were thousands of Poles. From that warlike race, the principal officers and commanders were chosen. Bem, the intrepid, Dembinsky, the prudent, and other distinguished leaders, were Poles. And yet Hungary is a large country,—nearly as large as Austria, and having within herself an abundance of men and means to achieve her independence, without foreign or "filibuster" aid. But poor Cuba presented the pitiable spectacle of a race, inhabiting one of the choicest spots on the earth, and meriting freedom and republican institutions,—ground to the dust by the minions of a foreign and remote tyranny. Here is a race appealing in the strongest terms, to all manly hearts, for *aid and sympathy*, and yet we are told that it is disgraceful to extend to them such aid,—and those who have made the noblest sacrifices in that cause, instead of meeting the commiseration and applause of all men, are singled out for denunciation by our President, the proud host of the unfortunate rebel of Hungary. There is a gross, a palpable, a glaring inconsistency in this matter, which must painfully and forcibly strike all who read the President's message. We regret to be forced to the conclusion that nothing but that violent sectionalism, which appears to possess all our Northern brethren,—nothing but the all-pervading freesoilism which disturbs the harmony and good feeling of the Union, can produce such striking inconsistency as is manifested in these variant and contradictory conclusions from the same premises,—these opposite views of the same class of facts.

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The Daily Delta
7 December 1851, 2

Mr. John S. Thrasher.

The following communication is from the pen of one of our most respected citizens. He speaks in terms of indignation at the treatment of Mr. Thrasher by the Spanish authorities, and suggests the propriety of calling a meeting for the purpose of expressing public opinion, in regard to this tyranny.

Let the American people take this matter in hand, without delay and in a proper spirit, and call upon the Government to demand and insist upon the release of Mr. Thrasher, regardless of all consequences. If they do not do so, they will be establishing a precedent which will eventually destroy the freedom of citizenship, and leave us at the beck and bidding of every despotic power which determines to insult our flag, or threaten our existence. This is no trifling matter. Only fools or sycophants pretend to regard it in that light; and only pseudo-republicans, with the principles of Jefferson and Jackson on their lips, and those of Haynau and Nicholas in their hearts, will remain quiescent spectators of this outrage.

For an outrage it is. A daring assault on our liberties and privileges; a virtual declaration that no American has a right to live and act and have his being under the flag of a European monarchy; a manifesto of exclusion for all of us, which leaves the alternative of avoiding foreign residence and foreign business, or accepting the regime of the spy, the executioner and the jailer. A broad issue—and one which should be met in the spirit of men, and not of trucklers.

The consistency of inconsistency was a political principle with Sir Robert Peel; we do not see that it should consequently be one with Daniel Webster,—because there is some difference between the Premier of a Monarchy and the Secretary of a Republic. And yet we are consistent only in inconsistency; we are stultifying ourselves before the world; we are making ourselves the laughing-stock of Europe. And assuredly our skill in opening locks at the World's Fair, and building yachts, and inventing reaping machines, will not excuse our want of common knowledge and manhood in the administration of our foreign affairs.

We charge the country with inconsistency—thus boldly and broadly—because, at this moment, our editors and officials, and even our President, are making preparations to receive, with more than royal splendor, a European civilian, who has suffered in the cause of human freedom; who has struggled for liberty of opinion, popular government, and national existence on the part of Hungary. We do not blame this universal sympathy for Louis Kossuth; we rather rejoice at it; but, we ask (and we contend the question is fair,) why, in the case of one of our own citizens, who, at worst, has been convicted (by an arbitrary tribunal) of advocating the same principles, under a monarchy as vile and tyrannical as that of Austria—why are we silent about the imprisonment and suffering of Mr. Thrasher, while we send a ship-of-war to release Kossuth? Speak out, gentlemen of the press, and let us *hear* you in reply. Do not mumble or mutter your answer in almost inaudible tones, but let every American know what you say.

We heartily agree with our correspondent in his suggestion touching the propriety of a public meeting on this subject, and, as far as we are concerned, we will do everything in our power to advance it.

Editors Delta: I have read the statement and appeal of Mr. John S. Thrasher, late of Havana, but a citizen of the United States, to the Government and People of his native country, and I cannot restrain the expression of those feelings which, as an American, they have aroused within me. Never has there been an instance of such a monstrous outrage perpetrated against the civil rights and personal liberty of any American citizen in any country at peace with us, as that which the iniquitous, the inquisitorial authorities of the Spanish Government at Havana have audaciously inflicted upon our brother, our fellow-countryman, J. S. Thrasher. And while every American heart must deeply feel, indignantly feel the daring injustice and oppression exercised towards him, in defiance of all international law and well defined treaty stipulations, it is felt and believed that the Government of the United States will not be indifferent or submit to so grave an insult to our national honor.

Then let there be a public meeting called at once, in this city, not only for the purpose of expressing the overflowing sympathy of our hearts for our fellow-countryman, John S. Thrasher, in his banishment and chains; but, also, to let the Government of this country know what the American people expect it to do, in order to protect and sustain abroad its honor and its

CITIZENS.

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☞ A mournful interest attaches to the following lines, not only in regard to the subject, but also on account of the author. Since they were written, the gifted writer has departed this life. He died recently, at Thibodauxville, of a sudden attack of cholera. On the very day of his death, before he had felt any symptoms of the insidious disease, he indited and enclosed to us some lines, which will be published on another occasion. The writer, we may state, is Mr. G. W. Peirce, a talented and accomplished young lawyer, of fine poetic fancy and taste, who was thus suddenly cut down in the very bud of his promise and usefulness:

[For the Delta.]

Lopez.

By George W. Peirce.

He fell, as falls a hero, in the cause
For which his avenging sword the patriot draws;
For man, and man's awakened rights he died.
And deemed that death, while aught remained beside
Unransomed by a holocaust of price –
As not more worthy of the sacrifice;
Yet from each drop shall spring the dragon-seed –
The blood by which futurity is freed.
Sown it may be in an ungrateful soil.
Nor yet shall fade beneath the patient toil
Of tutored thought—for such has been the past.
That Freedom's efforts must succeed at last
Anon some patriot-hero springs to birth,
Endowed with energy and moral worth,
Whose noblest efforts heral'd by success,
Give hope to toiling millions in distress.
Is a deed noble, if but nobly done,
Such as Leonidas or Washington
Have stamped with immortality of fame –
But brands the brow with infamy and shame
If unsuccessful—tho' the cause the same!
Whose name should live among the just and great.
Whose name should live among the just and great.
Time the avenger, shall avenge thy wrongs
And Freedom weave for thee her holiest songs.
And rear the Monument—and drop a tear
Above thy dust—Old Freedom's Pioneer!
Thy name shall haunt the earliest dreams of youth
In glory, flaming o'er the page of truth;
And when that "Long Star" all undimm'd and bright,
Like Hesper, glittering on the brow of Night,
Shall rise resplendent o'er the dark, blue sea,
To blend its beams in Freedom's galaxy!
Thy deeds shall give a lustre to its rays,
A halo to the light of other days.

As in the tide of life, there is an hour
That marks a nation's ruin, or its power,—
Eventful moments, on which seem to be
Suspended centuries of destiny!
For good or ill. The kingdom or the sway
Of lawless despots, that endures for aye:
So, thus Phillippi, Marathon, and all
Those fields that deem a nation's rise or fall,
Will stand as land-marks on the shores of Time,
Hallowed by every age and every clime!
But most by Liberty's, whose vestal fire
Though caught from heaven, may flicker and expire;
A warm, Promethian sparkle yet remains,
And fann'd to life, along the electric chains
Of feeling rushes like a holy flame,
And burns and glows, eternal and the same:
And he who gazes on that light must feel
Sublimer thoughts than Nature can reveal:
There is a triumph of the heart, that springs
From generous motives—like a voice that brings
Sweet visions robed in beauty, and inspires
The hero's impulse and the patriot's fires,
Beyond a monarch's favor or his power,
A solace and a hope in life's last hour.
It is a country's gratitude to those
Who, like a rock, roll back the hireling foes
Even at life's sacrifice—and yet, 'tis hard,
Not always merit is its own reward.
Alas! too oft the heart pours forth like wine,
Its very life-drops on a country's shrine;
Or immolates all that the world holds dear,
Yet asks in vain a sympathetic tear,
Even from those its conquering arm may save
To sink at last, neglected, to the grave;
Or, view those honors it might justly claim,
Circle the brow of some ignoble name.
There is a secret voice within the heart,
That prompts the smile when merit shall depart,
As if to live thro' glory's length of days,
They're but the robbery of another's praise;
For thus they deem, nor yet the worth confess,
For Envy frowns forever on success;
Success that links temerity with fame,
If crowned with victory, and if lost, with shame.

Oh, Freedom! still for thee must virtue bleed,
Till o'er the past a brighter morn succeed,
Fraught with the smiles of hope and strength to lift
The soul to Liberty—Heaven's most brilliant gift!
Fear is a tyrant's monitor—and war
The sole tribunal that he bows before.
'Tis vain to reason—vain all mind's resource,
When only force can be repelled by force;
A harsh necessity—yet such must be
To all who would be great, or dare be free.
What, tho' a thousand martyr'd patriots die,
What is such sacrifice to Liberty!
She bounds her influence by no narrow span,
Her sacred cause is still the cause of man!

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ORDER OF THE LONE STAR, Division No. 2.—The members of the above Division are requested to assemble at the Hall, corner of Camp and Natchez streets, on MONDAY, 8th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.
dec7-m&c D. I. RICARDO, Sec.

ORDER OF THE LONE STAR, Division No. 2—This Division will hold its regular meetings on FRIDAY EVENING next, and every subsequent Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Lodge Room, corner of Camp and Natchez streets. Candidates for initiation will please be present.
nov5-1y D. I. RICARDO, Sec.

JAMES GULICK FIRE COMPANY No. 17.—The officers and members of this Company are notified to attend the annual meeting for the election of officers, for the year 1852, to be held at the Engine House, on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

At a meeting of the Company, held on the 2d inst., John Sullivan, John Reynolds, and George Mayne, were elected Delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association for the balance of the year 1851.
dec7 By order. GEO. MAYNE, Sec.

PERSEVERANCE FIRE COMPANY No. 13.—Officers and members of this Company are notified to attend a special meeting, to be held on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Punctual attendance is requested.
dec6 By order. J. WOOD, Sec. pro tem.

MECHANICS' FIRE COMPANY No. 6.—Officers and members of this company are hereby notified to attend the regular quarterly meeting, on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.
dec6 By order. THOS. DIAMOND, Sec.

PHOENIX FIRE COMPANY No. 8.—The officers and members of this Company are notified to attend the regular monthly washing on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at the usual place and hour. Punctual and general attendance is requested.
dec5 By order. LOUIS TOWER, Sec.

LIBERTY HOSE FIRE COMPANY.—Officers and members of this Company are notified to attend a special meeting on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely. Punctual attendance is requested.
dec5 By order. JOHN SPENCER, Sec.

VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY No. 1.—Officers and members of this Company are notified to meet at Engine House, on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 9 o'clock, to attend the monthly washing; and at 10 o'clock, to attend the regular monthly meeting. All members are required to attend, as the election of Delegates for the remaining year, to the Firemen's Association, comes on the same day, under the old charter.
dec5 J. FOLGER, Sec.

CREOLE FIRE COMPANY No. 9.—Officers and members of this Company are notified to attend the annual meeting on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 6½ o'clock P. M. As the election of officers and delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association, for the ensuing term, will take place, punctual attendance is desired.
dec6 By order. W. B. SCHMIDT, Sec.

ORLEANS TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 3—At a meeting, held at Temple Hall, No. 221 Tchoupitoulas street, the following officers were duly elected and installed:

Officers for the present Term—J. S. Rollick, W. C. T.; R. L. Bruce, W. V. T.; D. B. McDonald, W. R.; W. R. Griswall, W. A. R.; D. W. Shannon, W. F. R.; Edward Ford, W. T.; H. Breen, W. U.; F. Myers, W. D. U.; T. L. Graham, W. G.; Robt. P. Compton, Past W. C. T.

☞ This Temple meets every alternate TUESDAY EVENING. nov19

ORDER OF THE LONE STAR, Division No. 1—City of Lafayette.—Regular meetings every SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Levee street, near Jackson.

Officers—J. V. Wren, President; J. B. Cotton, Vice-President; S. H. Peck, Treasurer; John Purcell, Rec. Sec.; Jesse Gilmore, Cor. Sec.; J. S. Goulden, Sentinel; Simon Neuburger, Messenger. nov4-1y

LONE STAR, *Division No. 3*—Meets every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Hope Hall, Nayades street, opposite the Horse Station.

Officers—Jesse Gilmore, President; J. M. Burke, Vice-President; A. Phillips, Recording Secretary; J. Henderson, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; P. Cummings, Treasurer; O. F. Peck, Messenger; J. Henderson, Sen., Sentinel. nov26-1y

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Meeting for Thrasher.

A meeting of the citizens of Lafayette, was called on Saturday evening, December 6th, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, to take action in regard to the illegal condemnation of our fellow-citizen, Mr. J. S. Thrasher, to the mines in Africa.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President, Hon. D. S. Dewees; Vice Presidents, Messrs. S. H. Peck, U. Lester, and J. Cotton; Secretary, L. Latham.

Mr. Jourdan, after a few eloquent remarks, read the protest of Mr. Thrasher, and presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the proceedings had against J. S. Thrasher, an American citizen in Havana, charged with, and convicted of treason against the Spanish Queen, are exhibited violations of every right supported by the laws of humanity, and secured by treaty obligations between governments of civilized people.

Resolved, That in the treatment of American citizens abroad, their wrongs are felt by their fellow-citizens at home, whose sympathies J. S. Thrasher has enlisted for the outrages practiced upon him, for maintaining his independence as a man and an American.

Resolved, That the citizens of the city of Lafayette do express their opinion, in a public meeting to be called on Thursday next, the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the Union Hall Jackson street, and that in every town, village and hamlet of our beloved Union, we hope for an expression of sentiment denouncing the violated faith of the Spanish authorities, in their connection with the prosecution of our late fellow-citizen J. S. Thrasher.

Resolved, That Messrs. Jourdan, Wren, Lamberton, Burke and Dewees, be a committee of arrangements, to procure a room and prepare for meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers issued in the city of Lafayette, and in the New Orleans Picayune, Delta, and Orleanian.

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UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—Academic Department — Session of 1851-'52 — UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *University Place, Common street* — The Fifth Annual Session of this Department commenced on the 1st of October. The Senior Class will be examined on the first Monday of November for the promotion to the Collegiate Department. The Principal has the pleasure of announcing that he has secured the valuable services of the following named Professors in the Collegiate Department:

Professor Wm. C. Duncan, M. A., Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

Professor Marc Roux, French Language and Literature.

Professor Hermann Kohlmeyer, Ph. D., German and Hebrew Languages.

R. M. Radcliff, L. L. D., Classical and English Department.

Angel Lono, A. B., Spanish Language and Literature.

The Principal will have exclusive charge of the Department of Mathematics.

nov6-3m C. W. SEARS, Principal.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
7 December 1851, 3

Straining a Man's Reputation.

The Republic, after having been driven quite to the wall in its discussion of the Cuban transactions with us some weeks ago, now comes forward with the assumption that the whole business, on the part of our government, must be deemed to have been in all respects rightly managed, *because Mr. Webster and Mr. Crittenden had a hand in it!* Against two such authorities, neither the written text of our treaties nor the citation of the doctrines of public law and treaty rights, as acted upon by other leading powers of the world in similar cases, nor the cogent precedents of President Taylor's administration, nor yet the official record of the delinquency of the present administration, is to avail anything. The two mighty names—*duo fulmina*—are enough to smite down all objection and silence all doubt!

The Republic says:

"Our cotemporary of the sole democratic organ at the seat of government has been a good deal distressed of late because the administration has failed to profit by his luminous expositions of the laws of nations in connexion with the Cuban question. He avers that, though he has furnished Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Webster with 'all the law and all the facts' in this regard, they had been singularly unmindful of his disinterested and authoritative communications, and have disposed of these matters otherwise than as he has suggested and advised.

"It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the country has not enjoyed the advantages which it might have derived if our cotemporary had been charged by his fellow-citizens with the duties which they have seen fit to devolve upon other hands. We cannot but think, however, that the American people will be very generally of the opinion that Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Webster, with their long experience in legal and political affairs, were perhaps quite right in resorting to official statements for their facts, and to the laws of nations for their rule of conduct, rather than to be indebted for either to the fertile inventive powers of an opposition newspaper."

We charge and prove from the record, both Spanish and American, that the President's proclamation of the 29th of April operated to divest the American prisoners of the rights of fair, legal trial, secured to them by treaty, and left them to be shot by Concha, without such trial, as *pirates*. And the *Republic's* answer to this most grave accusation is, that Mr. Webster is a man very learned in the law! We charge and prove from the record, that the message omits all effectual protest or remonstrance against the orders to foreign cruisers to interfere in the execution of our laws by the arrest of our citizens on the high seas, if suspected of hostile intent against Cuba. And the *Republic's* answer is, that Mr. Crittenden has great experience in political affairs! We charge, on the showing of the whig organs themselves, that there is good ground to believe that a guaranteé treaty to secure Cuba to Spain, and to make the island of Cuba an abolition colony, has been negotiated, or is in process of negotiation, while our government makes no sign of objection. And the *Republic's* answer is, that Messrs. Crittenden and Webster are quite too great men to trouble themselves about such a foreign assault upon our national policy and safety, when brought to their notice by an "opposition newspaper!"

It is not our business to rescue President Fillmore from this line of defence adopted by his own special organ, which plainly makes him a *nullity* in his own cabinet. Yet we cannot but say that heretofore it has been generally understood that the President himself had some share in such business as this of Cuba, and that the Secretary of State—even though he were Mr. Webster or Mr. Crittenden—usually acted in such affairs on the President's authority and responsibility, and under his direction. Be this as it may in the present cabinet, the fact still stands, and will stand, that this administration has permitted American prisoners to be savagely shot down in cold blood, and against a solemn treaty, with merely a farcical pretence of a trial. The fact still stands, and will stand, that in so doing the administration has set at naught all precedent of civilized nations in such cases, and chosen to stand alone in that glory! The fact still stands, and will stand, that the administration, while venturing to intimate, in an official despatch, its "private wish" that mercy might be shown to such prisoners, has yet expressly abjured and renounced all right officially to intervene to the end that the treaty should be rightfully executed in their case! The fact still stands, and will stand, that the proclamation caused them to be regarded and treated as *pirates* by England and France as well as Spain, while the message shows that there was, in fact, a revolutionary movement in Cuba; and Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox shows that men engaging from another country in such revolutionary movement are in no sense *pirates!* The fact still stands, and will stand, that the administration has, in its message, acquiesced in this view of their character, and in the course of foreign nations towards them, grounded on that assumption! And, finally, the fact still stands, and will stand, that the policy of the administration on these matters, in derogation of our national rights, and to the shedding of American blood, has not only planted itself in open opposition to the established policy of this government under former administrations, but has also directly condemned the opposite policy, and disregarded the opposite precedent, of the very man—President Taylor—to whom alone this administration owes its present place and power!

If in answer to such facts as these the "special organ" means only to oppose the name and reputation—either legal or political—of Messrs. Webster and Crittenden, then we take the liberty to assure that journal that, before this discussion is finished, it will find the authority even of those names, renowned as they may be, to be prodigiously *overworked!* That authority, or any other authority, will find that, in shouldering the responsibility of this Cuban business as it now stands on record before the American people, it has taken up a burden big enough to break it down!

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Banquet of the Battalion of Artillery.

The fete of Saint Barbe, the Patron Saint of the Orleans Battalion of Artillery, was appropriately celebrated by that military corps on Sunday last. The banquet took place in the spacious hall of the Orleans Ball-room. The coats of arms of the various States were hung around the hall. At the upper end was a marble bust of Maj. Gally, the popular and veteran commander of the corps, surmounted by the American and French flags, intertwined with garlands and festoons. Upwards of five hundred persons sat down to the repast, at half-past three in the afternoon. The cannoniers of Donaldsonville were assigned places at the central table, being the guests of their Orleans companions-in-arms. Maj. Gally presided, having at his right Maj. Gen. Lewis, Brig. Gen. Augustin, Col. Forstall, Col. Palfrey, and others; and on his left, Dr. McCormick, Surgeon, U. S. A., Gen. Rowley, Brig. Gen. Cronau, Gen. Tracy, Col. Wood, Col. Walton, Col. Waldo, Col. Reynolds, Maj. Soria, and others. A fine brass band was in attendance, that lent the charm of spirit-stirring music to the feast of reason and the flow of soul. After a gallant attack upon the edibles, which were soon annihilated, the giving of toasts and sentiments was next in order.

Major Gally appropriately opened the ball by proposing: The health of the President of the United States, the first citizen of the Great Republic, which was enthusiastically responded to.

Toast then followed toast in such rapid succession, that many of them escaped us in the hurry and hilarity of the moment.

Captain Grivot gave: The Army and Navy of the United States.

Captain Lee responded, and proposed: The Regulars and the Volunteers: in these piping times of peace, let them know each other, for in war they must stand by each other.

Doctor McCormick: The Louisiana Legion and Major Gally's Battalion.

Captain Bercier: Major-General Lewis.

General Lewis replied in some happy remarks upon the discipline and soldierly bearing of the volunteer companies of New Orleans, and alluded, in feeling terms, to the ill health of Major Gally, and trusted he would long be spared to his gallant and beloved corps. He concluded by giving: The health of Major Gally, the father of the Orleans Battalion.

Captain Grivot proposed the health of Mayor Crossman, and read a letter from him, excusing his non-attendance, on account of previous engagements.

Captain Peeynet: The health of Brigadier-General Augustin, and perpetual friendship and harmony between the Cannoniers of Donaldsonville, the Orleans Battalion, and all the military companies of the State.

Captain Powell responded in a neat speech, on behalf of the Cannoniers, saying that as they claimed to be a chip of the old block, he would give the old block itself, Major Gally and the Battalion.

Captain Derbes: The health of Brigadier-General Tracy.

Gen. Tracy responded and proposed: The militia of New Orleans—whenever their services are required, we will have something to boast of.

Lieut. Marcen toasted Col. Forstall.

Col. Forstall replied in some humorous remarks, and gave: The Battalion of Artillery—on parade, always ready; in charity, always ready; at dinner, not backward, and ever prepared to charge the enemy.

Lieut. Schegerie: Col. J. B. Walton, the Commander of the Crescent Hussars.

Col. Walton: The American Flag, it should protect every American citizen.

To a volunteer toast to the Firemen of New Orleans and the Firemen's Charitable Association, *S. G. Risk* responded in very appropriate terms, and gave: The citizen-soldier—the fire he makes is on a common enemy and the firemen ever stand ready to help him.

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CONSUL TO HAVANA.—Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, recently appointed Consul to Havana, is now, with his family, in this city, on his way to assume the duties of his Consulate. We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the Judge, but we know enough of his character by personal repute, to assure us that he will flinch from no duty which his position as the official protector of the lives and property of American citizens within the scope of his powers may impose on him. We have full confidence in the honor, intelligence, and integrity of the new Consul to Havana—the gallant Mississippian.

LIBERTY OF JOHN S. THRASHER.—We hear but one expression of indignation at the treatment of Mr. Thrasher, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. It is a serious matter, and should not be treated with indifference by any friend of justice. Mr. Thrasher was convicted by a mock trial, and because he did not disprove certain charges which the Spanish Government could not sustain themselves, he has been sent to Spain, to wear out his life in the mines of quicksilver.

Is there a man among us who does not sympathise with Mr. Thrasher, and who would not sustain our Government in sending our vessels of war to demand his release, even at the cannon's mouth. We are satisfied that our Government cannot overlook a case of this character, but the American people should not remain idle, but with one voice, call on them to act in this matter, with promptness and energy. Let no true friend of freedom, and enemy of the worst kind of tyranny and oppression, fail to attend the meeting to be held on Wednesday evening next, at Banks's Arcade. We refer the reader to the call, in another column, signed by many of our most respectable citizens. We look forward to such a meeting as has not been witnessed in this city for many years.

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Liberty of John S. Thrasher!

We, the undersigned, citizens of New Orleans, jealous of any infringement of the rights of American citizens, and feeling that in the person of John S. Thrasher they have been outraged most grossly by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, we hereby call a public meeting of our fellow-citizens, to be held at Banks's Arcade, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, P M., to claim from our Government due protection and ample justice in his behalf.

J L Carman,	Geo Wingfield,	Jno Fox,
A H May,	Sam'l Henderson,	W C Field,
J C Glenn,	M Cuddy,	Geo C Taylor,
Samuel Bell,	A D Montross	Jos Littlejohn
W G Robinson	Sam'l Smith,	S O Nelson
Tom Kindersaw,	T H Kidder,	H M Perkins,
Cuthbert Bullitt,	James Connoly,	W J Pickett,
W B Chrisp,	Thos S Barker,	E H Wingate,
J H Donegan,	John Claiborne,	T D Harris,
J L Lewy,	A Aure,	William Creeny,
N N Parmele,	P H Williams,	W H Brown,
T P White,	A H Way,	W C Lacy,
Jas S Foley,	Thos C Marell,	R Brennan,
M Gross,	L J Harris,	W Kurheeds,
Wm L Foley,	B Elder,	G Shomerse,
Saml M Todd,	William Wren,	R W Estlin,
W S Todd,	Jno Murphy,	Ruf McIlhenny,
R S Robertson,	Titerton & Niger,	O B Bradfute,
E W Digges,	Jas S Foley jr,	Henry Bur,
W C Tompkins,	Ellis Ghaldin,	Wm L Cushing,
Jas Stockton	John W Brown,	W Turnbull,
H Forno	T M Tourne,	Elliott Robbins,
G W Haygood	P B Taylor,	P Brenvenu,
R W James	Thos Shultz,	John Gallagher,
David J Mills	Wm Wallace,	John Laidlaw,
Allen Davis	G W Shaw,	Jas H Rinehart,
S Duncan Chitain	J Crickood,	Thos Clark,
A J Heartt,	Jos Etter,	J N Hawthorn,
T S W Phillips,	T D Harper,	J S Woodruff,
N O Arrington,	W C Parke,	John M Scott,
Jas B Weller,	Nathl Montross,	Ed Duncan,
Hy C Foster,	Geo W Hynson,	Jas A Jasquet,
Geo W Patterson,	F N Haralson,	W Emerson,
Geo C Dunwell,	G S Hawden,	T Asbury,
John R Sell,	J A Wabusser,	F D McIlhenny,
E H Doz,	Jas T Daniels,	Chas H Lee,
Horatio Davis,	John P Nelson,	Jackson Stringer,
Francis Quarles,	Jas A Valentine,	John Negget,
J A Ferris,	T Clark,	Robt A Hart,
C W Cammack,	M Duncan,	O M White,
Wm Waters,	Dennis D Doyle,	R B Lusk,
J H Staufler,	H O Hall,	John M Bell,
G W Sansom,	Francis T Porter,	E Hyde, Jr,
Alfred A Pray,	J B Thomas,	Charles Roach,
Alexander Seig,	R C Vass,	W R V Cally,
John Dun,	G F Pearson,	F W Coeler,
Edward Freret,	A J Dobritorich,	W H Harris,
W K Wanton,	W W Herbert,	P Schermerhorn,
W Harding,	C D Bunce,	H C Vantagen,
J Byrne,	G M Squire,	R A Porter,
John Valnas,	W F Wagner,	Z Wasson,
Joseph Santim,	Anthony Parker,	F H Quick,
J A Kelly,	Thomas McKeon,	William Rainey,
Henry Klays,	Anthony Boule,	G F Wilson,
T J Hitritberger,	John Williams,	Michael Tool,
H W Reynolds,	Sam Weir,	O Duane,
J. Hagan,	David A Woyan,	C W Lyth,
Numas & Larose,	W Bogart,	A J Vanwinkle,
J C Rose,	Wm H Avery,	Nathan Potter,
H L Fraser,	Wm Darus,	J S Washington,
G F Hall	E T Haskell,	Geo W Andrews,
Chas F Barry,	P H Johnson,	Geo G Strever,
W H Bell,	Aug Larose,	Wm B Tebo,
H F Smith,	John Shanks,	Peter Seig,
C Busch,	C V Yancey,	James Beggs,
H J Ranney,	E Granet,	Michael Bourke,
Adolphe Layet,	Saml J Risk,	Willis Travis,
J F McClure,	M Lendo,	F V Groot,
John P. Heiss	E. M. Williams,	

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MASONIC—Quitman Lodge No. 76, will hold a special meeting at Masonic Hall, corner of Baronne and Perdido streets, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 3d inst., at 7 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual. Visiting Brethren are fraternally invited.
dec9 By order. T. W. BARRETT, Sec.

PROTECTION FIRE COMPANY No. 19.—Officers and members of this company are hereby notified to attend a special meeting on TUESDAY, 9th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.
dec8 By order, JOS. F. RUSHA, Sec.

HOLLAND R. A. CHAPTER No. 1.—A stated meeting of this Chapter will be held at Masonic Hall, corner of Baronne and Perdido streets, at 7 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10th inst. Members will please be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will come before the Chapter.
dec9-2t F. A. DENTZEL, Sec.

JAMES GUELICK FIRE COMPANY No. 17.—The officers and members of this Company are notified to attend the annual meeting for the election of officers, for the year 1852, to be held at the Engine House, on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

At a meeting of the Company, held on the 3d inst., John Sullivan, John Reynolds, and George Mayne, were elected Delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association for the balance of the year 1851.
dec7 By order. GEO. MAYNE, Sec.

ORDER OF THE LONE STAR, Division No. 1—City of Lafayette.—Regular meetings every SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Levee street, near Jackson.
nov8-1y By order of the President.

ORDER OF THE LONE STAR, Division No. 2—This Division will hold its regular meetings on FRIDAY EVENING next, and every subsequent Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Lodge Room, corner of Camp and Natchez streets. Candidates for initiation will please be present.
nov5-1y By order of the President.

LONE STAR, *Division No. 3*—Meets every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Hope Hall, Nayades street, opposite the Horse Station.
nov25-1y By order of the President.

PHILADELPHIA ENGINE COMPANY No. 14.—At the annual meeting of this Company, held on the 4th inst., the following officers were elected to serve during one year:

W C Raymond, President,	F A Conant, V. President,
R L. Bruce, Chf. Director,	S H Whitsitt, Secretary,
Alx. Kelly, 1st Assistant,	W Waters, Treasurer,
Alx. Algeo, 2d Assistant,	T Landy, Steward.

Delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Association—J. A Dougherty, R L. Bruce, S H Whitsitt.
dec3 SAML. H. WHITSIDE, Secretary.

ORLEANS TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 3—At a meeting, held at Temple Hall, No. 227 Tchoupitoulas street, the following officers were duly elected and installed:

Officers for the present Term—J. S. Rodick, W. C. T.; R. L. Bruce, W. V. T.; D. B. McDonald, W. R.; W. R. Griswall, W. A. R.; D. W. Shannon, W. F. R.; Edward Ford, W. T.; H. Breen, W. U.; F. Myers, W. D. U.; T. L. Graham, W. G.; Robt. F. Compton, Past W. C. T.

☞ This Temple meets every alternate TUESDAY EVENING. nov19

I. O. O. F.—ORLEANS LODGE No. 11—Meets every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Crescent Hall, No. 17 Camp street. Brothers of other Lodges are invited to attend.

Officers—Jackson Stringer, N. G.; Robert Pitkin, V. G.; Aug. Duquesnon, Secretary; Joseph Etter, Treasurer. sept28

I. O. O. F.—POLAR STAR LODGE No. 19.—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held on Wednesday evening, 3d inst., the following Brothers were duly installed as

Officers for the present Term—J. L. Fabre, N. G.; L. E. Delvaulx, V. G.; A. Brusle, Secretary; V. Maigron, Treasurer; H. Macou, Permanent Secretary.

☞ The meetings of this Lodge will be held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Polar Star Hall, St. Louis street, between Royal street and Exchange Alley. [jy13] A. BRUSLE, Sec.

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The Administration, the Cuban Case, and the Spanish Consul at New Orleans.

The organization of the expedition of Lopez, and the sad incidents attendant upon its progress and result, imposed, as we conceive, three distinct branches of official duty upon the administration:

First. During the several months in which the country was filled with rumors of the intended expedition, the administration, thus put fully upon its guard, was bound to exert, with all possible diligence, every atom of its legal authority to *prevent* the intended infraction of our neutrality laws and treaty obligations.

Secondly. As soon as that infraction had occurred, and the deluded and erring young Americans who filled the Pampero had set forth on their wretched and criminal enterprise, then it became the most imperative duty of our government, first, to take effectual care that no power but Spain and the United States should touch a hair of their heads, and, secondly, to invoke authoritatively in their behalf, from the moment that they should be made prisoners, all the privileges of regular and legal trial, which existing treaty stipulations specifically enumerated and secured *to all American offenders* when "arrested, seized, or detained" within Spanish jurisdiction. The full performance of this branch of official duty, plainly commanded in the case by every consideration of national dignity and national humanity, was made specially imperative upon the present administration in view of the fact that on the 25th of April last it had issued against these young men a proclamation far more unguarded and sweeping in its terms than the proclamation of General Taylor against the Cardenas expeditionists. The administration well knew that even the Taylor proclamation had been construed by Spain to characterize those expeditionists as *pirates* and *outlaws*, and thus to strip them of all claim to any sort of protection or interference under the sanction either of public law or treaty stipulation. The administration, therefore, had fair warning that its own more violent proclamation would surely receive a yet more cruel and sanguinary construction; and the plain inference was, as the event proved to be, that not Spain only, but other foreign powers—having, but for the proclamation, no pretence at all for action in the premises—would act upon that construction of it, and would arm themselves against our misguided citizens as men whom their own government had given up, in advance, to the summary vengeance of the whole world as pirates and outlaws. Such is, at this moment, the unwarranted and highly offensive attitude of France, England, and Spain, as against these and all similar American offenders; and each one of these powers, in taking this attitude, has planted itself upon the unwarranted language of President Fillmore's proclamation! Having, in the outset, against light and against warning, committed this terrible and fatal blunder in the case, the administration was in every way bound to exert its whole power to repair its error, and retrieve for these hapless prisoners all the legal privileges under the treaty which it could yet save from the sweep of a most ill-judged proclamation, which invoked the interference and armed the rage of all nations against them, while it paralyzed the arm and closed the lips of every American abroad who might else have moved or spoken in their defence!

It has been our duty to show—and we have shown from the *record*—the delinquency of the administration in both of the two above-named branches of its official duty. The administration utterly failed to show due diligence, energy, and capacity in *preventing* the offence, and it has utterly failed to show due foresight and patriotic spirit in vindicating for the disarmed and captive offenders their legal rights of fair trial for their offence. All right of official intervention to see the treaty duly executed in their case, or for any other purpose whatever, has been solemnly renounced by the Acting Secretary of State in a despatch to the Spanish Minister. Against the supreme treaty-law of Spain and the United States, these American prisoners have been shot without any trial deserving the name. Against the law and comity of nations, and in direct derogation of our national rights, British and French cruisers are now on the watch to seize or slay the Americans who may engage in any similar illegal expedition against Cuba. Beyond all reasonable doubt, a treaty of guarantee for Cuba—with abolition there among its incidents—is either concluded or in contemplation. And before all these facts our government either stands altogether silent, or makes no effectual protest or objection! In its efforts to *prevent* the expedition, the inefficiency of the administration has been equally signal. The Pampero sailed from one of our principal seaports when, in spite of the fact of full warning that she was to sail, every official charged with the execution of the laws of the United States there, was *absent from his post of duty!* Marshal, collector, district judge, district attorney—all were gone! This was mal-administration—gross mal-administration—of public affairs. It was the duty of the President to have reliable public officers at that time and on that spot. We are not yet prepared to believe that the whig party there could not have furnished such men. But, to be sure, it may be said, that the President and most of his cabinet were absent from *their* posts at the same time. But the fact undoubtedly is, that the Pampero sailed, as she could not have sailed, had due diligence, energy, and capacity been displayed in stopping her. Doubtless the administration issued orders in the case. But that is not the point. The point is, that it was the business of the administration to have men and means there to make its orders effectual. They were not taken by surprise; they were not without adequate powers; and want of adequate and effectual preparation for the case was nothing less than official delinquency. It was mal-administration.

Thirdly. A third branch of the official duty of the administration, in this business grows out of the assault, by a mob, upon the Spanish consulate at New Orleans; and we regret to see, from the published correspondence upon that subject, which is appended to the message, that this official duty has been very inadequately performed. When the consular office and rights of Spain were thus lawlessly invaded in one of our chief cities, the plain duty of our government was, as we conceive, to have *hastened forward*, not alone with its entire disavowal of the whole proceeding, and its expressions of regret at the occurrence, but also with the prompt offer of all suitable reparation, both for any indignity and any injury which the consul might have sustained. This was a duty of our government, rendered doubly plain and doubly imperative by the necessity of holding Spain to her treaty obligations, and the responsibility incurred by any violation of them in the case of the Cuban prisoners. Any hesitancy, any delay, any reluctance to recognise and protect promptly, and to the fullest extent, all the rights of the Spanish consul, and to repair any injury received by him in his official character, placed our government *in the wrong* at a moment when it was of vital concernment that we should stand right before Spain, to the end that the performance of all her treaty obligations towards our citizens in her power should be rigorously demanded. Prompt and satisfactory action in this matter, moreover, was plainly due to the consular character, in the full protection of which, in all its rightful privileges, under all circumstances, no nation is more deeply interested than the United States. It is certainly to be regretted, and it seems almost inexplicable, that in so very plain and pressing a case, notwithstanding the most urgent and continued solicitation and remonstrance of the very able and distinguished diplomatist who represents the Spanish government at Washington, the administration should have taken almost *three months* for deliberation—and, indeed, should have awaited the return of Mr. Webster to the Department of State—before it came to any determination how to proceed in the emergency. It was on the 26*th of August* that Mr. Calderon officially brought to the notice of the government the outrage perpetrated against the Spanish consul five days before, accompanying his notice with a demand for suitable satisfaction; and it was not until the 13*th of November* following that the administration, through Mr. Webster, made its offer of reparation. During all the intervening period it is quite manifest that Mr. Calderon was pressing his claim with all possible earnestness, and with manifest apprehension lest the delay of the administration should disturb the peaceful relations of the two governments. It was confidently stated in the public journals—and we believe it to be true—that he felt, before Mr. Webster's letter was written, that the last moment of forbearance had been reached, and that he must demand his passports. It is confidently stated that he had actually written a note to this effect. And mean time—though much of Mr. Calderon's part of the correspondence on the subject remains unpublished—from the despatches which are given in in the *Republic* of yesterday, it plainly appears that, from the 26th of August up to the 11th of November, the Spanish Minister got in due form no other satisfaction from our government than a statement by the Acting Secretary of State, under date of August 30th, that the government hoped that the rumors of assault upon the Spanish consulate would prove to be exaggerated or unfounded, and that orders had been issued to prosecute any persons who should be found to have taken part in the outrage! No other or further reparation of any kind was promised, or even alluded to, in this despatch, or in any other despatch from the government, prior to Mr. Webster's note of 13th November!

In all this, as it seems to us, the administration was gravely and strangely in error. The path both of duty and of policy in the premises was plain before them; but they seemed to be afraid or unwilling to move a single step. While matters of gravest concern were pending in Cuba—while the Spanish Cortes was about to assemble in view of this very subject—while the Spanish Minister was resolving that duty forbade him to wait longer in so clear a case—while every fact and every principle in the whole transaction called upon the government to place itself clearly in the right in regard to the Spanish consul, in order that it might more effectually intervene in other points of the case, where its intervention was so much needed to repair its own fatal blunders—in view of all this, the administration could do nothing better than to stand stock-still *for three months*, hopelessly *in the wrong*, on a point too clear to warrant a moment of doubt or hesitation. It was an unaccountable blunder. It gave to Spain every advantage of position, at just the time when such advantage was most needed by our government for the effectual vindication, in behalf of our own citizens, of their rights to legal trial and their claims upon royal clemency!

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[redacted] Meeting To-Night.

[redacted], by the call of a large and most respectable number of citizens, our people will assemble in [redacted] Arcade, for the purpose of considering the late act of high-handed oppression, cruelty, and violation of our national honor and dignity, involved in the proceedings of the Spanish Government in Cuba, towards Mr. J. S. Thrasher. The occasion is one of the most urgent on every citizen to attend, and lend the sanction of his name to the demand—which will go up to the Executive at Washington from our whole people—that immediate satisfaction be required for this act, so lawless, in its character, so infamous in all its details. The people must press the burning coals of their indignation to the tortoise-shell of Government.

We do not regard the case of Mr. Thrasher as appealing simply to our pity and sympathy, for a cruelly oppressed man. We discard all feeling, on account of Spanish wrong and injustice. We have become quite accustomed to these displays of barbarian cowardice and insult, and we expect nothing better from a Government, which is descending so rapidly in the scale of civilization, that it will soon reach the level of the Algerines,—against whose violations of all the rights of humanity, civilized nations were, a few years ago, combined. We look upon it as purely a question of national right and duty.

In a time of peace, an American citizen has been arrested, tried by a drum-head court martial, without the enjoyment of a single one of those rights and privileges, which are recognized by all civilized nations as essential to the validity and propriety of all judicial proceedings,—without counsel, without the right of knowing and disproving the charges against him,—without examination or any defence,—is found guilty, and sentenced to a degrading and cruel punishment. This is a clear violation of the spirit and letter of the treaty stipulation, which binds Spain to give all our citizens charged with offences against her laws, a fair trial.

We have become, of late years, most passionate admirers of the laws of neutrality,—most conscientious regarders of the faith of nations. This sentimentality is all very pretty, provided it is reciprocal. If, whilst so nervous on this account ourselves, we enforce a regard for the same principles in others, there will be some consistency, as well as beauty in these sentiments.

But we have not yet, formally, at least, adopted into our International Code, the Quaker doctrine of "offering one side of the cheek when the other is slapped,"—of "praying for those who despitefully-use us." The good faith of nations is not what the lawyers call a unilateral contract, where all the obligations are on one side. It is an agreement, reciprocal and mutual,—no longer binding on one, when violated by the other. Spain has repeatedly violated her faith, her international duty towards us, and we have quietly succumbed, until she calculates on any amount of endurance on our part, as she displays any amount of presumption on hers.

We permitted her Consul to violate, with impunity, our soil and flag, by committing an outrageous kidnapping within our territory: we suffered her to seize our merchant vessels, imprison those found on board of them, and carry them to her dungeons, there to await their trial, for no violation of her laws, or the laws of nations. We allowed her to execute fifty of our citizens, without a trial or investigation. We tamely submitted to a gross insult to our navy and flag, in the firing into a steamer bearing the United States authority and mail, accompanied by every token of contumely and insult, on the part of the Spanish officers. We have submitted to the contemptuous refusal of her Government to recognize our Consul in her principal port, and thus consented that the representative of our commercial interests should stand below those of other nations.

Lastly, we have looked on and witnessed one of the most high-handed proceedings of wrong and oppression, ever perpetrated by any government, towards a citizen of this Union,—all carried on within a day's sail of our coast! And yet we have those among us, who prate of neutrality and faith of nations, towards a power thus stained with every crime that can proscribe a nation, and place her beyond the pale of comity, favor or mercy. "Neutrality!" "Faith of Treaties!"—both violated openly towards Austria,—and nearly so to Great Britain,—and yet to be observed towards the Nation of the *Gazette!*

This is the theme for the meeting to-night. We trust it will be a numerous and effective one. The Consul who is to supplant Owen is now in our city,—let him bear with him a deep impression of the profound indignation that agitates the bosoms of our people, and of their determination to submit no longer to the insults of this Power, whose feebleness has too long shielded its presumption.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON.

10 December 1851, 1

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

Thirty-Second Congress—First Session.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1851.

SENATE.

Hon. JOHN BELL, from the State of Tennessee, and Hon. SAM HOUSTON, from the State of Texas, appeared in their seats this morning.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. STOCKTON presented a petition of inhabitants of Newark, New Jersey, praying the adoption of measures to enable John S. Thrasher, a citizen of the United States, held in imprisonment by the Spanish authorities at Havana, in Cuba, to obtain a fair and legal trial before the proper court of justice of the charges under which he was arrested and imprisoned.

In presenting this petition, Mr. S. said: I suppose there is hardly an individual in the Senate or out of it who will not agree with me in regard to the importance of the subject of this petition. I have the most profound respect for the ancient monarchy of Spain; but I wish they would either mend their laws or their manners. The grievance referred to has now become no joke. The process by which American citizens are tried there seems to me to be a very summary process, and the infliction of the punishment follows instantly upon the judgment.

I know nothing of the circumstances of this case; but I wish to know something about them. And although I am not for intervention, yet I am clearly not of the opinion that an American citizen can be justly punished in the way in which some of our citizens have been punished, and under the summary process by which they have been tried and condemned. I hope that, upon the investigation of this case, there may not be so much that is offensive in it as there appears to be upon the face of this petition. But if there is, I shall certainly be prepared to make some other motion—some motion the adoption of which will testify to the feelings of devotion of this Senate to the reputation and lives of their fellow-citizens abroad.

At present I will content myself by offering the following resolution, which I ask may be considered at this time.

The resolution was then read as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, all the information in his possession touching the imprisonment of Mr. John S. Thrasher in the Punta Castle, in the city of Havana, island of Cuba.

The question being then taken, the resolution was adopted.

On motion by Mr. STOCKTON, the petition that be presented in relation to Mr. Thrasher was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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11 December 1851, 1

Letter from Mrs. Thrasher.

HAVANA, Nov. 28, 1851.

To his Excellency Millard Fillmore, President of the United States.

Honored Sir—The undersigned, mother of Mr. John S. Thrasher, begs leave to call your attention to the following facts respecting her son. I would, in the first place, state that he was born in Portland, Maine, the native place of his parents, and is therefore an American citizen. On the 15th of October, while in the usual pursuits of his business, he was arrested and detained by the police—his property and papers seized, and on the 21st of said month he was placed in solitary confinement in the city prison, and on the 25th, in a dungeon at the Punta Castle; and during all this time, and until the 7th instant, I was not permitted to see him. On the 7th, he was allowed to see his friends two hours each day, when, to my surprise, he was not able to inform me of the cause of his arrest and imprisonment. On the 11th, he was informed that on the following day he would be brought up for sentence. On the 12th, a court-martial assembled, consisting of seven military officers, one of them being the President, before whom the fiscal (prosecuting attorney) read the several charges against him, and without evidence. He not being present, but under a guard of soldiers in another part of the building, did not hear the charges, or know their substance. After the reading, he was brought before the court and asked by the President what he had to say for himself in defence. To which he replied that he had been denied a copy of the charges, and had not been allowed counsel in his defence; that he asked time to enable him to bring evidence to prove his innocence of all crimes or charges against him. But all in vain; and after various questions were asked him in an insulting manner, he was again sent to his dungeon, where, on the 21st, the fiscal, accompanied only by his clerk, appeared before his grating and read to him the sentance approved by the Auditor of War; because, "the criminal had done nothing to disprove the accusations against him," and signed by the Captain General, without remark. The sentence is 'eight years' hard labor at Ceuta, in Africa, with payment of costs,' for the 'crime of treason,' ('*delito de infidencia.*') He was then sent to the Morro Castle, and two days after when I called on the Captain General to ask that he might not be sent away while the illness of his father prevented his seeing him, I was abruptly told that he would sail in thirty-six hours' time for Spain, and he has sailed this day for Cadiz in the ship Hispano Cubano, there to have his sentence put into execution. The undersigned most earnestly supplicates your Excellency, as the head of the Government of my native, to heathey to the entreaties of a mother, that justice may be done. *I ask not for mercy*; but that the rights of my son, an American citizen, may be promptly attended to, and that such instructions be sent to our Minister in Spain and Consul at Cadiz, as to procure his immediate release, and his return to his country. My many years' residence here gives me a knowledge of Spanish character, and the indecent haste to send my son away before the arrival of steamers from the United States, adds to my fears of the consequences of even a few hours' delay; it having frequently occurred that on a pardon or release being granted, it was pretended that the prisoner had died, or could not be found, and he was left to linger his life away in a dungeon. I also beg that a copy of all the proceedings, which were denied to my son, may be demanded, and that should it prove he has been most unjustly dealt with (as I firmly believe) that there be also demanded pecuniary satisfaction for the loss of his property and his business, from this Government, which, against treaty stipulations, have committed this gross outrage upon him, an American citizen.

I humbly ask your kind attention to this appeal, which I cannot make in person in consequence of the illness of my husband. Having the fullest confidence that it will not be made in vain, I subscribe myself your Excellency's humble servant.

FANNY F. THRASHER.

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11 December 1851, 2

TREMENDOUS MEETING!

In Favor of Demanding from the Spanish Government the

Release of John S. Thrasher.

HIS FREEDOM OR WAR!

Three Thousand Persons Present!

Great Excitement!

At half-past six o'clock, last evening, Banks's Arcade was crowded to overflowing, by the friends and sympathizers of John S. Thrasher. There was considerable excitement exhibited by the people, and it was evident, to even a casual observer, that they were assembled for no child's play, for no light mission, but for a serious and manly purpose; to express their opinions and determination on one of the most important subjects which could come before them. It would be difficult to estimate the numbers present, and we were too hurried to pause over the task; but this we may say, that we never beheld a more enthusiastic and crowded meeting. It was *hot* enough to all intents and purposes.

At a quarter past seven, the Secretary read the list of the Vice Presidents, and the names of the gentlemen who were appointed as a committee for the preparation of resolutions. The names of the Vice Presidents were as follows: J. H. Rayburn, W. Emerson, R. B. Sykes, Col. W. L. Palfrey, C. D. Yancey, A. Fabre, General John L. Lewis, Joseph Ritter, W. F. Pickett, J. L. Clark, Hon. J. H. Caldwell, Jas. Connolly, A. A. May, Jabez Stockton, Col. C. M. Emerson, Gen. J. B. Plauche, Gilbert L. Hawkins, C. M. Cammack, Gen. E. L. Tracy, D. J. J. Kerr, General Horatio Davis, J. N. Hawthorn, Wilhelm Bogert, Hon. Paul Pecquet, T. O. Wilson, Wm. H. Avery, Robert Spedden, J. C. Glenn, Dr. A. J. Wedderburn, Col. Wm. Monaghan, B. Wheelehan, W. C. Tompkins, and Dr. F. H. Knapp.

The Secretary having concluded, Joshua Baldwin, Esq., took the Chair. The Chairman said, we are assembled, fellow-citizens, in pursuance of a requisition numerously signed, to take into consideration the condition and wrongs of J. S. Thrasher, a native of Maine, lately an inhabitant of Havana, and now a prisoner of Spain. A countryman of ours is in chains, condemned to eke out a miserable existence in a gloomy prison, and condemned without a fair and impartial trial. (Cheers.) The occasion is an important one; not alone important, but almost unparalleled in the history of nations. (Cheers.) Certainly, in the history of New Orleans, we have nothing comparable to it. The injustice was of the grossest nature—the insolence by which it was accompanied was intolerable, and the sufferings of its victim are more pathetic persuaders than the eloquence of any orator. (Cheers.) He would say no more, but leave the decision on the course which the meeting should adopt, to the citizens who composed it. (Cheers.)

The committee on resolutions were then requested to withdraw, and prepare those which would appear suitable to them.

Mr. Mathewson was the next speaker. He said: There are some occasions when the heart is too full to express its thoughts by words, some occasions when it is too full, even to listen; there are times when calm deliberation almost ceases to be a virtue, and when indignation rules us with undisputed sway; this is one of them. (Cheers.) Before me is a fearful sight—one which we may well pause and contemplate. It is terrible at any time to be called upon to die; terrible to die, even with friends surrounding your bed-side; terrible to fall amid the roar of the battle-field, or the awful silence of the scaffold; terrible and strong is the revenge of man, when the enemy of years is in his grasp, and terrible the love of a mother in its intensity and devoted passion; but more terrible, more sublime in its strength, is a mighty mass of men like this, assembled to assert a right of humanity, or redress a wrong. (Great cheering.) We must all feel the importance of the occasion.

Within a few days we have heard a wail of sorrow piercing through the land, telling of trampled rights and liberty overthrown; we heard heard an appeal which sprung from the deep love of a broken-hearted mother, in favor of a heroic son, and we would be more or less than men if we disregarded them. But it is not the sorrow of J. S. Thrasher—though we feel it as if it were our own—it is not the appeal of the poor unhappy mother—though it has thrilled through us keenly—which has assembled us here to-night. We have met from other motives, and with a higher object; to assert the rights and liberties of American citizens. (Great cheering.) We are a nation who love the laws which rule us; we are in every sense of the word, a law-abiding people; we are just and generous in our dealings with *peoples*, but while we render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, we are determined that our rights and liberties shall be inviolate as long as we have outraged no true laws; and those rights we will protect, even to the farthest corner of the habitable globe. (Great cheering.)

We demand from the Government of our country the fulfillment of the civil contract on which society is based. The citizen sacrifices to his rulers a portion of his individual liberty, and he demands in return protection and safeguards. We must be secured in all the privileges of the law. We must not be deprived of a fair trial by jury, which is the inalienable right of freemen. But in this case those rights have been disregarded. A citizen of this country has been brought before an arbitrary tribunal and condemned without an impartial trial, or rather, we are justified in saying, without a trial at all. (Cheers.)

It has been said that Mr. Thrasher was a citizen of Spain, and consequently amenable to the provisions of Spanish law. This is not the case. He received letters of domiciliation, it is true; was compelled to receive them, as they were necessary to enable him to reside in the country which is ruled by the Queen of Spain, but those letters guarantied to him none of the rights of a citizen, and consequently entailed upon him none of the duties of one, and made him amenable to none of the laws which could not enforce obedience when they did not extend protection. (Cheers.) When the Spanish authorities informed Mr. Thrasher that they would stop his paper if he did not become naturalized, what was his reply? He answered that he could not be naturalized as he was an American citizen. (Great applause.) If he was not a citizen, therefore, he could not be amenable to the despotic laws of Spain; he acknowledged no Spanish sovereign as *his* sovereign; he was a Republican of a Republic, and as such should be protected, and backed in his demand of a fair trial by jury for his alleged offence. (Cheers.) But, instead of a fair trial, he was arraigned only to be sentenced; he was brought up to a drum-head court-martial and dealt with accordingly; the trial was a miserable farce and more ridiculous than the famous one of Simon Suggs; he was condemned, not tried, and is now illegally imprisoned. (Cheers.)

The speaker then alluded to the letter of Mrs. Thrasher, and dwelt for sometime with considerable eloquence and effect on the effect which it should produce throughout the country. He said, in conclusion, that the moral power of this country should be exercised; that if we took a firm and manly stand now, we might not have occasion to repeat such a scene as that before him; but that if, on the contrary, we were supine or neglectful, we would have cause to regret our inactivity. Let us, said the orator, prove that such a thing as the American Constitution exists—that it is no mere dream or parchment fiction—and let us place the inviolable laws of our country between the victim and his prison. And if our moral influence is not effectual, then we must try a sterner course, and fling back the words which were heard at the siege of Saragossa, from the lips of a Spaniard, even—war, war, war, even unto the knife!

The speaker retired amid a storm of applause, and a most excited scene followed. His last words evidently struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the people, for the phrase was taken up and passed from mouth to mouth; and the spell-word, muttered at first, like "a sullen under hum," soon "swelled to a tornado" and shook that mass of men to its very center. Many an eye glistened; many a hand clenched as it swept along, and a glance would show you that there was no trifling with those sturdy men; that they were in earnest and really *meant* war.

The Committee appointed to prepare the resolutions, consisting of C. J. Carroll, Col. E. H. Wingate, Henry Bier, W. L. Cushing, and H. C. Vontagen then handed them in for the consideration of the meeting. They expressed sympathy with Mr. Thrasher, and stated the necessity of a demand being made by the Government for his release. They were as follows:

Whereas, Mr. J. S. Thrasher, a citizen of the United States, has, in a time of profound peace, been seized, carried before a Spanish military tribunal, in Havana, and without a fair opportunity of defence, and in violation of the comity of nations, and all treaty stipulations, been condemned to an ignominious slavery, by Spanish authorities, acting irregularly, therefore,

Resolved, That the case of J. S. Thrasher, so plainly showing the insecurity of American citizens abroad, so clearly demonstrating the necessity of a more active vindication of our national honor, calls for a fair, manly, and decisive protest, a positive and unconditional reclamation of his person, and peremptory warning for the future, upon the part of our Government.

Resolved, That hereafter, our Government, established to protect the interest, and guard the rights of citizens, the function of all government,—and without which government is worth nothing—should come forward more promptly than heretofore, to vindicate private liberty and public rights, even if such vindication should render necessary an appeal to arms.

Resolved, That we confidently hope that the present national administration will promptly vindicate national honor, private rights, the immunities of American citizenship, and the American flag, and thereby command respect for our country abroad and safety for our citizens the wide world over.

The resolutions were received with considerable applause, but did not seem to be exactly up to the mark of the meeting, and, indeed, this was pretty clearly shown by the next incident.

Mr. W. H. Wilder begged leave to propose an amendment. This resolution was couched in the following words:

Resolved, That no Spanish Consular flag shall be allowed to be exhibited in New Orleans until John S. Thrasher is released.

It would be impossible to describe the effect which this resolution produced upon the meeting. It was received with tremendous shouts, and the whole assembly was visibly stirred to its depths by the passions which swayed it. Nothing further could be done for a time. The cry of WAR drowned every voice, and though some of the calmer and more clear-headed gentlemen present, disapproved of the violent course which matters were taking, it was almost impossible to stay the tide of honest, popular indignation for sometime.

Col. Palfrey, who was received with cheers, said there is no citizen of New Orleans who has better right to address you, and who has superior claims on your attention. But I must say, that I think the parties who committed the outrages on the office of the Spanish Consul were wrong, and only injured the cause which they were seeking to advance. The law-abiding people of this community, do not recognize those acts,—they dislike them, and are strenuously opposed to their repetition. We must not disgrace ourselves by being the first to disregard our own laws and institutions; we have a constitution free as any in the world; we have a government appointed by ourselves, and we must not take the prerogative of that government into our own hands. We can compel it to do its duty, but we cannot abrogate it in this summary manner.

Again the hoarse cry of "war, war, war!" rose above the speaker's voice, and the multitude trembled with the echo of it.

A short discussion took place between Mr. Wilder and the Chairman, the latter calling upon him to withdraw his amendment, and to allow the resolutions to be carried in their original form.

Mr Carroll, who was in favor of the resolutions, wished to divide the house on the question, but after some observations from Mr. Wilder, the original resolutions were passed, although the spirit of the meeting was clearly with the amendment.

Col. Campbell, who was warmly received, next addressed the meeting in a sturdy, racy manner, which produced a good deal of merriment. He said he was on his way home, when he remembered this meeting, and he came immediately; but he came to sympathize with and endeavor to aid Mr. Thrasher, not to violate the laws of the country. He was astonished at the violence exhibited, and regretted it much, as it could produce no good results. When he witnessed it, he wished by G— he was a thousand miles away. (Cheers and laughter.) Is there a Union man within hearing? (yes, yes,) for he will understand my anxiety to have order and peace preserved.

Let me be understood, continued the speaker; I am not opposed to the spirit exhibited by this meeting; I only disagree with the injudicious exhibition of it. I too am for war, (tremendous cheers,) but it is the war of the United States against despotism, not the war of Louisiana. I wished to heaven that the President of this country, when he heard of the detention of Mr. Thrasher, would have sent the steamer which brought Kossuth here, to rescue and save him. (Cheers.) I am no friend to the Spanish flag,—for what man acknowledges it, except as under the American stars and stripes, beneath the shadow of which it is placed for fear the breeze would not spread it. (Cheers and laughter.)

A Voice. We want you to speak of war.

Col. Campbell Good God, why don't you let me alone? (Laughter.) I despise Spaniards as heartily as any of you. No one ever heard of a Spaniard's honestly driving the plow, or working like a man to earn a decent and an independent living; he lives by robbery and plunder. (Great cheers.) But if we are to have war, let it be declared constitutionally, and let us not enslave ourselves by breaking our laws, while we are endeavoring to liberate others.

Mr. Brenan, (of the Delta,) being loudly called upon, said that, while they were settling a great national quarrel, or preparing to settle it, he might be allowed to adjust a private one, in which he was interested. He said that he found his name upon the list of speakers who were to address the meeting, and until that moment he heard nothing of such an intention on the part of the directors of the meeting. He would only detain them, therefore, by a word or two. He agreed with the minority of the meeting, that we should proceed constitutionally in this matter. The true friends of Mr. Thrasher would respect the law, and stand by it as long as the majority of the people declared that it was a law and not a

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lic. We were free Americans; no slaves of a Spanish despotism, or any other despotism; and as such we should obey the constitution of our fathers.

If war is to be declared, let the Government declare it. It is not for us to take the prerogative into our hands. But by a judicious and dignified course; by showing our determination in every legal way which becomes citizens, we may carry the objects which are dear to us; and if the result of our proceedings should be that war is legitimately proclaimed, he, for one, would not regret, but rather rejoice, when the game was once fairly afoot, and the great debt of vengeance about to be paid. (Cheers.)

A gentleman proposed that the meeting should then adjourn until this evening, and reassemble at Union Hall, Lafayette. The motion was put, but the people did not seem inclined to adjourn, and the fierce war-cries continued unabated.

General Planche then made a few remarks. He said that he was never afraid of bullet or steel, that in war he had done his duty before this; but he counselled them to be prudent in the course which they adopted. Prudence would best further the cause in which they were engaged.

A motion for adjournment was then put from the Chair and declared to be carried, though many were but half satisfied at leaving the excited scene so soon. And then the immense meeting broke up into knots, and the great topic of the night was everywhere warmly discussed. Party by party strolled away to think on the probable results of this most marked demonstration, and assuredly they will be immediate and important. There was a desperate earnestness displayed by nearly all present, which will not soon sink into apathy or inaction:

"Like an ebbing sea that will come again,
Slowly retired that host of men."

And when they do come again, doubtless they will carry whatsoever resolutions they please, and then

Letter from Havana.

Return of the Sloop-of-war Albany.

[Correspondence of the Daily Delta.]

Havana, December 3, 1851.

Eds. Delta: We have to-day the arrival of the sloop-of-war Albany, Capt. Platt, commander, three [illegible] of good fellowship and national civility, I suppose, as it came booming over the waters some two hours after obtaining her anchorage,—which was returned in *good faith*, and a full equivalent of empty sound given *to strengthen* the often broken bonds. It has been usual to salute the flag, after an absence from port of six months,—but I presume an absence of six weeks, in times that "try men's souls," under the abeyance of every right principle, by national duplicity, is a reason why an extra quantum of powder should be expended, to show that we acquiesce in the fraud, and "acknowledge the corn." The officers are all well, and the ship in healthy condition, we are informed;—that is, all anxious to serve the glorious Queen, and rebuke even a jest uttered in behalf of a poor devil to be shot, hung, or wear chains, under the ministry of Spanish *justice* and *mercy*,—in good condition for feast and festal, when the glad tidings shall come from the East, that a man-child is born in Spain, to burnish the *rivets* and *bonds* that shackle industry, and bow intelligence to the feet of brute-force;—but, as soon as there shall be the appearance of another attempt upon the personal freedom of an American citizen, to gratify Catalan envy and malice, for fear that they might impede the due exercise of power over life and fortune, they will find that they have been *unprovided*,—and are out of "bread and beef,"—up anchor and away to Pensacola, where it takes six weeks of *constant labor* to replenish the ship, before she can possibly get to sea again! But that is all right; it is just what they are paid for by the dear people,—just what they have most capacity for after the digestion of Spanish compliments, which are soaped on without stint.

The Albany has become a sort of Spanish *Drowner*, and the Captain has wisely concluded, in his vast knowledge of *law and treaty*, that all the prisoners pardoned by Gen. Concha, should "have been shot." He does not coincide *quite* with the views of some of the *small* men at Washington, but then he has the expounders of international law to *run out and* in upon his decks, and he is ever ready to vindicate the national honor with blank cartridges—to keep the belligerent temper of the Spaniard *tempered* down to the zero point of peace, that may consist with the *safety* of our country. We have not much understanding of things political here; we *feel* considerable; but then we do not know quite enough to explain what we feel, or give reason for the faith that is in us—or rather, the faith that *lies* under cover of the whig Administration,—so the explanation of the *Spanish adjustment*, as delineated by the all-powerful pen of one "Peter Hicks," for the "Diario de la Marina," seems to us very much like childs'-play, between the two nations. Here the Spaniards do not approve of the salute to be given to the American flag, on the arrival of Consul Sharkey; while it seems to some folks a very cheap way of paying up the score for the inhuman butchery of fifty American citizens, without counting the subsequent desecration of their remains.

American residents believe that the trial of John S. Thrasher was an experimental feeler, to try the forbearance of Yankee character, and to extend the *policy* upon the *precedent*, if it could be consummated with impunity, and to gratify the lust of blood that hangs upon the "innate benevolence of Spanish character," as illustrated by the Falstaff logician of the "Diario." So believing, Americans are uneasy, and think, in error, perhaps, that they should be protected by something better than dancing and feasting agents of their government, who wear *ornamental* swords by their sides, and know how to fire blank cartridges.

NADA MAS.

The Meeting Last Night.

A report of the proceedings of the meeting held at the Arcade last evening, and the resolutions adopted on the occasion, will be found in another column. In a period of fifteen years, never have we seen within the walls of this old wigwam—always the focus of popular resort, when exciting questions agitated the public mind—so large, so enthusiastic a meeting—a meeting so inflexible in its purposes and intents, as was there congregated last night. The banquettes, the doorways, the corridors—every nook and every corner was crowded—and every one present seemed to feel that in the tyranny perpetrated on John S. Thrasher, a breach was made in the ramparts of his own individual rights—an inroad was made on his personal liberty. A spirit of indignation sat on every brow—a fixed purpose of retaliation was visible on every countenance—an ill-concealed feeling of revenge agitated every bosom. And ill-concealed it was; for, as every speaker who addressed the meeting closed a sentence, the cry of war! war! we must have war! went up from a thousand throats.

But the meeting did not assemble to proclaim war. It was called to sympathise with an American citizen, carried away to an inhospitable clime, and there, as a manacled felon, sent into slavery. And this, by a mere arbitrary exercise of despotic power, and without the semblance of a trial, such as a constitutional government would acknowledge; and without any regard to the rights of the victim, as an American citizen. It was further called to proclaim to the National Government, that the citizens of New Orleans keenly and sensitively feel the rank injustice, and the flagrant despotism, of which Mr. Thrasher has been made the victim; and to tell that Government that it has a duty to perform in the premises,—and in firm, temperate, but positive terms, to tell the Administration that they expect them to perform that duty. This they have done, as the resolutions adopted show; and to the Government, in the first instance, the question is properly committed. If it, or they, should prove recreant or remiss, which we shall not assume, then the popular feeling in behalf of Mr. Thrasher, will find another and a more direct channel through which to attain its purpose, and to assuage its indignation.

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☞ The U. S. mail steamship Philadelphia, Captain Brown, sailed yesterday morning at 8 o'clock for Chagres, *via* Havana, with the following passengers:

For Havana—Hon Judge Sharkey, (the recently appointed Consul to Havana); D D Mitchell, lady and two children; Judge Eustis, E Christ, J H Bowman, Don Rivero, W Robb, T Nunu, J W Henry and boy, W H Stewart, W McGrew, C Morrison, J J Mendos.

For Charleston—Miss Magee.

For New York—J D Chamberlin, L M Nutt, J O Seymour, D Richardson, J D Alovan, J Thompson, J Hamilton, S Richardson, S M Rider, D N Small, T Kelly, C Romanus.

For Chagres—Mrs Julia Shaw, Mrs Tweed and two children, C A Tweed, three children and servant; Mrs Stedman, Mrs Lutt and three children, Mrs Ingraham and four children, Mrs McDonald, Mr Lutt, F C Ayers, Mr Comstock, M H Offutts, J Sherman, F D Chamberlain, Mulhollan, A Whalan, A Murphy, R Lilly, H Symons, D Little, A W Robinson, J Lathrop, S A Schriber, L Upson and son, J T Roberts, T D Harper, Dr Whittin, L J Tower, Mrs Meador and two children, J L Haskill and lady, Mrs Summers, Mr Shearer, Mr Henry and lady, Mrs Dean, two Miss Robinsons, J P Kennedy, L Sanders, jr, B G Lathrop, Mrs Lathrop and two children, Mrs B A Metcalf, two daughters and two servants, Mr Mc Henry, lady and servant, Mrs Haggin and two children, T P Walker, M Lendo, J Clinton, Mrs Clinton, N Block, G J Greenberry, C Miller, Jno Daniels, Antonio Joshua, Mr Bagley, D Baxter, D Wise, M Austil, J Ballough, W Edwards, Mr Brande, Wm Henry, Jacob Blum and lady, L Seaman, G Smith, F W Brown, F C Comin, J McMurry, B Jones, Geo May, Geo Ingham, C Ubreck, J Rahl and lady, W Hamilton, J Lehman, C M Ferguson, A Carter, J P Bevans, L Gans, J M Boylan, A Vangen, Danzie, Francoli, J Winklemann, P Walsh, W Carlile, J Lane, J Ball, R Fracell, W Heler, W Dunbar, J Shea, J Delany, C A Crocker, C McDonald, J Delapetre, J W Hierart, J N Williams, J McDonald, A Gracy, P Klepper and lady, two Miss Reysers, R Klepper, Mrs Klepper, A Stephanus, A Chute, A H Walker, L McGinn, R Temple, H Renard, T B Harding, J Boletho, J McKewon, lady and three children, J Monroe, D Pierre, C Josephs, J F Creighton, J Kulling, R Gaillard, B Gaillard, S W Mosker, J R Elliott, Mr Morton, J R Beck, J S Schriber.

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The Cuban Question.

Our readers may desire to see the reply which the special organ of the administration, after several days of reflection, has at last put forth in answer to the views upon this subject which we have expressed and proved from the *record*. Here it is, as given in the *Republic* of yesterday, and we commend it to public attention:

"THE CUBAN QUESTION.—We do not consider ourselves called upon to meddle further with the idiosyncracies of the Union in regard to our relations with Cuba and Spain. It is not too much to say (in our judgment) that our contemporary talks like a man stark mad on this subject. We have yet found no one to take part with him, and we shall have nothing more to say in this regard until we find some responsible endorser for his wild and fillibustering speculations."

It is then "a wild and fillibustering speculation," we presume, to charge and prove that the administration, in its message, has failed to manifest any objection, or any indication of its purpose hereafter to object in any way, to the abolitionist-guarantee treaty for Cuba, which its own organs have announced to be already concluded, or in process of conclusion!

It is "a wild and fillibustering speculation" to prove from the record that the administration has made no effectual protest against the British and French orders now outstanding, to seize or slay on the high seas, as pirates, such of our citizens as may be suspected of seeking the coast of Cuba with hostile purpose!

It is "a wild and fillibustering speculation" to prove, on the showing of the administration itself, that it has failed to vindicate for the American prisoners in Cuba—both those who were shot and those sent to Spain—their right to a legal trial as secured by treaty, and that the administration has formally renounced all official right to intervene in their case to see the treaty so executed, after having unwarrantably, and in advance, put them, in the judgment of Spain and other nations, in the predicament of *pirates* by its proclamation!

It is "a wild and fillibustering speculation" to prove from the record that the administration for months suffered itself to stand *wholly in the wrong* in respect to the plain and urgent matter of reparation to the Spanish consul at New Orleans, thereby giving Spain, in so far, all the advantage of position against us in negotiations involving the lives of our countrymen in her power!

To such "fillibustering speculations" as these the *Republic* has already made one eminently logical and conclusive reply, to the effect that Messrs. Webster and Crittenden were in the business, and that *therefore* no questions ought to be asked about it by the people! And now that journal replies further that the facts contained in our charges need some *responsible* authority and endorsement. We had thought that the special organ, at least, would regard the *official* records of the administration itself as having a *prima facie* "responsibility" in the premises. But if the *Republic* is looking for other endorsements of our views, we can refer it to the position taken upon these matters some two or three months ago by the whole democratic press of the country, and the collective press of the South. We will venture, also, to refer the *Republic* to the future action of Congress on the subject, when the executive business proper, which the administration has thrust upon them in regard to Kossuth, shall have been disposed of. And, mean time, we will gently hint to our neighbor that we are ourselves "responsible" for our true bill of indictment against the administration in this Cuban matter, and are quite prepared and willing to sustain it in all its parts against any force of attack we have yet seen in the "special organ."

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☞ Judge Sharkey did not sail in the steamship Philadelphia yesterday, for Havana, although his name headed the list of passengers.

☞ We shall publish to-morrow the interesting correspondence communicated to Congress by the President, relative to our affairs with Cuba.

☞ The authorities of Cuba will shortly have an excellent opportunity of learning some law,—in which they are sadly deficient,—as the Chief Justice of Louisiana, (Eustis,) and the late Chief Justice (Sharkey) of Mississippi, left yesterday for Havana. Judge Eustis caught a bad case of chills in the swamps of Ouachita, at the late term of the court, which still clings to him. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court, remarked a few days ago, that it was quite unnecessary in our Constitution-makers to limit the term of our Supreme Judges,—after they had required them to hold sessions in summer, at Opelousas, Alexandria, and Munroe,—which regulation, he apprehended, would limit very effectually the tenure of the judges.

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The National Highways—The Southern Guarantee of Union.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

EAGLE PASS, November, 1851.

Let the South look to her interest and her laurels, for there is that ripening on this border which concerns them nearly. A new republic is rising on this side of the Sierra Madre, and she will bring a mean baptismal offering to the altar of freedom. I do not speak of that phantom giant, "Slavery Extension," which troubles so keenly all the unbalanced wits in that extensive and interesting region designated in our political charts, as the State of Buncombe. Wherever our bird of power flies, wherever our stars shine, there is increase of light and liberty. The States of Northern Mexico will do much for human amelioration, in the change in the peon system, inevitable to a State of closer relationship with us; but the return she will make, is apart from all slave questions. Through this region, west of the Bravo, now in the act of secession, lies one of the great continental highways that should span the Union. It is second only to the supremely important route of Tehuantepec, and of both the South would hold the outward gate, the genial and honored warder of the general interests of this arm of our entire commercial greatness. From about the outlet of the Red River, into the Father of Waters, draw a line to the head of navigation of the Bravo, and thence continue this line to the confluence of the Gila and the Colorado of the West, and you have the shortest, most feasible, and, both practically and commercially, the most desirable land route to California. With all the materials, if it were necessary to construct them there, even to the copper for the boilers, and the iron for the rails, as well as the coal to work them on the line, this is the most inviting path for the national railway to the Pacific States. It will pay dividends,—and, after all, the certainty of this is the soundest and discreetest guarantee for enterprise,—sooner than any other of the much discussed routes. It cuts through the rich heart of a paying country.

The line from the mouth, or thereabouts, of the Red River to the Bravo will intersect, in succession, very nearly the head of navigation of the Trinity, Brazos and Colorado—not to speak of some valuable minor streams—and crosses the whole breadth of Texas, just where the general lay of the country is most favorable to such constructions, and where the fullness, wealth, and enterprise of the population, would come forward most powerfully in its aid. Each of the principal rivers of Texas would be an auxiliary duct of trade, and all they drew away from the main trunk, to their respective gulf ports, would be made up by the more impetuous circulation of the whole round of business. The State of Texas might invest a permanent fund for the support of her domestic Government, in this section of a highway, that must make her the thoroughfare of this immense national communication; for, besides, at once enhancing the value of Texas property, to the full amount of her outlay, it would bring in a secure annual per centage to relieve her tax-payers. Louisiana could scarcely fail to bring up her section to the Sabine, for the same reasons; it would pay dividends to her capitalists, increase vastly her taxable property, and draw to her emporium a direct emigration from Europe. Emigration and direct trade are two mighty levers of prosperity. This direct trade and emigration from Europe is one of those needs of the South, to which she has been hitherto over careless, and it is now all the more seriously her duty to open and defend those great avenues that lie within her guard. Three of these arteries of national life now solicit her attention, and the meanest of, the three enfolds wherewith to make even a poor State powerful and respected by her confederated sisters.

The Arkansas route, from the head of navigation, through Utah, to California and Oregon, should find its sea mart at New Orleans, and its early and thorough survey should be pressed by every patriotic statesman.

The Red River and Texas route, belts a more southern, populous and accessible region, and would interlace with the Arkansas route, by means of the higher waters of the Red River.

The Tehuantepec, or sea route, need not now be dwelt upon, but it closely twines its important bearings with the other two, and, together, they make what may well be termed the Imperial Southern States of Union.

To pursue this with efficiency, brings us back to a missing, though attainable link. From the Mississippi [illegible] to the Bravo [illegible] practicable and alluring section of this circle of national highway; but between the Bravo and the California line, intervenes a confused space of foreign obstructions. Precisely here begins, then, one of the high duties which the South owes to herself and the Union. The right of way should be pressed, insisted upon, and *obtained*. Ask it *now*, of this Government, that professes to rule Mexico, and take no rest or pause until this path is safely our own. Our cabinet should not permit—it should not be permitted a nay—either for Tehuantepec, or the Northern land line. They are national necessities, and at any price, they must be made secure,—and if the President is true to his duty, they will be made secure.

In this northern route, in ample and generous concessions of way, lies the first love-offering of the seceding States. That which we should make haste to demand of Mexico, the embryo northern Republic will soon make haste to proffer, as the seal of a sincere amity—together with such other advantages of intercourse as will gladden Northern manufacturers, and make, as it should, all the Union partners in the gain.

This triple band of national highways, lies the second time in the grasp of the South. Will she arise in her wisdom, and make the whole family of her Northern sisters her contented debtors, by adopting, cherishing, and maturing, in generous rivalry, a Southern system—a system which, without arrogance or selfishness, may be nobly national!

Let Louisiana lead heartily in this, as becomes the elder and more experienced sister, and be certain that astute, keen-eyed Texas and golden California will answer with ready voice. Let every Senator, whose heart's truth keeps time with his tongue's loud profession of devotion to the South, give his hand to this work, at Washington, and in another year Europe will bow her weary head and retire from the contest. With twenty States on her old Atlantic realm, it was more than difficult; but with another ten, belting, in mighty array, their own steam-defended inland sea, and stretching to the Pacific, in one continuous and invincible line, she could but retire, and leave the matchless Union victor of undisputed sway—mistress of this continent—guardian of the Atlantic—arbitress of the Pacific—protectress of the Gulf and its cluster of island gems! The seal of all this is the vigorous circulation of the blood of the Union, from ocean to ocean,—and this is now the care and the duty of Southern statesmen.

CORA MONTGOMERY.

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The Correspondence Relative to the Lopez Expedition.

The correspondence communicated to Congress by the President, relative to the expedition to Cuba, occupies fifteen columns of the National Intelligencer. We have condensed this correspondence so as to bring it within the scope of our journal.

The first document, dated Washington, August 22, 1851, contains: The instructions of the Department of State to Commodore Parker, referring to the capture and execution of Crittenden's party, including many citizens of the United States, which fact warrants and requires an immediate "inquiry into the facts and circumstances attending so summary and sanguinary a punishment." Commodore Parker is, therefore, directed to proceed to Havana, at once, in the Saranac; on his arrival, to obtain an audience of the Captain-General; to express to him the regret of the President that the persons referred to should have been deemed guilty of an offence requiring so severe a punishment; that if citizens of the United States were among the persons shot, it is expected that the offence with which they were charged was satisfactorily proved; Commodore Parker is directed to request a copy of the proceedings of the Court which sentenced the prisoners; which should contain the names of the accused; the country of their birth; the position of the boats when they were captured; the course they were taking, and whether they were armed. If these facts are not stated, they should be ascertained from other sources.

Commodore P. is also directed to inquire into the facts of the firing at the Falcon and boarding her by a Spanish ship-of war. He is authorized to inform the Captain-General that the President will spare no efforts to prevent the sailing of expeditions from our coast, against Cuba, but that if any persons engaged in such expeditions be captured, he trusts that they will not be punished without the clearest proofs. A contrary course will increase the difficulty of preserving our neutral relations. The letter is signed by W. S. Derrick, acting-Secretary.

Commodore Parker to Mr. Webster.

The first communication from Commodore Parker, is dated Havana, Sept. 6, on board of the United States flag-ship Saranac. He states that immediately on his arrival he requested an interview with the Captain-General, which was granted. In this interview the Captain-General regretted the necessity of executing the prisoners captured, but deemed it an act of necessary severity, in the circumstances, and felt it to be his duty to make an example, to deter others from similar attempts. He considered them pirates, and they had been so denounced in the proclamation of the President of the United States; that they were tried in a summary manner, and "full proof made of their guilt." He did not consider himself at liberty to furnish Commodore P. with the proceedings on the trial, but would send them to his own government, and to the Spanish Minister at Washington. The execution, he stated, was delayed from 2½ o'clock, A. M. to 11 A. M., to give the prisoners an opportunity of writing to their friends, "during which period they made the declaration that they constituted a part of the forces of Lopez." These statements were made for the personal satisfaction of Commodore P., as the Captain-General declined exercising any diplomatic powers. He added, that a majority of the prisoners claimed to be citizens of the United States, but that fact was of no consequence, as they were captured with arms in their hands, "and endeavoring to escape in boats, from an expedition in which they had engaged against the Island of Cuba." In regard to future prisoners, charged with the same offence, he should have to act in accordance with his instructions, and the laws of all countries in relation to pirates.

In regard to the matter of the Falcon, he repeated what he had said to our Consul; that in the present condition of the island, a Spanish cruiser has a right to ascertain the character of merchant vessels in the waters of Spain; that one expedition had already landed from a steamer, and that reinforcements were daily expected. The Spanish cruiser had fired three unshotted guns to leeward, to show the friendly character of the vessel, of which no notice was taken by the Falcon, and that the shotted gun was rendered necessary by the course pursued by the F. It was presumed the shot was fired by order of the General of Marine. He had requested Lieut. Rogers to come and give him a statement of the affair, and was surprised that he had not done so, "as the man-of-war had only done what by the laws of nations, she clearly had a right to do."

The rest of Commodore Parker's letter only refers to well-known facts,—the release of Haynes and Kelly,—the capture of the remainder of the expedition,—the report of the purchase of the Alabama, in New Orleans, for a new expedition, and the excitement among the Catalans, produced by the reports of the violence at New Orleans and Key West.

Application of Commodore Parker to Visit the Prisoners.

The next letter is from Commodore Parker, Havana, 3d September, to the Captain-General, asking permission to visit those of the prisoners who claim to be citizens of the United States. The Captain-General replies by expressing his regret "that it is not in my power to comply with your request, inasmuch as it is contrary to the rules ordered to be observed towards the prisoners belonging to the expedition, which, without nationality or known flag, has lately invaded this island." He promises to publish the names and birth-places in the official gazette.

The next letter from Commodore Parker to Mr. Webster, is dated Havana, 12th September. In this letter, Commodore Parker states the well-known facts connected with the capture of the remainder of the expedition—refers to the prisoners sent to Spain—says that they were well cared for, and were visited by our Consul, (Mr. Owen) though Commodore Parker himself was refused permission to visit them. He states that the Captain-General positively declined to receive him (Com. P.) as Commissioner, "as he had not been advised by his Government of his coming in that capacity."

In regard to the reports of mutilation of the bodies of Crittenden's party, Commodore Parker states they are conflicting; he has sought in vain for an American who was an eye-witness of the scene. [There is here an omission in his letter, represented by stars, which the President has no doubt thought proper to withhold.]

Commodore Parker expresses the opinion that the Creoles are not in a situation to throw off the Spanish yoke, even if they wished it, and that no invading force coming to the island can expect aid from them. He acknowledges the courtesy of the Spanish authorities to him.

Another letter from Commodore Parker to Mr. Webster, dated September 23, acquaints the Department of the restoration of quiet in Havana; he encloses a list of the prisoners, and gives an account of an interview between Mr. Letcher and the Captain-General. The Captain-General having alluded to the ill treatment the subjects of Spain had received in New Orleans, Mr. Letcher remarked that was the act of a mob, and not of the citizens generally; that no government could be held responsible for the acts of an assemblage of that character. He remarked that our Government regretted the circumstance, &c. The Captain-General asked, emphatically, whether Mr. Letcher was officially authorized to make such a declaration, who replied he was not, but he was sure that such were the feelings of the Government of the United States, and of the citizens generally.

"It is Mr. Letcher's opinion that had he, or any body else, been authorized to make such a declaration, as coming officially from the Government at Washington, the situation of the prisoners would have been ameliorated, and perhaps they might have been released."

Next comes the letter of Commodore Parker to the Captain-General, apprising him of the dispersion of the assemblies for the unlawful invasion of the island—the measures taken to prevent future expeditions—the restoration of quiet, &c., and asks his Excellency to take into consideration the propriety and humanity of releasing the prisoners now in custody, particularly such as are wounded and sick. He thinks that this would be the means of tranquilizing the excited people of the United States, and he most gratifying to his Government.

The Captain-General replies by saying that it is not in his power to comply with the request, as he had already informed her Majesty's Government of the events which had lately transpired in the island, and that he was going to send to Spain all the pirates whose lives had been spared in virtue of the proclamation of 24th August.

The next letter of Commodore Parker to Mr. Webster, refers to the case of R. Beach and R. H. Breckenridge, who were captured some distance out at sea. The Captain-General stated he would have to try these men under the general laws of nations, for piracy, but they would be dealt with as leniently as possible, and under no circumstances would their lives be endangered.

The Assault on the Spanish Consul in New Orleans.

Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish Minister, under date, New York, August 28, 1851, addresses the State Department, and calls attention to the statement in the New York papers, of the outrages committed in New Orleans. He hopes that these reports are falsehoods, "which evil-minded men have circulated with such unheard of profusion, in the hope of destroying those friendly relations which happily exist between the two countries."

The acting-Secretary of State (W. S. Derrick) addresses a letter to the District Attorney of New Orleans, inquiring into the facts of the outrage in that city.

On the 29th, Calderon again addresses the Secretary of State, giving a confirmatory dispatch of the violence at New Orleans, and referring to the threatened violence against the *Consul*, and the Spanish paper, *Cronica*, in New York, which was prevented by the timely interference of the authorities.

The acting-Secretary of State communicates in reply, that he has received no official account of the violence in New Orleans, but has directed an inquiry into the same, and also, into the amount of damages sustained by Mr. Laborde.

The Spanish Minister again, on the 5th September, communicates Mr. Laborde's version of his wrongs, which the Minister thus sets forth:

From this narrative we gather that the unheard of crime of sending, without hindrance, an armed expedition of considerable strength, from New Orleans, to take possession of her Catholic Majesty's territory, in the midst of peace-loving waste her property and killing her subjects, has been aggravated, if such a thing be possible, by subsequent atrocities.

Her Majesty's Consul has been assaulted, his place of business forcibly entered, the effects belonging to him destroyed, his life threatened, and the sign of his office torn down, and carried away in triumph to Lafayette Square, where, in the midst of rude jests, it was publicly burnt, together with the Spanish flag; and, as if such disorderly acts had not been sufficient, they have taken away the official papers of the Consulate, and it is credibly rumored that the same will be published. Personal attacks were also made upon several Spaniards, as well as upon the Consul and their respective houses plundered, all of which is proved by the annexed list.

The undersigned feels persuaded that the noble President, Fillmore, deplores and highly disapproves of these excesses, and that his enlightened Cabinet, and all the good men of the Republic, cannot do otherwise than to condemn the same as well as his Excellency.

In the meanwhile, however, the hostilities and bloody acts of violence, committed on Spanish territory; the insult offered to the dignity of her Catholic Majesty, in the person of her Consul; the robbery of her archives; the trampling on the rights of her subjects, and the plundering of the effects of their property, have placed the relations between Spain and the United States, in the most melancholy condition of the epoch; once more, asks, not only to put satisfaction of the above mentioned insults and acts of hostility, with a corresponding indemnification for the damages and injuries inflicted upon her Catholic Majesty's subjects, but also for the adoption of the most efficient measures, in order that Spain may rest secure that such scenes will not be repeated.

The following is Calderon's story of the outrages committed here, which is certainly got up with considerable effect and imagination.

Spanish Legation in Washington.

A narrative of the outrages committed in New Orleans upon the persons and properties of her Catholic Majesty's Consul in that city, and of several other Spaniards:

On the arrival of the steamer Crescent City, on the 21st of last August, at eight o'clock in the morning, the daily press began to excite the angry passions of the people, and fully succeeded in that iniquitous purpose.

A numerous crowd, exasperated by the falsehoods which said press had knowingly circulated, and by inflammatory harangues, started for the office of a Spanish newspaper, published in New Orleans, called La Union, and destroyed it completely, the editor having only saved his life at the entreaties of his wife and children.

The mob, having divided itself into groups, started in the direction of various establishments belonging to Spaniards, (a list of which is herewith enclosed,) and proceeded to demolish them all, some being more or less injured than others, merely because the property belonged to Spaniards.

In their mad fury they called at the house of her Majesty's Consul, which they entered, demolished whatever they happened to meet with, seized his papers and books of entry, and tore down the sign of the Consulate and the national flag, which they afterwards carried to Lafayette Square, where they were cut and broken into fagments, and burnt up.

The sign of the Consulate was torn down by the Recorder of the First Municipality, as it is stated, with a view of thus appeasing the anger of the crowd, by gratifying their wishes so far.

Her Majesty's Consul, Don J. J. Laborde, being compelled to yield to the representations of the Recorder and Mayor of the First Municipality, who assured him that he was endangering his life, concealed himself, and presently took refuge in the house of a friend.

With a view of continuing to inflame the evil passions of men, and to keep such passions in a constant state of fermentation, "the press was induced (these are the Consul's own words,) to follow in the same strain, by representing in its leading articles the exasperated condition of the public mind as having been produced by the indiscreet conduct of several Spaniards, boastful and elated at the triumph obtained over the pirates. So great a falsehood was never put in circulation.

In such a conflict, the Consul, who found himself abandoned by all the authorities, sought in vain to find the Governor of the State. His Excellency was, as usual, out of the city.

"I undertook afterwards (continues the Consul) to induce the Mayor and Recorder to do something, as those officials had previously entreated me to interpose my influence with the editors of La Union, in order that they might be moderate in their remarks in the number of their paper which was to be issued on the 23d, requesting me shortly afterwards that I would persuade the aforesaid editors not to publish their paper for some days; all of which I guarantied should be done, in order to secure the tranquillity about which so much anxiety was felt. I did not on this account, however, succeed in inducing these local authorities to adopt such measures as would have evinced on their part a desire to restrain those who were ready, as it was known, to commit a thousand atrocities. The calling out the troops for the preservation of order, was evaded in various ways. I was informed that the *greatest portion of them partook largely of the same sentiments, and that they were not therefore to be trusted.*"

"The troops under Gen. Twiggs, stationed at a short distance from this city, had become useless, inasmuch as their commander was temporarily absent in the bay of St. Louis, and, even though he had been here, he would have turned a deaf ear to my most pressing request."

"Thus forsaken by those who should have protected him, and left to the mercy of a ferocious rabble, the Consul adopted the only alternative which was left to him. He ceased to perform the functions of his office, and committed the property and persons of Spanish subjects, to the care and protection of the British and French Consuls, in the terms specified in copy A of a communication which he addressed to them; which fact was brought to the knowledge of our countrymen by the notice as contained in copy B.

Having taken refuge in the house of a friend, situated thirty-three miles from the city, the Consul was about to repair to Havana, where he is probably at present.

And what else could he have done? He says, and very justly, as a great portion of the papers belonging to the Consulate are in the possession of several of the rioters, and it is rumored that said papers will be published, springing thus a source of irritation to the families and friends of those residing in this city who are implicated in favoring piratical expeditions, it is not to be wondered at, I repeat, if the mob, on being again inflamed, should proceed to the perpetration of fresh outrages.

The Consul encloses the following list of the houses which have been plundered:

Consulate of her Catholic Majesty completely destroyed, without a vestige being left of its archives.

Printing-office of the newspaper La Union completely destroyed.

Coffeehouse, called Jenny Jind, razed to the ground.

Coffeehouse of Senor Allelo not entirely destroyed.

Coffeehouse of Don Antonio Rovira not entirely destroyed.

Coffeehouse of Don N. M. Beltram completely demolished.

Coffeehouse of Don Juan Carbo totally destroyed.

Two other coffeehouses, the owners of which names I know not, destroyed.

Tobacco store of Don A. Hernandez completely destroyed, and its valuable contents stolen.

Tobacco store called "La Corina," belonging to Don Francisco Romagora, entirely destroyed.

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Tobacco store of Don Y. M. Caballero completely destroyed; with many other establishments which have suffered little, in consequence of various means adopted by their owners for the preservation of the same, some calling themselves American citizens, and others by simply hoisting the flag of this republic, without saying anything.

A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

New York, September 5, 1851.

The letter of E. A. Bradford, Esq., the acting-District Attorney of the United States in New Orleans, does not altogether sustain the Spanish Minister's story. It is as follows:

Acting-District Attorney of the United States at New Orleans, to acting-Secretary of State.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25, 1851.

Sir: After a delay which I have found unavoidable, but for which I beg to express my regrets, I proceed to submit, in reply to your letters of the 28th ultimo and 1st instant, such particulars in respect to the outrages which were committed upon the Spanish Consul and other Spanish residents of this city, on the 21st of August last, as I have been able to ascertain.

In order to obtain the most full and authentic information in regard to the origin and extent of the riots which took place on that day, as well as the measures which were adopted by the public authorities for their suppression, I addressed a letter to the Hon. A. D. Crossman, Mayor of the city, and I enclose herewith his reply, and also copies furnished by him of the several orders issued from his office during the existence of the excitement, and of his message to the Council of the Second Municipality, under date of the 28th ultimo.

These documents furnish a general history of what occurred; but your inquiries in relation to the Spanish Consul call for a more particular statement, and compel me to refer to circumstances which preceded, and perhaps may serve to explain the attack upon his office.

Mr. Brincio, the Secretary of the Spanish Consul, who arrived on the Empire City from Havana on the 21st August, had in his charge the letters from the prisoners executed in Havana, to their friends in this country. He had been directed by the Captain-General of Cuba, as I am informed, to deliver the letters addressed to parties in this city personally, if practicable, and to deposit the others in the postoffice. It was soon made known that the letters were in his possession, and many of the parties to whom letters were directed, called at the Consul's office and received them; but a report got into circulation, in course of the morning, that the letters were improperly detained at the Consul's office, instead of being deposited, as usual, in the postoffice, and even that the Consul had refused to deliver them. Perhaps the rumor grew out of a misconstruction of the conduct of the Secretary, who had declined to deliver the letters to any other than the parties to whom they were addressed, when the parties themselves were known to be in the city. It is proper to state that as he was informed of the misunderstanding and ill-feeling which had been occasioned, he immediately deposited all the letters remaining in his hands in the postoffice, and took a receipt for them. I enclose a copy of the receipt, from which it appears that the letters were put into the postoffice at 3½ o'clock P. M., but meanwhile, the misrepresentations of the matter which had been circulated, had served to excite some animosity against the Consul.

About 2½ P. M., an extra was issued from the office of "La Union," which contained an abstract of the news from Havana, preceded by a few editorial remarks. It so happened, that I was passing the office of La Union a few minutes before 3 o'clock P. M.; and bought at the office a copy of the extra, which is herewith transmitted. At that time the press was at work. All was quiet in the neighborhood, and no apprehensions seemed to be entertained of any disturbance. It appears, however, that placards had been pasted up during the morning of the 21st, threatening an attack on the office of that journal the ensuing night. Perhaps the publication of the extra precipitated the attack; but, be this as it may, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., and before the public authorities expected, or were prepared to resist it, the attack was made, and all the presses and other furniture of the office completely destroyed. No violence or personal offence of any kind, so far as I can learn, was offered to any of the people employed about the establishment, and as soon as the destruction of the office had been accomplished, the parties engaged in it dispersed. None of the police appear to have been present, and no arrests were made; but it is believed that few, if any, of the persons engaged in that business, took part in the disturbances that afterwards occurred. A great and general excitement, however, was created by it throughout the city. Shortly afterwards, a difficulty occurred in a cigar shop, on the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets.

I am inclined to believe that the affair was rather accidental than preconcerted, and that it was in a great measure induced by the folly of Gonzales himself, the proprietor or attendant of the shop. He is said to have been a very loyal subject of the Queen of Spain, and in the habit of speaking very freely and in strong language in relation to Cuban affairs. His shop, however, was the resort of many of that class of men, quite numerous in this city, about that time and known as "Fillibusters." They would call for "Fillibuster cigars," and Gonzales permitted himself to be irritated by it. He had been cautioned, in a friendly way, against his intemperate language, and conduct on such occasions, and advised not to involve himself in any unnecessary quarrel. Quite an angry scene, however, took place in his shop on the morning of the 21st, and in the evening of that day, between 4 and 5 o'clock, an attack was made upon his establishment; but whether it was induced by the quarrel of the morning or by some new difficulty, I have not been able to learn. The police promptly interfered, and succeeded without much trouble in expelling the assailants, and in closing the doors of the shop, leaving Gonzales within. But the crowd, which, in the feverish state of the public mind, had erected around the corner, and several citizens addressed them, urging them to respect the laws and preserve the peace. The excitement appeared to subside, and the people had already begun to disperse, when Gonzales removed the bars of one of the doors, which had been fastened on the inside, and came out upon the sidewalk in his shirt sleeves, with a knife in his hand, and threatened to kill any one who should attack him or his property. He was immediately assailed with stones and brickbats, when he rushed into the crowd, and began to cut right and left, till he forced his way through and fled towards the guard-house of the Second Municipality. He was pursued by the mob, and fortunately some policemen came out from the guard-house and rescued him from his pursuers. The attack upon his shop then recommenced, and all its contents were broken to pieces and thrown into the street. In the midst of the confusion and excitement thus renewed a cry was raised for an attack on the office of the Spanish Consul, and the mob forthwith started off in that direction.

The Consul's office is on Bourbon street, near the corner of St. Louis street, in the First Municipality. Hon. Joseph Genois, the Recorder of the First Municipality, informs me that it was between five and six o'clock P. M. that he learned that a mob from the Second Municipality was threatening the Consul's office, and that he immediately repaired to the spot, accompanied by the captain of the watch and one or two policemen. He states that on his arrival he found the streets filled with people, the doors of the office broken open, and some seven or eight persons inside in the act of breaking the furniture; that he made his way into the office, and commanded the rioters to desist from further violence; and that, with some difficulty, he at length succeeded in inducing them to withdraw, without having done any serious injury. They possessed themselves, however, of the Consul's "sign," with which they ran off, shouting and exulting, to the Lafayette Square, in the Second Municipality, where a public meeting had been called for that evening, and had already begun to assemble, and there the sign was publicly burnt.

No arrest was made of any of the persons who had been found in the office. After the mob had withdrawn, the doors were closed and nailed up. No guard was placed over the office, but the police retired, or were called off to other scenes of disorder, without any apprehension, apparently, that the attack would be renewed. Within an hour afterwards the rioters returned, forced their way again into the office, without any interruption or hindrance, destroyed all the furniture of the office, threw the archives of the Consulate into the street, defaced the portraits of the Queen of Spain and of the Captain General of Cuba, and tore the flag of Spain (which they found in the office) into pieces. All these outrages were committed upon the office of the Consul without any interference on the part of the police, (none of whom appear to be present,) and without the apprehension, as yet, of any of the offenders. Other disturbances took place during the night, and numerous arrests of the rioters were made; but, so far as I can learn, none of the persons concerned in the attack upon the Consul's office, have been taken or identified. The value of the property destroyed at the Consul's office cannot be very great. The chief loss is that of the archives. A portion of them has since been recovered; but I fear the greater part is lost. The damage done to the property of individuals cannot yet be ascertained with certainty, but the estimates which I have heard for the value of the property destroyed in the Second Municipality, at $10,000 to $20,000, and in the First Municipality at $6,000 to $7,000. No personal injury was suffered by the Consul or any one connected with his office. The story that he had fallen a victim to violence, or been compelled to fly for safety to the prison, was one of those falsehoods which, as his Excellency the Spanish Minister observes, have been scattered through the country with unheard of profusion. It may be (though I do not myself believe it) that, if he had fallen in the way of the rioters during the night of the 21st August, he might have been in some danger; but, after the excitement of that night was over, any notion that his stay in New Orleans would have been attended with personal danger, is simply ridiculous. It is worthy of remark that the only person who suffered any injury whatever at the hands of the mob was Gonzales, who, in a great measure, was himself to blame for it. He has since been examined, on the complaint of one of the persons who was wounded by him, and he now stands committed for trial before the Criminal Court. The temper of the mob was neither sanguinary, nor even strongly vindictive, and after the attack upon the Consul's office all the subsequent mischief was committed by parties the most of whom were recognised by the police as common vagrants and thieves, who probably had no other object in view than plunder. It is rumored also that among them were some natives of Cuba, who took advantage of the opportunity to instigate the rioters against their fellow-countrymen of old Spain.

The riots doubtless are to be ascribed to the exasperation excited by the news from Cuba. It was a sudden outbreak for which the public authorities were not prepared, and which the citizens did not immediately rally to resist; but it is a significant fact that in no instance where the police made the attempt did they fail to check the rioters; that in no case was any violent resistance opposed to them, nor was any effort even made to rescue parties which they arrested.

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

E. A. BRADFORD.

Hon. Wm. S. Derrick, acting-Secretary of State.

The District Attorney endorses the Mayor's statement, which, as the facts stated are well known to our readers, we omit.

In reply to these several communications, Calderon writes, under date, Washington, 14th October, to the Secretary of State, and says: He has received dispatches from her Majesty's Government, expressive of the very deep grief it had experienced (as it was to be expected) in consequence of such ominous and abominable events. Nor has the Spanish Government felt less pain in seeing the futility of the numerous and constant efforts it had made with a nessed in the island of Cuba. It is certainly not its own fault, if, turning a deaf ear to all its warnings, and persisting to disdain the voice of reason and of justice, a set of wicked agitators have succeeded in carrying into effect, an undertaking which has been denounced at all times by every civilized nation, and which had been condemned beforehand by the enlightened public opinion of the country. Since the Cardenas expedition of last year, military preparations have been going on without interruption at various points of the Confederacy, keeping the island of Cuba in a constant state of uneasiness, until finally the new attempt upon Bahia Honda was consummated, in spite of our repeated protests and constant reclamations.

These acts, he proceeds, have been followed by other deeds of violence, committed in the territory of the United States, in a frenzy of unjust resentment, for all which her Majesty's Government persists in "asking for full satisfaction for the aggravated insults committed upon the Spanish flag, and upon her Majesty's Consul at New Orleans; and also, that the Spaniards residing in that city shall be indemnified for the losses they have sustained, at the hands of an infuriated and licentious mob." He admits that these things cause pain to the President, but "it is impossible for Spain to put up with such outrages, which it has never tolerated before. He says: If the excitement produced at the South and at other points, by recent events, has been tumultuous and far-spread, the sensation which has been caused in Spain has been equally deep, as well as unanimous among all classes and parties, with the public press and in private life, at Court as well as in the provinces. In the Island of Cuba there also exists an opinion on the subject which the Spanish Government is bound to respect, because it is at once just and honorable. And in view of this expression of national sentiments, her Majesty's Government, whether optional with it or otherwise, could do no less than to sustain at all hazards, the honor of the Castilian flag without stain, notwithstanding the unforeseen disasters and misfortunes through which the Spanish nation has had to pass for a long series of years; a nation which never shrinks from any species of sacrifice when it is a question of maintaining her honor and of vindicating her rights.

He expresses his gratification to observe that a respectable portion of the people of the United States, have expressed themselves openly and resolutely against the criminal excesses committed in the South; states that the Captain General had received orders to protect most efficiently the persons and property of citizens of the United States in Cuba.

"Her Majesty's Government fears, however, that if these agitations, and hostile designs, should continue, the supreme authority of the island might be placed in such circumstances, as not to be able to avoid ordering all those who belong to the Southern States out of it, and even to compel the United States Consul himself to quit, in case the Spanish Consul in New Orleans should not have received due satisfaction.

"But this reparation, together with the indemnification due to those Spaniards who were deprived of their property by forcible means, have been verbally promised to the undersigned, who has communicated the fact to his Government."

To this communication, Mr. Webster replied in a long letter, dated Washington, 13th November:

Secretary of State to Don A. Calderon de la Barca.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 13th November, 1851.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Senor Don A. Calderon de la Barca, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, of the 14th of last month, upon the subject of the excesses committed at New Orleans upon the house of the Spanish Consul, and also on the property of certain individuals, subjects of Her Catholic Majesty.

Mr. Calderon has written and acted on this occasion, as well as on others growing out of similar occurrences, with his accustomed zeal, as well as with fidelity to his Government; and he has met and will meet, on the part of that of the United States, an entire readiness to listen most respectfully to his representations, and to do all that honor, good faith, and the friendly relations subsisting between the United States and Spain, may appear to demand.

The first rumor of the outrage at New Orleans induced the Government of the United States to take immediate steps to become acquainted with the particulars. It was regarded as a case in which the honor of the country was involved; and, as Mr. Calderon has already been informed by this Department, the Attorney of the United States for the District of Louisiana was instructed to cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances attending the occurrences, and to report the same to this Department. The report of the District Attorney has been received, and a copy of it is now communicated to Mr. Calderon for his information. It is accompanied, as will be perceived, by a statement of the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, whose duty, as well as whose inclination led him to make himself acquainted with every thing which took place.

From these authentic sources of information, it appears that, on the morning of the 21st Aug., the steamer "Crescent City" arrived at New Orleans from Havana, with intelligence of the execution of the fifty-one persons who were captured near the coast of Cuba. Mr. Brincio, the Secretary of the Spanish Consul, was a passenger in the steamer, and was understood to have been entrusted by the Captain General with letters written by the persons who were afterwards executed to their friends in the United States. Instead of putting these letters into the postoffice at once, on his arrival, he retained them, as was alleged. This occasioned an impression that he acted with great impropriety, and a report became current that the Consul had refused to deliver the letters when requested. Written placards were accordingly posted up in the city, threatening an attack on the office of the Spanish news-

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attack was probably precipitated by an extra sheet, issued from the office of that paper at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, giving an account of the execution of the fifty persons at Havana, as the attack was made between three and four o'clock the same afternoon, and before the public authorities

the people had already begun to disperse, when Gonzales removed the bars of one of the doors, which had been fastened on the inside, and came out upon the sidewalk in his shirt sleeves, with a knife in his hand, and threatened to kill any one who should attack him or his property. He was immediately assailed with stones and brickbats, when he rushed into the crowd, and began to cut right and left, till he forced his way through and fled towards the guard-house of the Second Municipality. He was pursued by the mob, and fortunately some policemen came out from the guard-house and rescued him from his pursuers. The attack upon his shop then recommenced, and all its contents were broken to pieces and thrown into the street. In the midst of the confusion and excitement thus renewed a cry was raised for an attack on the office of the Spanish Consul, and the mob forthwith started off in that direction.

The Consul's office is on Bourbon street, near the corner of St. Louis street, in the First Municipality. Hon. Joseph Genois, the Recorder of the First Municipality, informs me that it was between five and six o'clock P. M. that he learned that a mob from the Second Municipality was threatening the Consul's office, and that he immediately repaired to the spot, accompanied by the captain of the watch and one or two policemen. He states that on his arrival he found the streets filled with people, the doors of the office broken open, and some seven or eight persons inside in the act of breaking the furniture; that he made his way into the office, and commanded the rioters to desist from further violence; and that, with some difficulty, he at length succeeded in inducing them to withdraw, without having done any serious injury. They possessed themselves, however, of the Consul's "sign," with which they ran off, shouting and exulting, to the Lafayette Square, in the Second Municipality, where a public meeting had been called for that evening, and had already begun to assemble, and there the sign was publicly burnt.

No arrest was made of any of the persons who had been found in the office. After the mob had withdrawn, the doors were closed and nailed up. No guard was placed over the office, but the police retired, or were called off to other scenes of disorder, without any apprehension, apparently, that the attack would be renewed. Within an hour afterwards the rioters returned, forced their way again into the office, without any interruption or hindrance, destroyed all the furniture of the office, threw the archives of the Consulate into the street, defaced the portraits of the Queen of Spain and of the Captain General of Cuba, and tore the flag of Spain (which they found in the office) into pieces. All these outrages were committed upon the office of the Consul without any interference on the part of the police, (none of whom appear to be present,) and without the apprehension, as yet, of any of the offenders. Other disturbances took place during the night, and numerous arrests of the rioters were made; but, so far as I can learn, none of the persons concerned in the attack upon the Consul's office, have been taken or identified. The value of the property destroyed at the Consul's office cannot be very great. The chief loss is that of the archives. A portion of them has since been recovered; but I fear the greater part is lost. The damage done to the property of individuals cannot yet be ascertained with certainty, but the estimates which I have heard for the value of the property destroyed in the Second Municipality at $10,000 to $20,000, and in the First Municipality at $6,000 to $7,000. No personal injury was suffered by the Consul or any one connected with his office. The story that he had fallen a victim to violence, or been compelled to fly for safety to the prison, was one of those falsehoods which, as his Excellency the Spanish Minister observes, have been scattered through the country with unheard of profusion. It may be (though I do not myself believe it) that, if he had fallen in the way of the rioters during the night of the 21st August, he might have been in some danger; but, after the excitement of that night was over, any notion that his stay in New Orleans would have been attended with personal danger, is simply ridiculous. It is worthy of remark that the only person who suffered any injury whatever at the hands of the mob was Gonzales, who, in a great measure, was himself to blame for it. He has since been examined, on the complaint of one of the persons who was wounded by him, and he now stands committed for trial before the Criminal Court. The temper of the mob was neither sanguinary, nor even strongly vindictive, and after the attack upon the Consul's office all the subsequent mischief was committed by parties the most of whom were recognised by the police as common vagrants and thieves, who probably had no other object in view than plunder. It is rumored also that among them were some natives of Cuba, who took advantage of the opportunity to instigate the rioters against their fellow-countrymen of old Spain.

The riots doubtless are to be ascribed to the exasperation excited by the news from Cuba. It was a sudden outbreak for which the public authorities were not prepared, and which the citizens did not immediately rally to resist; but it is a significant fact that in no instance where the police made the attempt did they fail to check the rioters; that in no case was any violent resistance opposed to them, nor was any effort even made to rescue parties which they arrested.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. A. BRADFORD.

Hon. Wm. S. Derrick, acting Secretary of State.

The District Attorney endorses the Mayor's statement, which, as the facts stated are well known to our readers, we omit.

In reply to these several communications, Calderon writes, under date, Washington, 14th October, to the Secretary of State, and says: He has received dispatches from her Majesty's Government, expressive of the very deep grief it had experienced (as it was to be expected) in consequence of such ominous and abominable events. Nor has the Spanish Government felt less pain in seeing the futility of the numerous and constant efforts it had made with a view to prevent the catastrophe which has been witnessed in the island of Cuba. It is certainly not its own fault, if, turning a deaf ear to all its warnings, and persisting to disdain the voice of reason and of justice, a set of wicked agitators have succeeded in carrying into effect, an undertaking which has been denounced at all times by every civilized nation, and which had been condemned beforehand by the enlightened public opinion of the country. Since the Cardenas expedition of last year, military preparations have been going on without interruption at various points of the Confederacy, keeping the island of Cuba in a constant state of uneasiness, until finally the new attempt upon Bahia Honda was consummated, in spite of our repeated protests and constant reclamations.

These acts, he proceeds, have been followed by other deeds of violence, committed in the territory of the United States, in a frenzy of unjust resentment, for all which her Majesty's Government persists in "asking for full satisfaction for the aggravated insults committed upon the Spanish flag, and upon her Majesty's Consul at New Orleans; and also, that the Spaniards residing in that city shall be indemnified for the losses they have sustained, at the hands of an infuriated and licentious mob." He admits that these things cause pain to the President, but "it is impossible for Spain to put up with such outrages, which it has never tolerated before. He says: If the excitement produced at the South and at other points, by recent events, has been tumultuous and far-spread, the sensation which has been caused in Spain has been equally deep, as well as unanimous among all classes and parties, with the public press and in private life, at Court as well as in the provinces. In the Island of Cuba there also exists an opinion on the subject which the Spanish Government is bound to respect, because it is at once just and honorable. And in view of this expression of national sentiments, her Majesty's Government, whether optional with it or otherwise, could do no less than to sustain at all hazards, the honor of the Castilian flag without stain, notwithstanding the unforeseen disasters and misfortunes through which the Spanish nation has had to pass for a long series of years; a nation which never shrinks from any species of sacrifice when it is a question of maintaining her honor and of vindicating her rights.

He expresses his gratification to observe that a respectable portion of the people of the United States, have expressed themselves openly and resolutely against the criminal excesses committed in the South; states that the Captain General had received orders to protect most efficiently the persons and property of citizens of the United States in Cuba.

"Her Majesty's Government fears, however, that if these agitations, and hostile designs, should continue, the supreme authority of the island might be placed in such circumstances, as not to be able to avoid ordering all those who belong to the Southern States out of it, and even to compel the United States Consul himself to quit, in case the Spanish Consul in New Orleans should not have received due satisfaction.

"But this reparation, together with the indemnification due to those Spaniards who were deprived of their property by forcible means, have been verbally promised to the undersigned, who has communicated the fact to his Government."

To this communication, Mr. Webster replied in a long letter, dated Washington, 13th November:

Secretary of State to Don A. Calderon de la Barca.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 13th November, 1851.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Senor Don A. Calderon de la Barca, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, of the 14th of last month, upon the subject of the excesses committed at New Orleans upon the house of the Spanish Consul, and also on the property of certain individuals, subjects of Her Catholic Majesty.

Mr. Calderon has written and acted on this occasion, as well as on others growing out of similar occurrences, with his accustomed zeal, as well as with fidelity to his Government; and he has met and will meet, on the part of that of the United States, an entire readiness to listen most respectfully to his representations, and to do all that honor, good faith, and the friendly relations subsisting between the United States and Spain, may appear to demand.

The first rumor of the outrage at New Orleans induced the Government of the United States to take immediate steps to become acquainted with the particulars. It was regarded as a case in which the honor of the country was involved; and, as Mr. Calderon has already been informed by this Department, the Attorney of the United States for the District of Louisiana was instructed to cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances attending the occurrences, and to report the same to this Department. The report of the District Attorney has been received, and a copy of it is now communicated to Mr. Calderon for his information. It is accompanied, as will be perceived, by a statement of the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, whose duty, as well as whose inclination led him to make himself acquainted with every thing which took place.

From these authentic sources of information, it appears that, on the morning of the 21st Aug., the steamer "Crescent City" arrived at New Orleans from Havana, with intelligence of the execution of the fifty-one persons who were captured near the coast of Cuba. Mr. Brincio, the Secretary of the Spanish Consul, was a passenger in the steamer, and was understood to have been entrusted by the Captain General with letters written by the persons who were afterwards executed to their friends in the United States. Instead of putting these letters into the post-office at once, on his arrival, he retained them, as was alleged. This occasioned an impression that he acted with great impropriety, and a report became current that the Consul had refused to de- [illegible]

cards were accordingly posted up in the city, threatening an attack on the office of the Spanish newspaper called "La Union" during the ensuing night. This attack was probably precipitated by an extra sheet, issued from the office of that paper at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, giving an account of the execution of the fifty persons at Havana, as the attack was made between three and four o'clock the same afternoon, and before the public authorities were, or could be, prepared to prevent it. During the attack, however, no personal injury was offered to any one. Afterwards, attacks were made upon coffeehouses and cigar shops kept by Spaniards. Between five and six o'clock, the same afternoon, Mr. Genois, the Recorder of the First Municipality, hearing that an assault was threatened on the Consul's office, situated in that municipality, repaired thither, accompanied by some of the police. He found the streets filled with people, the doors of the office broken open, and seven or eight persons in the act of breaking the furniture. He commanded the rioters to desist, and they withdrew after obtaining possession of the Consul's sign, which they took to a public square, and there burnt. After the departure of the mob the doors of the Consul's office were fastened up by the officers, and the police retired, not apprehending that the attack would be renewed. Within an hour, however, the rioters returned, forced their way into the office, destroyed all the remaining furniture, threw the archives into the street, defaced the portraits of the Queen of Spain and of the Captain-General of Cuba, and tore in pieces the flag which they found in the office. This is believed to be a true account of everything material which took place.

The undersigned has now to say, that the Executive Government of the United States regards these outrages not only as unjustifiable, but as disgraceful acts, and a flagrant breach of duty and propriety; and that it disapproves them as seriously, and regrets them as deeply, as either Mr. Calderon or his Government can possibly do. The Spanish Consul was in this country discharging official duties, and protected not only by the principles of public and national law, but also by the express stipulations of treaties; and the undersigned is directed to give to Mr Calderon, to be communicated to his Government, the President's assurance that these events have caused him great pain, and that he thinks a proper acknowledgment is due to her Catholic Majesty's Government. But the outrage, nevertheless, was one perpetrated by a mob, composed of irresponsible persons, the names of none of whom are known to this Government; nor, so far as the Government is informed, to its officers nor agents in New Orleans. And the undersigned is happy to assure Mr. Calderon that neither any officer or agent of the Government of the United States, high or low, nor any officer of the State of Louisiana, high or low, or of the municipal government of the city of New Orleans, took any part in the proceedings, so far as appears, or gave it any degree of countenance whatever. On the contrary, all those officers and agents, according to the authentic accounts of the Mayor and District Attorney, did all which the suddenness of the occasion would allow, to prevent it.

The assembling of mobs happens in all countries; popular violences occasionally break out everywhere, setting law at defiance, trampling on the rights of citizens and private men, and sometimes on those of public officers, and the agents of foreign Governments, especially entitled to protection. In these cases the public faith and national honor require not only that such outrages should be disavowed, but also that the perpetrators of them should be punished, wherever it is possible to bring them to justice; and, further, that full satisfaction should be made, in cases in which a duty to that effect rests with the Government, according to the general principles of law, public faith, and the obligation of treaties. Mr. Calderon thinks that the enormity of this act of popular violence is heightened by its insult to the flag of Spain. The Government of the United States would earnestly deprecate any indignity offered in this country, in time of peace, to the flag of a nation so ancient, so respectable, so renowned as Spain. No wonder that Mr. Calderon should be proud, and that all patriotic Spaniards of this generation should be proud, of that Castilian ensign, which, in times past, has been reared so high, and waived so often, over fields of acknowledged and distinguished valor; and which has floated also, without stain, on all seas, and especially, in early days, on those seas which wash the shores of all the Indies. Mr. Calderon may be assured that the Government of the United States does not and cannot desire to witness the desecration or degradation of the national banner of his country. It appears, however, that in point of fact that no flag was actually flying, or publicly exhibited, when the outrage took place; but this can make no difference in regard to the real nature of the offence or its enormity.

The persons composing the mob knew that they were offering insult and injury to an officer of her Catholic Majesty, residing in the United States under the sanction of laws and treaties, and, therefore, their conduct admits of no justification. Nevertheless, Mr. Calderon and his government are aware that recent intelligence had then been received from Havana, not a little calculated to excite popular feeling in a great city, and to lead to popular excesses. If this be no justification, as it certainly is none, it may still be taken into view and regarded as showing that the outrage, however flagrant, was committed in the heat of blood, and not in pursuance of any predetermined plan or purpose of injury or insult.

The people of the United States are accustomed, in all cases of alleged crime, to slow and cautious investigation, and deliberate trial before sentence of condemnation is passed, however apparent, or however enormous the imputed offence may be. No wonder, therefore, that the information of the execution, so soon after their arrest, of the persons above referred to, most of whom were known in New Orleans, who were taken, not in Cuba, but at sea endeavoring to escape from the island, should have produced a belief, however erroneous, that they had been executed without any trial whatever, and caused an excitement in the city, the outbreak of which the public authorities were unable for the moment to prevent or control.

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ought indemnification to be made to Mr. Laborde, her Catholic Majesty's Consul, for injury and loss of property, but that reparation is due also from the Government of the United States to those Spaniards residing in New Orleans whose property was injured or destroyed by the mob, and intimates that such reparation had been verbally promised to him. The undersigned sincerely regrets that any misapprehension should have grown up out of any conversation between Mr. Calderon and officers of this Government on this unfortunate and unpleasant affair; but, while this Government has manifested a willingness and determination to perform every duty which one friendly nation has a right to expect from another in cases of this kind, it supposes that the rights of the Spanish Consul, a public officer residing here under the protection of the United States Government, are quite different from those of the Spanish subjects who have come into the country to mingle with our own citizens, and here to pursue their private business and objects. The former may claim special indemnity; the latter are entitled to such protection as is offered to our own citizens. While, therefore, the losses of individuals, private Spanish subjects, are greatly to be regretted, yet it is understood that many American citizens suffered equal losses from the same cause; and these private individuals, subjects of her Catholic Majesty, coming voluntarily to reside in the United States, have certainly no cause of complaint, if they are protected by the same laws, and the same administration of law, as native-born citizens of this country. They have, in fact, some advantage over citizens of the State in which they happen to be, inasmuch as they are enabled, until they become citizens themselves, to prosecute for any injuries done to their person or property, in the courts of the United States, or the State courts, at their election. The President is of opinion, as already stated, that, for obvious reasons, the case of the Consul is different, and that the Government of the United States should provide for Mr. Laborde a just indemnity; and a recommendation to that effect will be laid before Congress at an early period of its approaching session. This is all which it is in his power to do. The case may be a new one, but the President, being of opinion that Mr. Laborde ought to be indemnified, has not thought it necessary to search for precedents.

In conclusion, the undersigned has to say that if Mr. Laborde shall return to his post, or any other Consul for New Orleans shall be appointed by her Catholic Majesty's Government, the officers of this Government resident in that city, will be instructed to receive and treat him with courtesy, and with a national salute to the flag of his ship, if he shall arrive in a Spanish vessel, as a demonstration of respect, such as may signify to him, and to his Government, the sense entertained by the Government of the United States of the gross injustice done to his predecessor by a lawless mob; as well as the indignity and insult offered by it to a foreign State with which the United States are, and wish ever to remain, on terms of the most respectful and pacific intercourse.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. Calderon renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. Calderon acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Webster's letter, and says:

"The undersigned will lose no time in bringing this document to the knowledge of his Government; and he entertains the confident hope that Mr. Webster's note, both as regards its substance and as regards the friendly spirit in which it is conceived, will prove satisfactory to the Queen's Government, and will not fail to have the effect of re-establishing those friendly relations which have so long and so happily subsisted between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, upon that accustomed footing of cordiality, which it has ever been the earnest desire, as well as the duty of the undersigned, to see maintained between the two nations."

Then follows a letter from Mr. Derrick, acting-Secretary of State, urging the release of the prisoners—"the misguided men who have been lured on to destruction by false representations." It may be said on the part of Spain that the summary execution of Mr. Crittenden's party was an indispensable act of policy, required by the exigency of the occasion, and necessary to deter others from making similar attempts in future; but any violence or undue austerity which may be pursued against the party of Americans lately captured, would only tend to exasperate the public mind in this country. Now that the principal instigator of those outrages is out of the way, any harsh measures against these defenceless men would probably be made the plea for new commotions, and be represented as the unnecessary outpourings of a revengeful spirit; whereas, by a course of lenity and mercy, the storm of passion which at present rages in portions of this country might be appeased, and the asperities felt by those who have lost friends or relations by the first executions, considerably softened down.

The undersigned begs Mr. Calderon distinctly to understand that no right is now claimed on the part of this Government to intervene officially with regard to this matter, but that the foregoing remarks are offered as simply embodying the private wishes of this Government, and as worthy the consideration of one so eminently humane and kindly disposed as her Catholic Majesty's representative in the United States.

Mr. Crittenden also writes to Calderon, appealing in behalf of J. C. Brigham, and expressing the wish that the Spanish Government might evince its moderation and its magnanimity, by a spontaneous grant of pardon to the survivors of the Lopez expedition, together with a formal permission to the families of those who were executed, or who otherwise perished, to remove their remains, wherever they may be found in the Island, for interment in the United States.

The same gentleman addresses Mr. Barringer, our Minister at Spain, urging him to endeavor to effect the release of our unfortunate countrymen. He states, in regard to the prisoners, that "their friends and families, I may say the whole American people, are interested in their fate."

Mr. Crittenden also writes to Mr. Owen, asking his attention to all persons who may visit Havana in order to see the prisoners, or promote their release.

The most of the victims, we know, were very young, and I venture to declare my own conviction that they had not the remotest idea of the crime they were committing, but were influenced rather by a misguided enthusiasm for liberty than by any criminal motive. Had they, indeed, comprehended the cruel deceptions really practised upon them, and which many of them discovered only when it was too late, they never would have embarked in the ill-fated, the criminal enterprise, the catastrophe of which has rendered necessary this appeal from their surviving families.

I do not permit myself for a moment to suppose that the Colonial Government will consider these wishes, or any efforts you may be pleased to make to effect their accomplishment, as either offensive or improper. Their indignation against the late invaders of Cuba, I trust and believe, is now buried in that untimely grave to which our gallant but deluded fellow-citizens have been doomed. Their mouldering bones have long since ceased to be fit objects of resentment.

The next letter is from Department of State (signed W. S. Derrick, acting-Secretary of State,) to Mr. Owen, asking more full and detailed occurrences of the invasion. He also adds:

The President is especially anxious to receive a fuller statement than you have yet given of your own course of proceeding during those occurrences. He trusts that nothing was omitted on your part, in your official character, to secure to these men such privileges as, influenced by motives of humanity and magnanimity, the Captain General might be willing to extend to them; and that in your private intercourse you afforded them all the attention and sympathy of which their condition was susceptible, and which, from the relation you bore to them as a fellow-citizen, they had a right to expect and receive from you.

The following is Mr. Webster's letter of instructions to our Minister at the Court of Spain:

Mr. Webster to Mr. Barringer.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 26, 1851.

Sir: Your dispatches to No. 61, inclusive, have been received. I am happy to inform you that the complaints of her Catholic Majesty's Government, respecting insults to the Spanish Consul and flag, by a mob at New Orleans, and other acts of violence against the property of her subjects in this country, all occasioned by the excitement growing out of the late invasion of Cuba, and its incidents and consequences, have been made the subject of a correspondence between this Department and Mr. Calderon, Her Majesty's Minister here. A copy of this correspondence is herewith transmitted to you, by which you will perceive that those complaints have been met by the Government of the United States in a manner satisfactory to the representative of Spain. Her Catholic Majesty's Government must be too just to suppose for a moment either that the Government of the United States has connived at the several invasions of Cuba, by persons proceeding from our ports, or that anything within the power of the Government has been omitted for preventing those invasions, and for punishing those concerned in them. It has now been many months that these hostile designs against Cuba have occupied the attention of the Government of the United States, from week to week and from day to day. The most zealous efforts have been made to bring to condign punishment all who have been disposed to violate the laws of their own country, by making war upon a Spanish possession. Her Catholic Majesty's Government is quite well aware that the principal instigator of this criminal invasion of Cuba, and leader of the expedition, was one of her Majesty's subjects, who came to this country and abused its hospitality by inducing American citizens, mostly young and ill-informed persons, to embark in his cause and follow his standard. There is good reason to believe that but for his agency, and that of other Spaniards who had come to the country, no expedition against Cuba would ever have been set on foot. The policy of the United States is the policy of peace, until there shall arise just cause of war. The colonies of Spain are near to our own shores. Our commerce with them is large and important, and the records of the diplomatic intercourse between the two countries will manifest to her Catholic Majesty's Government how sincerely and how steadily the United States has manifested the hope that no political changes might lead to a transfer of those colonies from her Majesty's Crown. If there is one among the existing Governments of the civilized world which for a long course of years has diligently sought to maintain amicable relations with Spain, it is the Government of the United States. Not only does the correspondence between the two Governments show this, but the same truth is established by the history of the legislation of the country, and the general course of the Executive Government. In this recent invasion, Lopez and his fellow-subjects in the United States succeeded in deluding a few hundred men, by a long-continued and systematic misrepresentation of the political condition of the island, and of the wishes of its inhabitants. And it is not for the purpose of reviving unpleasant recollections that her Majesty's Government is reminded that it is not many years since the commerce of the United States suffered severely from armed boats and vessels which found refuge and shelter in the ports of the Spanish islands. These violations of the law, these authors of gross violence towards the citizens of this Republic, were finally suppressed, not by any effort of the Spanish authorities, but by the activity and vigilance of our navy. This, however, was not accomplished but by the efforts of several years, nor until many valuable lives, as well as a vast amount of property, had been lost. Among others, Lieut. Allen, a very valuable and distinguished officer in the naval service of the United States, was killed in an action with the banditti.

All this is not said for the purpose of making or renewing complaints, either of the violation of treaty obligations or of unjustifiable remissness against the Government of Spain or the authorities of the islands. But it may be brought to the notice of the Spanish Government as one of the consequences which may sometimes flow from the conduct of men disposed to carry on criminal enterprises, and favored, in the execution of such enterprises, by the contiguity of the possessions of the two Governments. The Spanish islands lie near the coast of America, and the use of steam has rendered the passage from one to the other short; but while this facilitates the accomplishment of the purposes of wrong-doers, on the other hand it augments the means of Government to pursue, overtake, and disperse them, or bring them to proper trial and punishment. In truth, steam has greatly increased the proximity between Cuba and the U. States. We have become much nearer neighbors than formerly, and the duty which this new state of things devolves on both Governments is to keep a closer and stricter watch on their subjects and citizens respectively, in order that no violation of treaty obligations, and no interruption of the peace and amity existing between the two Governments may take place. And this duty will be performed on the part of the United States diligently and faithfully, in the true spirit of treaties, as well as in the proper execution of the laws. You are at liberty to communicate these observations to the Government of her Catholic Majesty.

I have now to call your attention to another subject of much interest. We have learned that a hundred and sixty-two of the persons captured on the island of Cuba, as having constituted a part of the Lopez's forces, have been sent to Spain. We have no official information respecting their trial or sentence or of their subsequent destination, but it is generally reported that they have been or are to be sent to the mines. The Government of the United States has admitted that these violators both of the law of nations and of the laws of their own country have no legal claim for its protection. Yet they are men, and most of them ignorant and deluded men. It cannot be denied that they are, as such, objects of compassion; and I think I may say that severe punishment inflicted on so many persons for an attempt which has ended in a failure, [illegible] for an offence which, however grave, has already been expiated by the lives of a majority of those who participated in it, might be regarded as inconsistent with feelings of humanity and that generosity of sentiment which may not unreasonably be looked for from the Sovereign of a great nation. This seems to have been the sentiment entertained by the Captain General of Cuba, under the influence of which he pardoned several of the captives; and her Majesty's Government may be assured that this wise and well-considered exercise of clemency and mercy has produced the best effects in this country. He has said that in the executions ordered by him he acted under a conviction of the absolute necessity of setting an example which might deter others from the performance of acts of similar criminality. That example has been set by the infliction of a punishment as prompt as it was awful, by the execution of fifty persons. The knowledge of their miserable fate has been carried to every man in this country, and spread all over the world.

Is not this enough? Can example be made more terrific? Certainly an act of clemency on the part of the Spanish Government could not now be thought a symptom of weakness? May not the sword of justice be now sheathed without danger, and the voice of christian humanity be allowed to be heard? And even if the Spanish Government can entertain no great feeling of compassion for these deluded and offending men themselves, is it not highly just and proper to consider that they have friends and families, distressed fathers and mothers, weeping brothers and sisters, all of them unoffending, and some of them most respectable persons? Application has been made for the interposition of the kind offices of this Government, from fathers whose sons—thoughtless young men, seduced by the efforts of Lopez and his associates—eloped from their own homes and joined the expedition without the knowledge of their friends. I am aware that, in regard to the results of the Cuban invasion, all cause for sympathy and compassion is not on one side. I am aware that a general officer in her Majesty's service was slain, and that many Spanish soldiers and Spanish subjects lost their lives in defence of their Government and of their homes. But the President thinks that it is wise to suffer oblivion to cover the past. He is anxious for the removal of every cause which might tend to keep alive ill-will between the citizens and subjects of the two countries. So long as these prisoners shall continue to be suffering a severe and lingering punishment in a foreign land, so long will efforts be constantly made by their friends to procure their release by appeals to the good offices of their Government. The tendency of these applications can only be to keep alive a very considerable irritation. It is in consideration of this, and from a strong wish for the extinguishment of all feelings of that kind, that, in the judgment of the President, nothing would be more useful than the granting of her Majesty's pardon to the residue of these prisoners, and suffering them to return to their own homes.

Those who were pardoned by the Captain General of Cuba appear to have been among the most prominent and well-informed members of the expedition. The friendless are left to their fate, although less culpable, as being less informed of their duties and obligations. It seems invidious and unjust to make distinctions of this kind. You say that the existing belief in Spain is, that the result of the expedition has strengthened the hands of the Spanish Government, and given new security to its possession of the island. A similar sentiment prevails, to some extent, here.

We are not apprized of the disposition which may have been made of the prisoners, who, you state, in your No. 62, had arrived at Vigo. In answer to your inquiry as to whether, in any event, and to what extent, assistance in clothing, or other necessaries, might be furnished to such as might need and apply for the same on account of the United States, I have to remark that it is expected that none of the needy among the prisoners will be allowed to suffer for want of the necessaries of life. You will accordingly take care that their wants are provided for.

An application will be made to Congress for an appropriation towards defraying any expenses which may thereby be occasioned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

To D. M. Barringer, Esq., &c.

[The correspondence in relation to the intervention of France and England, will appear in to-morrow's paper.]

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A GRAND MASONIC BALL will be given at Armory Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th January, 1852, in Full Masonic Costume and Clothing, for the Benefit of the General Relief Fund—under the patronage of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, and under the direction of the following-named gentlemen, as

MANAGERS:

John McRee.	J. Montiel.	A. Fernandez.
T. R. Bredy.	D. Goodman.	B. C. Elliot.
L. A. Genet.	F. Cologne.	A. Beasle.
S. G. Risk.	G. W. Race.	F. Sanchez.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION:

S. Herriman.	T. Blake.	B. Bloomfield.
J. T. Pemberton.	J. L. Warner.	A. De Lamare.
M. W. Perkins.	B. F. Vaughies.	J. Landos.
E. Burnett.	J. Gerlach.	A. Forbes.

Tickets $3 each, to admit *one gentleman* and as many ladies as he may think proper to invite, and approved of by the Committee of Invitation.

The public are respectfully informed that each ticket will be made personal, and not transferable, and may be had at the principal Book and Music Stores, and from the Committee.

N. B.—No tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the Ball. dec12-td

SOCIETY BALL.—The Second Fancy Dress and Masked BALL will take place at the Armory Hall, Camp street, on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th instant.

Managers—Thomas H. Shields, W. W. Wood, H. S. Hall,* D. I. Ricards,* James H. Wingfield,* F. Parmele, N. H. Larose, E. P. Hunter,* Horace Keating,* T. D. Harris, Packenham Le Blanc, J. M. Gareley.

*Invitation Committee.

☞ Gentlemen's Tickets $3 each—To be had of the Managers, at 81 Gravier street, and at the office of the Armory Hall; also at the door on the evening of the Ball.

☞ Gentlemen desiring Ladies' Tickets, are requested to call on the Committee, at the office of the Armory Hall, Camp street, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next, 11th, 12th and 13th inst., between ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M. dec7-td

BALL.—A Grand Dress and Fancy Ball will be given by Protection Fire Company No. 19, at the Armory Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, December 27, 1851.... Tickets of Admission—One Dollar.

MANAGERS.

Hon A D Crossman.	R L De LaCallaja.	A R Robertson.
Jas P Ferret.	J C McLellan.	J H Webb.
Hon J H Caldwell.	Thos Dimond.	F F Parada.
J Bier.	J X Bellisari.	P Duffy.
S G Risk.	T C Poole.	J F Gruber.
G W Hulbell.	A Bellanger.	F Lamothe.
F L Bercier.	F Echols.	J Booth.
Wm H Garland.	A Barnard.	D Bradbury.
J H Wingfield.	Chas Devereaux.	G Kursbrodt.
H Mitchell.	R L Bruce.	J Kent.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

D L Holliday.	J C Jack.	C F Verlander.
J F Rucks.	L C Dillard.	C Steffens.
F F T Compton.	T Cleary.	W Ollern.
J Grattan.	J Swinburn.	A P Shields.

FLOOR-MANAGERS.

W W McGarity.	M Costello.	F F T Compton
nov22	John P Higgins.	2aw tf

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El Pelayo—Spanish Insolence.

El Pelayo, the Spanish organ, successor to La Union, has an address to the Spaniards of the city, in which it refers to the meeting of Wednesday, complains of the violent and inflammatory tone of the newspapers, of the indignities and insults heaped upon the Spanish government and people, and warns them that everything betokens a repetition of the "terrible scenes of last August." It says: If such should be the case, it commends all Spaniards "not to give way to the impulses of their noble hearts without having first exhausted all their moderation, so that it never can be said that they have given occasion for insult and outrage;" it calls upon the authorities to protect the Spaniards of the city from insult,—and says if they are abandoned in an ignominious manner, to the intoxication which lately assaulted and destroyed their property, they will leave to the world, to pronounce the sentence that will condemn them forever."

Referring to the meeting at the Arcade, El Pelayo says that most of the persons present were those who took a conspicuous part in the events of last August and September. "The public mind," it says, "has been excited to the highest pitch by the inflammatory appeals of the newspapers of this city. Such is the state of the public mind in this city, that if the necessary vessels and munitions could be obtained, an army of two or three thousand men would sail immediately to take the island of Cuba." (The truest thing you ever uttered, Mr. Pelayo.)

"The President of the United States," says the Pelayo, "has said that it is not easy to prevent the sailing of expeditions from the United States." Whereupon ejaculates El Pelayo, *Alerta, pues, á quien corresponda!*—"Look out, all whom it may concern!"

El Pelayo further compliments the press of the city, by speaking of them as "imbecile journals, edited by immoral persons, led away by their debased passions, and who are poisoning the minds of the intolerant and lazy class, who seek with avidity an opportunity of satiating that ambition which was excited by the Mexican war." It refers to the publication of incendiary documents by the Picayune, and designates as "*incendiary*" the letter of Mr. Thrasher, and that of his mother. The mild appeal of a mother, in behalf of her injured son, is styled an incendiary publication by this truculent editor, who, whilst denouncing the violence which has been produced in this community by the cowardly ferocity and insolence of the Spanish Government and people,—in the height of his presumption, would suppress the ebullitions of maternal feeling, and restrict the freedom of the American press, in the publication of the appeals of our own citizens. We have always condemned the violence towards the Spanish press and people in this city, and have given practical evidences of our feeling in that respect. We believe that theirs is a cause which can gain strength only on the pretext of violence and persecution. They seek martyrdom, they invite violence, because it gives them a claim to patronage and consideration at home.

La Union was filled, for weeks before its demolition, with the most inflammatory, abusive, and treasonable articles, for which it was amenable to our criminal statutes. It counselled the Mexicans to murder our citizens engaged in the Tehuantepec affair; it advised the Spaniards to depredate on our shores and emancipate our slaves; it styled our people a vile rabble; and when the whole community was sunk in grief for the loss of our gallant young men, most inhumanly butchered by Concha, it published an extra, full of insane and beastly exultation over the sad tragedy, with a suggestion of mob violence against certain persons in this city. It got what it sought. It was mobbed, and the renegade Englishman, who edited it, retired to Havana, where he wrote a pamphlet full of the vilest calumnies against our people, and obtained his reward from the Captain-General in a lucrative station and suitable *douceurs*.

Now, had a journal edited by an American, used in reference to the Cuban Government and people, language like that published in this city by La Union, toward our Government, the *garote-vil* would have been the certain penalty. The case of Mr. Thrasher illustrates [illegible] spoken neutrality and faith of nations, so much dwelt on now-a-days, under which Concha claims the right to support in this city, journals that abuse and vilify our Government and people without stint, enkindling in the minds of our citizens of Spanish origin, bitter prejudices against their adopted country.

These journals claim more than any American paper would dare to exercise. They construe liberty into licentiousness; with denunciation and protest, they intermingle calumny and slander. What American journal would dare to charge that the editors of New Orleans were grossly immoral—were a vile set of imbeciles—were dishonorable knaves, and all that! Yet, such is the continual language of El Pelayo, which is a great improvement on La Union.

We desire these facts to be borne in mind by the Government at Washington, and the citizens of other parts of our country, who are continually heaping censure and abuse upon our people, because, in moments of excitement, they permitted themselves to be irritated to violence by the incendiary licentiousness of the Spanish press.

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Intervention of England and France in the Cuban Affair.

In continuation of the correspondence relative to the Cuban affair, published in yesterday's *Delta*, we give the following as the letters which passed between the authorities of the different nations relative to the intervention of England and France:

[MEMORANDUM.]

Mr. Crampton, at an interview with Mr. Crittenden, at the Department of State, on the 27th of Sept., 1851, stated that he had been directed by her Majesty's Government to say to the United States Secretary of State that her Majesty's Government had learned, with great regret, that expeditions have again been prepared in the ports of the United States for an attack upon a territory belonging to a sovereign at peace with the United States and in friendly relations with her Majesty.

Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that the Government of the United States will use all possible diligence to prevent and punish proceedings which are in violation both of the laws of the United States and of the law of nations; and her Majesty's Government are persuaded that such measures, if taken in time, will accomplish their object.

But her Majesty's Government deem it due to the frankness which ought to characterize the intercourse between the two Governments, to state to that of the United States that her Majesty's ships-of-war, on the West Indian station, will have orders to prevent, by force, any adventurers of any nation from landing with hostile intent upon the Island of Cuba.

Another interview, held at the same Department on the 6th of October, Mr. Crittenden replied verbally to Mr. Crampton as follows:

I am instructed by the President to express his regret that such orders as those mentioned in the dispatch from Lord Palmerston should have been deemed necessary and proper by the British Government.

So far as they have reference to lawless and unauthorized expeditions against the Island of Cuba, apprehended from citizens of the United States, it is only necessary to say that such expeditions are forbidden by the laws of this Republic, and that its Government is able and determined to execute those laws. Evasions of them may occur, in spite of the utmost vigilance and energy; such instances are common to the laws of all countries. It is only by stealth, and by favor of rare and accidental circumstances, that any such expeditions can escape from our shores; none of sufficient force or magnitude to create any serious apprehension for the safety of Cuba, and certainly none against which Spain herself is not abundantly able to protect that island.

The Government of the United States, always determined, in perfect good faith, to maintain its neutral relations, and perform all its national obligations, condemns as strongly as the British government the lawless enterprises against which the orders in question appear to be directed, and the Government of the United States, equally with the British Government, desires their prevention or suppression.

But, just and desirable as that end may be, the President could not witness without concern any attempt to accomplish such an object *by means* which might eventually lead to encroachments on the rights of the people of the United States.

The President is of opinion that, so far as relates to this republic and its citizens, such an *interference* as would result from the execution of those orders, if admitted to be rightful in themselves, would nevertheless be practically injurious in its consequences, and do more harm than good. Their execution would be the exercise of a sort of police over the seas in our immediate vicinity, covered as they are with our ships and our citizens, and it would involve moreover, to some extent, the exercise of a jurisdiction to determine what expeditions were of the character denounced, and who were the guilty adventurers engaged in them.

The President cannot but apprehend that such orders could not be carried into effect without leading, too probably, to abuses and collisions that would constantly jeopard, and might seriously disturb, that peace and good will which he sincerely desires to see cultivated and made perpetual between the United States and Great Britain.

The President deems it unnecessary to say more at present on the subject of those orders, than to add the expression of his hope that there may never arise any occasion for carrying them into execution.

Mr. Crampton, on the 12th November, communicates to Mr. Webster, the following dispatch from Lord Palmerston:

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 22, 1851.

SIR: I have received your dispatch, No. 2A of the 6th instant, and I have to acquaint you that her Majesty's Government approve the course pursued by you in communicating to the Government of the United States the orders issued by her Majesty's Government to the Commander-in-chief of her Majesty's ships in the West Indies, respecting the prevention of lawless expeditions against Cuba.

If you should have any future correspondence with the Secretary of State of the United States on this subject, you may assure him that every care will be taken that, in executing these preventive measures against the expeditions of persons whom the United States Government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any Government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

I am, &c., PALMERSTON.

John F. Crampton, Esq., etc.

Acting-Secretary of State to M. de Sartiges.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 22d October, 1851.

The undersigned, acting-Secretary of State of the United States, has the honour to remind M. de Sartiges, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, that, in the interview which he had with him on the 8th instant, he stated that he might have occasion to address him in writing upon the subject of the information which M. de Sartiges then communicated, that the French Government had issued orders to its ships-of-war in the West Indies, to give assistance to Spain, and to prevent by force any adventurers of any nation from landing, with hostile intent, upon the Island of Cuba.

Having imparted that information to the President, the undersigned has now the honor, by his direction, to address M. de Sartiges in regard to it.

M. de Sartiges is apprised that a few days prior to the interview adverted to, the Chargé d'Affairs of her Britannic Majesty had given to this Department official notice that his Government had issued similar orders to its naval forces. The President had regarded this as a matter of grave importance, but its gravity is greatly increased by the concurrence and co-operation of France in the same measure.

It cannot be doubted that these orders have been occasioned by the recent unlawful expedition of less than five hundred men, which, having evaded the vigilance of this Government, and escaped from New Orleans, were landed by the steamer Pampero upon the Island of Cuba, and were soon captured, and many of them executed. That such an accident should have incited the combined action of two great European powers, for an object to which neither of them is a direct party, and in a manner that may seriously affect the people of the United States, cannot fail to awaken the earnest consideration of the President.

He cannot perceive the necessity or propriety of such orders; while he entertains the strongest apprehensions that their execution by French and British cruisers will be attended with injurious and dangerous consequences to the commerce and peace of the United States. They cannot be carried into effect without a visitation, examination, and consequent detention of our vessels, on our own shores, and in the great channels of our coasting trade; and this must invest British and French cruiser with the jurisdiction of determining, in the first instance, at least, what are the expeditions denounced in their orders, and who are the guilty persons engaged in them.

It is plain, however different may have been the intention of the respective Governments, that the exercise of such a power and jurisdiction could hardly fail to lead to abuses and collisions perilous to the peace that now so happily prevails. By such an interference, these Governments seem to assume an attitude unfriendly to the United States. The President will not, however, allow himself to believe that this intervention has been intended as an admonition or reproach to this Government. He has signally manifested his condemnation of all such lawless enterprises, and has adopted active measures for their prevention and suppression. It must also be known to the Governments of France and England, in common with all the world, that this Government, since it took its place among nations, has carefully preserved its good faith, and anxiously endeavored to fill all its obligations, conventional and national. And this it has done from motives far above any apprehension of danger to itself. From its beginning, under the present Constitution, it has sedulously cultivated the policy of peace, of not intermeddling in the affairs of others, and of preventing, by highly penal enactments, any unlawful interference by its citizens to disturb the tranquillity of countries with which the United States were in amity. To this end, many such enactments have been made—the first as early as the year 1791; and the last as late as 1838. The last having expired by its own limitation, and all the preceding legislation on the subject having been comprehended in the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818, it is unnecessary to do more than to refer M. de Sartiges to its provisions, as marking the signal anxiety and good faith of this Government to restrain persons within its jurisdiction from committing any acts inconsistent with the *rights of* others, or its own obligations. These laws were intended to comprehend, and to protect from violation, all our relations with, and duties to, countries at peace with us, and to punish any violations of them by our citizens as crimes against the United States. In this manifestation of its desire to preserve just and peaceful relations with all nations, it is believed that the United States have gone before and further than any of the older Governments of Europe. Without recapitulating all the provisions of those laws by which the United States have so carefully endeavored to prohibit every act that could be justly offensive to their neighbors, it is deemed enough for this occasion to say that they denounce all such enterprises or expeditions as those against which the orders in question are directed.

The undersigned thinks it is of importance enough to call the attention of M. de Sartiges more directly to this law. A literal copy of it is accordingly herewith communicated.

Besides the ordinary legal process, it authorises the President to employ the military and naval forces of the country for the purpose of preventing such expeditions, and arresting for punishment those concerned in them. In the spirit of this law the President condemns such expeditions against the Island of Cuba as are denounced by the orders in question, and has omitted nothing for their detection and prevention. To that end, he has given orders to civil, naval and military officers, from New York to New Orleans, and has enjoined upon them the greatest vigilance and energy. His [illegible] has been in all things clear and direct. It has been no secret, and the undersigned must presume that it has been fully understood and known by M. de Sartiges. An appeal might confidently be made to the vigilant and enlightened Minister of Spain that his suggestions for the prevention of such aggressions, or the prosecution of offenders engaged in them, have been promptly considered, and if found reasonable, adopted by the President. His course, it is believed, has been above all question or just cause of complaint. This Government is determined to execute its laws, and in the performance of this duty can neither ask nor receive foreign aid. It, notwithstanding all its efforts, expeditions of small force hostile to Cuba [illegible], vessel or steamer, excited by Cuban [illegible], escaped from our extensive [illegible] coast [illegible], furnish no ground of imputation either upon the law or its administration. Every country furnishes instances enough of infractions and evasions of its laws, which no power or vigilance can effectually guard against.

It need not be feared that any expeditions of a lawless hostile character, can escape from the United States, of sufficient force to create any alarm for the safety of Cuba, or against which Spain might not defend it with the slightest exertion of her power. The President is persuaded that none such can escape detection and prevention, except by their minuteness and insignificance. None certainly can escape which would require the combined aid of France and England to resist or suppress. Cuba will find a sure, if not its surest, protection and defence in the justice and good faith of the United States.

There is another point of view in which this intervention on the part of France and England cannot be viewed with indifference by the President. The geographical position of the Island of Cuba, in the Gulf of Mexico, lying at no great distance from the mouth of the Mississippi, and in the line of the greatest current of the commerce of the United States, would become, in the hands of any powerful European nation, an object of just jealousy and apprehension to the people of this country. A due regard to their own safety and interests, must, therefore, make it a matter of importance to them, who shall possess and hold dominion over that island. The government of France and those of other European nations were long since officially apprised by this government that the United States could not see without concern that island transferred by Spain to any other European State. President Fillmore fully concurs in that sentiment, and is apprehensive that the protectorate introduced by the orders in question might, in contingencies not difficult to be imagined, lead to results equally objectionable.

If it should appear to M. de Sartiges that the President is too apprehensive on this subject, this must be attributed to his great solicitude to guard the friendly relations between the two countries against all contingencies and causes of disturbance. The people of the United States have long cherished towards France the most amicable sentiments, and recent events, which made her a republic, have opened new sources of fraternal sympathy. Harmony and confidence would seem to be the natural relations of the two great republics of the world; relations demanded no less by their permanent interests than by circumstances and combinations in continental Europe, which now seem to threaten so imminently the cause of free institutions. The United States have nothing to fear from those convulsions, nor are they propagandists, but they have at heart the cause of freedom in all countries, and believe that the example of the two great republics of France and America, with their moral and social influences co-operating harmoniously, would go far to promote and to strengthen that cause.

It is with these views that the President so much desires the cultivation of friendly feelings between the two countries, and regards with so much concern any cause that may tend to produce collision or alienation. He believes that this Cuban intervention is such a cause.

The system of Government which prevails most generally in Europe, is adverse to the principles upon which this republic has been founded, and the undersigned is well aware that the difference between them is calculated to produce distrust of, if not aversion to, the Government of the United States. Sensible of this, the people of this country are naturally jealous of European interference in American affairs. And although they would not impute to France, now herself a republic, any participation in this distrustful and unfriendly feeling towards their Government, yet the undersigned must repeat that her intervention in this instance, if attempted to be executed in the only practical mode for its effectual execution, could not fail to produce some irritation, if not worse consequences. The French cruisers, sailing up and down the shores of the United States, to perform their needless task of protecting Cuba, and their ungracious office of watching the people of this country, as if they were fruitful of piracies, would be regarded with some feelings of resentment, and the flag which they bore—a flag that should always be welcome to the sight of Americans—would be looked at as casting a shadow of unmerited and dishonouring suspicion upon them and their Government.

The undersigned will add, that all experience seems to prove, that the rights, interest, and peace of the continents of Europe and America will be best preserved by the forbearance of each to interfere in the affairs of the other. The Government of the United States has constantly acted on that principle, and has never intermeddled in European questions.

The President has deemed it proper to the occasion that his views should be thus fully and frankly presented for the friendly consideration of M. de Sartiges and his Government, *in order* that all possible precaution may be used to avert any misunderstanding, and every cause or consequence that might

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ments of confidence and friendship which now bind together the republics of the United States and France.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to M. de Sartiges the assurances of his very distinguished consideration. J. J. CRITTENDEN.

M. de Sartiges to the acting-Secretary of State.

(Translation.)

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1851.

The undersigned, Minister of France, has received the note dated 23d October, which the acting-Secretary of State addressed him subsequently to the conversation he had the honor of holding with him on the 8th of the same month, in the course of which M. de Sartiges had, in a kind and friendly manner, informed Mr. Crittenden, who appeared to be ignorant of the fact of the character of the instructions issued by the Government of the Republic to the commanding officer of the French station at Havana, as soon as it was known in Paris that the first detachment of adventurers, commanded by Lopez, which announced itself as the advance guard of a larger expedition, had succeeded in getting off to sea.

Notwithstanding the spirit of kindness in which that communication was made, Mr. Crittenden reserved himself to point out, in writing, if upon reflection he should deem it expedient, the considerations which it might give rise to, both in the mind of the President and his own. M. de Sartiges thanks him for having done so; for while he sees, in the note addressed to him renewed assurances of the strongest sympathy on the part of the American Government, and of the American people, for France and her Government, he also finds occasion to recall certain points of his conversation which it would appear were not at first presented by him with sufficient clearness. M. de Sartiges had endeavored to establish, in a distinct manner, the two following points: first, that the instructions issued by the Government of the Republic were spontaneous and isolated; secondly, that those instructions were exclusive, for an exclusive case, and applicable only to the class, and not to the nationality of any pirate or adventurer that should attempt to land in arms on the shores of a friendly Power. He had added that the existing laws in regard to the right of search—laws about which the susceptibilities of the French Government are as forcibly aroused as those of the Government of the United States, were neither directly nor indirectly affected by the order to repel violence by force; since the instructions which have been issued to the commanding officer of the French station were only intended to apply to a case of piracy, the article of the maritime code in force concerning pirates. In again asserting these two points categorically, as he now does, the undersigned thinks that he has removed all cause of prejudice on the part of the President, both as regards the importance of an act agreed upon in advance on the part of France and England, and the likelihood that the laws which govern the right of search will be in the least affected. He will add that the attitude assumed by President Fillmore and his cabinet, under these lamentable circumstances, has been so upright, that the French Government, so far from intending to imply doubts, which did not exist, by the measure spontaneously adopted, it had, on the contrary, reason to believe that it would find in those same latitudes, the American squadron, acting in the same spirit, and pursuing a similar object. This consideration must prevent any false construction, tending to give to this act of the Republican Government the appearance of an admonition or of a reproach, [illegible] States, and never contemplated by the French Government.

M. de Sartiges begs to thank Mr. Crittenden for having sent him the text of the law of 1818, actually in force, for preventing the crime of armed invasion of a territory belonging to any friendly Power. He is happy to find that the opinion of the Representatives of the American nation is in honest opposition to this species of aggression, and that Congress has furnished the President with sufficient means to arrest them. These means, placed in strong and able hands, and of which the President openly declares that he will make an energetic use, if, unfortunately, the occasion for resorting to them should again occur, become the much more precious for the peace of the world, as America is closely connected with Europe, being only separated from the latter by a distance scarcely exceeding eight days' journey by one of the most important of general interests—the interest of commerce. The nations of America and of Europe are at this day so dependant upon one another that the effects of any event, prosperous or otherwise, happening on the one side of the Atlantic, are immediately felt on the other side. The undersigned finds, among other proofs, an evidence of the interest which binds the Government of the United States to the other Governments of the world in several passages of the note of October 23d, wherein Mr. Crittenden, in appealing to the liberal ideas of France, intimates that the continuance of those sentiments of confidence and fraternal sympathy, which so happily unite the two countries, is calculated to make the cause of free institutions in Europe prevail. The result of this community of interests, commercial, political and moral, between Europe and America—of this frequency and rapidity of intercourse between them—is, that it becomes as difficult to point out the geographical degree where American policy should terminate, and European policy begin, as it is to trace out the line where American commerce begins and European commerce terminates—where may be said to begin or to terminate the ideas which are in the ascendant in Europe and in American.

The undersigned has likewise the honor of reminding the acting-Secretary of State that the territories belonging to the various European Powers, either on the seas or on the American continent, are considered by the States, to which they appertain, as constituting a part of the system of their general policy. France has never admitted that her possessions in the Antilles might enjoy any other political rights than those which are universally recognized in Europe; it is the same with England; the same with Spain, in regard to their American possessions. It is in virtue of this principle of common law, which no Power has as yet repudiated, either on its own account or in behalf of its neighbors, that the Government of the Republic has been able to show the interest it feels, as it has done, for the security of an island recognized as Spanish territory by treaties actually in force, which security has been threatened in the midst of universal peace.

These general considerations do not prevent the undersigned from acknowledging that the interest which a country feels for another is naturally increased by reason of proximity; and his Government, which understands the complicated nature as well as the importance of the relations existing between the United States and Cuba, has seriously considered the declaration formerly made by the Government of the United States, and which has been renewed on this occasion, "that that Government could not see with indifference the Island of Cuba pass from the hands of Spain into those of another European State." The French Government is likewise of opinion that in case it should comport with the interests of Spain at some future day to part with Cuba, the possession of that island, or the protectorship of the same, ought not to fall upon any of the great maritime Powers of the world.

The undersigned hopes that this frank declaration, which he feels himself justified in making, in regard to the disinterested views of this Government as to the future destiny of Cuba, and which breathes the same spirit as that of the declaration which the United States Government made on the subject, and the categorical explanations he has given relative to the character of the instructions exclusively sent to the French station at Havana, will put an end to all the uncertainty which the late events that befell on the occasion of Lopez's expedition might have given rise to in the mind of the President, and that his Excellency will rest satisfied as to the great value which the Government of the Republic attaches to the maintenance and development of those frank and sympathetic relations at present existing between the two countries.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to tender to the acting-Secretary of State the assurances of his high consideration. [illegible]

MR. CRITTENDEN, Acting-Secretary of State, &c.

The Secretary of State to M. de Sartiges.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 14, 1851.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of M. de Sartiges, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, of the 27th ultimo, upon the subject of the orders given by the Government of that Republic to its naval commander on the West India Station, directing him to prevent by force the landing of adventurers from any nation, with hostile intent upon the Island of Cuba.

The undersigned has the honor to acquaint M. de Sartiges that he has submitted the same to the President, who has directed him to state in reply that the apprehensions of this Government and the reasons therefor, in regard to the orders referred to, are considered to have been frankly and fully stated in the note of Mr. Crittenden of the 23d of October last. And, inasmuch as M. de Sartiges now avers that the French Government had only in view the execution of the provision of its maritime code against pirates, further discussion of the subject would seem to be for the present unnecessary.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to M. de Sartiges renewed assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

M. DE SARTIGES, &c.

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The Alleged Treaty of Guarantee for Cuba.

The entire failure of the administration to give in the message or its accompanying correspondence any intimation of a purpose to protest against or oppose the negotiation of the alleged abolitionist guarantee treaty for Cuba, is exciting, we perceive, more and more of the attention of the country.

We find in the New York Evening Post of Wednesday last the following paragraphs:

"In an article on the course taken by Mr. Fillmore's administration in the case of the affair of the Cuba expedition, the Washington Union of yesterday says:

"'Against the law and comity of nations, and in direct derogation of our national rights, British and French cruisers are now on the watch to seize or slay the Americans who may engage in any similar illegal expedition against Cuba. Beyond all reasonable doubt, *a treaty of guarantee for Cuba—with abolition there among its incidents—is either concluded or in contemplation. And before all these facts* our government either stands altogether silent, or makes no effectual protest or objection.'

"We should be glad to know on what specific information the sentence we have italicised is founded. If it be a fact that England or France, or both, are negotiating, or have concluded a negotiation, with Spain for the emancipation of the blacks of Cuba, as the price of securing the possession of the island to the Spanish crown, would it not be well to make the assertion directly, instead of hinting it in a casual way, in the course of a long article about other matters?"

In reply to the Post's inquiry as to our sources of information in the premises, we cite, in the first place, the following leading article of the *National Intelligencer* of the 25th of September last:

"Cuba.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, whose correspondence in England is from *the most respectable and well-informed sources*. He says:

"'I have a letter by the last British steamer which states that Spain, France, and England *are negotiating* a treaty respecting the guarantee of Cuba. The conditions are that Cuba shall have a local legislature—a representation in the Cortes at Madrid—and that provision shall be made for the gradual *abolition of slavery* in the island. *I consider the information very reliable.*'"

The above, from one of the organs of the administration in this city, was, we believe, the first *we* heard of the alleged abolitionist treaty for Cuba. The "very reliable" statement, from a "most respectable and well-informed" source, is, that such a treaty, with abolition of slavery among its "*conditions*," was in *process of negotiation* by England, France, and Spain, in the early part of September last, when the letter cited was written in England.

A week afterwards, (on the 1st of October last,) the *National Intelligencer*—in reference to the London correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser, which doubted the participation of *England* in such a treaty—published also in its leading article the following statement:

"European negotiations concerning Cuba.—The telegraphic despatches sent from London to Liverpool on the eve of departure of the American mail-steamer Baltic, just arrived at New York, *announce somewhat confidently that negotiations have been opened between Spain, England, and France, which are likely to result in a treaty the object of which will be to preserve Cuba to Spain, with some such modifications of her government as were mentioned in a paragraph published in this paper last week.* It was also understood that a steamer would immediately leave Havre with despatches from the French government and the American Minister at Paris."

No correction of these statements, nor any disclaimer calculated to throw doubt upon them, has, so far as we know, appeared in the *Intelligencer's* columns up to this time, though the subject has been much discussed in many public journals.

On the same day, (the 1st of October last,) the special organ of the administration, the *Republic*, in an editorial article, thus reviewed some of the statements on the subject, came to the conclusion that such a treaty of guarantee *had then been agreed upon* between the three contracting powers, and not only assumed that the British government had joined in the treaty, but assigned also the *motive* which had probably actuated Lord Palmerston in doing so. We quote the *Republic's* language:

"The Madrid correspondence of the London Chronicle contains a distinct statement that the English government had signified its intention to 'do nothing for Spain;' but this is incompatible with the latest telegraphic despatch from London, which runs thus:

"'Important despatches have been received from Spain, amounting, it is said, to a treaty with England for the preservation of the colony of Cuba from American invaders.

"'The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Spanish and English ambassadors had a meeting on Monday evening.

"'France and England are decided on preventing a rupture between Spain and the United States, and in preserving for the former her valuable colony, but with the introduction of some indispensable reforms in the general government of Cuba.

"'A French steamer was to leave Havre on Tuesday for Washington, with despatches from the French government and the American Minister.'

"The Daily News has an addition to its version of the affair. It is this:

"'A special agent is to embark in the Humboldt in order to assist at Washington in giving weight to the representations of the French government in favor of Spain. Much enthusiasm is said to prevail in Spain on this question, and the wealthiest grandees are prepared to set afloat a subscription to forward the construction of naval armaments in the Spanish ports.'

"*We are disposed to believe* that the Madrid letter-writer was misinformed, *and that France and England have agreed to render to Spain any support that may seem necessary to prolong its hold on Cuba. The probability is that this guarantee has been given, subject to an agreement on the part of Spain to modify the laws, and so to remove the principal grievances of which the Creoles complain.*

"Many circumstances combine to produce the belief that *the ultimate resolve of the English government to follow the example of France is the result of pressure from without*, rather than of a desire to meddle needlessly in the quarrel."

Such was the view announced by the administration, through its organs, as to the case on the 1st of October; and in the same article, having carefully *excluded* the idea that the conclusion of such a treaty *was* any "overt interference," they proceeded to say in substance that our government could not submit to actual interference or dictation. The plain inference was that the government, in announcing through its official organ the conclusion of such a treaty, did not intend to protest against or oppose it as an act of intervention.

Seven days afterwards, (on the 8th of October,) the *Republic* published without comment a long article from the London Times, affirming, and attempting to prove, that it was the duty and policy of England to prevent Cuba from coming into the possession of the United States, and plainly *justifying* the conclusion of a treaty of guarantee to that effect.

On the two following days, the *Republic*, mainly in reply to our strictures upon the course of the administration in the premises, repeated its objections to "illegitimate interference and intervention" by foreign powers, having previously discriminated the conclusion of the treaty from all such objectionable acts of interference.

While these discussions were going on between the *Republic* and ourselves, other whig papers, and among them the New York Tribune and the New York Commercial Advertiser, made statements in corroboration of the negotiation of a treaty of guarantee, as described by the *Intelligencer* and *Republic*. The senior editor of the *Tribune*, then just returned from the tour of Europe, declared in reference to the *Intelligencer's* statement that *he had heard enough while in England* to render it highly probable, in his judgment, that such a treaty had been concluded or was on foot.

Just about the same time the fact came to our knowledge that England and France had issued orders to their cruisers to protect Cuba against hostilities in the manner stated *by the President in his message*. This was at least going far to accomplish the *object* of a treaty of guarantee. It was at least the adoption to a great extent, and in an offensive and unwarranted form, of a *guarantee policy*.

Not long afterwards came Mr. March's letter to the New York Courier and Enquirer—assuming, as was natural to Mr. Webster's biographer, to speak authoritatively and on full consultation with him—to the effect that the *obligation of treaty stipulations* was one of the grounds on which England and France rested the justification of those orders to their cruisers.

Against all this mass of evidence, going plainly to show that such a treaty of guarantee had, to the knowledge of the administration, been actually concluded or set on foot, no contradiction whatever, purporting to be authentic or authoritative, has to our knowledge appeared in any quarter.

Such is some of the "specific information" of a public character upon which we have founded what we have written in reference to the alleged abolitionist treaty of guarantee for Cuba, and the responsibility of the administration in regard to it. We have usually spoken of the alleged treaty as a matter resting mainly upon the authority of the leading whig organs; but we have in what is above stated, as we conceive, full grounds for saying, as we said in the passage cited by the Post, that the existence, or at least the purpose, of such a treaty can hardly be reasonably doubted at this time.

Probably it was upon these and similar grounds that the Evening Post itself, if we do not mistake, referred to the project of the treaty in terms which might have made a captious observer suspect that its alleged abolitionist *condition* made it as a whole more than half welcome to that journal. We thought this at the time, as we recollect, not a little *unfortunate*, to say the least of it, in a journal which was at the same moment professing to give to the united democratic party of New York, and to its platform of union, an *honest* support!

It seemed to us that in so doing the Evening Post was, from the worst of all possible reasons, making itself *particeps criminis* with the administration, in viewing with apparent complacency a high-handed and dangerous infraction by foreign powers of our ancient policy in regard to the political affairs of this continent. The responsibility of this course the administration has yet to meet before the people!

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The Daily Delta

14 December 1851, 2

Mr. Thrasher's Case in Congress.

Senator, late Commodore Stockton, has signalized his appearance in the Senate of the United States, by a movement, characteristic of his fervent patriotism and high-toned honor, for an inquiry into the affair of Mr. Thrasher. The vindication of the national honor and of the rights of an American citizen, could not be entrusted to more determined and chivalric hands than those of this gallant officer, accomplished citizen, and staunch patriot. We trust that Commodore Stockton will pursue the inquiry with that intrepid energy which marks all his acts.

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The Daily Delta
14 December 1851, 3

Letter from Washington.

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands—Mr. Thrasher—Mr. Owen—Mr. Sharkey.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

Washington, Dec. 5.

Editors Delta—That paragraph in the message relative to the Sandwich Islands, cannot have escaped your notice. You have seen that the President's object and hope is to preserve the independence of these islands. He is especially anxious that these islands should not pass under the control of any foreign maritime power.

I have reason to believe that the President is not entirely satisfied as to the policy of France in regard to these islands, and the guarded language of the message on the subject shows it.

We have had no official reports as to French aggressions and designs upon those islands, and the letter of Dr. Jarvis, which fully exposes them, has not been generally published. But, the Government was so far alarmed by the reports of naval officers, and of Dr. Jarvis, that they gave an attentive ear to the proposition of the Hawaiian Government to live under the protection of the United States.

Mr. Webster, early in July, informed the Government of France that their interference in the affairs of the Sandwich Islands would not be tolerated by the United States, and that if they persisted in their demands and enforced them, as was threatened, the United States would interpose, even at the hazard of war.

I hope this correspondence will be called for by Congress. The Message indicates that there is still a doubt as to the determination of France on the subject. I may here mention a fact not generally known, that when the French Commissioner had given his ultimatum, and threatened, within a certain time after its refusal, to bombard the town, the American naval commander brought his ship between the French frigate and the town, resolved to protect American property and interests.

Now opens a new chapter. There is soon to be here, in the State Department, a formal treaty, or project of a treaty, for the cession of the Islands to the United States. Granting that the fact is so, I take it for granted, that it will be communicated to the Senate as soon as it shall again meet, which is next Monday.

Should the President take the advice of the Senate upon such a treaty, I am confident that the assent of the body would be readily obtained for it. This is saying a great deal for the conservative Senate. It would be no departure from the precepts of Washington and the example of Jefferson. In such an annexation, we would not "quit our own, to stand on foreign ground," The Sandwich Islands are not foreign to us. The commercial growth and commercial necessities of the country will give us this half-way house to India, in due time, but now without intermediate wars with rival commercial powers and interests. But, if we can acquire the Sandwich Islands peacefully, open them to the world as the resting place of its navigation, and, at the same time, give to the aboriginal inhabitants, the repose and security which they covet, will not this be a consummation in every way desirable?

Whatever has been done by the Government for the relief of Mr. Thrasher, has been done without a word of advice or representation from himself, or any one of his friends, either in Cuba or in this country. I say this confidently.

Even Mr. Owen never advised the Government upon the case. His letter of the 17th November stated that it was understood that he had been sentenced to the mines, and that the Governor had the power of revisal. This was all that could be got from him. But Mr. Owen neglected all his duties, and for a month neglected to inform the Department of the most important and exciting events. He was rebuked for it, and, for it and other neglects, recalled, but still retained.

No one here knows whether or when Mr. Sharkey will go to Cuba.

W.

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The Daily Delta

14 December 1851, 4

[For the Delta.]

The Immediate Adjustment of our Border Policy.

EAGLE PASS, Nov. 16, 1851.

The Carvajal outbreak is adjusted, but not the spirit of revolution. The elements of discontent are active, and must soon explode, in the dismemberment of Mexico; and when, perchance, the war of secession, now fermenting along this border, comes to a triumphant conclusion, and a new State is brought to the altar of Nations for name and baptism, who are to be its sponsors? Its parents will hardly know what to do with the babe. The republic expectant is not of the hardy stamina of Anglo-American Texas, and even if it could run alone, it has no great faith in any way that its habitual nurses will desire to lead its steps. Neither is it altogether ready to throw itself into the arms of the Union, even if the Union held out the invitation, for those same old nurses have filled its unsophisticated ears with terrific stories of the cruelties of its proud and powerful neighbor. This haughty mother of thirty-one rich and warlike sons is accused of treating with disdainful severity the African members of her household, and in Mexico these Africans are social pets. There is a party in the seceding provinces that will oppose annexation to the Union, on double principles—from a prudent regard to their interests, for it might liberate their Indian peons, and form a tender-hearted abhorrence of African servitude, for it might bring their garments of thrice driven snow in contact with the wicked slaveholder. The large peon-holders, who also hold immense tracts of untaxed land, feel, talk and act about enslaving Africans wonderfully like the factory-owning abolitionists of Europe, but with this difference, they practice what they preach, of the equality of races. They marry and give in marriage among the runaway blacks who settle in their country, with a most generous indifference to color. So, too, they pounce the poor man for debt with the same impartiality, whether he be white, black, or red,—often the companions of their childhood, not unfrequently the lawful sisters of their blood, and sometimes even the mother who has nursed them on her heart. They trample upon those slight physical distinctions of black and white, though drawn by the hand of the Supreme Disposer, and blot out all caste but the sinful one of poverty. This is comfortable and convenient, and, to a certain extent, these friends of equality find honorable countenance among the most shining lights of philanthropy.

The gentleman who promenaded the World's Fair with the runaway slave of an American planter on his arm, would never dream of paying that compliment to his own white cook or laundress, however intelligent and meritorious; nor of placing the most worthy white serving man in Christendom at his family table, much less of linking in his the arm of his fair daughter for a set-parade in a place where all the congregations of the earth were convened, to gaze and inquire. He is not the man to forget the vast difference between a poor man and a rich one, although he could rebuke heaven for making differences in color. The probable truth is that he was putting himself up at auction as a lion, and the colored woman at his side was but a placard of his courage, magnanimity, and—price. He was perfectly well placed, most suitably occuped, and the colored lady was not ashamed of her company.—every body else ought to feel that the pair, taken together, was a judicious selection.

The mass of Mexicans possess the same high-minded indifference to natural distinctions, but are not quite so intense in their contempt of the caste condemned to slavery by their poverty. The white Parias of labor, so abhorrent to the fastidious delicacy of the noble amalgamationists of England, are almost as much esteemed in Mexico as negroes, if the negroes are just as poor: and the one no more escapes being sold into bondage for his debts than the other. It will be understood, then, how necessary it will be to wait awhile before Northern Mexico can make a satisfactory fusion with our people. To meet their double objection to us—their attachment to peon-slavery, and their detestation of African servitude—we have also on our side two inveterate prejudices to overcome against the Mexican usages. The Americans have a distate for selling people for debt, and particularly for selling their mothers and sisters in this way, and almost as little fancy for selling them to gentlemen of color; and it will require time to cure this objection.

The only considerable portion of our fellow-citizens who have a natural interest in annexing the forthcoming republic of Sierra Madra, is the ultra-freesoilers, and as there will be no political capital to be made by it, they will not be likely to stir loudly in the matter. When it is prepared to come, all Mexico will be ours, and with equal advantage to herself, and to all our family of States. But, while we are waiting for this fruit to ripen, we may do a neighborly kindness to Northern Mexico, and, at the same time, fill an awkward hiatus in our national policy, by purchasing what she can well spare.

It need not be argued that we require a national thoroughfare to the Pacific, and that as yet we do not possess, or command, the most desirable land route, that would run from the Gulf of Mexico, or the Mississippi, westward, on a line between 31° and 32° N. latitude, for in that range is included the most feasible country. North of it, the mountains become formidable, or more northward still, vast wastes intervene. It becomes essential, then, to obtain the district south of the Gila down to 31°, which is now nominally Mexican territory, but which the Indians have almost re-conquered. The United States ought to, and doubtless could, purchase this for three or four millions of dollars. This would help the young republic to set up her housekeeping in an easy, creditable style. As she is of a notoriously improvident family, it should only be offered her in funded stock that she might not be tempted into extravagance, but go on living comfortably on the interest of her investment, until she has learned sober, thrifty, practical ways, and is fit to espouse so staid a personage as Uncle Sam. No matter to whom the proffered purchase is made, the negotiation should end in paying the money to the States really concerned in the arrangement. The unsettled territory north of 31°, though of priceless value to us, is absolutely an incumbrance to the Mexicans, on account of Indian annoyances. These, we are bound by treaty to suppress, and if the operations are managed on our own ground, the gain, in time and economy, would be fully equal to the cost of the purchase.

CORA MONTGOMERY.

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

15 December 1851, 1

CONTESTACION de los CUBANOS á la Carta autógrafa que la Reina de España les ha dirijido con fecha del 8 de Octubre de 1851.

SEÑORA:

Los Cubanos han leido la carta autógrafa que V. M. se ha servido dirigirles á consecuencia de los importantes acontecimientos que en esta Isla han tenido lugar, despues del desembarque de la Espedicion Libertadora Cubana,—ó "invasion de piratas"—como V. M. se digna llamarla,—acaudillada por el General Don Narciso Lopez. Es de suponerse que los servidores de V. M. que componen el Ayuntamiento de la Habana, han contestado á dicha Real Carta en los términos indicados por el Sor. Alferez Real, despues de la solemne lectura que de ella se hizo en el salon de corte del Palacio del Escmo. Sor. Capitan General de esta Colonia, el dia cinco de noviembre último. Pero, esto Señora, no pasa de presuncion; y como los Cubanos en Cuba no tienen derechos de discusion pública, ni de representacion electoral, ni de palabra por medio de la prensa libre,—se ven en el caso de valerse del periódico *La Verdad*, (que hace cuatro años se publica en Nueva York á espensas suyas) como único y lejitimo organo de sus opiniones, necesidades y aspiraciones, para dar á V. M. una contestacion franca, verdadera y digna; y no dudan de que V. M. admita este medio de espresion, aunque no esté oficialmente reconocido.

En los oidos de V. M., acostumbrada desde la rejia cuna al lenguaje de la lisonja y la hipocresía, van tal vez á sonar con mucho disgusto nuestras palabras; pero es preciso, Señora, que asi hablemos, aunque la verdad amargue; es preciso que no solo oiga V. M. las forzadas esposiciones de vidas y haciendas, y las mentidas manifestaciones de júbilo y agradecimento que se arrancan á nuestras corporaciones y particulares, sino la voz de la verdad,—voz franca, universal, justa, solemne;—voz que no adula, que no teme, que no miente;—voz que sale de lo intimo del corazon de un pueblo;—voz, en fin, Señora, que para V. M. será mas saludable y de mas provecho que cuantas la Tirania y el Terrorismo puedan arrancar á los opresos y afijidos. Si V. M. tiene su conciencia limpia; Si V. M. tiene su razon propia y segura, no debe temernos. Oiganos, pues, V. M. como si estuviésemos delante de su trono, ya que del recinto en que se halla fueron vergonzosamente espulsados nuestros lejítimos representantes.

Vuestra Majestad no ha hecho mas que envenenar la llaga del pueblo de Cuba con ese autógrafo, porque es una burla, es una cruel ironia, Señora, que nos hableis de vuestro amor, y nos deis plácemes, en el momento preciso en que la sangre derramada por nuestros hermanos en el campo de batalla y en los cadalsos, y el luto y las lágrimas de que están cubiertas muchas, y de las mas principales familias de nuestros pueblos, se debe al despotismo y sanguinario instinto de los que vos misma nombrais para gobernarnos! Añadir al daño el insulto, y al insulto el ridículo, es, Señora, el colmo de la crueldad.

Largos tres y medio siglos se cuentan hoy, Señora, desde el dia en que por primera vez se enarboló en tierra de Cuba el pabellon de Castilla; y ¿cuál es nuestra historia? Historia de violencias, de servidumbre, de injusticias, de atrozidades sin cuento,—escrita con lágrimas y sangre! Porque desde el momento en que aportó á nuestras playas la nave que trajo á Diego Velazquez, comenzó la obra de opresion y tiranía que autorizáron vuestros abuelos, y se continúa con mayor empeño hasta hoy, que reinais vos; y porque la argolla del ancla de aquella nave fué el primer eslabon de esta insoportable cadena de esclavitud que tiene por posto vuestro solio, á dos mil leguas tras los mares!

Vuestra Majestad, nos *dice palabras* muy dulces, muy halagüeñas; pero nosotros *sentimos* muy amargos, muy dolorosos *hechos*.

Vuestra Majestad habla de "su amor hácia nosotros," y nosotros lloramos las ingratitudes con que se paga el nuestro.

Abra Vuestra Majestad los anales del reinado de sus abuelos y los del vuestro propio, particularmente. En ellos deben estar consignados nuestros hechos y los de nuestra Metrópoli; y ahí verá Vuestra Majestad que desde los Cubanos contemporáneos de los conquistadores, hasta los Hispano-Cubanos que vivimos hoy, Cuba no ha hecho mas que dar á España prueba tras prueba de adhesion, de lealtad, de amor, con sacrificios de vidas, de haciendas, de oro, que se ha derramado sin tasa

Para defender estas colonias contra el poder de la Gran Bretaña en el siglo pasado;

Para sostener el dominio Español sobre nuestros hermanos del Continente de América;

Para conservar vuestro trono en la guerra civil del Infante Don Cárlos;

Para armar vuestros ejércitos, y construir y equipar vuestras naves de guerra;

Para socorrer á los pueblos de ese Reino en sus calamidades públicas;

Para ayudar al pago de vuestras deudas á naciones estranjeras;

Para proveer al lujo y las disipaciones de la Corte que os rodea;

Para asignar rejias pensiones á vuestra familia;

Para que tengais espléndidos teatros y sitios reales;

Para que se enriquezcan vuestros favoritos y los protejidos de vuestros favoritos;

Para que, en suma, Señora, domineis todavía en América, que seais Reina de España, y que tengais Corte Española.

Y á trueco de todo esto ¿que han recibido los Cubanos en prendas de la "maternal solicitud," y del "amor" que se profesa tenernos por nuestra Metrópoli?—El Ministro Conde de Aranda lo dijo muy claro, aunque en secreto, á vuestro augusto projenitor el Rey Cárlos III,—"injusticias, vejaciones y violencias!"

Porque sin duda que ni "amor" ni "maternal solicitud," puede llamarse ante el Tribunal de la Justicia Eterna, ni ante los hombres de verdad y de conciencia

Establecer una odiosa y amarga diferencia entre nosotros y los que se llaman nuestros "hermanos" de esa Península, concediendo á ellos derechos, privilejios, deferencias y consideraciones de que jamas hemos gozado nosotros.

Gobernarnos, por un sistema completamente diverso del que rije á los Españoles de esa tierra,—*sistema colonial*, que quiere decir, Señora, sistema de opresion, de arbitrariedad, que no reconoce ley escrita, cuyo código civil, político y criminal es la voluntad absoluta y la facultad omnímoda de un delegado, sin restriccion intermedia entre su poder y el pueblo; y sin responsabilidad de sus actos, ni sujeto á pena real y efectiva por sus escesos, ó crímenes;

Abismar nuestra agricultura, nuestra industria, artes, manufacturas, comercio, profesiones y ejercicios con innumerables y enormes contribuciones que esceden de 35 pesos anuales por individuo; que no tienen igual en ningun pueblo civilizado, y que se recargan cada dia sin consideracion de ninguna especie á las ruinosas consecuencias que han de sufrir nuestros capitales y el todo de la riqueza pública de nuestro pais;

Negarnos todo derecho de peticion en masa popular, ó por comisiones, ó por los Ayuntamientos, ó por la prensa;

Espulsar ignominiosamente del recinto del Congreso Metropolitano á nuestros representantes lejítima y formalmente nombrados por nosotros, apoyados en la Constitucion de la Monarquía Española de la cual legalmente nos considerábamos, y se nos consideró, por un momento, como parte integrante;

Perseguir, multar y degradar á los miembros de nuestros cuerpos municipales y á vecinos particulares, que han osado elevar algunas peticiones justas, documentadas y respetuosa á los tribunales de la Isla de Cuba, ó á vuestro propio trono, en demanda de reparacion de algun escandaloso agravio, ó suplicando

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el remedio de algun gravísimo mal;

Privarnos hasta del consuelo de desahogar nuestras quejas en el secreto del recinto doméstico que invaden alevosamente los espías, ó violan y atropellan á mano armada los esbirros, de vuestro Gobierno;

Calumniar, procesar inquisitorialmente, sepultar en horribles calabozos, sacrificar á nuestros mas ilustres compatriotas, por el veneno en la bartolina, por el puñal del asesino en las calles ó en el hogar, —ó por medio del destierro, del presidio, del tormento, ó del cadalso;

Insultar, hacer sufrir, cobardemente, infamemente, á nuestras madres, nuestras esposas, nuestras hermanas, nuestras hijas, que no son, Señora, ménos honradas, ni ménos dignas de respeto que la Reina de España que autoriza ó consiente agravios tales;

Despojarnos de todo derecho natural, político y civil, para entregarnos al brazo brutal de gobernantes que, —tambien lo dijo Aranda á vuestro abuelo.—"vienen aquí con el único objeto de enriquecerse," y hacer méritos con vos, á costa de nuestro sudor, nuestras lágrimas, nuestra sangre;

Y finalmente, tratar de embrutecernos, degradarnos, sumirnos en la abyeccion, para hacer de nosotros, no *hombres*, sino . . . . . *colonos*, miserables esclavos.

Pero, Señora, vuestro Gobierno no podrá consumar esa obra de iniquidad, que á vos misma debe lastimaros;

Porque ya se ha colmado la medida de nuestro sufrimiento de tres siglos;

Porque hace treinta años que prendió en esta tierra de Cuba la semilla de nuestra Libertad, y se inició nuestra protesta contra toda idea de adhesion y lealtad á la ingrata, opresora y maléfica España;

Porque ya entre vuestro Gobierno y nuestro pueblo se han roto todos los vínculos de union é interés comun;

Porque ya, en fin, estamos de una vez y para siempre resueltos á hacernos justicia por nosotros mismos; no creer néciamente por mas tiempo en mentidas promesas de reformas, concesiones y mejoras; y conquistar á todo trance nuestra absoluta Independencia, ó nuestra Anexion á la Gran República Americana.

Vuestra Majestad debe haber comprendido que ni el poder omnímodo de vuestros delegados en estas colonias, ni toda la cohorte de ministros y familiares de su gobierno, ni ejércitos, ni castillos, ni escuadras, son ya bastantes á conservaros esta Cuba que con razon llamais la mas rica joya de vuestra corona. Quereis enmendar el yerro; pero ¡qué tarde y en qué ocasion viene nuestra Metrópoli á llamarnos "hijos suyos queridos!" Al cabo de tres siglos de opresion sin límites, y en medio de las convulsiones de una revolucion á que nos lanza su implacable tiranía!

¿Qué os debemos? Vuestro desamor hácia nosotros ha llegado hasta el estremo de esceptuarnos de las amnistías que habeis concedido á todos vuestros enemigos, inclusos aquellos mismos que contra vos empuñaron las armas en las filas carlistas.

Ya no es tiempo de que nada os pidamos, ni nada esperemos. Los mismos órganos oficiales de vuestro Gobierno han formulado el horrible horóscopo que acabó de enajenaros nuestras voluntades: "Cuba será española ó Africana!" Comprendeis que [illegible] atormentar horriblemente á su hijo, y decirle despues—"obedéceme y calla; serás mi víctima, ó te haré devorar por tigres!"—Harto se conoce que solo por pocos minutos habeis sido madre, porque jugais con esa palabra santa.

Así, pues, Señora, no nos llameis hijos vuestros, ni deis valor alguno á manifestaciones de lealtad y adhesion que el pueblo, el verdadero pueblo de Cuba no puede profesaros en el fondo de su corazon. Nuestros ayuntamientos, nuestras corporaciones, todas las clases de nuestra sociedad se ven obligadas á mentir oficialmente; la prensa, ó es esclava, ó está vendida al poder; el púlpito mismo no es ajeno al cohecho, ni á la intriga, ni á la influencia del mas fuerte. Pero si quereis saber cuáles son nuestros propios, verdaderos é invariables sentimientos, os lo dirán las sangrientas escenas de Cárdenas, Cascorro, el valle de Trinidad, y las Pozas; os lo dirán los cadalsos levantados en Matánzas, en el Príncipe, en Trinidad, en la Habana, en casi todos los pueblos de Cuba; os lo dirán los calabozos de todas nuestras ciudades; os lo dirán vuestros presidios de España, Asia y Africa; os lo dirán en fin, mil y mil vozes de refugiados en tierra estranjera que hoy andan errantes sin patria ni propio hogar, sin familia, sin mas consuelo que la fé en nuestra Revolucion!

Sentirémos, que nuestras palabras no hayan sido tan mesuradas como las que de ordinario resuenan donde Vuestra Majestad puede oirlas; pero considerad que no es mengua de la cortesía debida á una Señora, decir la verdad desnuda á una Reina mal aconsejada.

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CARTA AUTOGRAFA DE LA REINA.

LA REINA.—*Mi siempre fiel y leal Isla de Cuba:*—Con gran contento he sabido las distinguidas pruebas de lealtad y adhesion á mi Real Persona que acabais de darme vuestros naturales y por ello he querido dirigiros esta mi carta autógrafa en testimonio solemne de mi amor hácia vosotros.—Verdad es que tan grande contentamiento hase mezclado con la pena de saber que se ha vertido en ese suelo clásico de fidelidad la sangre de un General ilustre y la de valientes soldados á manos de desalmados invasores de vuestra Isla: el Dios de las Misericordias habrá ya recompensado sus virtudes: á mi como Reina me cumple el deber, que llenaré, de cuidar de los objetos de su cariño que dejaron en la tierra.—Vuestra conducta, habitantes de Cuba, ha sido cual corresponde á hombres leales á su Dios, á su patria, y á sus Reyes: ha sido cual lo será siempre que se quiera poner á prueba vuestra no desmentida lealtad. El mundo antiguo como el nuevo confian en que siempre os hallarán los mismos que hoy fuisteis, siempre fieles y siempre leales.—Volved tranquilos á vuestros hogares, de donde salísteis armados contra la invasion de piratas estranjeros que pretendieron llevar á Cuba la perturbacion y el trastorno de todos los principios relijiosos y morales que heredásteis de vuestros mayores: volved y descansad á la sombra de una paz duradera y de mi maternal solicitud, que se complace al contemplar vuestro bienestar y el rápido desarrollo de vuestra codiciada riqueza.—Recibid esta mi Carta autógrafa como prueba de mi cariño, y con ella el parabien y el pláceme de que vuestra conducta os ha hecho merecedores, y que ha aumentado, si es posible de aumento, el vivo interés y el constante anhelo de ver felizes y venturosas mis provincias Ultramarinas.—De mi palácio de Madrid á 8 de Octubre de 1851.—Yo LA REINA ISABEL.

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

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Arreglo de las relaciones de España con los Estados Unidos.

En este pais de libertad y publicidad, las artes del despotismo se estrellán aun sin ponerse á mayor prueba por la sencilla razon de que calcada su política sobre el espíritu del pueblo, y apoyada en su ilustrada opinion, no hay lugar á que se convierta el Gabinete en un antro de corrupcion y tiranía, como acontece en las Cortes mas civilizadas de Europa.

Sujiéranos estas cortas reflexiones el carácter de las notas diplomáticas que últimamente han estado pasando entre el Gabinete de Madrid y el de Washington, sobre los negocios de Cuba. Sin duda Dn. Quijote esperaba que cuando sus fanfarronadas y rimbombantes notas no causasen otro efecto que el de asustar al Secretario de Estado, y arrancarle sin á todo parte de sus Quijatescas demandas por aquello de: del lobo aunque sea un pelo—mucho se habria conseguido. Como Don Quijote para nada cuenta allá con la opinion pública, debió figurarse que acá seria lo mismo, y que el Secretario de Estado podria complacerle sin mas que consultar su buena voluntad y tenerle grato, ó por ganarse alguna cruz, toison ó colgajo con que asistir á las juntas estraordinarias del Gabinete. Pero el buen Secretario, que ántes que Secretario de Estado es Americano, y conoce el terreno que pisa, ha consultado la opinion pública á la cual sabe que tiene que ajustarse, y así ha salido el dichoso arreglo de las graves dificultades que se atraviesan y que debian haber traido un rompimiento, una guerra terrible entre España y los Estados Unidos!

Cualquiera que hubiese leido las bravatas, las amenazas y las desmesuradas exijencias de la prensa española, habria creido que Don Quijote se disponia á arremeter contra los molinos, dirémos hoy contra los locomotores, si no se reparaban los ultrajes hechos al pabellon de Castilla en la persona de su Cónsul; lo del escudo de las armas reales, roto y pisado en las calles de Nueva-Orleans; si no se indemnizaban las pérdidas que habian sufrido los Españoles en sus propiedades destruidas por el populacho de Nueva-Orleans, ó por los insultos hechos á los Españoles en Key West y en Mobila, &c. &c. ¿En qué han venido á parar todas esas bravatas, fanfarronadas y amenazas? Despues de exitar *risas homéricas* en cuanto las han leido, oido ó sabido, en que por todo arreglo y satisfaccion el Cónsul español (ó sea la bandera española) será saludada por los Estados Unidos, y el Cónsul americano lo será tambien por España. Al fin y postres el parto de la montaña. Y se espera que el Presidente recomendará al Congreso la indemnizacion de quebrantos sufridos por los Españoles en Nueva-Orleans de sus propiedades? lo que de paso nos recuerda el resultado que han dado hasta hoy las *recomendaciones* hechas por otros Presidentes para la *indemnizacion* de la pérdida de los negros africanos de la Goleta Amistad que [illegible] negros españoles, hicieron [illegible].

Pero advertimos que el buen Secretario de Estado americano [illegible] y asesinato de los cincuenta y dos prisioneros de Bahia-honda, ni las mutilaciones y atrocidades salvajes cometidas por el populacho español de la Habana, sino que deja esta averiguacion y castigo para el Congreso que ya las hilará delgadas en sus investigaciones y debates.

Sepa, pues, el Señor Don Quijote, que todas sus bravatas no lograrán otro objeto que ponerle mas en ridículo. Sepa que esas bravatas vienen en el peor tiempo que podia escojer para echarlas, es decir, cuando triunfa por todas partes el partido democrático, firme apoyo de la doctrina de Monroe. Sepa que ya se prepara la campaña presidencial de 1852; y sepa en fin que desde el último whig hasta el Presidente no se atreverian hoy, principalmente hoy, á desafiar ó desoir la opinion pública del pueblo americano que cada vez se manifiesta mas adversa á la política monárquica, y muy especialmente á la que ha adoptado Don Quijote para perpetuar la tiranía de España en Cuba, y robar á mansalva á un pueblo inerme y débil en presencia de un pueblo armado, fuerte libre y jeneroso.

No crea, sinembargo, la Vuesa Merced el Señor Don Quijote, que las tremendas y espantosas negociaciones del Vuesa Escudero el Señor Calderon de la Barca y el Caballero de las Estrellas Mr. Webster han quedado tan amigablemente arregladas á la callandita y en definitiva, ni que con cañonazos al aire, ni comilonas de Secretarios á Ministros ó de Ministros á Secretarios se darán por saldadas las cuentas pendientes. Son cuentas de sangre que todavía humea en Cárdenas, y en Atares y Cascorro y San Cárlos, en las Pozas en Frías y San Cristóbal. Corre sobre el suelo de Cuba la sangre americana y la cubana, unidas en ofrenda fraternal á la Patria y la Libertad. Y la sangre derramada acá en América por la Libertad, nunca jamas dejó de ser vengada; nunca jamas dejaron de pagarla los déspotas y tiranos con su sangre con su vergonzosa é ignominiosa espulsion de la tierra de los hombres libres.

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

15 December 1851, 2

ENTRADA DE KOSSURH EN NUEVA YORK.

El Sabado 6 del corriente, tuvo lugar la recepcion pública de KOSSUTH en esta ciudad.

Habia llegado en la noche del Jueves, y se detuvo un dia en la cuarentena de Staten Island, asi para reposarse algun tanto de las fatigas de un viaje tormentoso, como para dar tiempo suficiente á los preparativos de la recepcion.

A las once de la mañana del citado dia 6 desembarcó en Castle Garden, acompañado de la Comision encargada de recibirlo en nombre de la ciudad, y fué saludado por una inmensa multitud de mas de cien mil almas que allí se encontraban congregadas desde temprano y cuyos vitores se mezclaban al trueno del cañon de las fortalezas y buques de guerra. Entónces se puso en marcha la procesion compuesta de todas las autoridades, empleados, corporaciones, ciudadadanos particulares y ministros estranjeros. Las tropas de infantería, caballería y artillería que marcharon en séquito pasaban de doce á catorce mil hombres. La procesion se calcula que ocupaba un trecho de tres millas de largo. Terminada la procesion fué recibido el héroe en la casa Consistorial de la ciudad (City Hall) y allí desfilaron ante él en columna de honor todas las tropas despues de haberlas revistado.

En cada una de ámbas puertas principales del Parque del City Hall habia un espléndido arco triunfal. Todos los teatros, hoteles, establecimientos públicos y casas particulares de la carrera se hallaban bellamente decorados, como asi mismo los buques de la bahía.

Se considera que el número de personas que concurrió á ver la procesion en su transito, escedia de 200,000 sin contar las que ocupaban puestos en puertas, ventanas y balcones.

Por la noche se le dió una Serenata por un inmenso número de músicos acompañados de una innumerable comitiva con hachas de viento.

Los límites de nuestro periódico no nos permiten ni indicar siquiera los infinitos detalles de este espectáculo, tan magnífico y conmovedor.

En medio del atronador estruendo de las salvas de artillería y los hurras! de trescientas mil gargantas de hombres, niños y mujeres, que victoreaban con frenesí al héroe de la Revolucion Libertadora de Hungría, el ilustre Desterrado víctima de los Demonios de Europa, nuestro corazon palpitaba de gozo, contemplando el triunfo de la democracia, la glorificacion del principio de Libertad Universal, personificada en Luis Kossuth.

Pero tambien cayó de nuestros ojos una lágrima de amargura al pensar en nuestra Cuba, de cuyas playas acaban de llegar tambien algunos valientes hijos del Camagüey, que han lidiado, y derramado su sangre bajo el estandarte de nuestra Independencia, por la causa de la Libertad, *en* AMERICA.

Apertura del Congreso.

—o—

MENSAJE del PRESIDENTE.—ORGANIZACION del CONGRESO.

Triunfos de la Democracia.

—o—

El Lúnes, dia 1º del corriente, se verificó la apertura del Congreso 32º de la Union Americana.

El dia siguiente leyó el Presidente (de fortuna) Mr. Fillmore su Mensaje anual, en que figura como el primero y mas importante tópico la cuestion de Cuba, tratada de una manera digna de los instintos y costumbres de la privilejiada capazidad que dictó la ultima proclama contra la espedicion Libertadora de Cuba. La impopularidad, ó mejor dicho, la insignificancia de las tendencias de Millard Fillmore, nos ahorra el trabajo de hacer observaciones sobre su Mensaje, y nos contentarémos con repetir lo que nuestro colega al SUN, de New York, dice, entre otras cosas, acerca de ese estupendo documento. Helo aquí:

"En suma, por todo cuanto concierne á nuestra politica y relaciones estranjeras, el Mensaje no es mas que un reflejo del carácter insignificante y Anti-Americano de la Administracion actual. No hay en todo él ni una chispa siquiera del espiritu Americano. Es un documento demasiado mal confeccionado, insipido, repugnante, para que parezca emanado de un Presidente digno de esta grande y poderosa República, en una epoca tan importante de la historia de nuestro pais, y del mundo entero."

Por tercera vez nos congratulamos con nuestros amigos por los repetidos y nuevos triunfos de la Democracia. La organizacion del Congreso ha resultado completamente á nuestro favor. Tenemos gran mayoría en la Cámara de Diputados: dos-terceras partes de los Senadores son Demócratas, y para mayor victoria lo es tambien el Presidente del Senado.

La campaña de la próxima eleccion presidencial esta ya casi por la Democracia.

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CUBA Y SU REVOLUCION.

—o—

Contestacion al Manifiesto

PUBLICADO POR

Don FRANCISCO JAVIER ISTURIZ,

Ministro Plenipotenciario Español cerca del Gobierno Ingles.

—o—

En el *Times* de Londres de 9 de Setiembre último apareció "La relacion española de la Invasion de Cuba," suministrada á los redactores de aquel periódico por el Ministro Español, con la mira de vindicar al Gobernador y Capitan General de la Isla de Cuba del cargo que le resulta por haber consentido y autorizado la escandalosa profanacion de los restos mortales de los americanos que fueron fusilados en la Habana sin formacion de causa. El Sor. ministro dijo, "que los hechos estaban tomados de los documentos oficiales, y que se hacia responsable de la verdad de aquellos."—Nosotros, pues, deseando que la verdad brille con todo su esplendor, vamos á contestar al Señor Isturiz desmintiendo los hechos que presenta alterados y desfigurados, para que caiga sobre S. E. la responsabilidad que tiene aceptada, y para que la Europa, que ha oido indignada la relacion de las escenas horrorosas en que figuran el Gobierno Español y los peninsulares residentes en la Habana, rectifique el juicio que haya podido formar con la lectura de ese manifiesto de la embajada española en Londres, en el que compiten la perfidia con el cinismo, desproporcionadamente oprobiosas para el representante de una nacion.

Es un error indisculpable hacer mencion de las espediciones de Round Island y Cárdenas para justificar los horrores que se cometieron con los miembros de los americanos fusilados en la Habana, porque no se trata de comprobar si hubo ó no invasion estranjera en la Isla de Cuba, sino del abuso de autoridad del Capitan General mandando fusilar cincuenta hombres sin probarles el delito que habian cometido, y que los hiciera merecedores de aquella pena, y del escándalo con que se profanaron los miembros de aquellas victimas, á presencia del Gobierno, con inaudita algazara de los peninsulares, con sentimientos de las demas clases de la sociedad, y con ofensa de la religion. Pero ya que el Sor. Ministro ha procurado esquivar la cuestion llevándola á otro terreno, nosotros procurarémos atacarlo en sus mismas trincheras, á fin de que la verdad aparezca demostrando en todos conceptos la exactitud de nuestros raziocinios.

El Gobierno americano al impedir la salida de la espedicion de Round Island, no hizo mas que cumplir con la ley de neutralidad consignada en la acta de 1818, "porque aparecia una organizacion militar dentro del territorio de los Estados Unidos contra una nacion amiga." En la de Cárdenas, no pudo ni debia impedir la salida de los tres buques despachados con toda legalidad en la aduana de Nueva Orleans sin ningun viso de sospecha, hasta el punto que ni el Cónsul Español de aquella ciudad, ni el Ministro que reside en Washington hicieron el menor reclamo á las autoridades locales. Fuera del territorio de los Estados Unidos, fué donde se organizó la espedicion militarmente, y por consecuencia ni los tribunales de justicia que conocieron de la causa, ni el Gobierno americano podian ni debian imponer la pena que establece el acta de 1818, cuando esta no habia sido violada. Todos los grandes recursos con que contaba el Gobierno Español, y que puso en juego, no fueron bastantes para probar la infraccion de esa ley, y por tanto el sobreseimiento fué justo y ameritado en todos conceptos.

Respecto de los prisioneros de Contoy se muestra el Señor ministro muy ignorante de los antecedentes que tuvieron lugar. La aprension de los americanos en Contoy fue un acto muy propio del carácter violento del General Armero, Comandante General del apostadero de la Habana. Estando esos hombres en una Isla perteneciente á la República Mejicana, sin armas ni otros pertrechos de guerra, y decididos a seguir su viaje á Chagres ó á regresar á los Estados Unidos, fueron sorprendidos, hechos prisioneros y conducidos a la Habana para ser juzgados, como lo fueron en efecto, por el Tribunal de Marina que era el competente, y no por el Capitan General, segun lo supone con grave error el Sor. ministro Español. La sentencia fué necesariamente absolutoria para la mayor parte, y solo para el Capitan y pilotos se finjió una condenacion al presidio de Ceuta, a fin de hacer creer á los Cubanos que el Gobierno Español era fuerte y no temia el resultado de las reclamaciones que habia entablado el Gabinete de Washington. Los Cubanos, sinembargo de toda esa misteriosa política, estaban al corriente de los pormenores y condiciones de aquella sentencia; sabiamos la clemencia y magnanimidad que habia de ejercer la Reina Isabel, y vimos el regreso de los condenados, y la conduccion de ellos á los Estados Unidos. En este solo particular se encuentra desmentida la relacion del Señor ministro; primero en desconocer la índole verdadera del aprisionamiento de los de Contoy, quienes, en la hipótesis de que hubieran salido de los Estados Unidos con el ánimo de invadir á Cuba, bastaba que se encontrasen en terreno neutral, sin armas y resueltos á no seguir á sus compañeros para que no hubiese delito que castigar; segundo, en asegurar que el Capitan General fué el que los absolvió y perdonó, cuando la sentencia la pronunció el Tribunal de Marina, y la clemencia dimanó de las prerogativas de la corona; y tercero, manifestar sin embozo alguno cuán la jenerosidad fué llevada hasta la imprudencia cuando todos fueron de la justicia mas rigurosa reclamados por el Gobierno americano, á quien se hicieron las concesiones mas vergonzosas y degradantes en lo privado, por los mismos que tan insolentes y altaneros se habian mostrado á presencia del oprimido pueblo Cubano.

En la espedicion de Cárdenas, dice el Sor, Ministro, "ni una sola victima cayó: imposible era llevar mas adelante los efectos de la clemencia."—Cinco americanos rezagados en Cárdenas fueron sometidos al sanguinario tribunal de la comision militar, que los condenó á la pena de último suplicio, y se ejecutaron por mandato del Capitan General Conde de Alcoy, como en justa compensacion á la nobleza y humanidad con que procedió el General Lopez restituyendo a la libertad al Sor. Ceruti, Teniente Gobernador de aquel punto, un Capitan y un Teniente de Infantería hechos prisioneros de guerra en buena ley cuando se rindieron á las armas libertadoras, despues de haber dispensado todo jénero de proteccion á las personas y á las propiedades sin distincion de criollos, españoles y estranjeros. No sabemos como el Señor Isturiz ha faltado á la verdad de esa manera, cuando los hechos a que nos contraemos se han publicado en la Isla de Cuba, en España, en los Estado Unidos y en otros varios paises, dandoles esa publicidad un asentimiento jeneral que nos escusa de entrar en otras pruebas. No hubo, pues, lenidad, clemencia, ni jenerosidad en la conducta del Capitan General. A los prisioneros de Contoy se les administró justicia, porque estaba pendiente la reclamacion del Gobierno de Washington. Con los rezagados de Cárdenas dió el Gobierno una prueba de sus instintos inhumanos. Si la ley los condenaba, la humanidad, la política, y el ejemplo de los invasores los absolvia.

No era tan considerable el número de los que desembarcaron en Bahia Honda, como lo supone el Sor. Ministro, para escusar la primera derrota del ejército español.—434 hombres llevaba el Pampero; 114 quedaron en el Morrillo con el Coronel Crittenden y 320 fueron los que se posesionaron de las Pozas. El General Enna los atacó con 700 soldados conducidos por el vapor Pizarro, ausiliado con las fuerzas del Mariel y

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Bahia-Honda, y apesar de la gran superioridad de su número, fué dos vezes rechazado el dia 13 de Agosto con gran perdida. El dia 17 con mas de 4,000 hombres bajo su mando sucumbió Enna y volvieronse á retirar los españoles; y el 21 despues de dos dias de un temporal horroroso, se vieron los libertadores en la necesidad de dispersarse por haber perdido todos los pertrechos de guerra, dejando fuera de combate 386 muertos, 622 heridos, un General, 29 oficiales y 117 caballos inutilizados; habiendo hecho salir ántes el Gobierno 3.000 peninsulares armados con órden de recojer en su tránsito a los campesinos, con la autorizacion de exijir todo jénero de auxilio bajo pena de muerte, y con la de armar los negros esclavos. Ese es el paisanaje de que habla el Señor ministro, quien se cuidó mucho de no esplicar que eran peninsulares los que perseguian á los libertadores, y no los cubanos que sufrian con resignacion las circunstancias que impedian darles el ausilio instantáneo que ansiaban de todo corazon.

Es necesario fijar con toda claridad y precision los antecedentes para no incurrir en las deducciones falsas en que dolorosamente ha caido el ministro español, haciendo imputaciones con motivo de la ley de neutralidad y del derecho de jentes. Siempre que los cubanos por las circunstancias especiales que los rodean han pretendido libertar su patria buscando apoyo en los Estados Unidos, y llegaron los movimientos á conocimiento del Gobierno, se han detenido y deshecho los medios, con gran perjuicio de los intereses cubanos que eran en la mayor parte los empleados, y con estravío de la opinon de aquel pueblo. Los actos de Quincy Adams, Taylor y Fillmore en los años de 824, 849 y 851, remueven todo linaje de duda. No ha sido esa por cierto la conducta observada por la España en otros casos. Cuando Doña María Cristina de Borbon, halagada por las ofertas del General Flores, hizo que en Santander en el año de 1847 se organizase una espedicion de 8.000 hombres que debia invadir la República Ecuatoriana para coronar á un Príncipe de la casa de Muñoz-Borbon, no fué el Gobierno de la metrópoli el que puso impedimento de ninguna especie, sino el Gabinete inglés que embargó los vapores destinados á la empresa, y que estaban en Lóndres cargados de pertrechos de guerra, forzado por las reclamaciones y pruebas suministradas por los ministros de las repúblicas sud-americanas. No lo fué tampoco cuando se estrajeron de las cajas de la Habana 200.000 pesos para fomentar la discordia en la Republica de Méjico, á donde se envió de ministro al Señor Bermúdez de Castro, con el fin de que una columna de 3.000 hombres mandadas por el General O-Donnel ó por el Brigadier Paniagua invadiera en los momentos en que estallara la revolucion para coronar en ella otro Príncipe, en combinacion con el General mejicano Paredes. —La guerra de los Estados Unidos con Méjico destruyó completamente los planes, y no el Gobierno de España que era el promovedor. ¿Y no lo ha sido de treinta años á esta fecha con respecto al tráfico clandestino de los negros importados de Africa, burlando en tan largo tiempo el poder y el celo de la orgullosa Albion? En los actos del congreso español estan consignados esos tres hechos á cual mas escandaloso, no solo por la falta de fé y moralidad en el cumplimiento de los tratados mas solemnes, sino porque no existia ningun partido en la Península que ajitara cuestiones de tal naturaleza, ni que se invistiera con los colores que señalaran sus tendencias, ni que hiciera sacrificios para ver realizadas sus ideas.—Todo fué entónces y es hoy obra esclusiva del Gobierno, que por intereses particulares de familia y por los de sus empleados, no duda sacrificar los principios mas sagrados de moralidad justicia y humanidad, que es necesario respetar y cumplir para vivir entre el gran número de naciones civilizadas.

Con la salida de la espedicion en el vapor Pampero no contrajo el Gobierno de la Confederacion Americana responsabilidad de ninguna especie, porque no hubo organizacion militar dentro de los Estados Unidos y porque la espedicion no fué *invasora* sino *protectora* del grito de libertad que habia resonado ya en Puerto Principe y en Trinidad con la publicacion del manifiesto de 4 de Julio, en que se proclamaba la independencia de la Isla de Cuba, sellado con la sangre de sus ilustres jefes Don Joaquin de Agüero y Agüero y Don Isidoro Armenteros, y la de sus compañeros en el glorioso alzamiento que ha señalado una de las primeras y mas bellas pájinas de la historia de Cuba libre. Los cubanos y americanos estrechados con lazo fraternal estaban en su derecho al dar apoyo á la causa de la libertad cubana, como lo dieron los últimos á la América que fué española en la lucha sangrienta y dilatada que sostuvieron contra su metropoli; como lo practicaron en Grecia; como intentaron hacerlo en Hungria, Italia y Polonia, y como lo efectuaron en la Francia con su instantáneo reconocimiento al proclamar la república el gobierno provisional. En esos antecedentes que se han considerado como aceptables sin ninguna oposicion visible por parte de los gobiernos europeos; en la carta diplomática de Mr. Webster al Austria, que es un tratado precioso, inestimable del derecho internacional americano, en que se encuentran consignados los principios que deben guiar al gobierno de la Confederacion americana, amparar y protejer la libertad bajo el sistema republicano en cualquiera parte del mundo donde haya probabilidad de que tenga éxito la revolucion, y en otras varias consultas y opiniones de los hombres mas eminentes que ha cubierto y cubre con sus alas el Aguila americana; en todos esos antecedentes, repetimos, tan sólidos como incontestables, se apoyaron los jenerosos espedicionarios del Pampero para ir á Cuba á combatir contra el oprobioso despotismo español en el Nuevo Mundo, de donde debe ser espulsado en obsequio de la civilizacion y para bien de la humanidad.

Doloroso es ver que el Ministro español olvidando su alta mision haya descendido al terreno de las personalidades para derramar injurias gratuitas, aunque solapadamente, sobre el pueblo americano y sus instituciones. El concepto del ministro fueron [illegible] los actos de crueldad del gobierno de Cuba, y la bárbara licencia de los peninsulares "para la preservacion de la sociedad amenazada en sus fundamentos por la salvaje é incivilizada política de los aventureros americanos," sin tener en cuenta, que las espediciones se componian de estos, de Húngaros, Alemanes, Cubanos y Españoles de oriente que habian vertido su sangre por la causa de la rejeneracion de los pueblos; hombres de principios fijos en política, á quienes no puede acusarse de una apostasía contraria al progreso de las luzes. y de la libertad. La calificacion de sér salvaje é incivilizada la política de los aventureros americanos no es mas que la repeticion del eco de la opinion española, que no ha comprendido la índole del gobierno de la gran Confederacion, ni las leyes que la rijen, ni cuales son los atributos de la verdadera libertad política en este hemisferio, contra la cual ha protestado siempre el gabinete de Madrid, mostrando su antagonismo así en las leyes económicas que equivalen á una esclusion del comercio americano, como en la de la educacion pública, prohibiendo en diferentes Reales órdenes que los naturales de Cuba vengan á educarse entre esta nacion; cuanto en las civiles y administrativas por exijir á los americanos fianzas y otras socaliñas que los obliguen á dejar el pais, y hasta la de intentar de vez en cuando, con los que residen en la Isla, que obtengan carta de naturalizacion con renuncia de la nacionalidad Norte-americana, cuando esta es cabalmente la única garantía que los pone á cubierto de mayores atentados. La prosperidad, cultura y aumentos prodijiosos de la tierra de Washington, y la simpatía de sus hijos con los cubanos y de los cubanos con ellos, ofuscan de tal suerte el juicio de los hombres que dirijen los destinos de

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EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO SOSTIENE ESTE PERIODICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

15 December 1851, 2, 3

la *España liberal*, que cada dia presentan nuevos motivos que aseguran el triunfo de la revolucion y el dominio absoluto del gobierno republicano en el mundo de Colon.

Tiempo es de entrar en el punto culminante de la cuestion ó sea el de la conducta observada por el gobierno español con los cincuenta Americanos fusilados el dia 16, y con los prisioneros, heridos en el campo de batalla.

Asi como hemos reconocido que los cinco Americanos de la espedicion de Cárdenas, fueron fusilados en aquel pueblo con arreglo á la ley, porque habian sido sometidos á un juicio, condenados por la comision militar, y mandados ejecutar por el Conde de Alcoy, no podemos dejar de desmentir los asertos del Señor Ministro con que pretende justificar la conducta del General Concha—Haynau, respecto del fusilamiento de los cincuenta Americanos que subieron al patíbulo sin que se les formase causa, sin encontrárseles armas ni pertrechos de guerra, aprendidos á cuatro millas de la costa, y sin que precediera la sentencia de un tribunal constituido para administrar justicia. Ese abuso de la autoridad es indisculpable bajo todos conceptos, asi porque sus facultades no son las de sobreponerse á la ley, cuanto porque los desgraciados Americanos pudieron probar el engaño ó arrepentimiento ántes de cometer el delito que se les imputaba, en cuyo caso no merecian pena alguna. La Ley Marcial que no se publicó en la Isla, como debió hacerlo el Capitan General, exije tambien la convicción del delito, observándose las formalidades y trámites del juicio verbal ó escrito, porque aquellas son las garantías de la vida, de la honra, y de la hacienda. Recuerde el Sor. Ministro Isturiz, y recuerden el pueblo y el Gobierno Americano la conducta que se observó con los prisioneros de la isla de Contoy; compárese con la violencia y arbitrariedad ejercidas con los prisioneros de los Alacranes, y se convencerá todo hombre imparcial de la enorme responsabilidad que pesa sobre el Gobierno Español y sus mandatarios en la isla de Cuba.

Será materia de opinion, dice el Señor Ministro, "si la aplicacion de la ley es conveniente ó no; pero ciertamente ningun acto de acerba crueldad puede imputarse en el presente caso á las autoridades Españolas en Cuba." De esas 20,000 personas (Peninsulares) que asegura el Señor Ministro eran espectadores del *cruento* sacrificio consumado en los cincuenta Americanos, una parte se holgaron de los restos mortales de aquellos desgraciados á presencia de la fuerza armada que asistió á aquel acto. En las plazas, cafées, paseos, casas de comercio y mercados públicos se enseñaban como trofeos los miembros de cuerpos inanimados, causando un escándalo público, que no se ocultó á los ojos del Capitan General y demas autoridades. Los Cubanos y los estranjeros miraron con la mayor indignacion esos actos que repugnaba la civilizacion, que condenaba la humanidad, y que castigaba la relijion santa de Jesucristo por el sacrilejio que se cometia.

El ejemplo dado en la capital sirvió de estímulo para que en el campo de batalla, y en los pueblos inmediatos se cometieran los mayores horrores. En San Diego de los Baños, á donde habia enviado el General Lopez 20 de los heridos que tuvo su columna en la gloriosa accion de las Pozas, fueron aquellos asesinados por las tropas españolas, estando tendidos en el lecho del dolor, y no satisfechos con la consumacion de esos actos de barbarie con que aterraban á los inocentes campesinos, tenian osadía de hacer alarde de ellos, enviando partes detallados al Capitan General, que este hacia imprimir en la Gaceta oficial, para hacer mas pública la ofensa á la causa de la civilizacion y de la humanidad. El mismo General Enna, que participaba de esos sentimientos de brutal carnicería, dispuso y ejecutó el fusilamiento de tres Americanos que por órden del General Lopez conducian al cuartel de los Españoles á los heridos que estos dejaron rezagados, despues de la primera cura, y de recibir el alimento de la mano de los libertadores; con cuya conducta el General Enna faltó de una manera indigna del honor militar á las leyes de la guerra, á las consideraciones que respetan los hombres de las naciones cultas, y á la moral pública y privada; esperimentando en su persona el 17 de Agosto, la amenaza terrible de los libertadores de hacerlo bajar al sepulcro en el primer encuentro de armas que tuvieran.

Testigos fueron de tantas escenas crueles los vecinos de la Habana y Vuelta-Abajo, que no han esquivado dar los informes mas circunstanciados. Entre otras causas para la supresion del periódico *Faro Industrial* fué la principal, haber impreso en sus columnas la órden del Capitan General, publicada en un Boletin de la Gaceta, recomendando la moderacion con motivo del suplicio que iba á sufrir el General Lopez, para que no se repitiera con los miembros de su cadáver el escándalo anterior. Todas las pruebas las ha adquirido el Comodoro Parker, enviado por el Gobierno Americano para averiguar la verdad; y á pesar de no haber sido admitido oficialmente, y aun de negársele por el General Concha ciertas diligencias y operaciones que habia solicitado, los Cubanos y los estranjeros se apresuraron á facilitarle cuantas noticias y documentos cumplian á llenar su mision. Todas esas pruebas serán indudablemente corroboradas por los comandantes y oficiales de la corbeta *Albany* y del vapor *Vixen*, surtos en el puerto de la Habana el dia memorable, porque tambien fueron testigos de los sucesos sangrientos, que cubrieron de luto á la capital de la hermosa Antilla, que ha roto todos sus vínculos con la Metrópoli, sin conservar otro que el de la fuerza que la oprime, contra el cual lucha ahora, y luchará hasta lograr romperlo de una vez y para siempre.

Si los antecedentes de una nacion son pruebas que deben tenerse en cuenta para juzgar de los hechos, la historia de España y el conocimiento que de ella tienen los hombres sabios vienen á corroborar la verdad de las imputaciones que se le han hecho con motivo de la última espedicion de Lopez. El abate De Pradt decia "que el Africa comenzaba en los Pirineos", dando á entender asi el estado incivil de España. El abate Lammenais "se lamentaba de que en España no hubiese una escuela filosófica." En las cámaras inglesas llamaron á los Españoles "miserables moscardones". En las francesas se ha dicho "que la nacion española tenia instintos feroces, y los españoles conservaban sus hábitos bárbaros." En España, segun Chateaubriand, "el matar es natural y los españoles se lisonjean de conservarlo todo, matando." Y un cubano ha asentado en la Corte de Madrid "que la Esclavitud [illegible] en el pais de los [illegible] en la historia cada una de sus pájinas prueba la verdad de esas calificaciones.—Sin remon-

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The Daily Delta
16 December 1851, 1

American Honor and Spanish Bunting.

Politicians and jurists have different modes of construing different laws. Some are construed liberally, others strictly and rigidly. In regard to some, the text is adhered to with literal and severe exactness; as to others, it is relaxed or extended, so as to include a good deal more than is expressed. Ingenious minds can torture and twist an apparently clear and definite provision, so as to make it sanction almost any view that may be desired. Thus we find the Constitution of our country is every year subjected to this process; and some power, which its framers never imagined it conveyed, is discovered, by a sharp chancery lawyer or politician to lurk in some phrase apparently very clear and precise in its meaning. This is called a liberal construction of the Constitution, which has been adopted as a rule of faith by a great political party in this country. It has been regarded, however, by many of the most illustrious of our statesmen, as a very dangerous mode of construction, which would convert a government of express and limited into one of unlimited power.

On that point we have no desire to express an opinion; though we have, and we believe the country has a very decided one. But there is an extension of this principle of liberal construction, sanctioned, we fear from the force of habit, by our government, to which, we must take occasion to enter our most decided protest. It is the liberal construction of our treaties with foreign powers, as against our own honor and the rights of our citizens. We maintain, that in all treaty stipulations, protective of our honor and interests, we ought to hold our co-obliger to a severe, strict, unbending accountability,—that not a jot or tittle of the law in our favor and involving our honor, should be relaxed; but that to the minutest point we should be faithful ourselves, and exact fidelity in others. Our treaties are contracts *uberrimae fidei*, which must be preserved in all their parts to be valid in any.

Let us apply this rule to our transactions with Spain.

The people of the United States are invoked to observe with fidelity the treaty obligations with Spain, and those who have disregarded that treaty, have been denounced as pirates and outlaws, who forfeited the protection of our laws. This looks very well, provided our Government is equally exacting towards Spain,—otherwise it is a tame, submissive, and dishonorable concession.

Has our Government manifested towards Spain, a spirit—a determination to hold her to her obligations, which ought to precede such humble submission and satisfaction as it tenders to that power?

Let us look into the record.

The President has communicated all the information he possesses relative to the Lopez expedition. It is in the form of a very voluminous correspondence, parts of which are not, in our judgment, very creditable to the writers, as we shall show at some other time.

Assuming that this correspondence contains all the facts of the case, we desire to call attention to the very unsatisfactory statements relative to an important point in the controversy,—to wit, whether the men of Crittenden's command, having avowed themselves citizens of the United States, were tried before they were executed, as our treaty with Spain requires in regard to all offenders who are citizens of the United States. We have quoted this clause of our treaty so often, that it must be familiar to our readers. Of its existence and validity, the President appears to have been fully cognizant.

On the 23d of August, seven days after the brutal tragedy of Atares, Commodore Parker is directed by the President to proceed to Havana, and on an audience with the Captain General, to inquire if citizens of the United States were among the persons shot,—and if there were any, "it was expected that the offence with which they were charged was satisfactorily proved." He is also directed to request a copy of the proceedings of the court which "sentenced the prisoners, which should contain the names of the accused; the country of their birth; the position of the boats when they were captured; the course they were taking, and whether they were armed."

Commodore Parker accordingly has an interview with Concha, who declines giving him any proof that the men were tried, but adds significantly that the execution was delayed from half-past seven o'clock A. M. till eleven, to give the prisoners an opportunity of writing to their friends, "during which period they made the declaration that they constituted a part of the forces of Lopez."

This statement gives color to the suspicion that the men were never tried, but were condemned without examination, and then confessed. Unless the system of Rhadamanthus, of condemning first and trying afterwards, prevails in Cuba, we should hardly think that such a procedure would be regarded as a trial, in the sense of the treaty. And yet, President Fillmore seems to have taken that view of the matter, for in his message he says, "that at the time of the *trial* and execution of the men, the main body of the invaders was still in the field." In the subsequent correspondence—in all the complacent and exceedingly courteous letters of Messrs. Webster and Crittenden—the inquiry into the fact of the trial is never resumed. The whole point is given up. The President starts out quite determinedly on this inquiry; he orders a U. S. Commissioner to make a positive demand for information as to a certain fact, deemed of the first importance in the negotiation, and when the Captain General most cavalierly declines giving the desired information—declines informing our Government how the treaty between the two countries has been observed—but refers him to the Spanish Minister, then it appears that the Executive gives up the point. It does not even address to the Spanish Minister the inquiry, for which it was referred to him by the Captain General,—but upon a statement that the men confessed (not their guilt) but that they belonged to the Lopez party, he surrenders the point, gives up the inquiry, and proceeds to satisfy the Spanish government for the tearing up by a mob of the piece of ragged bunting found among the groceries of Mr. Laborde's shop on St. Louis street. The lives of our gallant young countrymen are regarded as of less consequence than the dirty and blood-stained banner which Mr. Webster, with a baseness of flattery only equaled by its historical untruthfulness, thus compliments:

"No wonder that Mr. Calderon should be proud, and that all patriotic Spaniards of this generation should be proud, of that Castilian ensign, which in times past, has been reared so high, and waved so often, over fields of acknowledged and distinguished valor; and which has floated also, without stain, on all seas, and especially, in early days, on those seas which wash the shores of all the Indies."

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The Daily Delta

16 December 1851, 2

Spanish Reciprocity.

El Pelayo continues its inflammatory and abusive articles. In its edition of Sunday, it recurs again to the meeting at Bayly's Arcade, and lavishes upon the leaders and speakers on that occasion, a perfect shower of billingsgate. It justifies its calumny by the declaration, that the heart of its editor is so very [illegible], and Español. El Pelayo then proceeds to justify its attacks on the freedom of the press, accorded to all journals in this country. The argument on this point is not very satisfactory. A right extended to our own citizens does not necessarily attach to foreigners. It is true, there are no legal restraints on the freedom of the press in this country, but we imagine that it was never contemplated that foreigners would have the impudence, to publish journals here full of abuse of our nation,—its Government, institutions and people. Had such an idea been suggested, we imagine that it would have been proper to inquire whether it was safe and proper to permit publications, sustained by foreign governments, for the purpose of alienating and embittering a portion of our citizens, to exist in our midst,—especially where the government, by which such journals are employed, refuses a similar right to American citizens.

When this matter, ceasing to be a question of individual, becomes one of national right, the question we think may be justly submitted to the test of all international compacts, that of reciprocity. When the Captain General claims to maintain an organ in this city to defame our Government and people, and insult our citizens, we think it but fair to inquire if he will allow to any American citizen the same right in Cuba. Regardless of all the abuse of El Pelayo, we desire in the best spirit that it will respond to this inquiry. Will Concha allow us to establish a branch of the Delta in Havana,—a paper edited by those whose hearts are "muy Americana?" Suppose we were to publish a paper in that city, declaring that Concha was a blood-thirsty tyrant,—the Catalans of Havana a set of vile rabble, as ignorant as debased,—as cowardly as cruel, how long would we be allowed to live out of the tender embraces of the *garrotte vil*? And yet we are told by El Pelayo that Concha's is a Model Government, under which all the rights of persons are better protected than in the United States!

El Pelayo certainly cannot plead reciprocity in defence of its right to blackguard our government and people. But we do not attach much value to this point. We have no desire to see any limit upon the freedom of the press, which is not essential to the preservation of public morals and peace. We should not, in the abstract, care if all the despotisms in Europe had their organs here, and that they should all set to work with *forty-horse power to abuse our people and institutions*. We don't fear abuse of any kind. Our citizens, secure in their enjoyment of the freest and noblest institutions of the world, can regard with contempt and pity the howlings of the pensioned minions of despotism. But in this particular instance, there is a serious practical evil resulting from the manner in which Concha's organs in this city have been conducted, which is worthy of consideration.

There is in this State and city, a large population of Spanish origin,—embracing a considerable number of useful and respectable citizens. The Spaniard is, perhaps, slower than all others of our immigrant population, in learning the language of a majority of our people, and in adapting himself to our institutions. This fact, (which, of course, is subject to exceptions,) is due, not to any deficiency of intelligence, but to that national pride which is so prominent a characteristic of all the natives of Spain. The Spaniards of our city and State, very naturally, therefore, prefer reading a paper published in their native tongue,—and to a considerable extent, are brought under the influence of its ideas and sentiments. Should those ideas be anti-republican and anti-American, this influence will probably prove very detrimental. The effect will be to alienate that class of our citizens, from our country and people, to prejudice them against our government and institutions. How far El Pelayo and La Union are responsible for producing such effects in this city, we leave to our citizens generally to determine.

We have no doubt that the error of the reckless persons engaged in the mob, in August last, may be traced to the influence of one of these journals, which sought to involve the whole Spanish population of our city in the odium due to its barbarous Government, and the still more barbarous population of Havana. La Union sought to array all our citizens of Spanish origin in defence of Concha, and against our own people. We are not satisfied that El Pelayo is not continuing the *same incendiary* course, though in its last edition it refers, in very deprecatory terms, to the paper "which was called the Union," and compliments our "innocence and sagacity," for not being able to discover the difference between them. We accept the compliment as a just one.

El Pelayo justifies its abuse and denunciation of the American people, by referring to the language of one of the speakers at the Arcade meeting. We agree with it in much that it says of a large class of our citizens of Spanish origin. There are thousands of them who are quiet, peaceable, industrious people, pursuing their avocations here, like other citizens, true to the laws and the government. But there is another class, who come here to make money, and who, unlike other foreigners coming here for that purpose, employ themselves whilst here in depreciating our people and institutions, and in embittering the relations of our citizens. It is to that class El Pelayo addresses its inflammatory appeals, and that class it seeks to enlarge, so as to include faithful citizens, who are in the habit of looking to its columns for information.

Against this course we protest, as injurious to the peace of the community, and an abuse of the freedom of the press. El Pelayo need not gratify its malignity by imagining that we are in the slightest degree disturbed by its abuse. We are flattered and pleased by it beyond all measure. It affords our vanity and egotism a luxurious surfeit, to see the name of our journal figuring so largely behind some terrific Spanish adjective, and though it startles our conscience, and sets us upon a pretty close self-examination, to be denounced as "immoral," we seek some consolation in the other epithets of "innocent" and "imbecile," which El Pelayo bestows upon us, and trust that the plea of minority or of *condilis years*, may, in some degree, mitigate the judgment of the world upon our transgressions.

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The Daily Delta

17 December 1851, 1

THE PAMPERO.—The Savannah Republican has been informed by a gentleman arrived from St. Augustine, Fla., that the argument in the United States District Court, in the case of the steamship Pampero, pending at that place, had been closed, and that the Judge's decision was to have been rendered on the 9th inst. The Jacksonville News states that the claim of the Government against the arms, &c., *supposed* to have been taken from on board the Pampero, and seized by the customhouse officers, had been set aside by the court, and the property restored to the claimants.

Spain, Cuba, and the United States.—The London Globe confirms the report that the Queen of Spain had pardoned twenty-three British subjects taken in Cuba. They are chiefly young lads who had been inveigled by the plotter of the expedition to join it under false representations.

At the sitting of the 11th, the Marquis of Miraflores said that he regretted not to be able to explain to the House the important negotiations now pending with the United States, relative to Cuba, and in which other powers took part. But the Government, conscious of the justice of its cause, and strong in its duty, would support, with energy, the rights of Spain.

The negotiations pending with the United States relative to the Cuban invasion, give rise to much discussion in the public journals.

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The Daily Delta

17 December 1851, 2

The Cause—Not the Individual.

We need not say we admire the virtues and applaud the course of Kossuth, as a Revolutionary Republican Chief,—still less need we proclaim our approval of the principles of which he was the brilliant and sturdy champion. In all proper manifestations of these feelings,—and especially in duly emphatic declaration of our duty as Republicans, to sympathise with those who strive to achieve for themselves the same liberty we enjoy, we should ever be ready and eager to participate. But we despise all man-worship; all Blarneyism,—all sycophancy; first, because it is unmanly and barbarian; and, secondly, because it is calculated to draw the minds of the people from principles to men,—from a cause to an individual. This we regard as debasing and unrepublican. We fear that the recent manifestations in New York, partake largely of this character. The excitable populace of that city are always ready for any display. They live upon what is called Enthusiasm, which has its origin, as well as its idol, as often in unworthy as in worthy objects. In the case of Kossuth, it is true, much genuine Republican feeling has been aroused.

The people, in every part of our country, feel that our Republic has been placed in a position not accordant with the instincts and ideas of the mass,—a position of selfish isolation from sympathy with our struggling brethren,—of frigid scepticism and indifference to the sufferings and appeals of the oppressed people of other lands. There have been previously manifested by our people, eager longings to help our fellow-men—sympathies that fretted against the cold policy of neutrality—when the news came to them that other people were striving to follow our example and supplant the will of one man with that of many. These feelings all centered around Kossuth,—and found on his arrival on our shores a suitable occasion for their full expression. Kossuth came as the representative of a very distant people, and distance, we know, both from poetry and fact, "lends enchantment to the view."

Besides, too, in honoring Kossuth, we only exposed ourselves to the hostility of a power which has no commerce. Who cares about Austria! She has no ships, and but one port. This consideration had its weight in New York. It was proposed in the Senate to close all international intercourse with Austria, because of her cruelties to Hungary. A motion was made to include Russia in the resolution of non-intercourse. Russia had behaved worse than Austria. The latter did but seek to reduce a rebellious province—a part of its own dominions—but the former, not content with oppressing its own people, sent its barbarian soldiery into Austria to aid in subduing the people of that empire. In Austria, it was an act of necessity, of self-preservation, to conquer the Hungarians; in Russia, it was a gratuitous offering and tribute to despotism. But then Russia is a great commercial and maritime power, and we could not afford to lose her friendship; therefore, we will curb our resentment by commercial considerations, and preserve our relations with Russia. But as for Austria, even the great conservative commercial interest, speaking through its representative, Daniel Webster, was excited to a spasm of Republican indignation, by her cruelties to the Hungarians.

These various causes have contributed to give unusual eclat to the reception of Kossuth. We repeat, that we consider the great Magyar as worthy of high admiration and applause,—and that the cause with which his name has been so conspicuously linked, deserves our sympathy, countenance and aid. But we hate hypocrisy as well as man-worship, and both these feelings, we fear, intermingled too largely with the *furore* of the populace of New York on his arrival in that city. It is to these we are to attribute the excess of popular idolatry, which manifests itself in so many ridiculous and unrepublican forms—which honors Kossuth far more than it does the cause, compared with which the great Hungarian regards himself as nothing,—and which exposes our country before the whole world, to the charge of the most glaring, disgraceful and cowardly inconsistency.

For, why, it will be asked, has not this intense sympathy for the oppressed,—this violent admiration and idolatry of an unsuccessful revolutionary chief, been displayed on other occasions quite recent, for struggles equally as praiseworthy, and quite as disastrous as that of Hungary,—and for chiefs as pure, as heroic, and self-sacrificing as Kossuth? Nay, worse than this, for it might be said in reply to this *query*, that the great talents, splendid eloquence, and masterly character of Kossuth, have heightened the popular feeling in his favor,—why have the very people, the very government which lavishes such honor upon Kossuth, pursued with abuse, denunciation, contumely, others who struggled in the same cause of liberty against despotism! In this very city of New York, wrought to a frenzy of enthusiasm for Kossuth, several of our own citizens, and several foreigners, stand indicted before one of our courts for the offence of contributing to aid an oppressed people to overthrow a despotism worse than any that Kossuth ever battled against.

From this "asylum" of the sons and devotees of liberty, have emanated the foulest detraction, abuse and calumny against patriotic citizens of our own Republic, who have only done what Kossuth did,—and have suffered as Kossuth suffered. We have in our eye a case which strongly agitates our own heart and interests our own feelings. A gallant and pure-hearted creole of our patriotic State, returns to his native city to-morrow, bereft of a handsome independence, which he has freely offered on the altar of Cuban freedom; who, in that cause, has spent the best part of his youth and manhood; who, in that cause, was ready to lay down his life, and only in compliance with the commands and wishes of his gallant friend, who yielded up his life in that cause, did not share his fate; and yet this gentleman, of heart as unselfish, of character as pure and spotless, and of talents which only need the occasion to shine as brilliantly as those of Kossuth,—instead of honors, applause, and commendation,—has been singled out for the abuse, the slander, the falsehood and misrepresentation of the authorities of our Government, and of persons and presses who disgrace the Republic by their monarchical sympathies. Yes, those who strove to liberate Cuba, are denounced as robbers, pirates and plunderers,—whilst those who fought for Hungarian nationality are conducted from a distant land in public ships, and received with the highest honors of the whole country!

Our President, in his message, plumes his Administration upon his prompt service in honoring the one,—and in the next sentence proceeds to visit upon the others, his bitter indignation, to which he also adds detraction. Kossuth, who issued millions of script, or bank notes, to meet the demands of the provisional government of Hungary, is praised for the unselfish purity of his motives, whilst Lopez, Crittenden, and Lamar, for the issuing of bonds, payable out of the future resources of the government of Cuba, to raise the means of freeing her, are denounced by the President as prompted by cupidity and the desire of plunder! But, oh! Cuba is near to our own shores,—so near that the cries of her oppressed people may almost be heard by us,—the romance and grandeur of the affair are not robed in the azure hue of distance. And worse than this, the independence of Cuba would enure to the benefit of the Southern section of the Union,—and that conflicts with a feeling stronger at the North, than all this love of freedom and republicanism,—with a sectionalism which, in its motive and object, are scarcely less dangerous, to the South, than the designs of Austria were to Hungary.

So much for the consistency of this people. Their admiration for freedom, and for those who have struggled in that cause, are subjected to too many qualifications to command much respect. Bigotry, avarice and sectionalism, in turn, divide with republicanism the dominion of their hearts. They are sycophantic to Kossuth, because, fortunately, he does not run counter to any of these impulses; but the heroic Garibaldi and Avezana, who fought against a powerful hierarchy,—the manly and self-sacrificing Young-Irelanders, who conspired against the tyranny under which England grinds poor Ireland,—the Creoles of Cuba, driven from their beautiful home, proscribed and condemned by the Spanish despot, are excluded from their sympathies, their hospitality, or even their charity!

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

The Daily Delta

17 December 1851, 2

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Delta.
By the Washington and New Orleans Line.
The Pampero Condemned, and Ordered to be Sold.

Savannah, Dec. 16, '51.—The United States Court at St. Augustin, have condemned the steamer Pampero, under the neutrality act of 1818, and under the revenue law. She will be sold on the 12th of January.

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The Daily Delta

17 December 1851, 4

FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER TYPE.—For sale at this office, a large quantity of Minion, Nonpareil, Agate, and Pearl. The type is in good order, and will be sold low for cash. nov25

FOR SALE.—A smart, intelligent, light MULATTO BOY, thirteen years old. Apply to R. Hall & Co., 8 Canal street or at the Bar of the Conti street Veranda. nov25-1f

FOR SALE—By Klotz, Haber & Co., 98 Camp street, 100 bbls. FLOUR; 50 WHISKY; 200 hhds. 100 quarter do. RAISINS; 100 bxs CLARET WINE; General assortment of Virginia TOBACCO, and Havana SEGARS. nov20

RETAIL Grocery for Sale—The stock and fixtures of a Retail Grocery, located in the centre of the Second Municipality, will be sold low, on application to E. J. HART & CO., dec3 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

DRUG Store for Sale—A well located Drug Establishment, in the Second Municipality, is offered for sale, to close a partnership concern. The stock is fresh and well assorted, and the fixtures of the best quality. Apply at the office of this paper. dec1-1m

NEGROES just Arrived.—The subscriber has just received, at his old stand, No 7 Moreau street, a large and likely lot of NEGROES, which he will sell low for cash or good paper. He will be receiving new lots regularly during the season. [oct21-6m] WILLIAM F. TALBOTT.

SLAVES arrived This Day, and for Sale. The subscriber offers for sale, at Slatter's old stand, corner of Esplanade and Moreau streets, ONE HUNDRED FIELD HANDS; all of which are young, athletic and effective Sugar Planters; and those wishing to purchase Heavy Men and Women, will be pleased to see this lot, from Virginia and Maryland.
WALTER L. CAMPBELL,
oct27-6md&W Slatter's Successor.

FOR SALE.—I wish to sell about 1000 Acres from the upper end of my place, at the mouth of Thompson's Creek, just above Fort Hudson. There is about 200 Acres cleared, and I have about 60 Acres of very fine Sugar Cane.
This place is within a mile and a half of Fort Hudson, and for fertility, health, and supply of wood for a Sugar Plantation, is unsurpassed by any in the State.
oct16-3m FELIX HUSTON.

GROCERY and Liquor Store for Sale—A Grocery, situated on one of the best corners in the Second Municipality, well stocked with the choicest Groceries and Liquors, and having a first-rate run, it having been established for several years, is now offered for sale, on reasonable terms.
For particulars, apply on the premises, corner of Hercules and Thalia streets.
dec1 1m THOS. LINDON, Proprietor.

SLAVES FOR SALE.—No. 248 Common street, corner of Franklin, (Peterson's old stand). The subscribers have constantly on hand, a large lot of Slaves for sale, consisting of field hands, house servants, seamstresses, cooks, washers and ironers, &c. Merchants, planters and others wishing to purchase, would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash, or good city paper.
☞ City guarantee given if required.
dec2-3m J. B. WOMACK & W. J. MARTIN.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/1851,2

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS

Departure of Cars on the Central Railroad.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY.

Evening Train.—Leaves Savannah at 5 P. M., and arrives at Macon at 5¼ A. M., connecting with Stages to Augusta, with the Macon and Western day-trains to Atlanta, with Columbus by Stage, with Georgia Railroad to Augusta, and with the South-Western Railroad to Fort Valley, and by Stages with points westward.

Morning Train.—Leaves Savannah at 8 A. M., and arrives in Macon at 6¼ P. M., connecting with the Macon and Western Night Trains to Atlanta, Montgomery and Chattanooga; with Stages to Augusta, from No. 9; and (going East) with Stages to Milledgeville from Gordon.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
12 December 1851, 2

The Pampero Condemned.

The Jacksonville (Florida) News of Saturday last says—

We have just learned that the U. S. Court at St. Augustine has condemned the *Pampero* under the Neutrality Act of 1818, and also under the Revenue Law. She will be sold about the 20th of January next.

This case was pursued we are told, with extreme rigor by the government, and certainly with better success than that which has attended the prosecution of the treason and rescue cases in Philadelphia and Boston.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
17 December 1851, 3

The Administration and Cuba.

Under this caption the Evening Post publishes the array of evidence which we submitted in reply to its inquiry—authorizing, in our judgment, the confident belief that a treaty guarantying Cuba to the Crown of Spain is now concluded or on foot between the British, French, and Spanish governments, conditioned upon the abolition of slavery in that island. Accepting our conclusion as to the *fact*, the Post has the following remark as to the fit course for our government in the premises:

"The treaty of guarantee can only become a legitimate subject of complaint to us when the Creoles, in any future struggle for freedom, shall encounter the opposition of a French or English armament. In this case we should not quarrel with the treaty, but with the government that signed it, and of course should assert the Monroe doctrine with whatever force we could command."

We differ with the Post. We hold, *first*, that the treaty is in itself a cause of complaint as a European intervention in the political affairs of this continent. As such it is a fit subject of the most decided protest and remonstrance on the part of our government *from the first*—to the end that the contracting powers shall distinctly understand in the inception of the measure that our government cannot submit to its execution by armed force. On this point our charge against the administration has been, and is, that they have encouraged and countenanced this unwarranted intervention in American affairs by the silence of the message in regard to the measure, at a moment when it appears to be impending, and indeed to have been determined upon, if not already accomplished.

We hold, *secondly*, that our government should "quarrel with the treaty," because the treaty offers to Spain a tempting bribe to depart from her well-known policy, and *abolish slavery* in an island almost within sight of our shores, where its abolition is at the best full of peril and menace to the social institutions of one-half of our country. This peril and menace become altogether intolerable, if regarded—as, under the circumstances supposed, they cannot fail to be regarded—as the result of a direct foreign diplomatic interference to make Cuba a colony of abolition. Foreign intervention on this continent with such purpose and to such end ought, in our judgment, most manifestly to be resisted by our government from the first and to the last, with the whole power of the country, both military and naval. Such resistance would be a plain dictate of self-preservation.

Under these circumstances, we regard the silent supineness of the administration in the premises as altogether inexplicable, and as involving the heaviest responsibility before the people.

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Florida Republican
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

18 December 1851, 3

Pampero.

This case has at last been fully investigated and decided. On Monday Dec. 1st, the U. S. Court convened at St. Augustine, McQueen McIntosh, Esq., appeared on behalf of the claimant Mr. Sejur; G. W. Call, Esq. U. S. Attorney. At the opening of the proceedings Mr. Call offered in evidence the deposition of Alexander Patterson, a custom house officer of Key West—mainly in answer to the question propounded by the U. States, viz: 'Did the said steamer Pampero enter the Port of Key West at any time in August last? If so, how often, at what times, and what official account did she give of herself? Did she on either occasion exhibit any papers? If any what papers and what?' The answer was of a very condemnatory character.

No further testimony being offered—Mr. Call rose and read the libel—also a letter written by Lopez—shewing plainly that the vessel had violated the section upon which the libel was founded. Mr. Call then opened the argument by reading the section, as follows: "If any person shall within the limits of the United States fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or shall knowingly be concerned in fitting out, furnishing, or arming any ship or vessel, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or State, or any colony, district or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace," &c., such person shall be punished by fine not exceeding $10,000, and imprisonment not exceeding three years; and every such ship or vessel shall be forfeited."

He reviewed the testimony in the case, and claimed the forfeiture of the vessel.

The most prominent feature of Mr. McIntosh's argument was his contending that the word 'people' signified a "nation," that the inhabitants of Cuba could not be called a *people*, and therefore the section which the opposite counsel had read, could not apply to a case of this nature. He cited Crabbes Synonimes, and other authorities upon the meaning of the word 'people' as a political word, shewing it to mean a nation, an undivided body. 2ndly. The act evidently contemplated an armed vessel; as all the cases reported in the books proves it to be so.—This vessel was a mere transport—she could not commit hostilities for she was not armed.

On Wednesday, Dec. 3d, Mr Call finished the closing argument, shewing that the word 'people' was a general word as used in the United States, synonomous with persons.—He cited Crabbe's synonimes to show that fact. Again, the vessel was to cruise or commit hostilities—not to cruise *and* commit hostilities—these expressions constituted distinct offences.

The second libel introduced was for carrying a false registry. On Thursday, Dec. 11, the Court proceeded to pronounce its opinion in the two libels against the steamer Pampero, and after an able review of the argument on both sides condemned, the vessel under both charges, concluding with these words:

"A separate decree ordered will be made for the sale of the vessel and in as much as as another decree of forfeiture is this day pronounced and entered against her in another suit, or under another libel for a violation of the Registry act. Therefore but one order of sale will be made, to be entitled in both cases. The sale to be made by or under the Marshal of this Court, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Town of Jacksonville, where the steamer now lies, and on some day previous to the 22d January next, to be designated by the Marshal; of which time and place of sale the Marshal shall give at least 25 days notice in some one or more of the public newspapers printed in Florida; and at least twenty days notice in some newspapers printed in Savannah, Ga. And the proceeds of the sale to be brought into Court by the Marshal to await the further order of the Court in the premises."

Sale of the Steamer Pampero.

BY virtue of decrees of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, in two several causes of the United States against the steamer Pampero, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and by virtue of an order of sale to me issued from said Court I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the said Steamer Pampero her tackle apparel and furniture, at Jacksonville, Fla., on Saturday the 17th day of January next. Terms cash.

JOHN T. MYRICK, U. S. Marshal.
By GEO. J. ZEHNBAUER, Dep.
Jacksonville, Dec. 18, 1851. td.

ARRIVALS AT BUFFINGTON HOUSE,

[Col. S. Buffington, Proprietor.]

Dec 10—G M Storkes, C Marsh, Ga; Jas E Broome, Fla; Messrs Saunders & Heir, Europe; Marcus Woodhut, N J; Wm Bedford, Savannah; Mrs Angelia, Mrs Brenahla, Germany; James Mayo, R J Mank, Gen Wm Bailey, Edman Walker, Ga; Col W J Baily, Fla; 12—J B Cole, J T Cornell, Palatka; Mr Bennet, do 12—John England, David England, Ga; 13—Col E G Palmer, S C; E R Stevens, Fla; R J Dick, S C; J M Hutchinson, S C; John Goodnight S C; T T Vaughn, N Y; H M Burnell, lady & child N Y; J J Knox, S C; James Butts, N Y James Hunter, N C; Gen Hopkins Fla; Geo Mooney, Jacksonville; 14—N C Trowbin, Ga; Charles Drew, Savannah; E M Moore, Sav; J Bliss, Buffalo; J G Christes, N Y; John H Eeaden, James Weeks, Ocala; W H Dudley, E Garvin, James Garvin, Ocala; Capt Trezvant, lady child, & servant, Mineral Springs S B Thompson, Blackcreek; Col J D Hart, Fla; 15—John N Reeves, Palatka

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
18 December 1851, 2

Despatches to Spain.

We understand that George H. Miles, esq., of Baltimore, left this city yesterday as a special bearer of despatches from the Department of State to Mr. Barringer, United States Minister at Madrid. We infer that these despatches relate to the release of the prisoners captured in Cuba as members of the Lopez expedition, and also to the case of John S. Thrasher.

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The Daily Delta
19 December 1851, 2

Hon. R. F. Stockton.—Our Washington correspondent refers to the movement made by the *elder* Senator in behalf of Mr. Thrasher. We are gratified to perceive that he has been the first to take this matter in hand, for we know him too well to believe he will ever take one step backward. His generous and noble heart will never rest until this outrage is thoroughly investigated, and justice done to Mr. Thrasher and the country. There is no man breathing, to whom we would sooner trust our national honor, than Rob. F. Stockton.

Spanish Negotiations—Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The National Intelligencer says that Geo. H. Miles has left as bearer of dispatches to our Minister at Madrid, which it infers relate to the American prisoners taken in the Lopez expedition, and to Mr. Thrasher. The Intelligencer expresses the belief that the measures taken by our Government will secure the release of all the prisoners, Mr. Thrasher included.

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The Daily Delta

19 December 1851, 3

Letter from Washington.

Standing Committees—The Thrasher Case—The Case of the Prometheus—Kossuth.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

Washington, Dec. 18.

The Speaker is relieved from his great trouble of forming the Committees, and has given as little dissatisfaction as could have been expected. The friends of liberal contracts, for mail steamer service, have got a very favorable committee on Naval Affairs, with Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, at its head. The committee on Commerce is so formed as to be very liberal in appropriations for the improvement of Harbors and Rivers, and the promotion of reciprocity of trade with Canada.

All the committees are, we doubt not, as well arranged as they could be, in view of what the Speaker considered was due to the country and the Democratic party.

Representations were to-day made to the Secretary of State in relation to the case of Mr. J. S. Thrasher, and the interference of the Government in his behalf was strongly invoked. It appears that the Government was entirely unadvised on the subject, at least from any authentic source.

Letters have been written from the State Department to the Consul, Mr. Owan, directing him to investigate the case, and take such steps for the relief of Thrasher as might seem proper. But nothing, or very little, has ever been heard from Consul Owen on the subject. At all events, his interference appears to have been unavailing.

An application has now been made to Mr. Calderon for a copy of the record of all the proceedings against Thrasher. Further instructions have been sent this day, to Mr. Barringer, our minister in Spain, to interpose for his relief and release.

But all this will, I am very sure, avail nothing; for the Spanish Government, it is believed, do not intend that Thrasher shall ever return to the United States, after having been treated in such a manner, as will render him a deadly foe to the Spanish rule in Cuba.

Commodore Stockton made this case the subject of his first remarks and first motion in the Senate. He alluded to the bad laws, and bad manners, and the too frequent outrages, characterizing this old dependency on the Spanish crown, and insisted upon an inquiry into this affair. This resolution, which was adopted, will elicit none of the facts that he wants, unless, indeed, the Cuban authorities should give us the record of the proceedings, as has been demanded.

The case of the outrage upon the United States mail steamer Prometheus has also been made the subject of inquiry by Congress. In this case the President seems to have acted with promptness and energy.

Kossuth attracts much of the attention of Congress and the country. As many speeches are daily made in the Senate, upon the Kossuth resolutions, as he makes himself. He makes five speeches a day, besides attending receptions and entertainments. His inspiration will sustain him in his discourses longer than some of our own orators will hold out.

The Senate seems to be unable to come to any conclusion as to the form of the attentions proper to be bestowed on Kossuth, although there is now a disposition to extend to him such a degree of notice, by Congress, as will express sympathy for him and his cause, without committing the Government to any intervention in the affairs of foreign countries. W.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
19 December 1851, 3

The Clemency of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

Our readers will find below (for which we are indebted to the office of the *Republic*) an account of the pardon of James M. Wilson, one of the Lopez expeditionists. It is gratifying to record an act like this, so creditable to the character of her Catholic Majesty.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITIONIST PARDONED.

On the 9th October last a copy of the following letter of Mrs. Ophelia P. Talbot to the President was transmitted by the then Acting Secretary of State to her Catholic Majesty's Minister near this government, with the request kindly to intercede with the authorities of Spain in behalf of the only son of Mrs. Talbot, James M. Wilson, one of the Lopez expeditionists, then a prisoner on his way to Spain:

NEW ORLEANS, September 25, 1851.

DEAR FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY! To you I look for help. My dear son is one of the unfortunate prisoners to Spain. He is all the child I have; is only nineteen years old—not twenty-two, as stated. He was innocent and unsuspecting, and the more easily duped. He saw no means of making a support for himself and me, we being poor; could get no employment; my health was bad; he therefore hoped to do something by going to Cuba. But, alas, I am worse than poor! Death would have been more welcome. His father died when he was very young, in Texas, which makes him more dear to me. Oh, cruel fate, why have I lived to see this? Perhaps to suit some wise design. God's will be done, not mine! I have prayed for his life from the time he left—it was spared. Dear President, will it be possible for you to do anything? Can you comfort me? I am wasting away. Methinks I cannot bear up under the idea of ten years—perhaps executed, or detained for life, or the climate cause his death. I feel for all of them, and pray for all! It was not my will that he should go; he was seduced into it by others. Dear father of the land of my birth, can you do anything? Will you ask for their release? Methinks you will, and it would be granted. Will you feel offended with me for appealing to you for comfort? If so, I beg pardon. My distress has stimulated me to venture to dare to address the President. To whom else could I look for comfort? If you could but see me, I know you would pity me. If any one knew I had approached you, they might think I presumed much. Perhaps I do; yet methinks you will view it in charity. Will you try to do something for their release?

With all due respect to your excellency,

OPHELIA P. TALBOT.

To his Excellency PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

The happy result of the application will appear from the letter of Mr. Webster to Mrs. Talbot, transmitting a note of Don A. Calderon de la Barca, her Catholic Majesty's Minister, and its enclosure:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 17, 1851.

MADAM: It gives me sincere pleasure to be enabled to inform you that her Majesty the Queen of Spain, to whose minister in this city a copy of your letter to the President of the 25th of September last had been communicated, with the request to intercede with his government in behalf of your unfortunate son, James M. Wilson, has not only graciously pardoned him, but has furnished him also from her own private purse the means to return speedily to his home.

I transmit, enclosed, a copy of the note of the Minister for Foreign Relations of Spain to Mr. Calderon on this subject, and of his note to me.

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

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mrs. OPHELIA TALBOT, New Orleans, La.

Spanish Minister to Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1851.

Having forwarded to the Secretary of State of her Catholic Majesty the letter which Mrs. Ophelia Talbot wrote to the most excellent President, and which was sent to me by order of his excellency through the Department of State, I have received from the Marquis of Miraflores the reply, of which I have the honor of enclosing an exact translation to the Hon. Daniel Webster, as a proof of the magnanimous sentiments of her Majesty the Queen.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to the Hon. Daniel Webster the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

A. CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Minister for Foreign Relations of Spain to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty in Washington.

[Translation.]

SIR: To the Secretary of the Interior I write under this date as follows:

"Amongst the various recommendations which her Majesty has received from the government of the United States in behalf of several of the prisoners belonging to the last expedition of Bahia Honda, the attention of our sovereign, the Queen, has been more particularly attracted by a letter written to the President of the United States by Mrs. Ophelia P. Talbot, entreating his mediation in behalf of her young son, induced by poverty and inexperience to take part in this criminal enterprise.

"The simple and touching terms in which the letter describes the despair of the mother, deprived of her only son, have not failed to affect the benevolent heart of her Majesty, ever ready to stretch forth the hand of mercy to the unfortunate; whilst the religious resignation of the writer still more strengthens her Majesty's desire to confirm her in her pious confidence. Therefore, setting aside in this case every other consideration but that of restoring happiness to an unfortunate mother by restoring to her the son, it has pleased the Queen to make use of the prerogative conceded to her by the laws, and to pardon the prisoner James M. Wilson, aged twenty-three, a native of Indiana, and son of David Wilson and Ophelia P. Talbot. And her Majesty, wishing that no delay may occur in the execution of her kind design, has given orders that the expenses of the voyage of the prisoner Wilson to New Orleans shall be paid out of her own private purse, so that the inexperienced and erring young man may return as soon as possible to the arms of his disconsolate mother. To this end, the competent Spanish authority will agree with the American consul as to the amount of the expenses and the immediate embarcation of the young man, which, by orders of her Majesty, I make known to your excellency, that, through your department suitable orders may be issued without delay for the punctual fulfillment of her Majesty's desire, and the bill of the expenses of the young man's voyage be forwarded to me."

Which I copy to your excellency for your information.

MADRID, November 13, 1851.

MARQUIS OF MIRAFLORES.

To her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington.

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

THE UNION, WASHINGTON
19 December 1851, 3

The American Prisoners in Spain.

Our readers are familiar with the views which we have taken from the first of the delinquency of the administration in failing to secure for the American associates of Lopez the legal trial to which, as offenders, they were entitled by the terms of our treaty with Spain. We have also expressed our astonishment and regret at the remissness and apparent reluctance of the administration to make any suitable interposition to protect Mr. Thrasher from the cruel and unlawful treatment he has received from the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The facts and the law of his case, as given by an eye-witness on the spot, have already appeared in our columns. From these it is quite clear, and, as we presume, is undisputed, that the proceeding which purported to be his trial before a court-martial was a mere mockery of justice. The following paragraph from the New York Times, a whig journal, represents the view taken of his case by almost the whole press of the country, excepting the metropolitan organs, which are supposed to speak specially for the administration:

"MR. THRASHER.—There is little doubt that Congress will take some action in behalf of this unfortunate gentleman, when it gets the facts and the time. The Executive, to whom a resolution of inquiry has been directed by both branches, may be unprovided with information; but there are surely enough notorious facts to base diplomatic proceedings upon. If not, we should suggest a resolution of inquiry, addressed to the court of Madrid, and sent by a steam-frigate to Cadiz. The answer would probably be the captive in person."

Congress in both its branches, as our readers know, has already moved in the matter by a resolution calling for the papers in the case, and the whig journals of yesterday give us the result of their investigation in the published copy of a despatch on the subject from the Department of State to our Minister in Madrid, which we copy in another column.

We regret to say that it appears to us in its whole tone and character to be an inadequate and unsatisfactory paper. So far as we can perceive, it utterly fails to claim *anything* for Mr. Thrasher as a matter of *right*. It makes no objection to the sufficiency or legality of his trial. It virtually admits that his "letter of domicil" in Cuba divested him of all his rights as an American citizen. On this ground, it doubts the applicability of the terms of the treaty to his case. If this doubt be well founded, *the treaty is mere waste paper* in so far as American citizens resident in Cuba are concerned—for no American can reside there without such a letter of domicil as is now considered by the administration to divest Mr. Thrasher of all his rights under the treaty. Since the seventh article of the treaty was drawn with exclusive reference to the protection of Americans within Cuban jurisdiction, it is impossible to perceive any solid ground upon which the construction adopted in this case by our government can stand.

In this despatch, moreover, Mr. Webster refers again to the associates of Lopez, and, grouping Mr. Thrasher's case with theirs, with some discriminations in Mr. Thrasher's favor, asks mercy and clemency for them all. This is the whole brunt of the paper. It is simply a supplication to Spain for pardon—pardon to be granted not at all as a matter of justice, but merely as a royal boon! This is a new tone for the American government to take in a case like Mr. Thrasher's. It seems to us as ill-judged as it is novel. It may get the prisoners, or some of them, off, and it may not. But, however this shall turn out, it places the American government in an unworthy attitude. It impairs our national dignity.

The despatch informs us that the Englishmen associated with Lopez in his expedition have already been released by Spain. This was to have been expected. English interposition in behalf of English subjects is rarely ineffectual. In this respect our government may profit, more than the administration in this case appears inclined to do, by English example. In this connexion, we cannot forbear to notice the strange terms in which the despatch alludes to the probable *effects* of the release of the prisoners. The Spanish government is formally assured that the American government considers itself "*allowed to hope*" that the forbearance and clemency asked for from Spain "*will not tend to encourage criminal enterprises in future!*" Such entreaty as that strikes us as less than lukewarm. It is frigid. Merely to beg in Mr. Thrasher's case was not, in our judgment, the fit thing to do. But the administration, having once made up its mind to get on in the matter by begging, should beyond doubt have begged more sturdily!

We repeat that we regard the policy of the administration in these Cuban transactions as not only indefensible but unintelligible. The most natural solution of it, perhaps, is the unwillingness fully to confess the original and capital blunder of the proclamation. To this may perhaps be added the consciousness of such feebleness and inefficiency in the preventive and precautionary measures taken by the government against the expedition, as to call for a compensating remissness to interpose in any way for the offenders after they were captured. In this view of the matter one blunder begets another, and the good fame of the government suffers from the counteracting errors of its mal-administration.

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The Daily Delta

20 December 1851, 2

Pretexts at the North — Pirates at the South.

We alluded, a few days ago, to the application of the term Pirates, to the men engaged in the Lopez Expedition, and to the remarkable silence of our Government officials in reply thereto. As we perceive that this matter is about to be brought before Congress, we deem it not improper to call the attention of our readers to the facts.

Commodore Parker, in his dispatch to Mr. Webster of the 6th September, referring to his interview with Concha, states that the latter considered the prisoners of the Lopez Expedition "Pirates, and that they had been so denounced in the proclamation of the President of the United States." It does not appear that either Commodore Parker, the President, or the Secretary of State denied this statement, or construction of the President's proclamation.

In all his subsequent communications, Concha studiously continues to use the same term of pirates in reference to these unfortunate men. This term is also repeated by Calderon de la Barca; who adroitly bolsters up the falsehood by the authority of the same Proclamation. To this designation, so utterly inconsistent with law and fact,—this pretext for the cruelty of the Cuban Government, towards the unsuccessful actors in a strictly revolutionary movement,—not a word of objection, or protest, is hinted by our various negotiators, who, in turn, try their hands at this matter. They all impliedly admit the justice of the Spanish denunciation,—that they really were pirates, and only crave mercy for them because they were seduced, misguided, and deceived. They arm the Spaniard with a full qualification for his cowardly cruelty; they offer no protest to the most flagrantly false assumption of law and fact,—indeed, they go so far,—Mr. Webster does,—as to indulge in the most disgraceful flattery to a nation and people, of whom Lord Chatham, a really great man, great in heart, as well as in mind, once said:

"They are as mean and crafty as they are insolent and proud. I never yet met with an instance of candor or dignity in their proceedings; nothing but low-cunning, artifice, and trick. I was compelled to talk to them in a peremptory language."

But it never occurs to any of these hypocritical panderers to Spanish vanity, to inquire into the justice of the pretext that these gallant young men were pirates. By admitting that they were, and appealing to the mercy of Spain, more capital may be made out of their release. Mr. Webster could then say, "see what I have done for these misguided young men; guilty and piratical as they were—justly at the mercy of Spain, my influence was great enough to obtain their release."

Mr. Webster was more sagacious in his correspondence relative to the Canadian troubles. That was a piece of Northern and free-soil Filibusterism, and he had to keep his eye to the windward. In his correspondence with the British Minister, he alludes, in very indignant terms to the application of the phrase "American Pirates," to the patriotic Northern citizens, who went accross the St. Lawrence to aid the inhabitants of Canada to overthrow the English government. Here is his language:

"But whether the revolt be recent or long continued, they who join those concerned in it, whatever be their offence against their own country, or however they may be treated, if taken with arms in their hands in the territory of the government of the country against which the standard of revolt is raised, cannot be denominated pirates without departing from all ordinary use of language in the definition of offences. A crime which has so foul an origin as piracy cannot in its progress, or by its success, obtain a claim to any degree of respectability or tolerance among nations and civil wars, therefore, are not understood to have such a commencement. It is well known to Mr. Fox that authorities of the highest eminence living and dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one government from taking part in the civil commotions of another."

These were Mr. Webster's words in regard to citizens of the United States, who took part in the abortive efforts to create a revolution in Canada. Their denunciation as pirates was resented with spirit; but when citizens of the South engage in a similar enterprise, starting in the South, to aid a people, who, if relieved from the dominion of Spain, might become a portion of the South—oh! then the offence becomes rank piracy, and Spain must be petitioned and flattered into mercy towards the unfortunate "pirates."

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The Daily Delta

20 December 1851, 2

Cuba and the United States.—The United States now, and for the first time, take precedence of every other country in its trade with the Island of Cuba. By a statement of the value of the Cuban trade for the past year, it appears that the importations reached the sum of $28,933,227, and the exportations $25,631,-948, making the total amounts over fifty-four millions of dollars. The importations of 1850 exceed those of 1849 by 10 per cent., and the exportations by 14 per cent. The increase of trade with the United States in one year has been over two millions of dollars. In 1849 the total value of the trade with the United States was $12,879,552—in 1850, $15,012, 613.

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20 December 1851, 3

$10 ReWard,

If caught in Florida or near the Georgia line, or

$25 REWARD

If caught in Middle or Upper Georgia.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 13th inst., his negro man, JOHNSON, a likely black fellow, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches in height, rather stout, with a bluff manner of expressing himself, a small crown, and good teeth, not very square in front. The above reward will be paid for his lodgment in any secure jail where I may get him. He came in the beginning of this year from near Pendleton, S. C., and has relatives near that place, and has probably gone there through Middle and Upper Georgia, though he may still be in Florida. Any communication addressed to me, directed 'Anzie Island, Pilatka P. O., E. Florida,' will receive prompt attention.

J. C. CALHOUN, per
F. M. ADAMS.

December 20, 1851. tf

☞ The "Macon Telegraph," and "Temperance Banner," Penfield, Ga., will insert the above until forbidden, the former three times a week, the latter once a week, and send bill to Dr. J. C. Calhoun, and numbers of the paper containing the advertisement.

Plantation and Mill-Site for Sale.

I WILL DISPOSE OF, at private sale, my *PLANTATION* on the St. John's river, at the mouth of Julington creek, sixteen miles above Jacksonville. The situation is known to be the most beautiful on the river, and is remarkable for its salubrity; not a case of fever having occurred there for many years. The dwelling is spacious and comfortable, and calculated for the accommodation of a large family. The land (about 400 acres) is of good quality, and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton and corn, and about fifty acres suited for sugar cane. There is an admirable site for a steam saw-mill at the mouth of the creek, and it possesses the advantage of being in the centre of a section of country finely wooded with yellow pine.—There is a flourishing orange grove on the premises, which formerly produced an income of a thousand dollars a year, and will shortly do so again, judging from the present thrifty and healthy appearance of the trees. The Post Office at Mandarin is within two miles, and the steamers pass and repass the house, in their regular trips to and from Savannah.—Those wishing to purchase this property, may call on, or address by letter, the subscriber, at Jacksonville, E. Florida.

CHARLES BYRNE.

Jacksonville, Dec 20, 1851.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

20 December 1851, 3

Sale of the Steamer Pampero.

BY virtue of decrees of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, in two several causes of the United States against the steamer Pampero, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and by virtue of an order of sale to me issued from said Court, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the steamer Pampero, her tackle, apparel and furniture, at Jacksonville, Fla., on Saturday, the 17th day of January next.

Terms cash.

JOHN T. MYRICK, U S Marshal,
By GEO. J. ZEHNBAUR, Deputy.

Jacksonville, Dec. 18, 1851. td

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The Daily Delta

23 December 1851, 1

From Santa Cruz, (Cuba.)—By the bark J. W. Coffin, Captain Smith, at New York, dates have been received from Santa Cruz to the 30th ultimo. There had not been an American vessel in port, except the J. W. Coffin, in three months. It was reported that the Government were enlarging the fortification at Principe, and most of the natives who had held office previous to the revolution, or invasion, were removed, and Spaniards appointed in their places. The Creoles were closely watched by the Government spies, who were very plenty. A large reinforcement of troops was daily expected from Spain. There is now stationed at Santa Cruz some 250 soldiers. Formerly the entire military forced amounted to 25.

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The Daily Delta

23 December 1851, 3

Imports.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Empire City: $17,000 gold dust to Adam Butlers; 97,222 do Adams &co; $13,000 do to Wameken & Kirchhoff; $60,000 do in hands of passengers: total, $220,492 in gold dust.

HAVANA—Per bark Millaudon: 195 boxes sugar 1 half pipe wine 1 case cigars lot of fruit Puig, Mir &co: 17 do B Valls; 1 do R M Castello; 4 M Garcia &co; 9 do 3 bbls do J M Caballero; 1 case do J Tarbo; 6 bbls tobacco D Bornio 1 qr pipe wine J Mitchell; 1 do S Mannendorff.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Meteor: 11 bales cotton 2 do deer skins Ar Milteuberger; 6 bxs 2 hhds tobacco Turner & Rennahaw; sundries to order.

SAVANNAH—Per brig J H Long: Rice to order.

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The Daily Delta

23 December 1851, 4

The Pampero Case.

The final hearing in the case of the United States against the steamer Pampero, for her participation in Lopez's operations against Cuba, came on at San Augustine, (Fa.) on the 1st instant, upon the libel filed by the Government against her under the neutrality act of 1818. The testimony in the cause was taken some weeks since, and established the fact that she took Lopez and about five hundred men, and landed them on the island of Cuba, and thence went to Jacksonville, where she took men and arms on board, and went to Thunderbolt, near Savahnah, and received further additions of men, and on her return to Nassau Inlet was met by the news of Lopez's defeat, and run into the St. John's River, where she was seized.

This libel against the Pampero is framed under the 3d section of the act of 1818.

The telegraph has already informed us that the libel was sustained. Judge Bronson was the presiding judge.

The counsel for the United States George W. Call, Esq., opened the case for the Government and claimed the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel on the ground that she was fitted out with intent to be employed in the service of certain disloyal inhabitants or people of the island of Cuba against the Government of Spain, with which the United States were at peace, and relied upon the evidence heretofore taken, showing that the Pampero left New Orleans on the 3d August with General Lopez and his military forces, and landed them in Cuba on the 11th August with the intention to wage a war with the Government of Spain—that she subsequently went to the St. John's River and took on board armed forces and arms for Cuba to co-operate with Lopez, &c.

That the facts indicated an intent and a furtherance of that intent and that she was forfeited.

Messrs. Putnam and McIntosh appeared on behalf of the claimant, Mr. L. J. Sigur, and made ingenious and able arguments in defence of the vessel, and urged in opposition to the argument of the U. S. Attorney, That the object of the law of 1818 was to prevent one belligerent power making use of our ports to fit out and arm privateers and letters of marque to cruise against and carry on hostilities against another power with whom we were at peace. That it was not intended to refer to vessels employed in mere transport service.

They further contended that as the libel charged that the Pampero was intended to be employed in the service of certain disloyal inhabitants of the Island of Cuba, it was incumbent upon the United States to show that there were disloyal inhabitants there, of which there is no evidence in the case, nor in point of fact, that consequently if no disloyal inhabitants existed, an intent could not be inferred.

They further contended that the act required that the employment should be in the service of some "prince, state, colony, district or people" and that there was no prince, state, colony, district or people in the Island of Cuba, in whose service she could be employed against the Queen of Spain—that "people," as used in the act, is a generic term and means a unity or body organized, and not individuals or persons.

They further contended that it was not proved that the Pampero was in any sense of the term an armed vessel, or in any manner fitted out to cruise or commit hostilities, no ship's cannon, port's grenades, boarding pikes, or other munitions of naval warfare having been found, or proved to have been on board of her. That her service or employment was a mere transport service, &c. &c., that no forfeiture could accrue under such act.

Mr. Call, U. S. Attorney, in reply, reviewed the various points raised by the defence, and with much force and tact, pressed the condemnation of the vessel. The cause was submitted to the Court on Wednesday, and we learn is still under advisement.

On the 4th, the case of Fontane and Pent against the Pampero for salvage, she having as is alleged, run on the Florida Keys on her way to Jacksonville, and having been got off by the libellants. Parties not being prepared, the case was postponed to Tuesday next. Mr. Fraser for libellants, and Messrs. Putnam and McIntosh for claimant, Sigur, and Mr. Call, U. S. Attorney, for the United States.

On the 5th, the case of the United States against one cannon and sundry boxes ammunition, saddles, &c., seised on board the schooner of Capt. Thompson, and charged as being munitions of war landed from the Pampero came up. Mr. Call U. S. Attorney for the United States, and Gen. Peden, for the claimant, Col. H. T. Titus. The libellants failed to identify the property, and the libel was dismissed.

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The Daily Delta
23 December 1851, 4

THE CUBAN EXILES IN NEW YORK.—A deputation of the Cuban Exiles, in New York, waited on Kossuth on the 12th inst. The interview is thus reported in the Tribune:

"M. Kossuth was escorted from the ball room to his own apartment, where a deputation of the Cuban Exiles awaited him with an address written in the Spanish language. It contained the usual expressions of sympathy for the noble Magyar and his cause, and hoped that when the sun of freedom shone brightly on the broad plains of Hungary her beams would also rest on a free flag in their own isle.

"M. Kossuth said: Exiles, you who have been driven from the land of your birth know how to sympathize with the feelings of the poor exile. I have the warmest sympathy for you, and I beg you to be assured of my sentiments and my devotion with all people to the cause of freedom, which is identified with the destinies of humanity, and that, in whatever part of the world it gains ground, by and by, will be a common gain to all those who desire it. Accept my heartfelt thanks for your sympathy and testimonial of the warmest interest.

"*To Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary.*—*God and Liberty*!—With our hearts in Cuba, and our hopes in God and the future, we salute you, illustrious Magyar, in the name of our unfortunate country, and in behalf of the Cuban refugees in New York.

"Collectively and individually we have shared in the sentiments of respect, esteem and good will manifested by this great people in mass on the memorable day of your reception; and we have assembled to offer the public homage of our sympathies for the illustrious exile of Hungary—for the supporter of the rights of the people—for the noble and powerful champion of liberty.

"We have read with delight and emotion, your beautiful and soundly-reasoned address to the American people; and the great principles established in their sacredness by you in reference to the social policy of free nations, are deeply engraved upon our hearts, because they are the dearest constellations of the oppressed people, as they are the terror and the nightmare of the tyrants of the world; and also from the conformity of our sentiments in favor of the sacred cause of humanity from our long sufferings, labors and persecutions, flowing from a common principle; and even more than all from the knowledge that that interesting document has given us of your kindly and noble nature and elevated views, we, the representatives of Cuba, on this hospitable soil, have persuaded ourselves that a man like you is perhaps one commissioned from Heaven to reunite the bonds of that universal love and fraternity which aught to reign between the people of the earth, that a man like you can never turn a deaf ear to the expressions of the hearts of those who live with decision, embraced the just cause with which you are identified, the same which has cost us exile from our ever-beloved country, and for which so many patriots have breathed out their lives on the field of honor, as did the noble PRADAY, who fell at the head of a hundred Hungarians, who had fraternized with the Cuban people, together with a few brave and generous Americans, all under the ensign of the illustrious General LOPEZ. Finally, a man like you does not need to be reminded that to support the interests of any people laboring for the overthrow of tyranny, is to prepare for many others the glorious triumph of Liberty.

"Deign, then, illustrious Kossuth, deign to accept the homage of admiration, friendship and good will which we have the honor to offer in behalf of all the Cuban patriots. Do not disdain the humbleness of the offering in consideration of the sincerity of our hearts. Deign then to accept it, that your eloquent voice may every where stir the sympathies of your innumerable admirers at once, in behalf of your own adored country, and in favor of our ever dear and unfortunate Cuba. So may Heaven protect and raise to triumph your cause; so, too, may Heaven some day conduct to triumph our own; and so that you acquire an incontestible right, as you already possess it, to our respect and [redacted] nal gratitude of [redacted] sion, we salute [redacted] of Liberty [redacted]

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The Daily Delta
24 December 1851, 1

Letter from Washington.

General Cass on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—The Co-operation between the United States and Great Britain—Mexico.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1851.

Editors Delta—The remarks of Gen. Cass on Lord Palmerston's high and exclusively British policy, are just and appropriate to the questions now pending between this and the British Government. Whatever difficulties may grow out of affairs relating to Central America, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the security of our maritime rights, during his administration, may be attributed to his policy. It is well-known that he has been and is opposed to the abandonment of British jurisdiction in Greytown, and, if the treaty is to be regarded, it is about time that the British Government should pack up and quit that place. It was thought, last summer, that Lord Palmerston would go out of the ministry, and that, in that case, we should have no further difficulty with him and Mr. Chatfield as to the fulfillment of the treaty. But he is in power, and is still, as Gen. Cass says, "a bold statesman, if not a circumspect one." Mr. Rives, it will be remembered, asserted in the Senate, that we should have had a war with England on the North-Eastern Boundry question, had Lord Palmerston continued in the ministry at that time.

It is a matter of no certainty that Lord Palmerston will disavow the outrage on the United States mail steamer Prometheus. In some fifteen or twenty days we shall know more of his policy on this subject. The communication from the President on the Prometheus case will be made to-day, and upon it a discussion of some importance may arise.

The idea, lately made somewhat popular by Kossuth, and R. J. Walker, and the London News, of co-operation between the United States and Great Britain, in fighting the battles of liberty on land and sea, has already become almost obsolete. It had but a short run. It was rebuked in the Senate by Stockton, Douglas, and Cass, and by popular acclamation in New York; and it has received another and fatal condemnation from an unexpected quarter,—the National Intelligencer. Mr. Gales, in his long and able article deprecatory of deviation from our established policy of non-intervention, says that an alliance with Britain for the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, would be infinitely to be dreaded by the American people. When the time shall come, as it may very soon come, for the exertion of our maritime power, it will not be in alliance with England, or by uniting our forces with England. Our great battle is yet to be fought, and it will be for the freedom of the seas, and against the present pretensions of England.

The President has received some intelligence from Mexico, very recently, which exhibits that Government as falling into irretrievable anarchy. Questions of important interest to us, may arise in that quarter.

Some information has been received from Governor Letcher, our Minister in Mexico, on the subject of the Gardiner claim, with the investigation of which he was charged. The statements are favorable to the validity of the claim, so far as to show that it had a substantial basis. But the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Smith, and the agent, Mr. Slocum, were about to visit San Luis Potosi, the locality of Dr. Gardiner's mining operations, upon which his claim against Mexico was founded, and their report may soon be expected.

W.

ANOTHER OF THE CUBAN PRISONERS RELEASED.—A dispatch from the Secretary of State at Washington to the Collector of the Port of New Orleans, states that Mr. Talbott's son, James M. Wilson, one of the Cuban expedition sent to Spain, has been pardoned by the Queen.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Delta

24 December 1851, 4

Letter from the Correspondence.

Havana — Her Splendors — The Stars and Stripes — The Dominica — A Visit to the Scene of Crittenden's Murder, and of Lopez's Execution — To Sidney Smith — Visit to the British Steamer Arrogant — A Calumniator.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

HAVANA, December 15, 1851.

Editors Delta—I shall begin my running correspondence with you by giving you a letter from this place, where we arrived on the 12th, and where we shall remain until the arrival of the Chagres and New York steamers, the Georgia and Empire City. It were useless to give you a description of the Bay of Havana and of the beautiful scenery around it; that's an old story which has been too often and too well told for me to repeat it. On entering the harbor we were immediately boarded by the Government boats. The officer in command, after going through the usual formalities, asked in a very anxious and significant tone—"Anything new in New Orleans?" The question itself was a very natural one, but the tone and manner spoke volumes.

There are now in port a number of Spanish war vessels, among which I notice war steamers Pizarro and Colon; the French war steamer Milan, the United States sloop-of-war Decatur, and the English steam frigate Arrogant. How beautiful the stars and stripes look to an American in a foreign port, as they float on the breeze from the mast-head! We procured permits, by paying $1 ea, which allowed us to go on shore. On landing, of course our first move was to "Dominica's," where every body and his wife are to be seen. There we enjoyed the creature comforts. Ah, me! no juleps. In the afternoon we called on "Smith"—I mean Smith *the* coachman, who gave us a beautiful "turn-out" and acted as Cicerone. (Smith is late of N. Orleans, and I take this occasion to recommend him to American travelers; they will find him a useful man.) Well, Smith took us every where—to the Paseo, Bishop's Garden, Fort Principe, etc.; and then Smith took us to where the noble Crittenden and his gallant companions fell victims to Spanish cruelty and barbarity; also to where the brave Gen. Lopez met an ignominious death with so much fortitude and calmness. The spot where Crittenden and his comrades were butchered is on the back part of the bay, immediately at the foot of the hill on which stands Fort Atares. The spot is designated by a few small red flags, such as are used by our auctioneers in New Orleans. Lopez was garroted on an open space between the Punta and the Presidio. The latter is the building in which the prisoners who went to Spain were confined.

I cannot describe the feelings of our party as we stood on these spots. My companions maintained a dead silence, which was only broken when some Catalans and soldiers passed, and, in a sneering tone, said: "Si, si, aqui fué que los mataron—los piratas,"—and then a brutal jest, having reference to the mutilation of the bodies, too coarse to repeat. Our curses were not loud, but how deep, some day may show.

"La dicha viene quando no se aguarda."

Each of us picked a tuft of grass, and with heavy hearts walked to our carriage.

We have met Mr. Sidney Smith, the Secretary to the British Consulate, who evinced every pleasure in meeting us as Americans.

He spoke very feelingly of the honor and pleasure conferred on him by the citizens of New Orleans. It is to be hoped that Mr. Smith's reply to the letter, accompanying the present of the silver plate, will not be misconstrued, and that if he has not said as much as some might wish, due allowance and consideration will be had for his peculiar position. Mr. Smith has, as it is, drawn on himself the enmity of the Catalans, and of some of the officials, and has actually been strongly advised not "to be too much about." As a slight instance of this feeling, I will state that we went with Mr. Smith on board the British war-steamer Arrogant, where the officers handed him a bundle of newspapers before going on shore. We went on board of the Georgia, and while there an officer, (the same who arrested Thrasher) with several of his subalterns, walked up to our party and peremptorily ordered Mr. Smith to give up his bundle of papers. The latter as peremptorily refused, stating they were from a British vessel. The matter stopped at this, but the malignant scowl on that Spanish officer's face, showed plainly the feeling towards Smith.

Mr. Smith takes a very warm interest in Thrasher's fate, and modestly attributes all that was done for the unfortunate prisoners to Thrasher's exertions. Mr. Smith is certainly a noble specimen of English generosity and independance, and it is only by those who have been here, and examined for themselves, that his Samaritanic labors can be *properly* and *fully* appreciated.

We saw Mr. Owens, the American Consul, at Dominica's, last night, in company of some of the aristocracy of Havana. He is a fine looking man, from whom better acts, it seems, might have been expected—firmness, which he did not show; goodness of heart, which he certainly did not manifest towards his unfortunate countrymen.

There are now remaining here but two of the Lopez expedition—Col. Blumenthal, who is still in the hands of the authorities, and a young Englishman, named James Fiddes, who was wounded at Candelaria, and who is now at liberty, under the kind care of Mr. Smith.

Very little is said here of Thrasher, though it is very evident that, as in the case of the showman's owl, they "keep up a devil of a thinking." I have heard some low whisperings about the Thrasher meeting in New Orleans. The proceedings of that meeting are looked for with eagerness.

Considerable improvement seems to be going on in Havana. The chain-gang (white and black convicts) are kept breaking and hewing stones for public buildings.

As usual, we had music on the Plaza last night, by the military band, which is an excellent one. Yesterday being Sunday, we had a grand turnout of the military, in all their "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious"—rum, dum, dum! The Paseo was crowded with volantes containing the dark-eyed daughters of the sunny South, and all was revelry and mirth. Alas! that sad and bitter thoughts should fill the mind of an American as he witnesses all this!

We went to the Cathedral, where we saw "the tomb containing the remains of Christopher Columbus." On the slab is written: "O Restos é Imagen del grande Colon! Mil siglos durai guardado en la Orna y en la remembranza de nuestra Nacion." There are many fine old paintings in this cathedral, among which is one said to have been painted fourteen years previous to Columbus's discovery of America.

We paid a visit to the British steam frigate Arrogant, as I before said, and were introduced to the officers by the Consul's Secretary. We were received with much courtesy, and shown every portion of the vessel. She is a beautiful specimen of naval architecture. Her machinery is completely submerged, and is considered as an *auxiliary* power, not to be used except in particular cases. The Arrogant is of two thousand tons, carrying forty-six guns,—fourteen pieces of 42 pounds, and thirty-two pieces of 32 pounds. She carries four hundred and fifty men—is two hundred and thirty-six feet long, and forty-six feet beam.

The steamship Daniel Webster arrived yesterday, with four hundred and six passengers, from Nicaragua; the Georgia to-day, from Chagres, with about nine hundred passengers. We are anxiously looking for the Empire City, so as to proceed on our journey. I suppose we will get off to-morrow. I wish I could, without taking up too much of your columns, write to you of several other matters.

A miserable wretch, named Thomas W Wilson, formerly connected with La Union, has issued a pamphlet in this place, containing all the false and base assertions, in connection with the late expedition to Cuba, that his brains would allow him to think of. He is almost as much despised here as he was in New Orleans.

I will write you my next letter from Chagres, after which you may expect to hear from me from different points in Central America, whence I hope to give you some interesting accounts of the country and of the political difficulties now in full blast there.

Let me say one word in favor of the Philadelphia. She is manned by excellent officers, who do all in their power to accommodate their passengers. The gentlemanly Purser, Mr. Mitchell, is particularly kind and courteous.

Excuse this letter, which has been scribbled off amidst the noise and confusion of men, women, and children, servants, Spanish cigar and fruit-sellers, all talking and doing at the same time.

Othello said something about "chaos come again." I wonder if he ever travelled on a California steamer! I'll settle the query in my own mind.

Yours, in haste. H.

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Lord Palmerston and the President's Proclamation.

The pressure on our columns has prevented the publication in them of the correspondence between the State Department and the representatives of the English, French, and Spanish governments, growing out of the recent Lopez expedition against Cuba. However, in the remarks we have recently made touching this matter, we have given the substance of a great portion of that correspondence; but yet there is one point to which the public attention should be more specially directed, not only because it gives force and confirmation to many things we have said in the last two months, but because it shows to the country how little fitted the present administration is to conduct our relations with foreign powers.

The public is already aware of these two things, to wit: that the proclamation of the President issued in April last denounced in advance all those who might engage in the rumored expedition against Cuba, and that the English and French fleets in the West Indies had been ordered to arrest such persons on the high seas. These other facts must also be known to our readers at least, viz: that as soon as we were informed of the sailing of the Lopez expedition, we set forth the offence they had committed, and endeavored to shield them from English and French violence, by publishing an extract from Mr. Webster's celebrated correspondence with Mr. Fox relative to the Canadian troubles, in order to prove that they were not pirates, to be slaughtered as enemies of the human race by any power which might seize them. Afterwards the unhappy fate of Crittenden and his companions was made known. Then we showed how the cruel and illegal proclamation to which we have referred had caused the abandonment of these unfortunate men to a horrible fate, and directed our consul at Havana into a course of action which has called forth the execration of the whole country.

For these things we have been denounced by the presses of the administration; but now we are able to appeal to authority.

The official documents from the State Department, accompanying the President's message, contain the following copy of a despatch from Lord Palmerston, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Crampton, the British Chargé at Washington, and by him sent to Mr. Crittenden, Acting Secretary of State, on the 12th of November:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 22, 1851.

SIR: I have received your despatch (No 29) of the 6th inst., and I have to acquaint you that her Majesty's government approve the course pursued by you in communicating to the government of the United States the orders issued by her Majesty's government to the commander-in-chief of her Majesty's ships in the West Indies, respecting the prevention of lawless expeditions against Cuba.

If you should have any future correspondence with the Secretary of State of the United States on this subject, you may assure him that every care will be taken that, in executing these preventive measures against the expeditions of persons whom *the United States government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government*, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation. I am, &c.,

PALMERSTON.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON, esq., &c., &c.

The lines which we have italicised show plainly that we gave the right interpretation to Mr. Fillmore's proclamation, and that the belief we expressed of the fatal effects of that proclamation was not ill-considered. The proclamation amounted to a declaration of outlawry against such persons as might engage in an attempt against the island of Cuba. It was made in advance, and it contained no reservation in the event of a revolution in the island of Cuba. Lord Palmerston, it is clear, understood it as a declaration of outlawry, and issued orders to proceed against the expeditionists as pirates—as enemies of the human race. No one can have failed to notice the stress which the administration lays on the fact that there was no direct appeal or official statement made to the Executive in order to excuse the criminal neglect which resulted in the outrageous treatment of Mr. Thrasher; and it must be mortifying to witness that it has seized upon secret information as yet unknown to the people, and made it the basis of a proclamation of outlawry, inviting all nations to hunt down American citizens, and destroy them like wild beasts. The Secretary of State does not deny that the proclamation was rightly interpreted by Lord Palmerston; for he makes no protest to the words of the British Minister which announce that the government of the United States had declared the Lopez expeditionists as not entitled to the protection of any government. The failure to make such denial or protest sanctions the interpretation which we have, from the first, given to the proclamation of April; and that sanction is equivalent to a direct claim, on the part of the Executive, of the power, *on secret information*, to form an opinion of the guiltiness of American citizens in anticipation of any act committed by them, and to give effect to his prejudgment by means of a proclamation authorizing other nations to become their executioners. The Lopez expeditionists left our shores when the belief prevailed almost universally that a revolution had broken out on the island of Cuba. Had that belief been confirmed by the events, the President's proclamation, issued in advance, and of necessity without knowledge of the actual circumstances of the case, invited foreign powers to assail our citizens as pirates, subject to be arrested and punished by any who might capture them. And yet the administration is fully committed in another direction. It has admitted—not by words only, but by acts, which speak stronger than words—that, except toward Spain, the Lopez expeditionists had committed no offence, except a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment under the law of 1818. This great inconsistency cannot be explained; and, instead of an attempt at explanation, we have seen nothing better than an effort to divert public attention, by directing it to the declarations of the British and French governments touching the right of search. At another time we may comment on that feature of the case. The space at our disposal forces us to conclude our remarks for the present.

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Mr. Thrasher's Case.

The more we hear of this outrage upon an American citizen in Cuba, the worse it looks, and the more unsatisfactory, and indeed unintelligible, does the course of the administration in regard to it appear.

We have just received from an American gentleman, resident in Havana, a letter upon the subject, containing important information. The writer signs his name, but requests us not to publish it, nor to make any such use of his communication as to give the Cuban authorities any clue to its authorship, under the apprehension, doubtless well founded, that such discovery of his name would subject him to official outrage like that which has been perpetrated on Mr. Thrasher. The letter animadverts with great severity upon the conduct and alleged motives of Mr. Consul Owen in the whole business; but the details of this part of the communication we do not now deem it necessary to publish. It is enough on this point to say that we have seen no evidence of any sufficient official exertion by Mr. Owen in Mr. Thrasher's behalf, and that the letter before us fully confirms this unfavorable impression.

The letter, moreover, *fully explains why no communication had been received by the Department of State from* Mr. Thrasher, prior to the date of Mr. Webster's despatch on the subject to our Minister at Madrid. It will be remembered that this fact is noticed with emphasis in that paper by the Secretary of State. The gentleman who writes to us states positively that when Mr. Thrasher wrote in his prison his appeal to the people of the United States, *he enclosed one copy of it to the consul, with the request that he should forward it to the Department of State.* Another copy of the same paper Mr. Thrasher enclosed to a friend in Havana. Both these copies were handed for delivery to the negro who took him his food. A third copy he concealed on his own person. The two copies in the possession of the negro were intercepted, and sent to the captain-general. Mr. Owen was persuaded to demand the copy intended for him. He did so; and on the 23d of November *it was seen in his hands, and he then promised to send it by the first opportunity to the Department of State.* The steamer Prometheus sailed in three days thereafter—on the 26th—and arrived at New York on the 1st of December. Mr. Thrasher's letter, therefore, should have reached Washington on the 2d or 3d instant. Mr. Webster's despatch in regard to Mr. Thrasher bears date of 13th inst, and up to that time it states that no communication from him had been received by the government. The presumption must be, therefore, that the letter *was not sent by Mr. Owen.* The copy which did reach this country, and was published in the newspapers here, was the one which was concealed on Mr. Thrasher's person. It was transmitted in spite of the vigilance of the Cuban authorities, by means of which we are fully informed. It was not sent directly to Washington, because Mr. Thrasher's friends knew of the previous arrangement, made through Mr. Owen, to convey a copy to the government. We cannot imagine any excuse or explanation which Mr. Owen can give to justify his failure to forward the copy intrusted to him, if the fact shall turn out to be, as it now strongly appears, that it was not forwarded. It is proper to add that when we first heard that no communication had been received from Mr. Thrasher at the Department of State, we regarded it as attributable to some such official neglect or malfeasance as now appears to have occurred; and we therefore the more regretted that the administration should have permitted the fact to operate to the prejudice of Mr. Thrasher, as it is plain that it did from the whole tone of the Secretary's despatch.

Accompanying the letter of our informant in Havana is another paper, addressed by Mr. Thrasher to Consul Owen, also from his prison, under date of 15th November. This letter we copy below. It appears to be conclusive as to the question of Mr. Thrasher's American citizenship. As the administration, in the Secretary's despatch, appear to be in great doubt on this point, and as such a letter from an American citizen, imprisoned abroad, to his consul, invoking his interposition, would in due order of business be promptly transmitted to Washington, and upon its arrival be entitled to be regarded as a communication from such citizen to *his government*, we are led by Mr. Webster's despatch inevitably to the conclusion that even *this paper*, also, had not been forwarded by Mr. Owen in time to reach the Department of State at the date of the despatch, though the paper bears date a *month previous*. If this be so, it would seem clear that there has been gross malfeasance—not to say foul play—somewhere. It is proper to add that such delay, neglect, and loss of time in this matter, involved to Mr. Thrasher nothing less than the question whether he should be deported to punishment in Spain *before he could make his complaint and claim for protection known to his government and country.*

PUNTA PRISON, Havana, Nov. 15, 1851.

DEAR SIR: In a state of complete uncertainty as to the course my trial is taking since the presentation to the council of war of my solemn protest against judgment being entered without allowing me every fair and legal means of defence, (which I herein do most solemnly aver has not been allowed me—my nominal defender or advocate never having in any manner consulted with me as to the best line of defence to adopt, nor even asked what counter testimony I could bring forward, nor ever having consulted with my legal counsel as to the points of law,) I find myself under the necessity, to secure justice, to request you to bring forward my rights as an American citizen, and to press with all due firmness upon the government my complete non-amenability to the charge of *treason*, which they bring forward against me, the incongruity of trying me by a court-martial in a time of profound peace, and the injustice of refusing me there a fair and free defence.

Besides the evident and well-known state of the law in regard to white colonization in this island, by which domiciliatory letters are granted to foreigners without affecting in any degree their allegiance to and right of protection from their own governments, and which domiciliatory letters are essentially different in their nature from letters of naturalization, there exists in my own case a peculiar and significant fact to which I beg leave to draw your attention, that you may bring it immediately before the government of this island and our own, if necessary.

About the middle of August of last year (1850) I rented, as a matter of speculation, the paper entitled "Faro Industrial de la Habana." I presented to the censorship an editor, other than myself, and who was a Spanish subject, and undertook myself only the printing and publication of the paper. For reasons best known to the government, an order was issued by the captain-general, (which I would present here, but I was refused a copy thereof by the officer who made it known to me,) by the which order I was prohibited to publish any paper in this island unless I first took out *letters of naturalization.* Within the prescribed term, I replied to the order in a memorial which I presented to the captain-general, declining to take out letters of naturalization, and stating that I ceased to publish the paper, which from that time passed out of my hands.

In this proceeding you will perceive there is a decided recognition on the part of the government of my entire want of allegiance to her Catholic Majesty, and of the complete validity of my rights as an American citizen. Notwithstanding, I possessed at that time the same domiciliatory letters under which they now pretend to a right to accuse, try, and sentence me as a Spanish subject; and I have not since then, by any act, or by the operation of any known law, lost my rights of nationality and allegiance to the United States of America.

I state these facts from memory merely, being in durance, and without facile access to my papers; and I am not certain but that the terms of the order to which I have referred may, in their wording, present the facts in a stronger light even than what I have placed them.

I call upon you, therefore, as consul of the United States and representative here of our common country and government, to bring these facts forcibly and urgently to the knowledge of the government of Cuba; to protest firmly and energetically against the infringement of the rights of an American citizen in my person, and the denial of justice to me: and to ask from the captain-general that there be accorded to me a proper and sufficient time to make my defence; that I be furnished with full copies of all the proceedings and evidence in my case, to the which I am entitled by law and by treaty; and that I may be freely furnished with copies of all documents

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that I may deem necessary to my perfect exculpation from the charges brought against me.

I must also request you to urge upon this government the incompatibility of considering me at one moment an American citizen and at another a Spanish subject; the impossibility of my holding allegiance to two powers at the same moment; and that the government here, having viewed me in the light of a foreigner, and as not holding the allegiance of a Spanish subject, allow me to prosecute my exculpation and defence against the charges now lying against me, with a full recognition of my rights as an American citizen.

From the information I can gather of the proceedings of the court in my case, I have reason to fear a hasty and unjust decision against me, and would therefore respectfully urge upon you immediate and energetic action in my behalf.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

ALLEN F. OWEN, esq.,
Consul for the United States of America, Havana.

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PUNTA PRISON, Havana, Nov. 15, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Will you do me the favor to remit to me copies of the letters I have addressed you previous to this date and since my arrest, and also of the correspondence relative to me that has passed between yourself and the government of this island, and oblige, very respectfully, your very obedient servant. J. S. T.

ALLEN F. OWEN, esq.,
Consul for the United States of America, Havana.

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In this connexion we subjoin the following statement of the proceedings of a public meeting held in New Orleans:

THE THRASHER EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.—The sentence of John S. Thrasher by the Spanish authorities of Cuba is creating the greatest excitement in New Orleans. Public meetings have been held, and every demonstration possible made of the indignation which the inhabitants of the Crescent City feel on account of the wrongs which they allege have been inflicted on an American citizen. The following call for a mass meeting was published in the New Orleans papers:

"*Liberty of John S. Thrasher.*

"We, the undersigned, citizens of New Orleans, jealous of any infringement of the rights of American citizens, and feeling that in the person of John S. Thrasher they have been outraged most grossly by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, do hereby call a public meeting of our fellow-citizens, to be held at Banks's Arcade on Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock, to claim from our government due protection and ample justice in his behalf."

This call was signed by about two hundred citizens, belonging to all parties, and accordingly a meeting was held at the time and place designated. The meeting was very large. The New Orleans Delta says: In a period of fifteen years never have we seen within the walls of this old wigwam—always the focus of popular resort, when exciting questions agitated the public mind—so large, so enthusiastic a meeting—a meeting so inflexible in its purposes and intents—as was there congregated last night. The banquettes, the doorways, the corridors, every nook and every corner was crowded, and every one present seemed to feel that in the tyranny perpetrated on John S. Thrasher a breach was made in the ramparts of his own individual rights—an inroad was made on his personal liberty. A spirit of indignation was on every brow; a fixed purpose of retaliation was visible on every countenance; an ill-concealed feeling of revenge agitated every bosom. And ill-concealed it was; for, as every speaker who addressed the meeting closed a sentence, the cry of "war! war! we must have war!" went up from a thousand throats.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Joshua Baldwin.

Vice Presidents—John K. Rayburn, Wm. Emerson, R. B. Sykes, J. B. Walton, H. W. Palfrey, C. D. Yancey, Albert Fabre, Gen. J. L. Lewis, Joseph Etter, W. S. Pickett, Isaac N. Marks, George Clark, J. H. Caldwell, James Connelly, A. H. May, James Stockton, Gen. J. B. Planche, Gilbert S. Hawkins, C. W. Cammack, Gen. E. L. Tracy, J. J. Kerr, Gen. Horatio Davis, J. N. Hawthorn, Wilhelm Bogert, Hon. Paul Piquet, S. O. Nelson, W. H. Avery, R. Spedden, and many others.

Secretaries—St. Columbe Davis, John Roach, C. Da Ponte.

Committee on Resolutions—E. J. Carrell, E. H. Wingate, H. C. Vontagen.

One of the features of the meeting was the reading of the following letter from the mother of Mr. Thrasher:

HAVANA, Nov. 28, 1851.

HONORED SIR: The undersigned, mother of Mr. John S. Thrasher, begs leave to call your attention to the following facts respecting her son: I would, in the first place, state that he was born in Portland, Maine, the native place of his parents, and is therefore an American citizen. On the 16th of October, while in the usual pursuits of his business, he was arrested and detained by the *police, his property and papers seized*, and on the 21st of said month he was placed in solitary confinement in the city prison, and on the 25th in a dungeon at the Punta Castle; and during all this time, and until the 7th inst., I was not permitted to see him. On the 7th he was allowed to see his friends two hours each day, when, to my surprise, he was not able to inform me of the cause of his arrest and imprisonment. On the 11th he was informed that on the following day he would be brought up for sentence. On the 12th a court-martial assembled, consisting of seven military officers, one of them being the president, before whom the fiscal (prosecuting attorney) read the several charges against him, and without evidence. He, not being present, but under a guard of soldiers in another part of the building, did not hear the charges, or know their substance. After the reading, he was brought before the court, and asked by the president what he had to say for himself in defence; to which he replied, that he had been denied a copy of the charges, and had not been allowed counsel in his defence; that he asked time to enable him to bring evidence to prove his innocence of all crimes or charges against him—but all in vain; and, after various questions were asked in an insulting manner, he was again sent to his dungeon, where, on the 21st, the fiscal, accompanied only by his clerk, appeared before his grating, and read to him the sentence, approved by the Auditor of War because "the criminal had done nothing to disprove the accusation against him," and signed by the captain-general without remark. The sentence is "eight years' hard labor at Ceuta, in Africa, with payment of costs," for the crime of treason, (*delito de infidencia.*) He was then sent to the Moro Castle, and, two days after, when I called on the captain-general to ask that he might not be sent away while the illness of his father prevented his seeing him, I was abruptly told that he would sail in thirty-six hours for Spain; and he has sailed this day for Cadiz, in the ship Hispano Cubano, there to have his sentence put into execution. The undersigned most earnestly supplicates your excellency, as the head of the government of my nation, to hearken to the entreaties of a mother, that justice may be done. I ask not for mercy, but that the rights of my son, an American citizen, may be promptly attended to, and that such instructions be sent to our minister in Spain and consul at Cadiz as to procure his immediate release, and his return to his country. My many years' residence here gives me a knowledge of Spanish character, and the indecent haste to send my son away before the arrival of steamers from the United States adds to my fears of the consequence of even a few hours' delay; it having frequently occurred that, on a pardon or release being granted, it was pretended that the prisoner had died or could not be found, and he was left to linger out his life in a dungeon. I also beg that a copy of all the proceedings which were denied to my son may be demanded; and that, should it prove he has been most unjustly dealt with, (as I firmly believe,) there may also be demanded pecuniary satisfaction for the loss of his property and his business from this government, which, against treaty stipulations, has committed this gross outrage upon him, an American citizen.

I humbly ask your kind attention to this appeal, which I cannot make in person, in consequence of the illness of my husband. Having the fullest confidence that it will not be made in vain, I subscribe myself your excellency's humble servant,

FANNY P. THRASHER.

To his Excellency MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States.

The meeting was addressed by quite a number of speakers, all of whom most unqualifiedly condemned the action of the Cuban authorities in their conduct towards Mr. Thrasher. The principal speech of the evening was made by Mr. J. L. Mathewson, who asserted that the Cuban government had violated the laws of justice and humanity, and contended that the laws of nations had been equally violated in the proceedings taken against Mr. Thrasher. He showed that Mr. Thrasher was not a subject of Spain; that he had refused to become such, relinquishing a profitable business rather than acknowledge the Spanish Queen for his sovereign. The Queen of Spain (said Mr. Mathewson) was never the sovereign of John S. Thrasher. He recognised no sovereign but that of the great body of his fellow-citizens. He considered the trial of Mr. Thrasher as one of the greatest farces of the age. It was equal to the celebrated one of the great Simon Suggs. Redress must be obtained for the outrages committed upon our country through John S. Thrasher. If such redress should not promptly follow a demand properly made, he was for war! Yes, war to the knife!

The cry of "war! war!" was raised from thousands of throats; and, at the conclusion of Mr. Mathewson's remarks, Mr. E. J. Carrell came forward, and, in behalf of the committee on resolutions, offered the following preamble and resolutions; which were passed:

Whereas Mr. J. S. Thrasher, a citizen of the United States, has, in a time of profound peace, been seized, carried before a Spanish military tribunal in Havana, and, without a fair opportunity of defence, and in violation of the comity of nations and all treaty stipulations, been condemned to an ignominious slavery by Spanish authorities, acting irregularly: therefore,

Resolved, That the case of Mr. J. S. Thrasher, so plainly showing the insecurity of American citizens abroad, so clearly demonstrating the necessity of a more active vindication of our national honor, calls for a fair, manly, and decisive protest, a positive and unconditional reclamation of his person, and a peremptory warning for the future upon the part of our government.

Resolved, That hereafter our government—established to protect the interests and guard the rights of citizens, the function of all government, and without which government is worth nothing—should come forward more promptly than heretofore to vindicate private liberty and public rights, even if such vindication should render necessary an appeal to arms.

Resolved, That we confidently hope that the present national administration will promptly vindicate national honor, private rights, and the immunities of American citizenship and the American flag, and thereby command respect for our country abroad, and safety for our citizens the wide world over.

W. H. Wilder offered, as an amendment, a resolution to the effect that no Spanish flag be permitted to be displayed in this city, and that no Spanish consul be allowed to exercise the functions of his office until Mr. Thrasher be released.

This amendment did not meet with the approbation of the meeting, and was, by vote, laid on the table. The meeting declared itself to be in favor of law and order. The meeting adjourned to meet on the following evening.

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THE PAMPERO CASE.—This case, says the St. Augustine Ancient City of 13th inst., was submitted for decision last week, and on Thursday of the present week his Honor, Judge Bronson, delivered his opinion and decision in the case.

The evidence and propositions submitted by counsel were commented on at considerable length, and a decree of condemnation against the vessel directed. The sale of the Pampero, we understand, will take place at Jacksonville about the 17th January next.

The counsel for the claimant, Mr. Sigur, prayed an appeal in the case, which was granted, but will not affect the decree for the sale of the vessel.

FROM KEY WEST AND HAVANA.—The steamship Isabel, Capt. Rollins, from Havana, *via* Key West, arrived at Savannah on the morning of the 18th inst., with the passengers and mails for that place. The Isabel left Havana on the 15th, at 8 A. M., and Key West the same day.

Among the passengers for Charleston, we observe the name of Hon. A. F. Owen, late Consul to Havana.

The English steamer Arrogant was in port when the Isabel left. The steamship Philadelphia, from New Orleans, and the United States sloop-of-war Decatur arrived there on the 12th; the steamship Daniel Webster on the 13th, from San Juan; and the Georgia on the 15th, from New York.

In the Key West intelligence there is nothing important. The schooner Mary Eddy, Eddy, had cleared for this city.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

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Not long since the letter writers were out in flaming articles relative to some official matters bearing upon the Cuban question.—The following extract from a letter of the Washington correspondent for the Baltimore *Sun* acts like a *douche* bath upon their effusions—He says:

"The excitement produced by the rumor of direct foreign interference on the part of European powers in the affairs of the United States or of this continent has much subsided. The rumor that there has been a sharp diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Crittenden and the governments of England and France is found to have but very little foundation. The rumor that France and England were to send a special minister to this government for the purpose of directing our policy in regard to Cuba is untrue. Again, the story that France and England had sent fleets to our coast to intercept our vessels bound to Cuba with hostile purposes is untrue. All that is true about this interference is that the government in question sent orders that their naval forces then on the West India station should protect Cuba from hostile invasion. It is also true, that, even as to that degree of interference, which grew out of an undoubtedly long existing agreement on the part of the governments in question to maintain Spain in her possession of Cuba, was somewhat rebuked by our government. The best information that we have, as to the character of the despatches of Mr. Crittenden, shows that he exhibited these naval orders as unnecessary and calculated to do no good."

ARRIVALS AT BUFFINGTON HOUSE,

[Col. S. Buffington, Proprietor.]

Dec. 16.—J M Stephens, Fla; Col Geo W Call, do; M Jordan, N Y; Dr J M Bohren, Pa; R T Reade, N Y; J Winter, Ga; M Richard, Ill.

18.—A H Johnson, Chattanooga; J H Foster, N Y; Mr Dickinson, St Augustine; Mr Barber, Miss Barber, Fa; E M Moore, W M Davidson & Lady, Sav.

19.—Mr Bennett, E Titus, P Demere, Moses Barber, Fla.

20.—Geo M Payne, Judge Bronson, Lady & daughter, G C Gibbs, Fla; A D Gridley & Lady, N Y; S M Bril, Troy; S Pitkin, Saratoga Spr'gs; H Whipple, Union Village, N Y; Thomas Pollard, King & Queen, Va; E Pasey & Lady, Phila; S W French, N Y; W L Clark & Lady, Michigan; W Hobbs, Lady & Child, Macon, Ga; T E Buckman, Fla.

21.—Henry R Sadler, Fa; Samuel E Rice, Md; A S Goodbread, Suwannee; Jno Ingerol, Henry Wells, Mass. 22.—Dr. Rutledge, Tallahassee; S Thatcher, Madison.

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Hon. Pierre Soule.—Our Senator, Hon. P. Soule, leaves for his post in Washington on the Empire City to-day. He has been detained here for sometime by urgent private and professional business.

Pontchartrain Railroad.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Excursion Tickets to and from the Lake, *Twenty-five Cents, only*—Fall and Winter arrangement for the departure of the Cars, commencing on the 1st of October:

THE CARS WILL LEAVE

THE LAKE.	NEW ORLEANS.
At 6 o'clock, A. M.	At 6½ o'clock, A. M.
At 7 o'clock, A. M.	At 8 o'clock, A. M.
At 9 o'clock, A. M.	At 10 o'clock, A. M.
At 11 o'clock, A. M.	At 12 o'clock, M.
At 1 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 o'clock, P. M.
At 3 o'clock, P. M.	At 4 o'clock, P. M.
At 4½ o'clock, P. M.	At 5 o'clock, P. M.
At 5½ o'clock, P. M.	At 6 o'clock, P. M.
At 6½ o'clock, P. M.	At 7 o'clock, P. M.
At 7½ o'clock, P. M.	At 8 o'clock, P. M.

☞ On Sundays, the Cars leave *every hour*.

An Omnibus leaves Canal and Chartres streets every quarter of an hour, for the Depot.

☞ A HORSE CAR will leave the City end every morning at 5 o'clock, and the Lake end every evening at 9 o'clock.

dec25-1y J. W. SMITH, Superintendent.

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GONE AT LAST.—Judge Sharkey, the new Consul at Havana, left yesterday on the Empire City for his post.

THE WINFIELD SCOTT.—This fine steamer, under command of Captain Coullard, arrived in New York on the morning of the 15th instant, after a passage of six days and fifteen hours from this city. She brought the journals of this city two days in advance of the mail.

☞ The steamship Empire City, Capt. Leeds, left this city yesterday, with the following passengers:

For New York.—J. A. Shaw, H. A. Hanning, Chas. Maldanach, Chas. Veamont, Jas. Herres, Master Chas. France, F. Osio, Jno. Henshaw, Ed. Slade, Hon. P. Soule, C. A. Nolan, P. H. Haltzman, Chas. Kock, H. P. Johnson, and two steerage.

For Havana.—Hon. W. Sharkey, M. Chouteau, Z. B. Brooks, W. Lum and son, H. B. Hudson, G. W. Goss, Mrs. Stedhard, Mrs. N. Vallie, four Miss Rousvetts, Jas. Climer lady child and servant, A. Slade and lady, Mr. Williamy, Mr. Barnes lady and children, and ten steerage.

For Chagres.—Mrs. M. Craig, Miss H. Lawrence, M. Renlock, Mr. Anderson and lady, Miss Wyatt, Mrs. E. C. Glover, Mrs. Street, L. C. Rathbone, J. Lansen, Chas. Sweetland, Jas. Smith, W. Harris, Richard Hough, J. Brown, Jno. Austin, W. Brown, P. Brown, Jno. Hough, J. K. Drake, Jno. Drake, L. B. Millet, and seventy-five steerage.

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LONE STAR Fancy and Dress BALL.—The ORDER OF THE LONE STAR will give a FANCY DRESS BALL at Union Hall, city of Lafayette, on *Thursday Evening, 8th January*, 1852,

Under the direction of the following gentlemen:

MANAGERS.

R B Stile,	J L Carman,	P S Warfield,
Pierre Sauve,	J M Burke,	Chas Dimond,
S H Peck,	D S Dewees,	J Livingston
J B Cotton,	Alex Walker,	Wm Wren,
James Connolly,	J D Tamper,	Daniel Wells,
Wm Emerson,	P Cummings,	J S Gaulden,
B N Fortier,	J N Phillips,	Durant DaPonta,
T E Canty,	John Purcell,	P Irwin,
F W Fullmer,	Dr F H Knapp,	Jesse Gilmore.
E Hiestand,		

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

D I Ricardo,	J J Michel,	A Philips,
T P White,	Wm Gillmore,	J L Carman,
Peter Marcy,	S H Peck,	J Livingston,
F W Fullmer,	W W Lamberton,	John Purcell.

Gentlemen desirous of inviting ladies to this Ball, will apply to any of the above named Committee for tickets. All invitations will be made personal.

A Car will leave the Hall at 2 and 3 o'clock A. M. for New Orleans and Carrollton.

JOHN V. WREN,)
W. W. WREN, } Committee of
S. NEUBERGER,) Arrangements.

decmtd*

A GRAND MASONIC BALL

will be given at Armory Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th January, 1852, in Full Masonic Costume and Clothing, for the Benefit of the General Relief Fund—under the patronage of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, and under the direction of the following-named gentlemen, as

MANAGERS:

John McKee,	J. Santini,	A. Fernandez,
T. R. Bredy,	D. Goodman,	B. C. Elliot,
L. A. Guinat,	F. Cologne,	A. Brusle,
S. G. Risk,	G. W. Race,	F. Sanchio.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION:

S. Herriman,	T. Blake,	B. Bloomfield,
J. T. Pemberton,	J. L. Warner,	A. De Lamare,
M. W. Perkins,	B. F. Voorhies,	J. Leador,
E. Barnett,	J. Gerloch,	A. Derbes.

Tickets $3 each, to admit *one gentleman* and as many ladies as he may think proper to invite, and approved of by the Committee of Invitation.

The public are respectfully informed that each ticket will be made personal, and not transferable, and may be had at the principal Book and Music Stores, and from the Committee.

N. B.—No tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the Ball.

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Sale of the Steamer Pampero.

BY virtue of decrees of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, in two several causes of the United States against the steamer Pampero, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and by virtue of an order of sale to me issued from said Court, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the seamer Pampero, her tackle, apparel and furniture, at Jacksonville, Fla., on Saturday, the 17h day of January next.

Terms cash.

JOHN T. MYRICK, U S Marshal,
By Geo. J. ZEHNBAUR, Deputy.

Jacksonville, Dec 18, 1851. td

N. B.—By a further order of the Court. the Pictures, Mirror, and other apparel and furniture of the Steamer Pampero. seized on shore and condemned under nother libel, will be sold at auction at the same time and place above stated—to wit: on the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., at Jacksonville.

JOHN T. MYRICK, U S Marshal,
By GEO. ZEHNBAUR, Deputy.

Dec. 18, 1851. dec27

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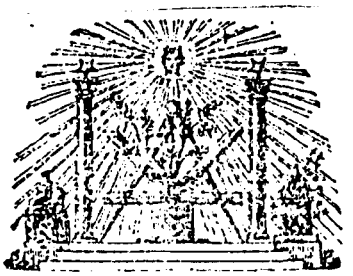

Columbia Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under Dispensation.

DECEMBER 23d, 1851.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Architect of the universe, in the allwise dispensation of his providence, to remove from the level of time our worthy brother, BRITTON KNIGHT, it becomes us who are permitted to witness the sad and mournful event, to offer some slight testimonial to the memory of departed worth.

The approach of Death, under any and all circumstances, is well calculated to inspire the strongest mind with terror; but when we are called to witness the last struggle of those whom we most sincerly love and esteem with the fell tyrant of man, the warmest emotions of the heart are stirred to their lowest depth, and the soul is overwhelmed with the profoundest grief. In the present instance these emotions are most painfully realized;

"Like all other tyrants, Death delights to smite,
What smitten, most proclaims the pride of power
And arbitrary nod."

One of the brightest links of the mystic chain is broken, society mourns the loss of a gem of promise, and the tears of the widow and relatives speak, in accents too plain to be misunderstood, the sincerity of their grief.—Therefore,

Be it resolved, That in the death of Brother Knight the Masonic fraternity have lost an ornament, society a worthy member, and his family a kind husband and affectionate parent.

Resolved, That this Lodge deeply sympathizes with the family and relatives of our deceased brother, and specially commend his widow and orphan to the care and attention of the craft.

Resoved, That in token of respect for the memory of our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That this Preamble and Resolutions be signed by the W. M. and Secretary, and spread upon the Minutes of this Lodge, and that the Secretary furnish a copy to the newspapers published at Jacksonville for publication, and a copy to the family of the deceased.

And on motion, it was

Further Resolved, That the thanks of this Lodge are hereby tendered to Brother F. I. Wheaton, of Madison Lodge No. 11, Brother M. O'Brien, of Alachua Lodge No. 26, and Brother Henry Smith, of Hamilton Lodge No 22, for the efficient assistance so kindly afforded us by them on the solemn occasion which has called us together.

M. WHIT SMITH, *W. M.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, *Secretary.*

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THE THRASHER TYRANNY.—The citizens of Natchez and Adams county assembled at Natchez, in public meeting, on the 20th inst., to express their sympathy for John S. Thrasher in his exile, and to denounce the tyranny of which he has been made the victim. The following resolutions, submitted by a committee of which Gen. Quitman was chairman, were adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, it is reported that John S. Thrasher, an American citizen, residing in Cuba, pursuing his lawful business under treaty stipulations, has been imprisoned and condemned to slavery in the mines of Africa, without even the trial which the laws of Cuba guarantee, and in express violation of the law of nations, and of treaty obligations; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of our Government immediately to inquire into the facts in the case, and if they are such as represented by Mr. Thrasher in his letter to "The Government and people of the United States," that his prompt and unconditional release be demanded, and ample reparation made to him for his losses.

Resolved, That we hold to the maxim that an injury done to the humblest citizen is an insult to the whole people, and as such, ought to be resented.

Resolved, That should Spain refuse to listen to the voice of reason, it is the duty of our Government to bring her to terms by an appeal to national force, if no other means will effect that object.

Resolved, That our representatives and Senators in Congress be urged to bring this matter promptly to the attention of their respective bodies.

Resolved, That the cause of Mr. Thrasher is the cause of every American citizen; we, therefore, request our fellow-citizens throughout the country to unite with us in demanding the interference of our Government for his release.